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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 119 FORESTS.

Read—

The Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1895-96.

Read again—

The Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1894-95 and the Government Resolution thereon.

The Bengal Forests continued in charge of Mr. A. E. Wild throughout the year, but the report is submitted by Mr. E. G. Chester, Mr. Wild having gone on privilege leave since the close of the year. It was received on 11th October, ten days after the due date, but still with much more punctuality than last year.

2. The following statement shows the area of each class of forest in the charge of the Department:—

FOREST.	At commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At close of the year.	PERCENTAGE—	
					Of total forest area.	Of the area of the province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reserved	Sq. mil	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Protected	5,839	43	5	5,877	45	3.7
Unclassed	3,091	435	89	3,437	26	2.2
	4,035	...	.....	4,034	30	2.6
Total	12,964	478	94	13,343	100	8.5

Most of the net increase of 38 square miles in the recorded area of Reserved Forests was brought about by a recalculation of areas in Jalpaiguri the actual additions being trifling and amounting to little more than half a square mile. The area of Protected Forests in the new Sonthal Parganas division is now estimated at 435 square miles, and this accounts for the whole of the increase in the figures shown in the above table: no new areas were actually added to Protected Forests. Sixty-nine square miles in the Sundarbans were made over to the Revenue Department to be leased out and reclaimed. The remaining 20 square miles shown as excluded had been leased out to raiyats in Khurda during the last few years. The Island of Tumchar off the coast of Noakhali has been gazetted as a proposed reserved forest, and is now under settlement. The areas of forests in Palamau, Lohardaga and Manbhum have not yet been calculated, as the forest settlements in those districts are still pending.

3. *Settlements.*—The settlement of 191 square miles in Darjeeling district has been finally sanctioned since the close of the year. The settlement of three detached plots of 379 acres in all was also completed during the year, two in the Darjeeling and one in the Angul district. Progress was made in the settlements of forests in Chittagong, Manbhum and Palamau, which are proceeding concurrently with revenue settlements. Similar operations are also being conducted in the Kolhan tract of Singhbhum. The forest area in the last two districts cannot be calculated until the settlement of revenue is completed; the area under settlement in Chittagong is 842 square miles.

A plot of one square mile in Darjeeling is under settlement, and so also is the Island of Tumchar already mentioned, which is 5 square miles in extent. No progress was made during the year in the formation of fuel and fodder reserves.

4. *Working-plans.*—In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 6 of last year's Resolution, an effort was made to accelerate the preparation of working-plans. Plans for 225 square miles in the Darjeeling and Tista Divisions were completed, though they have not yet been submitted to Government for sanction. In the latter part of the forest year, Mr. Haines was placed on special duty to prepare a working-plan for the Jalpaiguri forests, and it is hoped that his work will soon be finished. It is intended shortly to depute an officer to prepare a plan for the Singhbhum forest. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the remarks by Sir Charles Elliott in the Resolution on last year's report as to the backwardness of Bengal in the matter of working plans, and desires that the efforts which are being made in this direction should not be relaxed. Working plans are still required for 3,339 square miles of reserved forest.

5. *Buildings and Communications.*—The following statement shows the expenditure on roads, bridges, and buildings in the last two years, and the budget allotment for 1895-96:—

	BUILDINGS.			ROADS AND BRIDGES.			TOTAL.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Budget allotment for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Budget allotment for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Budget allotment for 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
New construction	Rs. 6,023	Rs. 18,507	Rs.	Rs. 10,227	Rs. 14,133	Rs.	Rs. 16,950	Rs. 32,640	Rs.
Repairs	9,410	8,929		7,045	9,317		10,450	18,240	
Unappropriated	314	571		93	1,011		407	1,582	
Total	16,347	28,007	28,450	17,365	24,461	24,900	27,713	52,462	53,380

There was a large increase of Rs. 11,660 in expenditure on buildings. Two inspection bungalows, the construction of which had been previously commenced, were completed during the year, and the construction of three others was taken in hand: two of them were finished. An office bungalow at Khurda and a new revenue station in the Sundarbans were constructed, besides smaller buildings of various descriptions.

The expenditure on roads increased by Rs. 7,095; and 97 miles of new road were made and 678 miles of old road kept in repair, against 73 miles made and 622 miles repaired in 1894-95. The expenditure on repairs per mile was Rs. 13-11-10½ against Rs. 11-5-3 in the previous year; no reason is assigned for the increase in the rate.

6. *Breaches of Forest Law.*—Two hundred and sixty-three cases were prosecuted in the courts, against 135 in 1894-95; 89·8 per cent. of the cases disposed of ended in conviction. Almost the whole increase in prosecutions is contributed by two divisions, the new division of the Sonthal Parganas, in which 83 cases were instituted, and the Singhbhum Division, where the number rose from 21 to 59. There was also, as last year, an increase in Chittagong.

The number of prosecutions for injury to forests by fire rose from 18 to 55; 33 of these cases were in Singhbhum. The Officiating Conservator reports that in respect of the classification of these offences, the practice varies in different divisions. A separate report on the matter should be submitted, and the orders of Government obtained with a view to securing uniformity.

Detailed information has been given regarding these cases as directed in paragraph 7 of last year's Resolution; the number of persons prosecuted was not completely shown in the Report, but it has been subsequently ascertained to have amounted to 143: 54 cases were disposed of, and 44 cases resulted in the conviction of 78 persons. The punishments inflicted were generally light especially in Singhbhum, where forest fires have been very frequent. Detection in these cases is difficult, and it is important where the offender is discovered and where there are no mitigating circumstances the punishment should be sufficient to deter others from following his example. Of the cases brought to trial, 33 came from Singhbhum, 11 from the Tista Division, 3 each from Chittagong and Angul, 2 from Palamau, and 1 each from Darjeeling, Buxa and Jalpaiguri: 96 cases remained undetected after enquiry, besides the 55 that were brought to trial.

The number of cases compounded by Forest Officers under section 67 of the Act was 1,163 involving 1,761 persons, against 958 cases and 1,502 persons in the previous year. The amount received as compensation was Rs. 6,241, or Rs. 5-5-10 for each case and Rs. 3-9 for each person. The orders of Government prohibiting the composition of the offence of injury to forests by fire were departed from in two cases in the Jalpaiguri and Buxa Divisions; the reason is not stated.

The number of offences of all kinds was greatest in the two Divisions (Darjeeling and Tista) which headed the list in the two previous years. The numbers were in the Darjeeling Division 482 cases and in the Tista 259, against 421 and 281 cases respectively in the previous year.

7. *Grazing.*—The whole area of protected and unclassed forests is open to grazing by all animals, except the forests in the Sundarbans, and 12 square miles elsewhere. In the reserved forests 300 square miles (177 square miles out of 188 in Palamau, and the whole of the Angul Reserved Forests) were thrown open to pasture by all animals for the whole or part of the year; the whole area so open is now 816 square miles, besides 20 square miles in Darjeeling open the whole year to all animals, except camels, sheep and goats. The total area in which there is pasture (the Sundarbans not containing any) is 3,785 square miles. The actual fees received for grazing in the reserved forests amounted to Rs. 11,943 against Rs. 10,022 in the previous year; the increase occurred chiefly in the Jalpaiguri Division. Similar fees in protected forests yielded Rs. 5,175; of this sum Rs. 4 were collected in the Sonthal Parganas and the rest in Puri. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 5,138 in 1894-95. In the Tista, Singhbhum, Angul, Chittagong and Sonthal Parganas Divisions no cattle were impounded. The total number of cattle impounded was 1,697 against 1,432 in 1894-95.

8. *Forest fires.*—As regards forest fires, the year was as disastrous, as the previous year had been exceptionally favourable in this respect but the

damage done was not so great as in the year 1893-94. In the year under report special protective measures against fire were taken in an area of 1,957 square miles of reserved forests, as compared with 1,874 square miles in the previous year. The apparent increase is mainly due to the recalculation of areas, the real increase being only 35 square miles. 584 square miles, or 29·84 per cent. of the area specially protected, were burnt down; the percentage in the previous year was exceptionally low, being only 0·49. In 1893-94 the area burnt was 689 square miles, or 37 per cent. of the specially protected area. In the whole forest area (excluding unclassified forests), so far as information is available, 667·08 square miles were burnt down, or 7·16 per cent. Much the greater part of the area in which special measures were taken, and also of the area burnt, was in the Singhbhum Division. Here attempts were made to protect an area of 732·5 square miles and 471·1 square miles, or 64·34 per cent. of this area was burnt down. The unprotected area in this Division also suffered very heavily, but it is not stated to what extent. The increase of fires is attributed, no doubt with justice, to the dryness of the year. It is also stated, and probably there is much truth in the remark, that there is a tendency for bad years in the matter of damage by fire to alternate with good years; because after a good year there is more forest to burn and there are fewer clear spaces to check the progress of fire.

9. *Yield and outturn of Forest Produce.*—The following statement gives details of the forest outturn during the year, including removals by privileged villagers:—

Class of forest and agency by which produce was removed.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Reserved.</i>	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	No.	Ra.
Government	194,585	95,606	290,191	14,757	242
Purchasers	4,461,933	12,266,470	16,718,403	7,142,692	1,01,843
Free grants	3,001	21,624	24,625	...	569
Right-holders ... ..	.....	1,389,185	1,389,185	683,200	8,211
Total	4,649,519	13,772,885	18,422,404	7,840,649	1,10,855
<i>Protected.</i>					
Government	10,757	6,486	17,193	83,555	4
Purchasers	338,738	4,267,210	4,605,957	359,926	23,036
Free grants	5,083	...	5,083	900	19,361
Right-holders	184,030	14,463,312	14,647,342	4,060,000	1,67,259
Total	538,608	18,736,967	19,275,575	4,444,381	2,09,660
<i>Unclassed.</i>					
Government	9,483	2,837	12,320	6,725	.....
Purchasers	359,870	172,270	532,140	8,408,808	8,349
Free grants ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....
Right-holders ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....
Total	369,353	175,107	544,460	8,415,533	8,349
GRAND TOTAL IN 1895-96	5,557,480	32,684,959	38,242,439	20,700,563	3,28,864
GRAND TOTAL IN 1894-95	4,498,234	30,195,622	34,693,856	22,019,274	2,72,942
Difference in 1895-96	+ 1,061,246	+ 2,489,337	+ 3,553,583	—1,948,711	+ 55,922

There was an increase in the outturn of every kind of produce except bamboos, which showed a falling off. The total yield of timber and fuel was 38,242,439 cubic feet, or 3,553,583 cubic feet more than the previous year's yield, being an average of 2,865·03 cubic feet per square mile.

The amount of timber removed from Reserved Forests by Government and by purchasers shows an increase of 1,106,359 cubic feet over the previous year. In the Singhbhum Division departmental operations were undertaken on a large scale, a contract having been entered into to supply the Rai Bareilly-Benares Railway with two lakhs of sleepers; 174,758 cubic feet of timber were cut for this purpose during the year, and furnished 47,232 broad-gauge sleepers. In the Kurseong and Angul Divisions, small quantities of sleepers were supplied to the Darjeeling-Himalayan and East Coast Railways, respec-

tively. The Department continued to supply the Jelapahar and Lebong cantonments with fuel; and the whole amount of produce removed by its own agency was 214,825 cubic feet of timber, 104,879 cubic feet of fuel, and 105,087 bamboos, besides minor produce to the value of Rs. 242.

Mr. Wild has recorded an interesting note, which is appended to the Report, on the utilization of certain descriptions of minor forest produce.

10. *Financial results.*—The receipts for the forest year amounted to Rs. 9,85,680, and the charges to Rs. 4,75,601; so that the net revenue was Rs. 4,60,079, or Rs. 43,962 more than in 1894-95, when the net revenue was the highest recorded. These results are very satisfactory. The following table shows the figures for the last six years according to the financial year:—

FINANCIAL YEAR.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	7,27,392	4,14,005	3,13,387
1891-92	7,89,553	4,22,030	3,66,623
1892-93	7,44,882	3,81,608	3,63,274
1893-94	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568
1894-95	7,95,673	3,04,601	3,97,072
1895-96	9,18,709	4,66,068	4,52,641

The following table shows the results in each Division for the last two financial years —

DIVISION	Receipts		Charges.		Surplus		Deficit.	
	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95.	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	73 181	79 632	57 509	72,717	15,679	6 082		
Alipata	2,754	26 708	2 814	21 148		3 876	114	
Kurseong	2,071	40,314	21 578	28,776	1,040	11 531		
Jaipuriguri	3,448	44 282	2 141	39,047	12,367	15 305		
Buxa	9 568	16 537	3,910	11,171			16 346	5,488
Sonthal Parganas		11 788		14 386				671
Direction	14 418	17,782	46 266	47,858			30,463	34 170
Palamau	2 700	1,683	1,297	15,014			6,519	13,381
Singhbhum	62 4	81 915	34 017	64 651	4 349			31,936
Angul	2 440	3 718	1 604	19 850			10,424	11,642
Puri	19 032	20 143	11,173	31,174	5 519			4 972
Sundarbans	4 66 01	5, 11 11	91 051	87 445	3,67 740	4 14 500		
Chittagong	2 067	8 558	90 076	87 727	6 686	6 881		
Total	7,95 673	9 18 709	3 96 611	4 66,068	4 61,389	5 17 10	66 287	1 01 009
Net surplus					3,97,078	47 641		

The profits of the Sundarbans Division show the very large increase of Rs. 1,04,819 on the revenue of the previous year, and were greater than the whole net surplus of the province. The Chittagong Division again comes next, but the decline in the revenue of this Division, which was noticed with regret in paragraph 12 of last year's Resolution, still continues. The deficit shown against Singhbhum is nominal, and is due to the initial expenditure on sleeper operations not having been recouped within the financial year; but it is feared that the Buxa, Sonthal Parganas, Palamau, Angul and Puri Divisions must continue for some time to be worked at a loss.

11. *Miscellaneous.*—Mr. Wild was on tour for 203 days and inspected 9 divisions; but the details and dates of his tours, which were called for in paragraph 13 of last year's Resolution, have not been furnished. Changes in the charge of divisions were, it is observed, less numerous than in the previous

year; but still there were changes in no less than eight out of the thirteen divisions. The Sundarbans Division was held by five Officers; and it is most satisfactory that it should nevertheless have produced the large revenue shown in the previous paragraph. Four Officers had charge of the Direction Division. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice the death, while on duty, of Babu Kedar Nath Mazumdar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Angul.

The three cases of defalcation by Divisional Head-clerks, which have recently come to light at Angul, Puri, and Chittagong respectively, suggest that those officers are exposed to great temptations, and that there is room for improvement in the control of their transactions, and possibly in the departmental system of keeping accounts.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are tendered to Mr. Wild for his efficient and successful management of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRESS IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

No. 76 Agri.—Fam.—The 12th January 1897.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 75 Agri., dated Calcutta, the 12th January 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Govt of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your report No. 13G., dated 5th January 1897, under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code, for the weeks ending the 19th and 20th December 1896, and in reply to communicate the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor

2. In paragraphs 1 and 2 of your report you draw attention to the shortness of the time allowed for the submission of the fortnightly reports, and while promising that every effort will be made to secure punctuality, request that allowance be made for the difficulties experienced in attaining it. On this point, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor recognises the difficulty, but hopes that it will be found possible to submit these reports on the due dates. It is necessary that Government should have prompt information as to the state of districts afflicted with famine; and though the information that it is possible to give may not be quite up to date, it will be better to give the latest information available on the due dates, rather than delay the submission of the reports.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to learn that, owing to the recent rainfall, the Patna and Gaya districts and nearly all of the Shahabad district are now safe from famine. His Honour goes with you, however, in thinking that fortnightly reports from all these districts should be continued for the present for the reasons given by you, and also because their capacity to export is an important factor in judging of the possible sources of food-supply to other districts.

4. *Saran.*—Having regard to the somewhat peculiar circumstances of Saran, as described in paragraph 24 of your report, the inversion of the ordinary sequence of relief measures suggested in that paragraph seems to be judicious. The Collector concludes, and you agree with him, that charitable relief should be extended, and the system of exacting relief work in the Saran district made more onerous. It is also suggested that a strict enforcement of a reasonable task by means of the free use of a penal wage should be insisted on. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in these conclusions. They are clearly in accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code. It is observed that the daily "dole" of grain to persons on gratuitous relief in Saran cost 2 annas 2½ pies per day, and that the task of work exacted from each person during the fortnight under report was on an average only 25 cubic feet. The cost of the daily "dole" is excessive in itself and as compared with that in other districts, and the task of work is inadequate.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal to open large central relief works in this district in place of many scattered small ones.

5. *Champaran.*—There was a great and sudden increase in the number of labourers on relief works during the second week of the period under report, their number being nearly 40,000, against only 4,500 in the corresponding period of 1873-74. It is, perhaps, inevitable that there should at first be some confusion when people flock in crowds on to relief works; but as Government had accepted the Collector's estimates, and sanctioned the entertainment of a strong establishment in anticipation of, and in order to be prepared for, a sudden rush of the kind, His Honour had hoped that effective arrangements for enforcing discipline from the outset and exacting a proper task of work would have been possible. The amount of work done during the fortnight under report was inadequate; but it is hoped that the arrangements, now made, will be sufficient to secure the enforcement of discipline and the exaction of a proper amount of work in future. The Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to the Collector arranging the areas of relief charges without

strictly adhering to the boundaries of thanas or outposts when that course is found to be convenient.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie agrees that poor-houses should be opened at once in this district, as proposed in paragraph 45 of your letter.

6. *Muzaffarpur*.—The daily task of work exacted in this district was fairly sufficient, being 77 cubic feet of earthwork per day per male unit.

No charitable relief was given, because it is said that the Collector is waiting till the organization of relief circles is complete. It is not clear why gratuitous relief should not be given in circles where the organization is completed, if it is required, without waiting for completion of the circle organization elsewhere.

7. *Darbhanga*.—Here, as in Champaran, there was a great and sudden increase of the numbers on relief works, for which the Collector was not altogether prepared. The sanctioned number of Relief Superintendents and of Circle Officers have now joined their appointments, discipline has been enforced, and a fair day's work is being exacted; but the Collector should take care to be prepared in future for any similar sudden rush of labourers to relief works.

It is stated in paragraph 57 of your letter that on the 26th (a fortnight from the 12th) there were 43,789 persons on relief works in this district. This, it is understood, is the total of the numbers on these works during the week, and not the number employed on any one day.

The numbers employed on relief works, undertaken by the Maharaja of Darbhanga and other private gentlemen, should, as you suggest, be obtained and shown, as far as practicable, in the returns.

Government awaits the complete list of relief charges and circles promised in paragraph 63 of your report.

8. *Prices and Stocks*.—In Part III of your report, you remark that prices were stationary on the whole during the fortnight, but that in Saran and Muzaffarpur the price of maize, the food-staple of the poorest classes, had risen, and approximates to that of rice. The new rice had been harvested everywhere, but yet the price of rice had not fallen. Exports had not risen to any great extent. From these facts you infer that the greater part of the lately harvested grain is being stored for local consumption. It may also be inferred that the stocks in hand from previous harvests are low. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the Collector of Champaran has grave doubts on the point whether private trade will supply grain in certain tracts of his district in time to prevent loss of life. In connection with this matter I am to call your attention to the circular orders of Government No. 76Agri., dated 31st December, authorising the employment of contractors for the provision of grain for charitable relief doles, to His Honour's remark made at the Sonapore Conference to the effect that contractors might be employed for the supply of grain on relief works in areas in which private trade may fail to do so, and to paragraph 8 of the Government of India's letter No. 104F., dated 4th January 1897, in which it is also indicated that contractors may be employed for supplying grain on relief works in such cases.

9. *Task*.—With reference to the statement given in paragraph 68 of your report, I am to call your attention to the great differences in the amounts of task work exacted, in the daily wage earned, in the rates per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork, and in cost of grain dole for gratuitous relief in the various districts of the Division. These differences cannot be accounted for by the variations in the price of food-grains in these different districts. I am to request that you will use your best efforts to secure greater uniformity in future and to make sure that an adequate task of work is enforced in the case, at least, of able-bodied persons accustomed to work, as a test of their being in distress. Those who are able to do a fair day's work and refuse to do so or refuse to submit themselves to discipline are presumably not in need of relief, and need not be admitted on relief works at all. If the task of work proposed by Mr. Glass is found to be too light, it can be increased; but it is clear that the task, such as it is, was not enforced during the fortnight.

No. 13G., dated Bankipore, the 5th—6th January 1897.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the weeks ending the 19th and 26th December 1896.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. This report is again overdue in spite of every effort on my part and on that of the District Officers, and I am constrained to submit that the time allowed by the Famine Code in paragraph 13 is not sufficient. The statements received by the Collectors are often wrong, and have to be corrected with great labour, while those received in my office have all to be checked, scrutinised and compared with those of the previous fortnight. Even if the reports are received in time, this process occupies a considerable time, and the papers do not reach me in complete form till well into the second day. The time occupied in copying is also considerable. Every effort will always be made to work up to the dates prescribed; but I trust that if I fail to attain the desired punctuality, due allowance will be made for our difficulties.

3. Since the last report was written I have made a rapid tour in the Saran district, and I intend to start to-morrow for a week's tour in Champaran, returning in time to write the report for the fortnight ending the 9th January. As the next following Saturday is the 16th and District Officer's reports are due to me on the 18th, it is a physical impossibility that they should contain figures for any later date than the 9th instant. I am therefore issuing instructions that the next report shall be confined to the period ending on the 9th instant, and that the second report for January shall refer to the three weeks ending the 30th instant.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

4. *Patna.*—The Collector's report is characterised by the same hopeful tone that has marked it on previous occasions, and the rain which fell during the last week of the year, though it was not nearly so plentiful in Patna as in other districts of the Division, justifies his confident attitude. On an average a quarter of an inch fell over half the district, and half an inch over the remainder. No alteration is made in the area and population likely to be affected, but it is obvious that these timely showers have greatly diminished the chances of scarcity becoming severe.

5. At the present moment the most important points to watch in the Patna district are the prices of food-grains and their movements by rail. The former show little variation. In the latter there has been on the East Indian Railway an increase in the balance in favour of the district, the excess of exports over imports having fallen from 85,431 to 56,433 maunds. This result has been produced both by an increase of imports (by 5,691 maunds) and by a decrease of exports (by 23,307 maunds). But the district figures are so largely affected by those of the great city itself that too much importance need not be attached to these fluctuations. The grain imported consists largely of rice, while the exports are mainly composed of Indian-corn.

6. The Collector reports that no relief works were open in the district, but Form No. 5 shows that four test works designed to afford relief, if needed, were open in the last week of the period under report. All the labourers are classed as A. The number of male units in the last week was 965 and in the former week 417: the rate was less than Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The number of relief workers on the last day of the month was 311.

7. *Gaya.*—The Collector is able to report that his district is in better case than before, and he now anticipates a full *rabi* crop.

8. The explanation of these improved prospects is to be found here as in other districts in the welcome fall of rain which occurred in Christmas week. There was a slight shower on the 25th December in all parts of the district, except Nawada, which has all along been the most prosperous tract,

and on the 30th December about half an inch fell over the whole district. This, says Mr. Savage, "guarantees a bumper *rabi* crop. The *aghani* rice is nearly all cut, and has proved fully an 8-anna crop."

9. Prices, however, are still high; and though there has been in most grains either a maintenance of former rates or a slight fall, there has been in rice a slight advance, which is explained by Mr. Savage to be only temporary, and due to the smaller imports from the villages to the larger markets owing to bad weather on the last two days of the period under review.

10. Exports also have begun to rise again and imports to fall off, though the volume of both is exceedingly small, being only 1,792 maunds imports and 5,417 maunds exports, against 2,369 and 3,993 maunds in the previous fortnight. The imports are slightly larger and the exports considerably smaller than in the corresponding period of 1895.

11. In all other respects, save the two above stated, the condition of the district is excellent. No relief works are required, and Mr. Savage does not mention any applications for charitable relief. In these circumstances he asks permission to discontinue the submission of fortnightly reports; because in his opinion "there is not now the slightest fear of famine in the district," and because "as no operations under the Famine Code will be needed, it seems unnecessary to continue the submission of reports prescribed by that Code." Mr. Savage undertakes, if this be allowed, to watch the course of prices and to administer charitable relief when necessary.

12. I am not prepared at present to accept the Collector's recommendation. I am willing to grant that the crops are excellent, and that if an average or 16-anna *rabi* crop is harvested, the outturn of the district will be nearly two-thirds of the normal, i.e., 1,5,08,000 maunds against 2,44,01,000. Moreover, in this district, for reasons already stated elsewhere, the stocks in hand are probably larger than in other parts of the Division, and, lastly, in such a year of high prices the sale of their crops will bring in large sums of money to the agricultural community. But, on the other hand, the *rabi* crop is proverbially exposed to sudden calamity, and it is unsafe to count upon its ultimate outturn so early in this season. Moreover, even though Gaya itself be safe, it is surrounded by districts where scarcity prevails, and it is most necessary to watch the course of trade, for the temptation of high prices may lead to an undue depletion of stocks and to a consequent rise in prices.

13. For all these reasons I think that the fortnightly reports should not yet be discontinued, and I will ask the Collector to submit them, as at present, until further orders.

14. *Shahabad*.—From this district also the report is more favourable, due again to the rain which fell in the last week of the year. Bhabhua received more than four-tenths of an inch; and though no return has been received from Sasaram, there was nearly a quarter of an inch at Arrah and at Buxar. Mr. Marindin estimates an average, or 16-anna, *rabi* crop.

15. Prices are stationary, and the recent rain has not yet had time to affect them. The general state of the district is good, and the public health is said to be satisfactory.

16. In the matter of food-grain traffic it appears that the tide has now turned, and imports now largely exceed exports. The imports, which consisted almost entirely of rice, aggregated 26,356 maunds against 16,647, and the exports, which were almost exclusively Indian-corn, amounted to 14,810 maunds against 24,247. The Collector points out that as nearly the whole of the grain exported by rail from Bhabhua and Mohannia goes *via* Zamania in the Ghazipur district, his own returns are necessarily defective unless the figures for Zamania are included. On the other hand, the Zamania traffic necessarily includes much which comes from tracts not in the Shahabad district. I will ascertain whether the figures can be separated in any way.

17. As regards relief works, that on the Sabar tank has been closed, as promised in my last report. The Hati-Durgouti road is still open, and will remain open for the present for the reasons given in paragraph 14 of my last report. There has been a slight rise in the numbers on this road; but owing to the closing of the Sabar tank, the daily average of male units throughout the fortnight was 568 against 620. The outturn of work averaged 56 cubic feet against 50·5 cubic feet; but with so many A class labourers as are shown in

Form No. 5, the outturn should have been higher. The proportion of persons on daily wage irrespective of task is now not excessive. It is clear that the demand for work in this district is not urgent.

18. Paragraph 9 of the Collector's report deals with a subject which I shall refer to again in my concluding remarks, i.e., the short amount of work done by relief workers. In so far as this is due to a late commencement of work, the Collector will correct the fault, and I have issued orders already that for contumacious idleness the penal wage is to be given without hesitation.

19. As regards the circulation of a subscription list, I have desired the Collector to take no steps until some general orders are received from Calcutta. Meanwhile I have confirmed the orders reported by him in his final paragraph, and have urged him to complete his lists of persons likely to require charitable relief. If distress invades any of the South Bihar districts, it will be along this line.

20. *Saran.*—Mr. Earle submits a full and interesting report, most of the conclusions in which are based upon our joint observations and enquiries. I was on tour in this district with the Collector from the 29th December to the 1st January, both days inclusive. Leaving Bankipore the morning after the Accounts Conference, we travelled by train to Siwan, and thence drove to Hutwa (14 miles). Next morning, after a long conference with the Manager, we drove to Bhorey (14 miles), and thence to a relief work road some 2½ miles further on. Returning to Bhorey, we inspected the poor-house there, and drove on the Katiya (8 miles), arriving there at 1 P.M. In the afternoon we inspected the poor-house and rode 3 miles out to another relief work. On our return we drove back to Hutwa (18 miles) by another road, arriving at 8-30 P.M. after picking up on our way Mr. Buskin, Manager of the Sripur Circle under the Raj. On the 31st we inspected the poor-house at Hutwa and the tank which is being re-excavated as a relief work on behalf of the Raj. We then drove out to Thaway (9 miles) and back, to interview the widowed Maharani, and discuss certain points in Mr. Earle's programme of management, and finally reached Siwan (11 miles) in the afternoon. Next morning, January 1st, after inspecting the arrangements for relief works and a poor-house and looking into several local matters, I returned to Bankipore, leaving Mr. Earle at Chapra. The tour, though rapid, was full of interest, and as Messrs. Tytler, Knyvetts, and Lyall were at Siwan, and we saw Messrs. Twiddell and Garrett at Hutwa and Katiya, we learned the latest news of the state of the district at first hand.

21. The rain which fell before and during our tour has done much good to the *rabi*. The Collector suggests an average of half an inch all over the district, the heaviest falls being in the north, where the failure of the crops has been greatest. In the "rice villages" not much good can be expected, but the *rabi* elsewhere has been greatly refreshed.

22. Mr. Earle's report propounds yet another estimate of area and population to be affected based upon further enquiries, but it is unnecessary to notice this now, as it is only provisional. The Settlement Department, under the directions of Mr. Gauntlett, have been preparing a detailed scarcity map of the district; and when this is ready, a final estimate will be made and submitted with a revised map.

23. The Collector, with my sanction, is busy in developing and manning his circles, because, for reasons to be explained below, it has become necessary to prepare without delay lists of persons likely to require charitable relief. Mr. Earle, soon after joining the district, called for applications for employment as Circle Officer, and from the numerous applicants prepared a list of suitable candidates which has proved most useful.

24. Mr. Earle's remarks under the head "General state of the affected tracts" embody, for the most part, the conclusions at which we arrived during and after our tour, and should be studied. The key-note of the affected tracts in this district is acute distress for a very small number and serious inconvenience for a very large majority of the population. These features of the situation are caused by three peculiar conditions of the district, i.e., (a) its dense population, (b) the very large proportion of adult males who are absent in Lower Bengal or elsewhere, and (c) the fact that almost every one is accustomed to labour. The result is that throughout the affected area, especially

in the tracts where rice is the staple crop, there is in every village a small number of the labouring poor who must be relieved at once, and an immense number who are willing to earn a small wage if it can be obtained near home. They cannot go far, as, for the most part, they have their houses to look after, one man in the family being left to attend to the women, children and cattle. To meet fully the requirements of these people, we should need a relief work every few miles—an absolutely impossible task. It is for this reason that Mr. Earle has correctly stated that for his district the programme must be first poor-houses, secondly, charitable relief, and, thirdly, relief works.

25. From these premises he draws the conclusion that charitable relief should be largely extended, and that the system of exacting relief work should be made more onerous. It is quite certain that by adopting the first expedient he would greatly reduce the number of persons to be relieved, and the cost, and if our agents could be trusted, he would relieve only those who urgently require assistance. But this measure *alone* would involve to some extent the abandonment of self-acting tests, and it is essential that it should be supplemented by the second expedient, which should take a double shape, viz., (a) the strict enforcement of a reasonable task by means of the free use of a penal wage when necessary, and (b) the opening of large central relief works in place of many scattered small ones. The first expedient is absolutely essential in the interests of economy, order and discipline, and in order to make the relief works an effective test, and the result expected of the second is that the works will assist those who really need immediate relief, and are prepared to leave their homes to get it. Those who are not in such urgent need will stay away until, if ever, they are forced by hunger to seek work abroad. It is to be remembered that for the support of the home-staying folk large sums of money are now coming into the district by money-order at the rate of more than two lakhs a month as pointed out by Mr. Earle.

26. The above remarks explain the policy which will be followed in the Saran district, and I shall shortly be able to judge whether it should be followed in the remaining districts also. The other points in Mr. Earle's report which deserve notice may be more briefly treated.

27. As to traffic in food-grains, it will be noticed that the Collector's figures are a fortnight behindhand, and refer to the half-month ending December 15th. I hope that he will soon get his returns with greater punctuality; but taking them as they stand, it is clear that food stuffs are coming in more rapidly than before. The railway statistics in Forms Nos. 8 and 9 show that, as compared with the previous fortnight, imports have gone up almost 100 per cent. (76,155 maunds against 38,666), while exports have fallen from 14,644 maunds to 10,840. The balance in favour of the district is 65,315 maunds against 24,022. The Revelganj river and road returns show that the imports were 3,309 maunds up to the 31st December, and the exports 14,963, leaving a balance of 11,654 against the district. I shall endeavour to arrange that the period covered by the river and road figures shall tally with that of the railway returns.

28. The large number of deaths under "Other causes" in paragraph 10 of the Collector's letter need cause no alarm. Accuracy of description has long been a weak point in the vital statistics from the Saran district, and attention was drawn to the fact both in 1895 and 1896 by Mr. Forbes and myself when reviewing the annual returns.

29. As to relief works, I have not much to add to what has been said in paragraphs 24, 25 above. I can testify from personal inspection that Mr. Earle has spared no pains in endeavouring to make his subordinates understand and observe the principles of the Famine Code; but with the inferior material which is usually available, the task is stupendous. Fortunately, except in works executed by the Hutwa Raj officials, where a good deal of laxity has been shown, and the Famine Code has not been studied, the officers in charge have everywhere endeavoured to secure a fair day's work, and the result is that although the works are in an initial stage, the expenditure per 1,000 cubic feet has not been unconsciously high. The number of works, exclusive of those under the Hutwa Raj, increased from 3 to 6 during the fortnight, and the number of male units in the last week was 8,882, against 2,818 in the week ending 12th December.

30. Advances have been freely given under both the Agriculturists' Loans and Land Improvements Acts, and the Opium Department have from the first been most active in this direction. From the Hutwa Raj large sums have been advanced to raiyats for grain and wells. The amount sanctioned for these purposes by the Board is Rs. 25,000 in all. Little advantage has been taken of the proposed bounties for *kutchha* wells. Immense numbers of these have already been dug by the cultivators, and no more are required.

31. *Champaran*.—Mr. Macpherson's report is at once the most full and the most important of the present series. During the past fortnight the development of events has been much more rapid in Champaran than in any other district, and the Collector has entered into great detail in portraying the situation of affairs. The two leading features of the fortnight in Champaran have been the rainfall and the great increase in the number on relief works but many other points deserve notice.

32. In my last report it was stated that the area and population in Champaran in which immediate relief was required were 1,057 square miles and 601,149 persons. During the fortnight now under review these numbers have increased to 1,242 and 729,120, respectively, and the map which accompanies this report will show how rapidly the ominous brown tint is spreading over the district. In place of scattered areas the affected tracts now lie on the map in three large splashes of about equal size—one in North Bettiah (area 410 square miles), a second about the centre of the district with an area of 460 square miles, and the third to the east with an area of 372 square miles. Mr. Macpherson is justified in saying that these figures vindicate the accuracy of his earliest estimates of distress.

33. The general mapping out of the district into charges and circles has been completed, and is described in the Collector's report: briefly it may be stated that Champaran will be divided into 12 Superintendents' charges and circles. Six of these are already manned by the seven officers named by the Collector. Mr. Macpherson has broken the boundaries of outposts and thanas, in order to let indigo planters retain charge of their own *dehats*. The reasons he gives are weighty; but, before deciding finally whether to approve the arrangement, I will further discuss it with him when we meet at the end of the present week. Invaluable assistance has already been rendered by gentlemen who have been acting as Honorary Circle Officers.

34. The rainfall of Christmas week, if followed by ordinary weather, will, in the Collector's opinion, secure a fair *rabi* crop throughout the district, say from 10 to 12 annas; but, as he observes, the *rabi* crop, when a full average, is only represented by 21·02 per cent. of the food crop of the district.

35. The Collector has not been able to analyse and assimilate the numerous and discrepant reports he has received as to food stocks, and I fear that with the heavy work now on his hands, it will be long before he finds time to prepare this report.

36. In respect of food-grain traffic the tide seems to have turned, for the imports now for the first time exceed the exports. In last report I showed that the excess was only 59 maunds in favour of exports, now it is 1,861 maunds in favour of imports; but the volume of both is small, viz., imports 4,761 maunds and exports 2,900: both consisted almost entirely of rice. Clearly, the new rice has not yet been exported, and is being stored, and it is always to be remembered that these figures take no account of the imports from Nepaul, which, on the analogy of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, must be very considerable.

37. Prices have risen during the fortnight, as will be seen from the statement appended to the Collector's report; and it may be hoped that this fact will stimulate importations.

38. The public health is still fair: the death-rate is higher than in neighbouring districts, but this is always the case, and the statement given in the Collector's 14th paragraph shows that in only three thanas is the rate for November perceptibly above the average of the previous five years. The observations on prisoners admitted to jail also give no particular cause for anxiety. Crime, however, appears to be increasing to some extent.

39. In my last report I stated that for the second week of the period the numbers employed daily on relief works in the Champaran district were

about 20,000, of whom 4,292 were on Government works, and the remainder on private works opened by indigo factories. These numbers have greatly increased: instead of 11 Government relief works there are now 32 open, and whereas the number on Government works on the 12th December was 6,393, the number on the 26th idem was 39,796. In addition to all these, there are the labourers employed on private relief works during the fortnight. A separate statement gives the figures for these, and it shows that the daily average of male units was 9,316 for the week ending 19th December and 6,541 for that ending 26th December.

40. Taking the whole district and including those in the receipt of daily wage irrespective of task, the average daily numbers in each week were, as follows:—1st week, $12,945 + 9,315 = 22,260$; 2nd week, $22,997 + 9,014 = 30,011$: and the Collector states that the number employed all over the district on the last day of the fortnight must have been 55,000.

41. The result of this great rush of persons to the relief works has been what is always to be expected on such occasions, i.e., the temporary collapse of arrangements and an altogether inadequate outturn in return for the wages paid. But the officers in charge of the works seem to have done their best, and the expedient of paying every one the minimum wage until order could be restored has my full approval under the circumstances. However, even so the nett result of the two weeks' work was as follows. According to the Collector's 18th paragraph, in the week ending December 19th the average number of male units was 12,756, and each dug and carried on the average only 17·7 cubic feet of earth, and was paid 1 anna 2 pies, the cost per 1,000 cubic feet being Rs. 3-5-3. In the next week ending December 26th, the average number of male units per diem was 20,675, and each man dug and carried 12·5 cubic feet, so that the cost ran up to Rs. 5-15-3 per 1,000 cubic feet, the daily average wage remaining the same. The numbers on daily wage irrespective of task were well kept down, being on the average only 187 and 322 male units respectively.

42. The Collector in paragraph 23 of his letter makes a personal explanation, which may be accepted. Mr. Macpherson is not to blame for the confusion which occurred. His observations in paragraph 24 will be further discussed with him in person.

43. In paragraph 25 the Collector has been at some pains to defend his action in digging out tanks, which has, I believe, been attacked by officers of the Sanitary Department. I am strongly disposed to support Mr. Macpherson, but will look into the matter further on the spot.

44. Paragraphs 27 to 30 of the report deal with the important question of private relief works. In most of the factories where these were started Government relief works have now taken their place, but the thanks of Government are due to the gentlemen who came so cordially to the Collector's assistance.

45. No poor-houses have been opened, but this should be done at once. If the numbers employed on relief works are a true index of the distress in the district, poor-houses are urgently required.

46. Gratuitous relief has not yet been completely organised, partly owing to the sudden rush of relief workers, and partly to the late arrival of some of the Charge Superintendents. A good beginning has now been made, but this matter will be looked into further. The number relieved was 696 in the first and 1,395 in the second week, giving an average of 1,043 for the fortnight. The total cost was Rs. 724-10-11 for the same period.

47. *Muzaffarpur*.—Mr. Haro reports little change, and it would seem that, as in the preceding fortnight, affairs in his district are in a state of quiescence; but field work is coming to an end, and requests have been made to open relief works in all three subdivisions. The Muzaffarpur district shared in the rainfall which marked the closing week of 1896. The rain, as elsewhere, in North Bihar was heaviest in the north of the district which profited least by that of the 22nd November. The registered fall was as follows:—

Muzaffarpur	...	·22	Paru	...	·50
Sitamarhi	...	·73	Pupri	...	·50
Shiahar	...	·98	Mahnwa	...	} ·15
			Chitwara	...	

Much benefit is said to have resulted to the standing crops, and more *alua* will be sown in the moistened lands.

48. The price of rice is about the same, but those of the commoner food-grains have risen—a sure sign in particular that the stocks of the *bhadoi* harvest are coming to an end, and generally that scarcity is increasing, since one of its most characteristic symptoms is an approximation in the prices of all grains, whether fine or coarse. The rise in the price of Indian-corn finds a parallel in Saran.

49. Mr. Hare has given some calculations of the stocks in hand prepared partly from the reports of his subordinates and partly from figures of areas and crops supplied him by the Settlement Department. I defer comments on these until I receive reports from all District Officers, and I will only say here that Mr. Hare's two estimates of the stock on the 1st April next vary so widely as 21 and 141 lakhs of maunds. His remarks also on the difficulties which surround the calculation are sound and judicious.

50. The number of relief works open is now six, against two at the end of the preceding fortnight. In paragraph 15 of his report Mr. Hare states that the numbers paid by daily wage were 753, and by task work 12,063; but I cannot trace these figures in the statements appended to his report. Statement 5 is prepared on a wrong principle, since it shows the averages on each work, instead of the totals. However, it shows that the numbers on relief work are steadily increasing, the average number of male units engaged on task work and receiving a daily wage irrespective of task having been as follows for the last four weeks:—

Week ending.	Task work.	Wage without task.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4
5th December 1896 ...	210	12	222
12th " " ...	335	25	360
19th " " ...	572	59	631
26th " " ...	854	60	914

The whole of the workers are entered as A class, and it is therefore not surprising that they have been able to do as much as 72·4 and 82·4 cubic feet, and that the cost per 1,000 cubic feet has been low. Mr. Hare apprehends, what is actually the case in Saran, that the absence of so many adult males in Eastern Bengal will seriously weaken the gangs when relief works begin in earnest.

51. In the food-grain traffic during the fortnight imports greatly exceed exports. The former have nearly doubled themselves, and the decrease in exports is 62 per cent. The balance in favour of the district was 22,107 maunds instead of 6,284. More than one-third of the imports consisted of rice (9,302 maunds), Indian-corn being next in volume (7,418 maunds). Mr. Hare remarks, as a curious fact, that within the district there has been no movement towards Sitamarhi as might have been expected. I suggest that the wants of the subdivision are met by smuggled grain from Nepal. The Collector is issuing the needful orders to warn Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers to be on their guard against a possible depletion of stocks.

52. I have sanctioned the opening of poor-houses at Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi, and arrangements are being made for the purpose. No charitable relief appears to have been afforded so far, not even by the police. Mr. Hare reports, however, that his system of circles is not yet complete, and it may be presumed that he is waiting till they have been completed before relief is given.

53. *Kutcha* wells are being made largely in Sitamarhi, probably through the personal influence of the Subdivisional Officer, but not so much elsewhere.

54. *Darbhanga*.—Mr. Carlyle's report shows that the apprehensions of a rapid increase of relief workers expressed in my last report have been fully realised, and here, as in Champaran, events have moved very rapidly during the fortnight under report, as Mr. Carlyle points out this is doubtless due (as

in Saran and Champaran) to the termination of work in the field, for in other respects there has been no great deterioration.

55. The rain of Christmas week benefited the whole district, the fall having been, as in the margin. With ordinary weather, Mr. Carlyle now hopes for about an average *rabi* crop (16 annas) in the south of the district and fair crops elsewhere—we may say a 12-anna crop all round; but it is to be remembered that in a good year the *rabi* crop in this district only represents 21·05 of the whole district outturn.

56. The exports in this district still exceed the imports, but not to nearly so large an extent as in the previous fortnight. They have fallen off from 61,085 maunds to 24,218 maunds, while imports have decreased from 15,620 maunds to 1,622 maunds: the net balance against the district is 12,596 maunds against 45,465 maunds, and, as Mr. Carlyle observes, this is much more than covered by the smuggled rice from Nepal. Three-fourths of the exports consisted of "Other grains"; and a very large proportion of this amount went to Saran; very little of the paddy or rice imported from Nepal seems to have left the district by rail.

57. The number of relief works open was more than doubled during the fortnight under report, and the numbers employed increased in a still greater ratio. On the 12th December there were 5 relief works open, giving employment to 4,982 persons, while on that day fortnight there were 43,789 persons on 12 relief works, and 4 more have since been opened. It is clear from Mr. Carlyle's paragraph that in some places the rush was too great for proper control, and that for a short period the staff was insufficient and the exaction of a task impossible. These sudden rushes appear to be characteristic of famine relief work in Darbhanga, and they occurred both in 1866 and 1873-74. Order has, however, been restored, and Mr. Carlyle, taught by experience, is now arranging to send out to every new work a certain leaven of trained hands. In a subsequent letter he has informed me that he has been obliged to depute police to every work where large numbers of coolies are congregated. The precaution is obvious, and should prove effective; but the demands on the district police must be very heavy, and it will probably be found advisable to substitute temporary guards as matters settle down.

58. Turning to the statements it appears that in the first week of the fortnight the average number of male units per diem was 2,308, and in the second week 6,730: the amount of work turned out per man fell from 45 to 35 cubic feet, and the number on daily wage irrespective of task rose from nil to 1,314.

59. It will be observed that no returns for the relief works managed by the Darbhanga Raj have been furnished. I trust that the Manager will make no difficulty about supplying regularly such simple information as the Collector may ask for, since it is manifest that the district returns of relief will be very incomplete unless they include the operations of this rich and influential house. I have already arranged that the operations of the Hutwa Raj shall appear in the Saran returns.

60. The information as to the formation of circles and the arrangements for charitable relief is not very full: probably Mr. Carlyle, like Mr. Ilarc, is waiting till his arrangements are complete before he reports them. Forms Nos. 6 and 7, however, show that charitable relief being given, the total recipients being in the two weeks 3,399 and 3,726 adult units, and the amount expended Rs. 307 and Rs. 476. If a report detailing the arrangements is not received in the meantime, I will look into the details when I visit Darbhanga at the end of the month.

PART III.—CONCLUSION.

61. The leading features of the period which has elapsed since the submission of my last report have been the rapid rise in the numbers seeking relief in Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga and the rainfall which commenced on Christmas day. The District Officers' reports are appended, together with the required statements and a map (except for Patna and Gaya), since the period referred to is the second of the month of December. Those reports have been criticized above. The following remarks are intended to supplement those criticisms.

62. The rain which fell between the 25th December and the 1st of January, though not everywhere large in quantity was exactly of the kind which agriculturists desire at this season, viz., light drizzling showers, with an occasional downpour: moreover, the fall was heaviest along the north of the

Division, precisely in those tracts in which the November fall was deficient. For all these reasons the beneficial effect of the rain has been greater than would be supposed if its quantity alone were considered: the standing crops have been refreshed; the ground has been moistened for "catch crops" of vegetables, and even where the fall was very light, it was sufficient to form a basis for irrigation. Lastly, its moral effect has been great, inasmuch as it has put heart and courage into thousands of raiyats. The reported rainfall at each subdivision for the week ending the 2nd January is given below:—

Patna	...	Bankipore	...	23	Saran	...	Chapra	...	21
		Barh	...	22			Siwan	...	41
		Bihar	...	30			Copalganj	...	79
		Dinapore	...	15			Motihari	...	14
Gaya	...	Gaya	...	51	Champaran	...	Bettiah	...	33
		Jahanabad	...	15			Muzaffarpur	...	22
		Aurangabad	...	51			Sitamarhi	...	73
		Nawada	...	41			Hajipur	...	
Shahabad	...	Arrah	...		Darbhanga	...	Darbhanga	...	
		Buxar	...				Madhubani	...	
		Sasaram	...				Semastipur	...	
		Bhabhua	...						

63. No great change has occurred in the area affected except in Champaran: in Saran the area to be immediately affected has been somewhat contracted, but I have made no change in my estimates pending the receipt of a final scarcity map of the district, which is being prepared by the Settlement Department. The mapping out of the four northern districts has been nearly completed; but as my information on this point is not yet quite complete, I defer reporting on the matter. I hope before long to submit a complete list of charges and circles with the names of the officers in charge of the former. Circles are being filled up as rapidly as material is available, in order that the lists of persons requiring charitable relief may be completed as soon as possible.

64. Prices are stationary on the whole; but in certain districts, viz., Saran and Muzaffarpur, the price of maize has risen; and as this is the food chiefly consumed by the poorest of the people on account of its cheapness and its nutritive qualities, this rise in price is a serious matter. The new rice has been harvested everywhere, but the price of rice has not fallen. Seeing that exports of this grain and of paddy have not risen to any great extent, the inference is obvious that the greater part of the rice lately harvested has been stored for future need.

65. The crop prospects are distinctly better everywhere than they were a fortnight ago. In South Bihar they leave little to be desired: given ordinary weather for the remainder of the cold weather, we ought to reap a full average crop in the three southern districts, if not more than that in Gaya; while as regards the districts of North Bihar, my first estimate of 8 annas each for Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga, and 10 annas for Muzaffarpur is likely to be fully realized.

66. As to food-stocks, my information is still incomplete. I have drawn up a memorandum on the subject, but am awaiting the reports of my District Officers. An effort will be made to submit a full report within the current month. Now that the Government of India have again declared their policy of non-intervention in the grain trade, it becomes more than ever necessary to prepare as soon as possible an estimate of the requirements of each district.

67. Closely connected with this subject is that of the imports and exports of food-grains. The rail-borne traffic figures as reported by District Officers are summarised below, and they have already been noticed under each district:—

DISTRICTS	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		EXCESS—I. OR E.	
	FORTNIGHT ENDING—		FORTNIGHT ENDING—		FORTNIGHT ENDING—	
	December 12th.	December 20th.	December 12th.	December 20th.	December 12th.	December 20th.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	27,455	31,140	1,10,000	87,579	E. 55,311	E. 55,435
Gaya	3,361	1,793	3,093	5,417	E. 1,634	E. 3,624
Shahabad	10,647	28,356	21,347	14,510	E. 7,300	E. 11,546
Saran	38,600	76,155	14,644	10,840	E. 24,022	E. 65,315
Champaran	3,034	4,761	3,993	2,000	E. 89	E. 1,861
Muzaffarpur	13,025	24,811	7,341	2,788	E. 6,284	E. 22,107
Darbhanga	15,020	11,023	61,085	24,218	E. 45,465	E. 12,598

* These figures refer to the half-months ending November 30th and December 15th.

Four districts (Shahabad, Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur) now show an excess of imports, as against two (Saran and Muzaffarpur) in my last report, and the general balance of trade in the Division is now 28,775 maunds on the side of imports instead of 72,054 maunds on the side of exports. The measure of the change in the movements of grain during the fortnight is therefore 1,38,648 maunds or 4,951 tons; these figures, however, are not complete even for railway traffic, and they do not include traffic by road or river. I have lately addressed the Traffic Managers of both the East Indian Railway and the Bengal-North-Western Railway, and hope that, with their assistance, both I and all District Officers will receive reliable statistics with punctuality and regularity. As soon as I can procure the figures, I propose to submit a statement comparing the figures of each fortnight with those for that which preceded it, and with those for the same period in 1895.

68. The number of people on relief works and in receipt of charitable relief has very largely increased during the fortnight under report. The statistics of each district have already been discussed in the foregoing paragraphs, but I submit below an abstract statement showing side by side for each district in the Division some of its principal figures as compared with those for the preceding fortnight.

Comparative Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the present and past fortnights.

DISTRICT.	FORTNIGHT ENDING DECEMBER 12TH.								FORTNIGHT ENDING DECEMBER 26TH.								REMARKS.
	TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wage earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wage earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wage earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wage earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	♂. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		♂. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Patna	32	74½	0 2 5½	1 15 10½	1	0 2 10	.....	.....	99	74	0 2 7½	1 15 6½	1	0 2 4	...	...
Gaya .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ..	320	50½	0 1 3½	1 9 10½	80	0 1 9½	.....	.....	568	56	0 1 0	1 11 6	68	0 1 4	...	...
Saran	390	39½	0 1 5½	3 3 11	10	0 2 0	236	0 2 1	1,199	25	0 1 5	3 7 0	19	0 1 2½	720	0 2 2½	
Champaran ..	2,624	52	0 1 6	1 13 8½	241	0 1 8	136	0 1 0	10,715	15	0 1 5	4 10 3	256	0 1 6½	931	0 0 10½	
Muzaffarpur ..	273	59	0 1 0	1 5 4	19	0 1 0	...	...	715	77	0 1 5	1 2 11½	69	0 1 6	...	...
Darbhanga ..	404	42½	0 1 6	2 3 6½	...	...	629	0 8 6½	4,519	40	0 1 5½	2 4 11	1,314	0 1 0	3,563	0 1 8½	

69. In the first place, the statement shows clearly the great developments that have taken place during the last fortnight, the average number of male units in receipt of all kinds of relief all over the Division for the period being 28,764 as against 5,501.

70. In the next place, it will be noticed that very great variations exist between districts in their administration of details. In three districts alone, viz., Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga, has gratuitous relief been given; but in Darbhanga the number of persons in receipt of charitable relief (3,563) is 61·08 per cent. of the average daily number on relief works, viz., 5,833, while in Saran the proportion is 5·91 per cent. and in Champaran 5·48. I am inclined to think that this has been overdone in Darbhanga. Next the proportion of those on daily wage irrespective of task varies greatly, being as before highest in Darbhanga and lowest in Champaran.

71. Turning next to statistics of outturn of work, daily wage and rate per thousand cubic feet, the signs of the sudden rush off labourers which occurred in Champaran and Darbhanga, and to a less degree in Saran, will be clearly observed, and their effects will be still more clearly visible if Form No. 7 in each case is referred to. It appears from the abstract above that the outturn of work per man fell in Champaran from 52 cubic feet to 17 cubic feet, and in Saran from 39½ cubic feet to 25 cubic feet. In Darbhanga the fall was only from 42½ cubic feet to 40 cubic feet, apparently because large numbers of the applicants either received charitable relief or the daily wage irrespective of task. The rate per 1,000 cubic feet rose in Saran from Rs. 2-3-11 to Rs. 3-7-0, in Champaran from Re. 1-13-8½ to Rs. 4-10-3, while in Darbhanga (for the reasons suggested above) it remained

practically the same in both periods. Violent oscillations such as these are inevitable at the first before the machinery gets into regular work, and I am confident that they will soon cease. All District Officers have now learned the lesson that when a work is opened, it must be officered much above its apparent requirements, and I trust that each succeeding fortnight will show a better control over the difficulties of the situation.

72. The general policy to be adopted in respect of relief works I have already discussed at length in noting on the Saran report. During my coming visit to Champaran I shall test the principles there enunciated, and shall also discuss them with the Hon'ble Mr. Glass and other officers of experience; but I feel pretty confident that the only way to avoid having almost the whole population on our hands, is to open large relief works in central places, and to enforce by penal wages the execution of as full a task as the relief workers are reasonably capable of doing. Every District Officer in North Bihar has discovered for himself, as Mr. Macpherson has reported, that the difference between the maximum and the minimum wage is too small, and that so long as the penal wage is not freely given for wilful idleness, thousands of villages will flock to the works for healthful employment to eke out their income, thus confounding all order and system, and leading eventually, unless the practice is prevented, to enormous expenditure.

73. In this connection I venture to think that the tasks propounded by the Hon'ble Mr. Glass are too easy, and I think that after he has visited Bihar again, he will be able to recommend to Government that they should be raised. The Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, dated the 5th December 1896, which I have received, but not had time to read, will doubtless afford much valuable instruction in the administration of relief works of all kinds.

74. Poor-houses have been opened in Saran by the Hutwa Raj and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga by Government. They will be largely developed in the current fortnight, for they are a necessary adjunct to the penal clauses of the Famine Code. Moreover, it is a patent fact that the condition of beggars and cripples, and such waifs and strays of the native community, is rapidly deteriorating from cold and hunger.

75. Loans have been given in most districts, but the figures are for the most part incomplete. As soon as the full complement of Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers is appointed, and the great rush to relief works is brought under complete control, an effort will be made to put in order all these matters of comparatively minor importance. The offer of bonuses for *kutcha* wells does not seem to have been fully appreciated, except in Muzaffarpur and parts of Champaran. Advances for agricultural improvements have been granted largely in Saran.

76. On the whole, the events of the past fortnight have not been unexpected. It was known that large numbers of persons would come on our hands in December; it remains to test them by the exaction of a fair task, and to organise more perfectly the employment of those who remain. Gratuitous relief requires to be more fully organised in most districts, and apparently to be somewhat restricted in Darbhanga. Lastly, the imports and exports have to be carefully watched, and instant notice given if stocks in particular places begin to run out; for although the Government have no intention of interfering, yet immediate intimation of this nature can be communicated to the grain dealers of the nearest large market, and charitable relief in grain can be freely extended till private trade comes to the rescue.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 152L.S.-G.—The 11th January 1897.—The following reports of the progress made in the several districts of the Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1765G., dated Dacca, the 31st December 1896.

From—G. TOYNBEE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th instant, asking for a quarterly report on the progress made in each district of this Division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps, if any, that have been taken by Municipalities and District Boards respectively to improve existing sources of water supply and to open new ones.

2. In reply, I beg to say that no report from Dacca and Backergunge is yet to hand, although Magistrates were asked to submit their reports so as to reach this office not later than the 28th instant.

3. The Magistrates of Mymensingh and Faridpur report that they have asked the panchayats under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 to collect the necessary information, but that they have not yet supplied it.

4. As to the step taken by the District Boards and Municipalities:—

(i) The Magistrate of Mymensingh writes:—"The District Board is collecting information from Local Boards regarding the villages where wells and tanks are needed; lists have been prepared for each subdivision and are being copied out. Rs. 15,000 have been allotted for water-supply in this year's budget, divided equally among the five Local Boards. An additional sum of Rs. 14,000, the gift of Rai Jogendra Kisor Roy Chaudhury Bahadur, has also been allotted in equal shares to the Local Boards. Copies of Government letter No. 58L.S.-G. have been sent to the Chairmen of all Municipalities for report as to the steps taken by them to improve water-supply."

(ii) The Vice-Chairman of the Faridpur District Board writes:—"Rs. 4,420 was set apart by the three Local Boards in their current year's budgets for water-supply, and Rs. 3,000 has been allotted on the District Board budget for 1896-97 in addition to the original grant of Rs. 4,420 by transfer. As the season for excavation or re-excavation has not yet advanced, no work on that account has yet begun."

(iii) The Magistrate of Faridpur says that the Chairman of the Madaripur Municipality has not yet submitted his report.

A copy of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Faridpur Municipality on this subject is herewith submitted.

5. A further report will follow.

Statement showing the water-supply of the Faridpur Municipality.

Ward.	Tanks reserved for drinking and culinary purposes.			Tanks for bathing purposes.			Wells reserved for drinking and culinary purposes.			Other sources of water-supply.			REMARKS.	Steps taken to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones.
	Municipal.	Government.	Private.	Municipal.	Government.	Private.	Municipal.	Government.	Private.	River.	Khal.	Jolla.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I	1	...	2	1	1	9	1	...	...	..	...	1	(1) Besides the tanks shown in the body of the statement, there are also 30 small tanks of various size, of which nearly 20 partially dried up in dry season. These tanks are used for miscellaneous purposes.	(1) A large tank called the Jubilee tank has been excavated in the heart of the town, which has benefited a good number of people of the central blocks of the town. One water filter is also being constructed in connection with this tank.
II	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	(2) There are 23 private wells within the Municipality used for miscellaneous purposes. They are generally 22 feet in depth, and in most of them water is found in hot weather.	(2) The Commissioners have sanctioned Rs. 275 for re-excavation of the Goulchamat tank in Ward No. I and tenders invited. The work will be taken up shortly.
III	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(3) Certain portions of the river Padma, Khal and Jolla have been set apart, (1) for bathing, (2) for cattle watering, (3) for cloth-washing, and (4) for miscellaneous purposes. River water is also used for drinking and culinary purposes. The water of the Jolla is also used for drinking and culinary purposes. These are situated at a safe and convenient distance from each other.	(3) In mchulla South Allpur in Ward No. V, one eddy has been provided with raised embankments.
IV	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	Padma	1	...	(4) During the rains the municipal reserved tanks were cleansed and some of them were flushed with river water.	(4) During the rains the municipal reserved tanks were cleansed and some of them were flushed with river water.
V	Tank ... 1 Eddy 1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	..	1	1	(5) Notices were also issued to cleanse the private water-supply	(5) Notices were also issued to cleanse the private water-supply
Total	7	3	2	2	2	14	6	...	...	2	2	1		

No. 221, dated Faridpur, the 24th December 1896.

Memo. by—The Chairman, Faridpur Municipality.

SUBMITTED to the Magistrate of Faridpur, with reference to his memorandum No. 958G., dated the 23rd December 1896.

No. 14Mot.R., dated Darjeeling, the 1st January 1897.

From—P. NOIAN, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

IN reply to your Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1896,

1. Letter from the Magistrate of Rajshahi, No. 1350J., dated the 27th December 1896, and enclosure.
2. Letter from the Magistrate of Dinajpur, No. 14Jct., dated the 22nd December 1896.
3. Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, No. 2131J., dated the 22nd December 1896, and enclosures.
4. Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, No. 1847J., dated the 24th December 1896, and enclosure.
5. Letter from the Magistrate of Rangpur, No. 2951J., dated the 22nd December 1896, and enclosure.
6. Letter from the Magistrate of Bogra, No. 874J., dated the 22nd December 1896, and enclosures.
7. Letter from the Magistrate of Pabna, No. 1567J., dated the 26th December 1896.

I have the honour to forward in original the marginally noted letters, being quarterly reports of the progress made in the several districts of this Division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, &c.

No. 1350J., dated Boalia, the 27th December 1896.

From—N. K. BONE, Esq., Magistrate of Rajshahi,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 549M.Cir., dated the 16th instant (Miscellaneous Department, General), I have the honour to submit copy of a report received from the Chairman of the District Board.

2. Further communication will follow as soon as the reports are received from the Municipal Boards.

No. 947, dated Boalia, the 21st December 1896.

From—N. K. Bose, Esq., Chairman, District Board, Rajshahi,
To—The Magistrate of Rajshahi.

With reference to your No. 1334J. of the 19th instant, forwarding copy of Government Municipal Department Circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th December, calling for a report of the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps taken to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. I, as Magistrate, directed the panchayats to submit statements, through police in a prescribed form, of facts regarding water-supply. The statements received were arranged in alphabetical order thana by thana, and were forwarded to the Local Boards with a supply of Forms I and II, to prepare the registers.

3. I, as Collector, received a great many petitions praying for the re-excavation of tanks. I therefore called for the statements from the Boards' offices, and distributed them to the following officers for personal inquiry and report of the places requiring immediate attention :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. The Subdivisional Officers. | 3. The Kanungoes. |
| 2. The Income-tax Assessor. | 4. The Excise Sub-Inspectors. |
| 5. The Sub-Inspector of Schools. | |

Their reports are due by the 7th of January next, on receipt of which it will be decided what works are to be taken in hand as relief works and for what advances are to be given under the Land Improvement Act.

4. The District Board has already decided to sink masonry wells at Baneswar, Kanpara, Manda, Dumecorahat, Dum-Duma, and one on the road from Haripur to Gangar, and works in some of them have already been taken in hand, and in one nearly completed. The Board has also decided to excavate a tank at Kandari village in thana Boraigram, to sink pottery wells in 20 villages, and to clear a tank in each of the following places to reserve for drinking purposes, viz.—

Hát Godagari.
Saipara.
Bansberia.

Bhalukpukhor.
Banbelghoria.
Chak Masura.

Bagadbari.

5. A tank at Parila, belonging to Rani Mon Mohini Devya of Puthia, is being re-excavated under the supervision of the District Engineer as a test relief work. Rani Hemanto Kumari Dehya of Puthia has made over to the District Board Rs. 500 for the re-excavation of her tanks at Sibpur and Dustanabad. These works also will shortly be taken in hand.

No. 14Jct., dated Camp Thakurgaon, the 22nd December 1896.

From—F. W. DUKE, Esq., Magistrate of Dinajpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

In reply to your No. 549M. of the 16th instant I have the honour to report that so far as I know the water-supply of this district has not afforded special difficulties. It is largely derived from the rivers which do not dry up entirely, and, in places remote from the rivers, more from wells than tanks, and the wells also do not appear specially liable to dry up.

2. As regards progress made in systematizing information on the subject, the District Board has obtained lists of tanks and wells from 11 of the thanas. These lists are at present mostly under check by the District Engineer. The register in Form II has been opened and particulars entered so far as regards the Patiram thana.

3. As regards actual improvements, the District Board keeps all its own wells in repair, and in the current year there are six new ones under construction in different places. A tube-well is also proposed to be sunk at Hemtabad. A tube-well has been sunk at Thakurgaon near the dispensary.

4. The report from the Dinajpur Municipality is couched in general terms. It does not appear that anything systematic has been done there. There are abundant private wells. The Municipality also possess some pukka wells which it keeps in repair. It proposes also to sink a tube-well.

No. 2131J., dated Jalpaiguri, the 22nd December 1896.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL A. EVANS-GORDON, Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

With reference to your circular No. 549M., dated 16th instant, forwarding copy of Government, Municipal Department, Local Self-Government, Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th idem, calling for submission of quarterly reports of progress made in this district in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps, if any, that have been taken by the Municipality and the District Board respectively to improve existing sources of water-supply and open new ones, I have the honour to submit herewith the copy of a letter, No. 297M., dated 21st instant, from the Vice-Chairman,

Jalpaiguri Municipality, together with a copy of letter No. 563D.B., dated 22nd idem, from the Vice-Chairman, Jalpaiguri District Board, with enclosure, stating the steps taken by those bodies in improving the water-supply and opening new ones.

No. 297M., dated Jalpaiguri, the 21st December 1896.

From—BABU TARINI PRASAD ROY, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Committee, Jalpaiguri,
To—The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri.

With reference to your memorandum No. 2118J. of the 18th instant, forwarding two copies of Government circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th idem, on the subject of submission of quarterly reports of the progress made to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I have the honour to state that on receipt of Government circular No. 7T.M. of the 15th May 1896, the prescribed registers have been opened, from which it appears that the chief existing sources of water-supply in this Municipality are obtained from (1) the rivers Teesta and the Kurla, (2) from wells owned by the Municipality, and (3) from pucca and kutchra wells owned by private individuals. It has been ascertained that the sources of water-supply alluded to are sufficient to meet the requirements of each ward in this Municipality. Although the number of wells owned by this Municipality is seven, a provision of Rs. 200 has already been made in the budget estimate for 1896-97 for the purpose of sinking new wells to improve the water-supply in this Municipality. The work in that connection will be commenced in March next.

The civil medical officer of the station has also taken steps to improve the quality of water of the municipal wells by disinfecting the water with permanganate of potash.

No. 563D.B., dated Jalpaiguri, the 22nd December 1896.

From—BABU PREONATH BANERJEA, Vice-Chairman of the District Board,
Jalpaiguri,

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

With reference to your memorandum No. 2117J. of the 18th instant, forwarding a copy of Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th idem, regarding water-supply, I have the honour to state that the District Engineer reports that there is not a single village in the regulated portion of the district containing more than 100 houses, and information has been procured from your office that there are only two villages, viz. Alipur and Chuna-bhati in the Western Duars, containing more than 100 houses. The District Engineer has been asked to supply this office with the necessary information as regards these two villages for filling in the heads of the water-supply Registers Nos. I and II.

2. The District Board have provided a sum of Rs. 1,500 in their next year's budget estimate for the purpose of sinking wells in the regulated portion of the district, and the work will be commenced after 31st March next. It appears from the District Engineer's report that a sum of Rs. 3,760 will also be spent after 31st March 1897 in sinking ten Raniganj pipe-wells and two pucca wells from the funds at your disposal, for the purpose of supplying good drinking water to the people of Western Duars.

3. A copy of the District Engineer's report above alluded to is herewith submitted for your information.

No. 748, dated Jalpaiguri, the 21st December 1896.

From—BABU DURGA DAS DAS, Offg. District Engineer, Jalpaiguri,
To—The Chairman, District Board, Jalpaiguri.

With reference to your No. 551D.B., dated 19th-21st December 1896, forwarding Deputy Commissioner's memorandum No. 2117J. of 18th idem, giving cover to Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1896, regarding water-supply, in connection with the original circular No. 81P.M., dated 15th May 1896, from the Government of Bengal, on the subject, I have the honour to submit that, after due local enquiry and also consulting the census register of the district, I found not a single village in the regulation portion of the district as containing 100 houses or more, and consequently I beg to return the printed forms unfilled. I would, however, beg to inform you that notwithstanding the thin population in the villages, a provision of Rs. 3,760 for sinking ten Raniganj pipe-wells and two pucca masonry wells has been made during the year to give good supply of drinking water to the people residing at the following places, with funds at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner:—

At Mynaguri	...	...	1	masonry well (pucca), 6 feet diameter.
„ Ramsaihat	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
„ Mynatali	...	...	1	Pipe well, 21 inch diameter.
„ Deogaon	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
„ Parengarpar	...	...	2	Ditto ditto.
„ Bhutniughat	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
„ Magurmari	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
„ Ultagram	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
„ Joteswar	...	...	1	Ditto ditto.
„ Lasmirdabri	..	...	1	Ditto ditto.

I am afraid that the Bengal Government circular will not be applicable in this district.
I further beg to state that Rs. 1,500 have been provided in the next year's District Fund Budget for sinking wells in the regulation portion of the district.

No. 1847J., dated Darjeeling, the 24th December 1896.

From—The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

WITH reference to your No. 549 M.Cir., dated the 16th December 1896, I have the honour to report that there are no tanks, wells or khals in the hills. The people use the water of the jhoras or springs.

2. The Darjeeling Municipality is arranging to filter the water-supply of the town through a Pasteur filter at a cost of Rs. 68,000.

3. The town of Kurseong is supplied with water from permanent and wholesome springs which are under municipal control. The supply of water is at present sufficient for the requirements of the town.

4. The District Road Cess Committee which takes the place of the District Board in this district did not find it necessary to take steps to improve the existing sources of water-supply or to open up new ones, no need having been felt therefor.

5. For the Terai, a register in Form I, showing the existing sources of water-supply, has been opened. Copy is annexed.

WATER-SUPPLY FORM I, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

LOCAL BOARD OR SUBDIVISIONAL REGISTER OF WATER-SUPPLY.

District Darjeeling, Kurseong Local Board, Thanas Siliguri and Nazalbari.

Serial number of village.	(a)			Population of 1st census.	Sources and character of water-supply.									Ownership or control.						Is permanent supply adequate to population?	Remarks of inspecting officers.
	Name of village.		Supplied from river, khal or canal.		Supplied from tanks and wells.	(c)			Unwholesome wells.	Total wells.	Total sources.	Perennial.	Intermittent.	Government.		(f)		Private.			
	(b)					Wholesome tanks.	Unwholesome tanks.	Total tanks.						Wholesome tanks.	Government.	Wells.	Local.	Tanks.	Wells.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Pargana Hathighisa.																					
1	Hathighisa	..	Hathighisa	1	1	125	2	127	123	126	2	1	127	The wells in Terai require deepening the dry season every year. Kutchha wells not last for where the soil is soft and sandy.	
2	Naxulbari	..	Naxulbari	..	..	..	..	284	14	298	284	284	14	..	..	..	6	..	291
3	Buragunge	..	Buragunge	..	..	..	..	216	9	225	208	240	9	..	..	..	..	..	208
4	Ranigunge	..	Ranigunge	..	..	1	1	149	10	159	160	150	10	..	..	..	..	1	159
5	Panisali	..	Panisali	..	..	..	..	105	13	118	118	105	13	..	..	..	1	..	117
6	Bunabari	..	Bunabari	..	..	1	1	479	18	497	498	490	18	..	..	..	..	1	497
7	Khokogram	..	Khokogram	..	..	..	..	82	..	82	82	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
	Total		..	..	..	3	3	1,473	66	1,539	1,542	1,470	66	..	..	..	6	3	1,539
Pargana Patherghatta.																					
1	Patharghatta	..	Patharghatta	165	24	189	189	165	24	189	From local enquiry it appears that scarcity of water was never felt in the Terai.	
2	Baraghar	..	Baraghar	..	..	..	..	103	..	103	103	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
3	Athokhai	..	Athokhai	..	..	..	..	127	..	127	127	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
4	Kumarbhanga	..	Kumarbhanga	..	..	..	..	121	..	121	121	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
5	Gossampur	..	Gossampur	..	..	..	..	187	..	187	187	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
6	Damgram	..	Damgram	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	1	..	99
7	Hetmari	..	Hetmari	..	..	..	..	118	6	124	124	118	6	..	..	..	..	..	124
8	Singbithora	..	Singbithora	..	..	1	1	182	2	184	185	183	2	..	..	..	..	1	184
9	Nizamfara	..	Nizamfara	..	..	..	..	637	23	660	660	638	23	..	..	..	..	1	658
10	Thakurgunge	..	Thakurgunge	..	..	1	1	103	..	104	104	104	..	..	..	..	..	1	103
11	Champasari	..	Champasari	..	..	..	..	31	..	31	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
12	Biparbhata	..	Biparbhata	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Total		..	..	..	1	3	1,907	54	1,961	1,964	1,910	54	..	..	..	2	3	1,960
	GRAND TOTAL		..	..	..	4	6	3,380	120	3,500	3,506	3,386	120	..	..	..	8	6	3,492

SHOSHI BHUSAN DUTTA,

Settlement Officer

No. 2951J., dated Rangpur, the 22nd December 1896.

From—E. GRAKE, Esq., Magistrate-Chairman of the District Board, Rangpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

REFERRING to the Municipal Department, Bengal Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th December 1896, asking for a report on the progress made in collecting the statistics and opening out registers in regard to the sources of water-supply existing in the district, according to the instructions conveyed in the Municipal Department, Bengal Government Circular No. 8T.M., dated 15th May 1896, I have the honour to report that for the purpose lists have been made thana by thana separately for the whole district, of villages with 100 houses or more, and also of the population in such villages, that the forms annexed to the Government circular for the registers have been printed and both these village lists and the forms have been circulated with instructions to the overseers, sub-overseers and surveyors to collect the necessary statistics and to fill in the forms during their tour round their subdivisions of work in the present cold season, as in the rains most of the villages in the interior are not easily approachable.

2. The water-supply in the district is obtained entirely from sub-soil springs which are generally met with at a small depth below surface. This underground water at Rangpur is, with few exceptions, of very good quality and practically inexhaustible. The cost of pot wells in most places also is very small. Therefore there is nearly always one or more pot well at every house. Moreover, the district being a backward one and building materials not being available easily, there are very few masonry wells in the district, and those only at the houses of wealthy men and at some of the hâts and markets.

3. The sub-soil of the district, consisting mostly of pure porous sand, tanks cannot by ordinary means be dug very deep. Those few that have been dug by the people are mostly shallow and are overgrown with obnoxious vegetation. The tanks also, with few exceptions, are of small size, and the water in them is usually of bad quality and is not used by the people except for washing purposes, for growing fish, and for cattle. However, even for these purposes the number of tanks in this district is, as in the case of masonry wells, very small.

4. As I was not aware that a report of the progress made in collecting statistics and preparing the prescribed register would be required so speedily, I have not asked my subordinates to submit to me before December any report of the steps taken by them, but I believe some progress has been made by them, and that by the end of the cold season information regarding most of the few masonry wells and tanks existing in the district will be collected and the preparation of the register undertaken, so that at the next quarterly report some material progress may be shown.

5. As to the action taken by District Board to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to construct new ones where wanted, I beg to state that no dearth of water is ever known to have occurred in this district, owing to the small cost of sinking pot wells and the sufficiency of yield therefrom; still the District Board has in previous years repaired or constructed 52 masonry wells and 17 tube wells, and for the current year 16 estimates for repairs and improvement of existing masonry wells have been sanctioned by the Commissioner by his letter No. 416Met., dated 30th June 1896, and No. 466Met., dated 18th July 1896. Some other estimates are also under preparation and will soon be submitted. Estimates for construction in the current year, of some new masonry wells and a number of tube wells, in rural areas, were also submitted to the Commissioner for sanction, but these have been returned asking for site plans of those wells. These site plans are also being prepared, and the estimate for new wells will be submitted shortly.

A copy of the progress report received from the Municipality is herewith enclosed.

No. 226, dated Rangpur, the 22nd December 1896.

From—BABU RAJANIKANT BHATTACHARJEE, Vice-Chairman, Rangpur Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Rangpur.

WITH reference to your No. 2914J., dated 17th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the following improvements were made in the existing sources of water-supply during the present quarter :—

(a) A tube-well at Mahiganj has been sunk 5 feet lower, with a view to obtain good water, and a reservoir with cover for storing drinking water is under construction.

(b) A reservoir has been constructed at Katkipara tube-well, and water is being stored there for drinking purposes.

(c) A tube-well 40 feet deep has been sunk at the charitable dispensary compound, and a reservoir to hold about 60 gallons of water has been provided for storing water.

(d) Nothing important has been done to improve the condition of public wells during this quarter, except that permanganate of potash was used for purifying water in almost all of them, and the result seemed successful.

No. 874J., dated Bogra, the 22nd December 1896.

From—UMES CHANDRA BATAYAL, Esq., Magistrate of Bogra,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

WITH reference to your circular No. 549M., dated the 17th instant, I have the honour

1. Copy of a letter, No. 580, dated the 22nd December 1896, from the Chairman of the District Board.
2. Copy of a letter, No. 105M., dated the 22nd December 1896, from the Chairman of the Bogra Municipality.

to transmit the documents noted on the margin, and to state that the report from the Chairman of the Sherpur

Municipality has not been received yet.

2. The two municipalities in this district, Bogra and Sherpur, both lie on the bank of the Korotoya river, the water of which is considered good and healthy. The soil in both is what is known as *khiar*, in which well-sinking is very easy. A kind of *kutchra* well is sunk without any masonry or pottery-rings, at the cost of about one rupee or so, even by the poorest house-holder, which gives him a good supply of drinking water. In both the towns already a number of public wells have been made, and in Sherpur a shop-keeper is giving a good *indira* (a large well) for public use out of religious motives. None of these towns at present suffer from want of water in any season of the year.

3. As regards the district generally, the *khiar* tracts in thanas Sherpur, Bogra, Shibganj, Adamdighi and Khetlal are studded with old tanks, most of which, however, have run waste and are now used for irrigation only. Still there are other tanks in sufficient numbers and wells in private houses (and these wells are as easily made as in the towns of Bogra and Sherpur) which fully meet the requirements of the villagers. In fact the public wells which have been made here and there by the District Board are seldom resorted to by the villagers, and their use is mostly confined to travellers or people coming to markets on market days.

4. It is in the *Pali* tracts in thanas Panchbibi and Shariakandi and outpost Dhunnt and the eastern half of Bogra and Sherpur that tanks and well-sinking is a comparatively difficult affair. The soil is loose and sandy, and wells collapse after a short time. The tract on the east of the Korotoya is subject to annual floods, and no tanks can be maintained in most places. The important villages in these tracts, however, are mostly situated on the banks of the rivers (the Bengali, the Halhoha, the Phooljhor and the Iohamati), which contain a perennial supply of good potable water.

5. The want of the villagers in the *Pali* tracts as regards water-supply requires the gravest attention. The requirement of each such village is being recorded, and, as stated in the report of the District Board, five tube-wells have been kept in stock to supply urgent wants if any. An attempt was made to record these facts by questioning *chaukidars* in the police-stations at parade days. But I have directed the District Engineer and his subordinates to visit the villages personally and note the facts after personal inspection. The matter also receives my attention in the course of my tours.

6. A question has arisen, in preparing the two prescribed registers, whether every tank and well in each village with 100 houses or more is to be entered therein. I think that Government wants only tanks and wells supplying drinking water to be recorded, and that it is unnecessary to enter tanks or wells the water of which is not used for drinking purposes. Another question is whether all private tanks and wells need be entered. My idea is that tanks and wells open to general use in the village only are to be registered. To register every private well or tank would involve great labour. I have issued orders to make detailed entries about such tanks and wells in the villages only as are used for drinking water purposes by the villagers generally, and to make a note in the remarks column as to how many of the houses in the village have private wells and tanks and how many are without them. I solicit instructions whether I am correct or not.

No. 370, dated Bogra, the 22nd December 1896.

From—RABU N. K. CHAKRAVARTY, District Engineer, Bogra,
To—The Chairman, District Board, Bogra.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 563, dated the 18th instant, I have the honour to report as follows regarding the action taken with respect to the water-supply in this district.

A register of tanks and wells in the villages containing 100 houses or more has been opened.

The following are the number of villages in each thana:—

Bogra thana	...	...	...	85
Shariakandi	...	...	...	39
Sherpur	...	...	...	16
Shibganj	...	...	...	6
Khetlal	...	...	...	3
Adamdighi	...	...	...	20
Panchbibi	...	...	...	16
Nawabganj	...	...	...	9

Nearly half of Bogra thana, half of Sherpur thana, and Shariakandi whole lie on the east of Korotoya and they become inundated during rains. The soil is *pali* (alluvial) and the number of tanks and wells are very small on account of bad soil, while the rest of the district is generally of red soil and contains a large number of tanks and mud wells, and each house has at least one earthen well which can be dug at a cost of Re. 1-4 only. The tanks are large in number all over the district, and they are mainly used for irrigation purposes than for drinking water. These wells are not registered, as it is difficult to ascertain their number. The people generally use well water and river water. The District Board have during 1895 and 1896 constructed 11 masonry wells at Dubohanchia, Khetlal, Buriganj, Mokamtola, Foolbari, Durgapur, Panchbibi, Baniadighi, Dargarhat, Jainagor and Jaiporchat, at a total cost of Rs. 5,090. The soil is so good that cutcha private wells are self-supporting in the *khair* land, i.e., they do not even require pottery rings inside to keep them standing.

Information as required in the forms of nearly all the thanas have been collected, and the work of checking them will be completed by the next quarter.

No. 580, dated Bogra, the 22nd December 1896.

Memo. by—UMES CHANDRA BATAVYAL, Esq., Chairman, Bogra District Board.

COPY forwarded to the Magistrate of Bogra, with reference to his memorandum No. 861J., dated 17th instant. Five tube-wells have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 273, and it is intended to supply them to villages on the east side of the Karatya river, where scarcity of water may be most apprehended.

No. 105M., dated Bogra, the 22nd December 1896.

From—BABU BUNI MADHAN CHAKI, Chairman of the Bogra Municipality.

To—The Magistrate of Bogra.

In compliance with your memorandum No. 862J., dated the 17th December 1896, forwarding therewith Government circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th December 1896, I have the honour to inform you that steps have been taken to place on record (in forms prescribed by Government) the chief facts regarding the water-supply of this town.

No fresh steps have yet been taken to improve the existing sources of water-supply during the last months, as none were necessary. But the Municipal Commissioners will undertake to sink two masonry wells next dry season. I need hardly state here that the residents of this town are not, even under the present arrangements, likely to feel the want of good water.

No. 1567J., dated Pabna, the 26th December 1896.

From—W. MAUDE, Esq., Magistrate of Pabna,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

With reference to your No. 549M., dated the 16th December 1896, I have the honour to submit the following report on the progress of recording and improving the water-supplies of this district.

2. Registers have been opened by the District Board, showing villages containing more than 100 houses, and all out-door officers under the Board have been ordered to collect and furnish information as to the water-supplies of these villages. The Magistrate has also been asked by the Board to direct the police and his own subordinate out-door officers to supply similar information. Some such information has already been collected.

Registers of existing sources of water-supply in the form prescribed in the Government Circulars Nos. 7T.—M. and 8T.—M., dated the 15th May 1896, have also been opened by the Municipalities of Pabna and Sirajganj, and statistics have been collected for the municipal areas.

3. With a view to improving existing water-supplies the District Board have arranged to construct this season 50 ring wells throughout the district. The rings are now in course of preparation, and will be sunk as soon as the proper time arrives at which they can be sunk to the requisite depth without encountering water. Materials have also been collected for constructing eight small masonry wells and one large masonry well. Steps are in hand also for cleaning out the 57 large and small wells constructed in previous years, for cleaning and deepening the Santipur tank, and cleaning the five other tanks which belong to the Board.

4. By the Pabna Municipal Commissioners five notices were issued recently under section 200 of the Municipal Act upon owners for cleaning and re-excavation of tanks in their possession. In accordance with these notices, Madhabi Sundari Dasya and Babu Tarak Nath Pramanik have commenced the work. The other owners are the Choudhuri Babus of Tantibandar. As they have failed to comply with the notices, the Chairman has asked me as Magistrate to prosecute them. I have suggested that it would be better to fill up the tanks or re-excavate them after due notice at the municipal expense, and levy the cost there-after from the owners under section 180 of the Municipal Act. Three other private tanks have been begun at the instigation of the Commissioners, and several works will, it is hoped,

be carried out in commemoration of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to Pabna in August last, including a large tank to be dug at a cost of Rs. 15,000, which has been promised by Babu Sarat Chandra Choudhuri of Parshadanga, and of which Rs. 5,000 has been already deposited.

5. In the Sirajganj Municipality there are seven tanks to which the public have access. There are also a number of private tanks. Where necessary, notices have been issued to compel the cleaning out of the above tanks, but the result has not yet been reported, it being yet early in the season for the effective cleaning and re-excavation of tanks. The chief efforts of the Sirajganj Municipal Commissioners are directed to the supply of wells, as the soil of the town is sandy and it is only in a few sites that tanks will hold their water. The Municipality have applied for and obtained from Government a loan of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of sinking wells, and bricks are now being made for the purpose. The Chairman reports that, as far as he has been able to ascertain, there are 787 ring wells in the municipal area of 12 square miles, of which 16 were dug by the Municipality. There are also 47 masonry wells, of which 23 belong to the Municipality.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 13 *State*.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during January 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—				
	1st week of Jan. 1896. Mds.	1st week of Dec. 1896. Mds.	2nd week of Dec. 1896 Mds.	3rd week of Dec. 1896. Mds.	4th week of Dec. 1896. Mds.
Baliaghatta	2,79,000	1,47,000	66,000	65,500	74,000
Uttaranga	57,900	26,500	2,300	3,200	3,500
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathhola, and Gulpi Ghat	5,70,900	3,26,800	1,45,600	1,71,400	1,09,800
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	2,500	500	500	1,900	2,600
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	1,65,800	56,600	40,700	46,100	1,31,100
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	71,100	70,783	66,100	63,600
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore†	6,425	14,494	18,078	9,666	24,235
Total	15,72,525	11,32,994	8,33,958	8,53,866	9,58,835
On Railway premises on both sides of the river†	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896).	3,140 (on 7th Dec. 1896).	5,401 (on 12th Dec. 1896).	13,365 (on 19th Dec. 1896.)	3,393 (on 26th Dec. 1896.)
On boats unloaded—					
By Port Commissioners' returns	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	13,301 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	17,823 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896)	40,153 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	41,002 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)
By Canal returns	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	22,884 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	40,456 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	51,141 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	84,563 (on 2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)
Grand Total of Stocks	17,15,431	11,72,339	8,97,638	9,58,525	10,83,655
					11,14,719
					11,20,063

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
 † Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
 ‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
 The 11th January 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 63 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The total quantity of food-grains carried to and from Calcutta by sea during the 9 days from 22nd to 31st December 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895, was as follows:—

		22ND TO 31ST DECEMBER			
		1895.		1896.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	231,889	3,15,627
„ Indian „	...	23,449	32,597	58,107	79,090
Total	...	23,949	32,597	289,996	3,94,717
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	256,857	3,49,611	83,597	1,13,785
„ Indian „	...	34,034	46,324	19,697	26,810
Total	...	290,891	3,95,935	103,294	104,595

Imports —The following statement compares the total quantities of each kind of food-grains imported during the last 9 days of December 1895 and 1896:—

		22ND TO 31ST DECEMBER			
		1895.		1896.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	...	13,728	18,085	43,953	59,825
Paddy	...	7,560	10,290	4,713	6,415
Wheat	...	.....	.....	219,883	2,99,285
Gram and pulses	...	2,661	3,622	9,099	12,385
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	12,348	16,807
Total	...	23,949	32,597	289,996	3,94,717

The importation of rice showed an advance of 293·01 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year. The supplies drawn from Rangoon and Moulmein aggregated 26,344 cwts. against nil in 1895, while the quantities shipped from Chandbali and Balasore jointly showed an increase of 3,754 cwts. Following the large consignments from the United States of wheat during the previous week, so much as 219,340 cwts. of this article were for the second time received from San Francisco and Tacoma. The improvement under gram and pulses was chiefly due to large quantities having been received from Coconada and Madras against nil in 1895.

Exports.—As in previous weeks there has been a heavy falling off (64·49 per cent.), owing chiefly to the decline in the exports of rice and gram and pulses to both Foreign and Indian ports, as will be seen from the details given below :—

1	22ND TO 31ST DECEMBER			
	1895		1896.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	225,300	3,06,658	93,578	1,27,370
Paddy ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	1,443	1,964	1,102	1,600
Gram and pulses	58,827	80,071	6,788	9,239
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	5,321	7,242	1,226	2,486
Total ...	290,891	3,95,935	103,294	1,40,595

Compared with the preceding year, the falling off under rice was largest in the exports to Ceylon (25,890 cwts.), Mauritius (21,066 cwts.), the United Kingdom (20,881 cwts.), and Natal (7,472 cwts.); Port Elizabeth, Reunion, Aden, Maldives and New Zealand, which together imported 57,215 cwts. during 1895, received nothing during the year under report. On the other hand, there were small despatches to Zanzibar, Bassora, New South Wales and South Australia, places to which nothing was sent in the previous year. As regards Indian ports, the figures under Bombay showed an advance of 4,688 cwts., and those under Madras Presidency a decrease of 13,001 cwts., as compared with 1895. The chief fluctuations in the case of gram and pulses are a decrease of 28,291 cwts. in the consignments to the United Kingdom and of 15,771 cwts. in those to the Mauritius. The port of Madras received 5,515 cwts. during 1895, but there were no such exports during the period under report.]

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 31st December 1895 and 1896 (both days inclusive).

Ports.				Rice	Paddy	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	...	...	476	8	...	478
Madras	{ Madras...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	...	...	...	1,708	...	1,708
		Coconada	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	...	...	...	5,869	...	5,869
Burma	{ Rangoon	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	23,167	240	...	521	...	23,918
		Moulmein	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	3,187	...	...	...	...	3,187
		Sandoway	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Balasore	{ Balasore	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	8,557 4,813	2,041 4,473	...	...	...	5,591 9,806
		Ochandbali	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	10,178 12,619	5,519 ...	...	2,661 958	...	16,358 13,637
			Total Indian Ports		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	13,725 43,830	7,660 4,713	4 5 9,089	2,661 ...	23,949 58,107
		<i>From Foreign Ports.</i>							
United Kingdom	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	...	...	68	...	7,675	7,743
United States—San Francisco	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	...	...	1,3163	...	...	163,163
United States—Tacoma	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	...	...	56,187	...	...	56,187
China—Hongkong	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	123	...	...	10	...	133
Victoria	...	...	{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	4,673	4,673
Total Foreign Ports				{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	123 ...	219,408	10	12,348	231,889
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS				{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	13,726 43,953	7,660 4,713	4 5 9,089	2,661 12,348	23,949 239,996

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports from the 2nd to 31st December 1895 and 1896 (both days inclusive).

Ports		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
		2	3	4	5	6	7.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>							
United Kingdom	{ 1895	36,418	..	..	28,914	..	65,332
	{ 1896	15,537	..	..	623	..	16,160
Germany—Hamburg	{ 1895	6,009	..	..	..	..	6,009
	{ 1896	7,007	..	..	..	..	7,007
" Bremerhaven	{ 1895	9,952	..	..	..	..	9,952
	{ 1896	8,040	..	..	..	..	8,040
Cape Colony—Cape Town	{ 1895	7,024	..	..	37	..	7,024
	{ 1896	7,759	..	..	..	..	7,795
" Port Elizabeth	{ 1895	3,220	..	..	..	..	3,220
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..
" East London	{ 1895	506	..	..	..	..	506
	{ 1896	818	..	..	..	..	818
" Algea Bay	{ 1895	3,604	..	..	..	..	3,604
	{ 1896	1,639	..	..	..	..	1,639
" Mossel Bay	{ 1895	443	..	..	..	..	443
	{ 1896	1,349	..	..	..	..	1,349
" Delagoa Bay	{ 1895	147	..	..	..	..	147
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	..	472
	{ 1896	472	..	..	..	..	472
" Other ports—Mozambique	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	..	499
	{ 1896	499	..	..	..	..	499
Mauritius	{ 1895	33,245	..	..	16,679	5,246	55,170
	{ 1896	12,179	..	..	908	475	13,562
Natal	{ 1895	9,143	..	..	419	11	9,573
	{ 1896	1,651	..	..	..	..	1,651
Reunion	{ 1895	39,315	..	..	1,816	..	41,131
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	{ 1895	8,548	..	..	59	..	8,607
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia—Muscat	{ 1895	1,116	..	..	..	..	1,116
	{ 1896	6,254	..	..	..	..	6,254
Ceylon	{ 1895	36,500	..	..	1,08	..	37,708
	{ 1896	10,610	..	..	1,214	147	11,971
China—Hongkong	{ 1895	19	..	20	26	..	45
	{ 1896	9	..	..	13	..	52
Maldives	{ 1895	2,781	..	..	13	..	2,794
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	{ 1895	471	..	..	..	..	471
	{ 1896	1,147	..	..	..	..	1,147
Straits Settlements	{ 1895	3	..	73	229	59	291
	{ 1896	43	..	..	813	..	929
Turkey in Asia—Bussora	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	..	220
	{ 1896	220	..	..	..	..	220
New South Wales	{ 1895	..	..	..	96	..	565
	{ 1896	470	..	..	..	..	470
South Australia	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 1896	404	..	..	..	..	404
Victoria	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	..	2,818
	{ 1896	2,818	..	..	..	..	2,818
New Zealand	{ 1895	3,321	..	..	..	..	3,321
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands	{ 1895	..	..	..	125	..	125
	{ 1896	120	..	..	..	..	245
Total Foreign Ports		{ 1895	292,148	..	103	40,393	256,857
		{ 1896	79,014	..	..	3,828	83,507

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1895 ...	8,950	...	...	...	...	8,950
	...	...	{ 1896 ...	13,638	...	...	370	27	14,085
Madras	{	Madras ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	5,355	...	5,355
		...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{	Calicut ...	{ 1895 ...	4,997	...	...	...	...	4,997
		...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{	Cannanore ...	{ 1895 ...	2,480	...	...	13	...	2,493
		...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{	Cochin ...	{ 1895 ...	3,609	...	...	...	...	3,609
		...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Negapatam ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	147	...	147	
	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Tellicherry ...	{ 1895 ...	1,915	...	...	...	...	1,915	
	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	{	Rangoon ...	{ 1895 ...	1,175	...	1,435	3,089	...	6,699	
		...	{ 1896 ...	870	...	999	1,500	1,177	4,546	
	{	Akyab ...	{ 1895 ...	25	...	7	271	5	308	
		...	{ 1896 ...	21	...	...	222	...	243
	{	Kyaukpju ...	{ 1895 ...	1	...	...	13	...	14
		...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{	Moulmein ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	132	...	132
		...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	93	...	93
{	Sandoway ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	
	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	240	...	240
	...	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	463	...	463
Balasore	{	Balasore ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	43	...	43
		...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	131	...	131
	{	Chandbali ...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	1	115	...	116
		...	{ 1896 ...	2	...	...	177	...	179
Cutlack	...	...	{ 1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	{ 1896 ...	3	...	...	1	...	4
Total Indian Ports ...				{ 1895 ...	23,102	...	1,443	9,431	5	34,034
				{ 1896 ...	14,534	...	999	2,960	1,201	19,697
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1895 ...	225,300	...	1,443	68,827	5,321	290,861
				{ 1896 ...	98,578	...	1,102	6,788	1,826	103,291

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 64 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the first two weeks of December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895, are shown in the following statements:—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	1,025	1,025	1,395
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	3,307	3,307	4,501
Narayanganj ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	415	415	565
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	572	572	779
Cuttack ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	1,440	1,440	1,960
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	3,879	3,879	5,280

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	163	163	222
Narayanganj ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	735	735	1,009
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	59	59	80
Balasore ports...	{ 1895 ...	.....	6,079	50,418	56,497	76,899
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	24,937	24,937	33,942
Cuttack ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	23,100	.....	23,100	31,441
	{ 1896 ...	.....	3,014	.....	3,014	4,162
Puri ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	29,179	51,153	80,332	109,340
	{ 1896 ...	.....	3,014	25,159	28,173	38,346

In the export trade, the chief falling off occurred in the shipments from Balasore ports and Cuttack. The consignments of rice and paddy to Calcutta from the former ports declined by 11,395 cwts. and 6,197 cwts. respectively, while in the case of gram and pulses, there was a decrease of 4,205 cwts. as compared with 1895. Mauritius received no rice from these ports, but last year the total supply amounted to 6,079 cwts. The total exports of rice from False Point showed a decrease of 20,086 cwts., owing to there being no shipments whatever to Mauritius, Madras, and Bombay, all which ports drew largely in 1895.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the first 14 days of December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma—Rangoon	42	1,918	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	105	1,918
Calcutta	..	151	..	..	2	16	814	886	71	..	917	1,386
Dacca—Narayanganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Total	42	2,169	..	..	2	16	910	890	71	..	1,025	3,307
GRAND TOTAL	42	2,169	..	..	2	16	910	890	71	..	1,025	3,307

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the first 14 days of December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Total	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the first 14 days of December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Chittagong	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	73	50
Total	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	73	50

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of November and December 1896, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1895, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 11th January 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1896.				1895.			
	15th	30th	15th	31st	15th	30th	15th	31st
	November.	November.	December.	December.	November.	November.	December.	December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S.
Common Rice—								
Burdwan	9 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	15 8	16 0	16 8	17 0
Birbhum	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	17 4	17 4	17 4	18 0
Bankura	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	18 12	19 0	19 0	19 0
Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	18 12	18 12	20 0
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 14	13 2	13 8	14 14
Howrah	9 2	9 11	10 0	10 0	15 8	16 8	16 8	16 8
24-Parganas	9 0	8 12	9 8	8 8	13 4	14 0	13 0	14 0
Calcutta	8 6	8 0	8 0	8 6	11 13	12 4	12 4	12 9
Nadi	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 2	14 3	13 6	13 8	13 8
Murshidabad	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	16 8
Jessore	9 2	10 0	10 12	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna	8 10	9 0	11 8	10 14	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0
Rajshahi	9 6	9 0	9 6	9 6	16 8	16 8	16 2	16 8
Dinajpur	9 14	9 4	10 3	9 9	15 0	16 0	18 0	16 12
Jalpaiguri	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0
Rangpur	9 0	8 4	10 0	10 0	14 8	16 0	13 0	13 0
Bogra	9 12	12 0	9 12	9 12	15 12	18 0	17 4	17 8
	(new rice).	(new rice)						
Pabna	9 8	9 6	9 8	9 6	16 8	17 4	16 8	17 4
Dacca	9 0	10 4	10 0	10 12	15 8	14 0	14 8	13 8
Mymensingh	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur	8 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Backergunge	8 0	7 8	old 7 8 new 10 0	10 4	15 8	13 8	13 8	13 6
Tippera	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 6	14 8	14 7	14 8	16 0
Noakhali	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0
Chittagong	9 0	...	9 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	13 4	13 8
Patna	10 0	10 8	10 12	9 15	18 8	18 8	19 8	19 8
Gaya	8 0	8 4	10 8	9 8	15 0	18 0	17 0	17 0
	8 8			8 8				
Shahabad	and 9 8	9 0	8 8	and 9 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	17 0
Saran	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Champaran	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 12	19 0	20 0	20 0
Muzaffarpur	7 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0
Darbhanga	10 0	10 4	9 0	8 8	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6
Monghyr	8 8	8 10	9 18	8 11	15 8	16 0	16 8	16 8
Bhagalpur	10 2	10 2	10 12	10 4	17 10	17 10	18 15	18 14
Purnea	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Malda	11 0	9 0	10 0	9 12	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 8
South Parganas	10 8	10 12	10 12	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0
Outtock	11 13	13 2	12 8	11 13	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 0
Balasore	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Puri	13 2	13 2	13 2	14 0	24 15	23 0	23 10	22 0
Hasaribagh	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	15 8	15 0	13 4
	9 0		10 0					
Lohardaga	to 10 0	20 0	to 11 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0
Palamu	8 11	8 7	9 9	8 11	13 8	14 1	14 1	14 10
	Old 10 8	to 11 8	12 0	11 0	18 8	14 8	16 0	15 0
Manbhum	New 12 0	12 0			to 19 0	to 17 0	to 17 0	to 17 0
Singbhum	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

Districts.	1896				1895.			
	15th November.	30th November.	15th December.	31st December.	15th November.	30th November.	15th December.	31st December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
WHEAT—								
Patna ...	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Gaya ...	8 4	8 4	8 10	8 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Shahabad ...	8 8 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0	8 0 and 9 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 13 0
Saran ...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Champaran ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	16 12	17 0	18 8	18 8
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0
Darbhanga ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	13 6	13 2	14 4	14 4
Monghyr ...	8 12	8 9	9 0	8 9	15 0	15 4	14 8	14 0
Bhagalpur ...	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	15 2	14 3	13 14	13 14
Purnea ...	10 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	26 0	26 0	27 0	26 0
Gaya ...	11 2	11 8	11 10	10 8	22 12	22 12	23 4	22 12
Shahabad ...	12 0	12 0	12 4	10 12	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0
Saran ...	12 8	12 0	12 0	10 6	25 0	25 0	26 0	25 8
Champaran ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	25 4	25 4	26 0	26 0
Muzaffarpur ...	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	23 8	26 0
Darbhanga ...	12 0	11 12	11 0	9 12	28 8	29 8	28 0	27 6
Monghyr ...	13 4	12 10	13 4	11 7	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Bhagalpur ...	13 0	13 5	12 10	12 10	25 4	26 8	26 8	25 4
Purnea ...	13 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	25 0	25 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	31 0
Hazaribagh ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Lohardaga ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	18 0	18 0
Palamau ...	11 13	11 13	11 13	10 11	16 14	18 9	19 2	19 2
Manbhum ...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
Singbhum ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur ...	6 10	8 6	8 6	9 2	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Gorakpur ...	8 9	9 0	8 9	8 12	15 5	15 5	15 5	15 5
Mirzapur ...	...	...	7 10	7 11	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Benares ...	9 1	9 11	7 9	7 9	12 1½	13 2½	12 4½	12 7½
Ghazipur ...	...	8 0	8 12	8 4	14 4	12 8	13 8	13 8
Ballia ...	9 0	8 4	...	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 6	12 0
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur ...	7 10	7 11	7 9	7 9	13 0	12 0	11 8	11 0
Gorakpur ...	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	11 11	11 11	11 4	11 4
Mirzapur ...	...	...	7 12	7 13	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0
Benares ...	7 11	7 11	7 9	7 9	12 7	11 16	11 14½	11 8½
Ghazipur ...	...	6 14	7 0	7 0	12 4	11 8	11 8	11 8
Ballia ...	8 4	8 4	...	7 8	13 0	14	12 8	13 0

ASAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 24th December 1896:—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1895.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	8 8	8 6½	11 11
Mailakandi	10 10	10 10	11 0
SYLHET—			
Kazi Bazar	8 12	10 8	14 8
Chhatak Bazar	10 0	10 0	13 0
Sunamganj	10 0	10 0	13 0
Habiganj	11 0	11 8	14 0
Karimganj	9 0	8 0	12 0
Maulvi	10 0	10 0	...

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 11th January 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06, Kalna nil, Katwa ·01, Raniganj ·03. Weather cold and fine. *Aman* harvest almost complete. *Rabi* prospects in Sadar subdivision fair; in Katwa subdivision *rabi* being irrigated; in Raniganj subdivision *rabi* badly in need of rain. Sugarcane wants rain. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	9 8	to 11 0
Katwa	...	...	10 10	to 10 15
Raniganj	...	...	10	4

Birbhum.—·03 rain on 3rd instant. Weather seasonable. Common rice sells from 9 seers 6 chitaks to 10 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Indas ·04, Khatra ·05, Onda ·08. Weather seasonably cold. Threshing of *aman* still continues. No improvement in *rabi* prospects. Fodder and water sufficient, except in portions of thana Gangajalghati. Cowpox appeared in Barjora. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02 only. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Transplantation of *boro* commenced in Ghatal and in some parts of thana Panskura. Prospects of indigo and *rabi* crops getting worse for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Dantun, Binpur, Garhbeta, Keshpur, and Salbani. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	...	...	Old rice	9	} per rupee.
			New "	10	
Contai	...	...	12	to 13	
Tamluk	...	...	9	to 14	
Ghatal	...	...	11½	to 11½	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* going on. *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering for want of rain. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and bright. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished; it is estimated to yield 10½ annas. Prospects of *rabi* crops unfavourable. *Kalai* and mustard being harvested. Rice lands being ploughed. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	9	to 11½	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	10	
Basirhat	...	...	10	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	11	

Nadia.—Rainfall ·01. Weather cold. Gathering of *kalai* continues. *Rabi* crops want rain. Prospects not promising. Harvesting of *aman* going on in the Ranaghat subdivision. Fodder sufficient. Water in sufficient in places. Common rice sells from 8 to 11½ seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 10 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

1st January	...	...	...	272
2nd "	...	...	...	319
3rd "	...	...	...	406
5th "	...	...	...	429
6th "	...	...	...	464
7th "	...	...	...	529
8th "	...	...	...	1,031

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-station Kaliganj is 111 from 2nd to 7th January, and at police-station Tehatta on the 6th January is 21.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. State of *rabi* crops not good; that of sugarcane, mulberry, and indigo seems to be good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	...	...	9½		} per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	10		
Kandi	...	...	11		

Jessore.—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* about to be closed. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops and for transplantation of *boro* seedlings. It drizzled in the Sadar and Narail subdivisions on 3rd instant. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	10	} per rupee.
Jhenida	9	
Magura	9 to 9½	
Narail	10	
Bongaon	10	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather fine. *Aman* paddy being harvested; crop below the average. Rain wanted for *rabi* and *boro* paddy. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Khulna	10 to 11	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	11	
Satkhira	Old rice 8	
	New „ 10	

Wages calculated at 10 seers for staple food-grain. Number of test relief-works opened, two. Number of men employed as follows:—

1st January	126
2nd „	177
3rd „	187
4th „	244
5th „	290
6th „	292

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief from 29th December up to 6th January—men 74, women 236, children 200.

Rajshahi.—Harvesting of winter rice not yet over. Prospects of standing crops not good. Cultivation going on for sugarcane in Sadar. Fodder and water available everywhere except in Rajapur outpost. Common rice selling from 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. The outturn of winter rice is estimated to be 10 annas. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather very cold and cloudy. Harvesting of *haimanti* paddy about to be finished. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. No complaint of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar .05 Weather seasonable. Hills—Potatoes and *phaphur* being harvested; *tori* progressing favourably; wheat and barley flowering. Terai—*Haimanti dhan* almost harvested; mustard in flower; *kakai* and potatoes being harvested; tobacco plants coming up. Coarse rice selling:—

	Srs.	
Hills	8	} per rupee.
Terai	9	

Bhutla 14 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* and sugarcane still going on. Ploughing for *aus* continues. *Rabi* crops progressing well. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and clear. Harvesting of winter paddy in progress. Ploughing for *aus* and jute going on in *pali* lands. Oilseeds and pulses doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 9½ seers and in the interior from 9½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair, but rain wanted. Common rice selling from 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* not very favourable. *Rabi* crops thriving. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair. Common rice selling between 8 and 11 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain wanted for *rabi*. Common rice selling at 9½ to 11 seers a rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Harvesting of rice going on. Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (new *aman*) ranges from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Weather seasonable. Cutting of *aman* over. Trans-plantation of *boro* approaching completion. Prospects of standing crops poor. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water available. Prices of new rice—

	Srs.
Sadar	11 to 12½
Brahmanbaria	8 to 12
Chandpur	10½ to 13

per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* and sowing of *rabi* crops nearly finished. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. Reaping of *aman* finished. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects bad. Water and fodder fairly sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi*, poppy, and tobacco good. Harvesting and threshing of paddy proceeding. Prices generally stationary. Common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Numbers on two test-works on Saturday, 9th January (figures for the third not received)—men 203, women 270, children 186—total 609. Gratuitous relief nil.

Gaya.—*Rabi* crops doing well. Prospects favourable. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable. Poppy doing well. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Pea, *masuri* and *makai* selling at 10 seers per rupee. Number on relief works on Saturday, 9th January—men 560, women 626, children 294, total 1,480.

Saran.—Slight showers in parts. *Rabi* doing well. Sugarcane pressing continues. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 3 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 9th January—men 1,101, women 1,949, children 1,416—total 4,466; gratuitous relief—men 782, women 2,259, children 728—total 3,769.

Champaran.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudless. *Rabi* doing well. Weeding proceeding. Prices still rising. Common rice at Motihari 8½ seers and Bettiah 9½ seers, *makai* at Motihari 10 seers and Bettiah 10½ seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient. Numbers on relief works—men 31,014, women 27,483, children 20,557, total 79,054; gratuitous relief—men 744, women 1,460, children 1,203, total 3,407.

Muzaffarpur.—Prospects of standing crops good. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 11 seers, gram 10 seers, *rahar* 12 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 9th January—Sadar subdivision—men 833, women 113, children 128—total 1,074; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 762, women 233, children 271—total 1,266; Hajipur subdivision—men 25, women 39, children 37—total 101. Gratuitous relief—Hajipur subdivision—men 50, women 187, children 88—total 275.

Darbhanga.—Standing crops doing well except in Madhubani, where the prospects are bad. *Rahar* and rape seeds are excellent. Common rice selling at 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 9th January—Sadar subdivision—men 9,819, women 10,793, children 4,738—total 25,350; Samastipur subdivision—men 569, women 82, children 48—total 699; Madhubani subdivision—men 10,799, women 6,784, children 2,500—total 20,083. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 762, women 1,480, children 625—total 2,823; Samastipur subdivision—men 55, women 125, children 15—total 195; Madhubani subdivision—men 2,833, women 7,179, children 4,133—total 14,145.

Monghyr.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold with occasional westerly breeze. Standing crops doing well. Prospects of wheat and poppy good. Harvesting of paddy and weeding of *rabi* continue. Sugarcane pressing going on. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.
Monghyr	9½
Begusarai	8½
Jamui	8 to 9½

per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold and bracing. Westerly wind. Sky clear. Reaping of paddy completed. *Kurthi* and *kalai* being harvested. The late rain has improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of coarse rice as stated below :—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	10 2	} per rupee.
Banka	...	10 0	
Madhipura	...	10 0	
Supaul	...	9 8	

There has been a slight rise in the price of food-grains at Banka and Supaul during the week.

Purnea.—No rain. Reaping of *aghani* paddy nearly finished. *Rabi* crops doing well. A few cases of cattle-disease in Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	10
Kishanganj	...	9½ to 10
Araria	...	10 to 11

Malda.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice nearly finished. *Rabi* crops a little improved by the rain which fell last week. Common rice selling at Sadar 8½ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Dews scanty. Prices beginning to rise. Price of common rice 7½ seers per rupee at Rajmahal, and elsewhere 10 to 12 seers; maize 16 seers. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* going on. Transplantation of *dalia* in progress. Cattle-disease in a few places. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	11 13	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	14 7	
Kendrapara	...	14 7	
Banki	...	15 12	

Balasore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *sarad* continues. *Rabi* crops being injured for want of rain. *Dalia* crop flourishing well. Sugarcane being pressed. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox occurring in some chaklas. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells at 11 and 1½ seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively; in the interior the price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Angul.—No rain. Mustard, castor, *mug*, *kulthi*, and winter vegetables are on the ground. Sugarcane being crushed. Condition of cattle good. Coarse rice 18 seers per rupee in Angul and 20 seers in Khondmuls.

Puri.—No rain. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* crops the same as reported before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 10½ to 15½ seers per rupee.

Hazaribagh. Rainfall nil. Prospects of sugarcane and poppy 10 to 12 annas. Harvesting of paddy finished; outturn 8 annas expected. Common rice selling from 6 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Ploughing continues. Rice sells at head-quarters 9 to 9½ seers per rupee and in the interior from 9 to 12 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palaman.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm for the season. Price of coarse rice very high, ranging from 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee in Mahuadanr only. Prices of gram, *marua*, and wheat also very high. Test-works shut up.

Manbhum.—Rainfall .03. Weather seasonable, but hot. The only crop on the ground is *rabi*. Prospects generally as before. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Bagmudi Raghunathpur, and Paru. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Common rice sells at :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	8 to 11
Gobindpur	...	8½
	...	10

Stock of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Sugarcane and *rabi* not doing well. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week, with the exception of a few, slight showers in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The harvesting of winter rice is still proceeding. In Bilhar (except in the Madhubani subdivision of Darbhanga) the *rabi* crops are generally doing well; in parts of North and East Bengal these crops are fair; elsewhere they are reported to be very poor and in need of rain. In Bihar and Hazaribagh the prospects of the poppy crop are favourable. Transplantation of spring rice is going on, but rain is required for it in some districts. Cattle-disease continues to be reported from Midnapore, Monghyr, Purnea, Cuttack, Balasore, and Manbhum. No important change in the price of common rice is reported except from Darbhanga and Purnea, where it fell from 8½ and 9 seers to 9½ and 10 seers respectively, and from Balasore, where it rose from 13 to 11 seers a rupee. The price of Indian-corn has risen in Champaran from 10½ to 10 seers per rupee, and in Saran from 10½ seers to 10 seers 3 chitaks. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 3 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9½ seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 9th January, were—

Relief works—

Nadia (8th January)	... 1,034.
Khulna (6th „)	... 282.
Patna	... 609 (men 203, women 270, children 136).
Shahabad	... 1,480 (men 560, women 626, children 294).
Saran	... 4,496 (men 1,101, women 1,949, children 1,446).
Champaran	... 79,054 (men 31,014, women 27,483, children 20,557).
Muzaffarpur	... 2,441 (men 1,620, women 389, children 436).
Darbhangha	... 46,132 (men 21,187, women 17,659, children 7,286).

Total for the whole Province ... 135,528, against 86,898 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—

Saran	... 3,769 (men 782, women 2,259, children 728).
Champaran	... 3,407 (men 744, women 1,460, children 1,203).
Muzaffarpur	... 275 (men 50, women 137, children 88).
Darbhangha	... 17,163 (men 3,650, women 8,740, children 4,773).

Total for the whole Province ... 24,614, against 13,593 in the previous week.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 13th January, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of August, 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Where imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.		Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags,†	OILSEEDS.		Refined.	Unrefined.						Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.		
	Rice.	Paddy.							Total (in rice).	Mds.										Mds.	Mds.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
BURMA.																					
Burman	32,194	42,940	58,637	874	6,320	...	65,931	4	18,294	180	190	6	
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Burman	32,194	42,940	58,637	874																	

Meteorological Report of the Province of

				STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	AIR PRESSURE.					WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
			Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	30.141	29.983	30.039	30.088	+0.03	N15°W	20	88.9	47.8	81.7	55.3	68.5	+1.7	
		Raniganj	29.916	29.651	29.790	30.104	—	N47°W	53	88.2	46.5	80.0	53.7	66.9	+0.9	
		Birbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bankura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	N82°W	23	88.1	46.8	80.1	54.6	67.4	+1.3	
		Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	N3°W	25	90.3	46.1	82.8	54.9	68.9	+1.7	
		Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Presidency	Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		24-Parganas	Sagar Island	30.184	29.957	30.092	30.068	+0.020	N18°E	181	85.9	48.0	79.3	57.8	68.4	+1.0
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30.225	29.960	30.110	30.078	+0.030	N17°W	58	85.4	45.7	78.2	54.6	68.4	+0.3
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30.296	29.940	30.091	30.090	—	N32°W	60	85.3	46.0	80.2	56.6	65.4	-0.2
		Murshidabad	Borhampore	30.178	29.910	30.061	30.088	+0.037	N45°E	15	84.7	46.0	75.7	53.0	63.9	0
		Jessore	Jessore	30.203	29.931	30.080	30.070	+0.042	N4°W	38	85.0	46.3	79.4	50.1	64.8	-1.5
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Khulna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rajshahi	Rampur Bania	30.165	29.911	30.058	30.081	+0.070	N3°W	45	82.1	43.5	72.1	52.2	65.2	+0.8
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	30.122	29.852	29.990	30.096	+0.041	N38°W	58	82.3	41.5	77.4	54.6	62.9	-1.0
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.964	29.718	29.852	30.112	+0.067	N5°E	40	80.4	46.6	75.6	52.2	64.0	0
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	29.137	28.908	29.047	—	+0.013	S80°E	80	78.6	31.6	45.1	35.8	42.0	-0.9
		Gnatong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dacca	Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rangpur	Rangpur	30.136	29.870	30.011	30.037	+0.046	N39°E	16	80.9	41.5	70.3	51.0	63.7	-0.1
		Hogra	Hogra	30.171	29.907	30.017	30.064	—	N18°W	31	82.3	45.2	77.8	52.3	63.1	+0.1
		Fahna	Sirajganj	30.187	29.920	30.060	30.070	+0.049	N	30	81.6	44.1	77.5	53.0	65.3	+0.2
		Dacca	Narayanganj	30.196	29.938	30.067	30.062	+0.047	N6°W	50	82.1	44.3	78.8	50.2	66.9	-1.0
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30.152	29.884	30.033	30.067	+0.040	N63°E	8	80.4	45.0	76.9	53.1	65.1	-0.3
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Laridpur	Laridpur	30.192	29.935	30.076	30.072	+0.047	N	24	80.7	44.0	77.1	52.4	64.9	-0.1
		Cuckergunge	Harisal	30.196	29.938	30.093	30.050	+0.042	Calm	27	84.5	47.0	79.3	54.5	66.8	+0.2
		Tipperra	Gonalla	30.184	29.905	30.075	30.090	—	N4°E	23	83.6	46.1	80.0	51.9	66.0	-0.9
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30.150	29.931	30.065	30.047	—	N9°E	44	82.4	45.0	78.4	51.4	64.9	-1.4
		Chittagong	Chittagong	30.198	29.900	30.018	30.058	+0.042	N22°E	43	83.2	46.1	80.2	55.0	67.7	-0.6
		South Lushai Hills	Lungleh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71.1	46.1	67.4	52.0	62.1	—
	Pahna	Chittagong	Sankarpore	30.063	29.838	29.950	30.107	+0.011	S.5°W	39	82.1	44.7	74.6	51.7	63.2	+0.6
		Chays	Chays	29.875	29.643	29.755	30.109	+0.066	S.5°E	45	85.0	44.0	76.0	52.7	64.3	+0.9
		Shahabad	Dumri	?	?	?	?	?	S2°W	105	84.5	47.7	75.7	54.1	65.1	+0.6
		Buxar	Buxar	30.020	29.758	29.895	30.105	+0.020	S81°W	97	84.1	42.9	76.2	51.1	63.7	+0.9
		Airah	Airah	30.073	29.820	29.954	30.110	—	S43°W	15	85.2	41.6	76.2	49.3	62.9	+0.5
		Chupra	Chupra	30.073	29.817	29.956	30.103	—	S63°W	39	84.1	42.4	76.1	49.6	62.9	-0.2
BIHAR.	Bhagalpur	Motihari	Motihari	30.038	29.750	29.899	30.098	—	W	77	82.6	45.0	76.5	48.4	60.0	-1.3
		Mozaffarpur	Mozaffarpur	30.084	29.811	29.956	30.104	—	S81°W	36	84.1	40.3	74.4	48.5	61.5	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	30.056	29.816	29.936	30.091	+0.020	N75°W	48	84.1	44.3	75.1	51.7	63.4	-0.6
		Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	30.090	29.830	29.973	30.095	+0.043	S.7°W	57	84.1	42.6	77.5	50.8	63.9	+1.0
		Purnea	Purnea	30.141	29.858	29.992	30.101	+0.040	S82°W	46	84.8	43.3	76.2	48.2	62.2	-0.1
	Orissa	Malda	Malda	30.079	29.802	29.954	30.093	—	S43°W	46	82.7	40.6	77.7	49.9	63.9	-0.6
		Southal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29.755	29.481	29.614	30.066	+0.055	N45°W	16	85.4	43.4	77.1	51.7	64.4	+0.9
		Cuttack	Cuttack	30.132	29.927	30.041	30.065	+0.021	N27°E	39	85.5	45.6	80.4	56.9	72.9	+1.9
		False Point	False Point	30.194	29.985	30.103	30.067	+0.033	N15°E	121	88.5	48.6	80.4	56.9	68.6	+1.4
		Balasore	Balasore	30.182	29.911	30.001	30.087	+0.045	N17°W	27	86.4	46.4	82.7	54.9	68.8	+2.2
		Puri	Puri	30.187	29.934	30.101	30.064	—	N	183	89.5	54.0	82.1	62.4	72.3	—
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Gopalpur	Gopalpur	30.102	29.850	29.991	30.065	—	N2°W	232	89.2	54.6	83.2	61.8	71.9	—
		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	29.960	29.750	29.855	30.101	+0.021	N71°W	125	89.8	53.3	81.6	51.9	65.8	+2.4
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	29.941	29.784	29.911	30.111	+0.061	S.5°W	75	89.4	49.9	80.4	51.6	63.6	+2.7
		Palurman	Daltonganj	29.900	29.705	29.805	30.110	—	S.2°W	62	84.4	37.0	75.6	46.7	61.2	—
		Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Manbhum	Chandbassa	29.447	29.231	29.352	30.107	—	S62°W	15	87.8	43.6	80.8	52.7	66.8	+1.7
	CHOTA NAGPUR.	Sibbargar	Sibbargar	29.933	29.673	29.813	30.131	+0.03	S60°E	65	87.3	43.2	77.8	49.6	60.7	-0.4
		Gopalpur	Manbhum	30.137	29.888	29.999	30.099	+0.03	S45°E	106	89.4	48.5	75.3	53.9	64.7	-0.7
		Cachar	Silchar	30.115	29.925	30.020	30.090	+0.051	S	10	84.5	43.8	80.7	53.4	67.1	-0.8

* 20 days.

| * 10 days.

| * 25 days.

| * 20 days.

| * 24 days.

| * 20 days.

| * 27 days.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																DISTRICT.
HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.		Rain-fall.	RAINFALL											
Means A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.		Of month.					Since 16th October 1900.						
					Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.		
64	-7	216	+0.1	Nil	Nil	0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.23	0.02	2.12	-2.10	0.00	2.47	Burdwan.	
72	-	1.7	-	Nil	0.05	0.10	-0.05	0.25	0.30	0.08	1.89	-1.81	0.25	2.58	Birbhum	
64	-	2.1	-	Nil	Nil	0.13	-0.13	0.00	0.20	0.03	2.04	-2.01	0.10	2.73	Bankura.	
63	-	1.7	-	Nil	Nil	0.18	-0.18	0.00	0.20	0.00	3.03	-2.06	0.17	3.00	Midnapore.	
					Nil	0.21	-0.21	0.00	0.37	Nil	2.44	-2.14	0.00	2.97	Hoochly.	
					Nil	0.23	-0.22	0.00	0.47	0.01	2.27	-2.26	0.00	3.17	Howrah.	
80	+2	2.8	0	Nil	Nil	0.20	-0.20	0.00	0.41	0.07	3.44	-3.53	0.20	3.60	24-Parganas.	
76	-3	1.7	-0.3	Nil	Nil	0.24	-0.24	0.00	0.16	0.05	2.81	-2.76	0.00	3.36	Calcutta.	
74	-	2.1	-	Nil	Nil	0.12	-0.12	0.00	0.20	Nil	2.63	-2.60	0.00	2.75	Nadia.	
79		2.1	+0.8	Nil	0.01	0.10	-0.09	0.11	0.25	0.02	2.16	-2.14	0.11	2.51	Murshidabad.	
70	+3	1.7	-0.4	Nil	Nil	0.17	-0.17	0.00	0.24	0.03	3.14	-3.11	0.20	3.29	Jessore	
					Nil	0.24	-0.24	0.00	0.41	0.02	3.32	-3.30	0.09	3.75	Khulna.	
81		0.06	-	0.03	0.03	0.06	-0.03	0.00	0.18	0.07	1.65	-1.63	0.20	2.15	Rajshahi.	
87	-	1.9	-	0.16	0.14	0.11	+0.03	1.00	0.22	0.31	1.35	-1.04	1.49	1.50	Dinapore.	
90	-	0.7	-	0.01	0.05	0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.11	0.05	1.65	-0.73	2.00	2.10	Jalpaiguri.	
79	+5	3.4	+0.4	0.00	0.40	0.25	+0.15	0.75	0.73	1.97	3.02	-1.96	4.00	3.16	Darjeeling.	
					0.06	0.11	-0.05	0.00	0.28	0.62	1.95	-1.53	0.75	2.14	Cooch Behar.	
80	-	2.0	-	0.10	0.09	0.12	-0.03	0.40	0.25	0.22	1.65	-1.46	0.50	1.56	Rangpur.	
83	-	?	-	Nil	0.04	0.13	-0.09	0.26	0.53	0.23	2.27	-2.12	0.75	2.19	Hogra.	
80	-	2.5	-	Nil	Nil	0.11	-0.11	0.00	0.33	Nil	2.33	-2.36	0.00	3.22	Pabna.	
88	+9	?	?	Nil	Nil	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.37	0.05	3.23	-3.24	0.20	3.76	Dacca.	
92	-	?	-	Nil	Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.00	0.20	0.20	2.53	-2.54	0.03	2.99	Mymensingh.	
89	-	1.0	-	Nil	Nil	0.13	-0.13	0.00	0.29	0.04	2.90	-2.51	0.03	3.12	Faridpur.	
90	-	0.7	-	Nil	Nil	0.36	-0.36	0.00	0.48	Nil	4.03	-4.03	0.00	4.27	Backergunge.	
90	-	0.8	-	Nil	Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.00	0.31	0.10	3.14	-3.14	0.23	4.08	Tripura.	
89	-	1.0	-	Nil	Nil	0.54	-0.54	0.0								

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

[illegible]

in Bengal in December 1896.

No.	Station.	District.	Division.	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Local rainfall from 16th October 1896 up to 31st December 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th October 1896 up to 31st December.
1	Kalna	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.20	Nil	0.16	Nil	0.03	0.41
2	Bardwan.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.15	Nil	Nil	0.39
3	Katwa.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.08	Nil	0.03	0.46
4	Manikganj.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.05	Nil	0.06	1.61
5	Munkur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.09	Nil	Nil	1.53
6	Suri	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.04	2.04
7	Hetampur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.37	Nil	0.01	Nil	0.02	1.73
8	Rampur Hat.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.27	0.22	0.12	0.22	0.25	2.00
9	Bolpur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.09	Nil	0.03	1.76
10	Alipuri.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.10	1.76
11	Lalpur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.10	1.76
12	Bankura	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.15	Nil	0.05	3.27
13	Vishnupur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.15	Nil	Nil	1.91
14	Malhar.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.25	Nil	0.13	Nil	Nil	1.73
15	Khatra.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.26	Nil	0.08	2.32
16	Indas.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.17	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	1.54
17	Kotalpur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.08	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	2.07
18	Onda.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.08	Nil	0.07	Nil	0.05	1.35
19	Gangajalghati.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.12	Nil	0.06	1.57
20	Rampur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.10	3.26
21	Somamukhi	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.11	Nil	Nil	1.93
22	Contai	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.12	Nil	0.25	Nil	0.08	5.93
23	Tamluk.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.20	Nil	0.01	3.01
24	Midnapore.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.29	Nil	0.02	2.21
25	Ghatol	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.17	Nil	Nil	1.57
26	Kakrahaty.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.01	Nil	0.14	2.53
27	Garihota.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.13	Nil	Nil	2.16
28	Panskura.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.04	1.76
29	Dantona.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.21	Nil	0.01	2.82
30	Scramore	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.39	Nil	0.20	Nil	Nil	3.40
31	Hooghly.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.29	Nil	0.11	Nil	Nil	2.10
32	Jahannabad	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.40	Nil	0.23	Nil	Nil	2.70
33	Howrah	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.38	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.02	1.83
34	Moheer-ka	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.15	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.10	0.43
35	Ulubaria	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.38	Nil	0.22	Nil	0.04	3.15
36	Saugor Island	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.06	Nil	Nil	3.40
37	Diamond Harbour.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.46	Nil	0.24	Nil	0.05	2.51
38	Canning Town.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.49	Nil	0.22	Nil	Nil	2.68
39	Alipore (Observer's Station).	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.46	Nil	0.22	Nil	Nil	2.72
40	Barrackpore.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.42	Nil	0.25	Nil	0.35	2.01
41	Dum-Dum.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.17	Nil	0.35	2.60
42	Baranati.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.19	Nil	0.16	Nil	0.12	2.40
43	Krishnagar.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.19	Nil	0.08	Nil	0.12	2.51
44	Chudanga.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.11	Nil	Nil	2.33
45	Behrampur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.15	Nil	0.13	Nil	Nil	2.04
46	Kandi	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.17	Nil	Nil	2.21
47	Berhampore	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.12	Nil	0.13	Nil	0.07	1.91
48	Lalbahar.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	2.20
49	Asarganj.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.21	Nil	0.09	Nil	Nil	1.75
50	Jangipar.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	1.82
51	Lalgola.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.36	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	2.25
52	Akarganj.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.39
53	Patkabari.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.04	Nil	Nil	0.04
54	Dumkal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.36	Nil	0.17	Nil	Nil	2.17
55	Narail	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.24	Nil	0.17	Nil	Nil	3.28
56	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.18	Nil	Nil	3.77
57	Jhemdah	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.20	Nil	0.12	Nil	Nil	3.06
58	Magnua.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.20	Nil	0.11	Nil	0.12	2.71
59	Bangson	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.28	Nil	0.25	Nil	0.03	2.90
60	Satkhia	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.31	0.11	0.25	Nil	Nil	1.35
61	Baverhat.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.22	Nil	Nil	3.00
62	Khalua.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.44	Nil	0.24	Nil	0.05	3.10
63	Nakpur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	1.76
64	Rampul.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.07	Nil	Nil	2.25
65	Boatia	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.08	Nil	Nil	1.60
66	Nator	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.23	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.22	1.60
67	Naugon.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.18	Nil	0.03	Nil	Nil	1.70
68	Lalpur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.78
69	Manda	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.25	1.30
70	Almonabpur	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.21	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.15	0.99
71	Chitamon.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.23	0.11	0.08	0.13	0.28	2.05
72	Rasail.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.35	1.50
73	Balughat	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
74	Thakurgaon	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
75	Satarganj.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.09	Nil	0.71	2.21
76	Jahannur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.09	1.32	1.76
77	Alipore Durr.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.06	1.36	1.00
78	Pallacotta.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.23	1.21
79	Dobiganj.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.07	0.12	0.03	0.25	0.80	0.80
80	Bhagpur (Nagrakatta).	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.02	1.38	1.47	0.00	0.26	0.21
81	Buxa.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10	1.50
82	Shiguri.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	5.1
83	Darjeeling.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	1.10
84	Kalimpong.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
85	Mungpo.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.21
86	Karung	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.08	1.03	0.08
87	Padung	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
88	Gumteng.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.77
89	Taluk.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
90	Dinabhat	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.87
91	Cooch Behar	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.80
92	Mickinaj.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	2.14
93	Machibang	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
94	Puthari.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
95	Banwaniganj	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
96	(Gaidand).	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
97	Banpur.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
98	Pearyganj.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
99	Kariganj.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
100	Gaidandganj.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
101	Baidyan.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
102	(Niphamari).	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
103	Ulpar.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
104	Sunderganj.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
105	Sherpur	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
106	Nowkhilla.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
107	Korra.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
108	Panchbibi.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
109	Pauna.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71
110	Sirajganj.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.71

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

[illegible]

in Bengal in December 1896—continued.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

[illegible]

in Bengal in December 1896—concluded.

[illegible]

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1896.**

The chief features of the weather in Bengal during the month of December were:—

1. The unsettled weather, which continued in the south of the Bay with but little interruption, never extended into Bengal or even into the north of the Bay. A storm of some severity developed suddenly in the south-east of the Bay in the early part of the month, and caused strong winds as far north as Diamond Island. As has been the case under similar conditions for some months, the storm was of much shorter duration than usual; and though the depression showed signs of moving into the north of the Bay, it filled up as quickly as it formed, leaving only squally weather over the south of the Bay.

The retreating monsoon current continued to blow strongly almost to the end of the month on the Madras Coast, but the area of rainfall was slowly contracting southwards, and towards the end of the month was confined to Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

2. As no storms entered the north of the Bay, fine settled weather prevailed over the whole Province until the occurrence of the first disturbance of the kind usual in the cold-weather season, approaching the Province from the west.

The first shallow depression entered Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 21st, and gave rise to a short period of cloudy unsettled weather over the greater part of the Province. The rainfall was fairly general in Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 25th, but was in almost all cases very light, only seven rain-registering stations reporting more than a quarter of an inch.

A few days afterwards a second depression caused heavier and more general rain, most of which fell on the 31st. The influence of this second disturbance was less marked on the general weather in the south of the Province, as the sky was cloudy for a short time only, but it extended further eastward and caused light general rainfall in North Bengal.

3. Pressure was, on an average for the whole month, uniformly high by about .04 inch, and the prevailing wind directions were such as usually obtain in December, westerly in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and north or north-east in Bengal proper.

For some considerable time temperature has been several degrees above the normal during the day and lower than usual at night. The average maximum and minimum values for December show the same peculiarity, but not so decidedly as in previous months. During the latter part of the month comparatively low temperature continued throughout the day.

At the beginning of the month weather was quiet in the south of the Bay, and rainfall had ceased on the Madras Coast. This was probably due to the slight pressure gradient caused by a shallow depression over Bengal and the north of the Bay. Defect in consequence of a brisk fall of pressure on the 1st was about a tenth of an inch over the whole Province, and readings in Bengal proper were less than those in the south of Madras. Temperature in Bengal at that time was much above the normal, especially in the west of the Province. Daily means were 8° above the normal in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, and the western half of South-West Bengal, while in the eastern half of the Province there was excess of from 2° to 4°. The rapid rise of pressure on the 2nd left the distribution almost normal, and as temperature fell several degrees, there was a large excess in Orissa only. Changes were of little importance till the 5th, when a further brisk rise of pressure led to a steepening of the gradient over the Bay and a renewal of north-east monsoon weather on the Madras Coast.

Pressure continued to rise on the 6th over both the Province and the Bay, but the change was greater in Bengal, and a considerable excess had accumulated. The rapid increase of wind velocity at Diamond Island and the rising sea showed that a disturbance had begun over the Bay. As a strong westerly wind was shortly afterwards reported from Colombo, the disturbance seemed to be caused by a wide-spread depression over the south of the Bay. Weather remained squally in the east of the Bay till the 9th, when the depression became more diffused owing to a fall of pressure, which went on slowly for several days. The squally weather spread south-westward, and was felt in Ceylon and Madras two or three days afterwards; but by that time the depression had altogether disappeared.

From the 12th any disturbance in the Bay was too far south to influence weather in Bengal, and the pressure oscillations usual in settled weather went on with no interruption. Temperature, however, which had been steadily above the normal in the west of the Province, began to fall, and comparatively cool weather became general over the whole Province about the middle of the month. The greatest defect was in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and was at times as much as 3°. The cool wave spread eastward, and was most marked in East and North Bengal on the 21st, when defect varied from 4° to 7°.

On the 22nd the influence of the slight disturbance, which was advancing from the west, began to be felt in Bengal. It was shown more in the rising temperature and the shifting winds than in pressure changes, which were extremely small except on the 24th, when there was a fall of .05 inch. The large defect in temperature had disappeared by

the 24th, and there was a faint cyclonic circulation of winds, but the only sign of a low-pressure area was in readings being somewhat higher in the west and north-east of the Province than in the central districts. Cloudy weather was general on the 24th and 25th, and, as stated above, light rain fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the latter date.

The disturbance had ceased on the 26th, pressure having risen moderately, and ordinary weather continued for two or three days. On the 28th pressure was again falling, especially in the northern districts, where the change was rapid, and winds were southerly in Chota Nagpur and, the west of Bihar. There was a good deal of cloud, but no further sign of unsettled weather till the 31st, when the irregular pressure changes caused a decided depression over Bihar. On that day there was a brisk rise in East Bengal and a slow to moderate rise in all other districts except Bihar, where there was a fall of .02 inch. Readings diminished from 30.12 inch in the south-east of the Province to 30.07 inch in North Bihar, and winds were east or south-east except in Lower Bengal, where they remained north. The depression had concentrated owing to these changes, and the rainfall was, in consequence, confined to the northern districts, and heavier than would have been the case but for the brisk increase of pressure in Lower Bengal. General rain fell in Bihar, North Bengal, and Chota Nagpur, the falls being more than half an inch in parts of Bihar, and between 1 and 2 inches at Pachumbha, Lohardaga, Onainpur, and Palamau.

Pressure changes have rarely been of much importance, the usual oscillations about the normal prevailing almost throughout the month. On one or two occasions there was excess of more than .1 inch; and as defect was always small, the effect of these comparatively high readings is shown in the means which are above the normal by .05 inch in North Bengal and about .03 inch in the other districts. The two shallow depressions which passed across the north of the Province at the end of the month were so slight that readings were nowhere below the normal.

Temperature.—Owing to the comparatively warm days in the early part of the month, the mean maximum temperature for the whole month is above the normal by rather variable amounts between a fraction of a degree in North Bengal and 3° in part of South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Night temperature, on the other hand, was generally low, and the means are moderately in defect except in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the South of Bihar where there is a small excess. The mean monthly temperature is practically normal for the large divisions except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where there is excess of 1.8° and 2.3° respectively.

Rainfall.—In Orissa and Lower Bengal there has been no rain. In North Bengal there was general light rain on the 31st, and in Bihar and Chota Nagpur general but more variable falls were recorded on the 25th and 31st. The amounts reported from the various rainfall stations are given in the accompanying table, and need not be referred to more fully.

The average fall in Chota Nagpur was .45 inch, in Bihar .28, inch and in North Bengal less than .1 inch. As very little rain falls in any part of the Province in a normal year in December, the first two amounts are both above the normal—the former by a quarter of an inch and the latter by nearly a fifth.

The following table gives in a condensed form the summary of the rainfall information in Bengal for the whole year. It gives a comparison between the actual monthly and total rainfall of the year with the normal values in each of the six meteorological divisions of Bengal, the actual falls being expressed as percentages of the normal amounts:—

METEOROLOGICAL Divisions.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Actual rainfall of the year 1896 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	81	18	18	36	97	128	95	71	66	1	4	7	81
North Bengal ...	8	5	2	68	142	49	106	39	109	26	50	70	78
East Bengal ...	48	110	43	94	115	99	72	46	118	9	4	0	79
Bihar ...	16	5	0	26	102	84	85	75	75	2	160	293	75
Orissa ...	8	0	50	21	78	162	181	128	88	2	3	0	100
Chota Nagpur ...	8	9	0	0	49	139	112	89	65	0	102	214	88

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of December 1896:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.								RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th October 1896.			
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.		
South-West Bengal	90·3	40·3	80·0	53·8	67·0	+0·5	0·01	0·15	−0·14	0·05	0·28	−0·23	0·04	2·57		
North Bengal	83·3	41·5	76·9	51·5	64·3	−0·2	0·07	0·10	−0·03	0·31	0·24	+0·07	0·41	1·79		
East Bengal	51·3	44·0	78·5	53·6	66·1	−0·5	Nil	0·27	−0·27	Nil	0·40	−0·40	0·15	3·81		
Bihar	85·4	35·0	76·0	50·3	63·2	+0·2	0·23	0·13	+0·10	0·85	0·25	+0·60	0·61	1·24		
Orissa	91·3	46·4	82·3	58·0	70·4	+1·8	Nil	0·31	−0·31	Nil	0·52	−0·52	0·10	5·11		
Chota Nagpur	87·2	43·9	76·9	52·1	64·5	+2·3	0·45	0·21	+0·24	0·80	0·30	+0·50	0·55	1·72		
Assam	84·8	43·2	75·0	52·3	64·2	−0·5										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 12th January 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govr. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of December 1896.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	30·059		
The average pressure of December from 24 years' registers ...	30·027		
The highest pressure in the month	30·238	27th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·892	1st	16
The range of pressure	0·346		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	Hours. 250·2		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	332·8		
The mean temperature of the month	65·4		
The average temperature of December from 24 years' registers	68·0		
The highest temperature in the month	83·7	1st	
The lowest temperature in the month	45·5	22nd	
The range of temperature during the month	38·2		
The mean daily range of temperature	23·3		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	29·1	22nd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	68		
The average humidity of December from 24 years' registers ...	71		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·417		
The average vapour tension of December from 9 years' registers	0·476		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1·52		
The average cloud proportion of December from 19 years' registers	1·58		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground) .	Nil		
The average fall of December from 48 years' registers ...	0·23		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil		
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil		
The average number of rainy days in December from 24 years' registers	1		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	129·4		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51·4		
The greatest sun temperature	137·7	5th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	57·4	5th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	45·6		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	9·5		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	12·4	20th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	56·1		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	84·0	13th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	10·0	1st, 2 to 3 and 5 to 4 p.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 374, N.E. 24, E. 11, S.E. 1, S. 18, S.W. 20, W. 33, N.W. 161, Calm 102.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2·3° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 11th January 1897.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 13, 1897.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
3rd to 9th January 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	3rd	116.5	4.2	30.085	65.9	72.8	13.1	59.7	61.1	0.477	57.6	75	NNE	60	Not measurable.	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	4th	123.3	7.9	.096	64.1	74.0	19.0	55.0	58.2	.409	53.4	70	NNE and N by E	62	Nil	Chiefly clear, d.
"	5th	125.4	7.8	.085	63.3	74.6	20.4	54.2	56.1	.358	49.7	64	N by E and N by W.	79	"	Clear, a.
"	6th	125.8	9.2	.053	62.8	75.5	24.5	51.0	56.0	.368	50.5	69	N by W and NW by N.	63	"	Clear, a.
"	7th	126.6	8.2	.012	62.9	76.4	26.8	49.6	56.6	.378	51.2	69	NW by N	55	"	Clear, a.
"	8th	131.6	9.2	29.972	65.1	79.8	26.6	58.2	58.2	.399	52.7	68	NW by N and NW by W.	71	"	Clear, a.
"	9th	133.3	9.4	.956	66.1	79.8	25.7	54.1	58.4	.390	52.1	65	NW by W and W	83	"	Clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	30.037
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	55.9
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	64.2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	67.5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	30.2
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	79.8
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles.
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	69
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	72
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th January 1897	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	Nil
The total fall from 1st to 9th January 1897	...	...	...	0.09
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	Nil
	...	...	...	0.09

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; a dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 11th January 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 3rd to 9th January 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	3rd	30.140	67.1	74.0	13.9	60.1	65.6	58.9	.410	53.5	65	Nil
"	4th	30.171	65.7	75.2	19.1	56.1	63.1	58.7	.370	50.6	54	"
"	5th	30.162	65.0	76.0	22.1	53.9	63.1	59.5	.397	52.6	59	"
"	6th	30.126	64.0	77.2	26.5	50.7	66.6	58.7	.391	52.1	60	"
"	7th	30.007	64.5	78.0	27.1	50.9	68.6	58.2	.348	49.0	49	"
"	8th	30.043	67.6	81.5	27.8	53.7	72.4	62.2	.426	54.5	53	"
"	9th	30.031	67.8	82.0	28.3	53.7	72.6	61.7	.405	53.1	51	"

										Inches
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days										30.110
The mean temperature of the seven days										65.9
The extreme variation of temperature										31.3
The maximum temperature										82.0
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days										56
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th January 1897										Nil.
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.										

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 11th January 1897.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for October 1896, revised too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 12th December 1896.

DIVISIONS.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
	Districts	Population under registration.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population and im.	CHOLERA.	SMALL-POX.	FEVER.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.	INJURY.	OTHER CAUSES.	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Burdwan ..	Midnapore ..	2,071,716	5,783	28.28	542	1.44	15.36	132	77	94	854	4.41	21.90	5,825	28.69							
	Total for the whole Province	71,072,335	217,917	30.54	2,712	3.86	20.28	3,225	2,574	356	25,450	3.58	36.23	197,144	27.89							
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		No. registered, per 1,000 of population, in the areas was "died" from the corresponding month of 85.																			
	Difference + or -				-7,020	-2.20	-5.10	-1,231	-431	Equal	-2,760	-2.24	-431	-6.96								
District.	Town.																					
Midnapore ..	Midnapore ..	32,944	34	19.60	1	5.6	17.76	15	2	73	6.60	3.60	13	36	99	10.48	98	36.36	98	34.20		
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,322,351	5,634	25.92	23	60	15.48	700	13	48	3,027	1.30	1.30	36	1.75	9.19	6,758	29.64	6,818	33.04		
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.		5,077	26.04	7.8	3.72	17.64	133	95	49	4.20	4.20	95	49	1,722	6.76	6,916	33.04				
	Difference + or -		+527	+2.88	-5.6	-3.12	-9.16	-124	-3	-112	+85	-60	-3	-112	+85	+3	-1.00	-5.40				

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 9th January 1897.

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Captain, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.
Areas leased for irrigation up to end of November 1896.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.											Rainfall, 1896-97.	Rainfall, 1897-98.	REMARKS.													
			Estimated full discharge in C. ft.	Average discharge in C. ft.	Discharge utilized. C. ft.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.					Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.						Long-term leases					Season leases.					Grand Total.		
						4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21									
OZISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,342	607	167	19,135	8,466	10,057							16,937	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		Iditto, 2nd "	1,595	295	243	33,021	10,557	15,145				33			15,218	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		Madhgon	776	351		52,909	49,497	47,353							47,353	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		Kendrapara	1,067	620	390	2,893	1,069	1,13							1,913	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		Gobri	372 52	87	42	2,893	1,069	1,13							1,913	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		Do, Extension	645	117	62	8,466	1,069	1,13							1,913	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		Palamrau	685	247	109	12,480	10,820	9,114							9,114	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		High Level, Range I	608	269	55	21,357	14,215	13,975							13,975	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		Do, do, II	727 10	7	4	2,154	976	866							866	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		Jaipur Canal, Range III	727 10	7	4	2,154	976	866							866	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
PORT-WEAR-LEW.	Midnapore	High Level, Range III	727 10	7	4	2,154	976	866							866	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		Total	...	...	...	152,045	116,673	105,511				363			166,967	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15							
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	110,237				444			118,773	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15					
		Madnapore	1,411	164 9	191 05	53,429	54,673	62,985							62,985	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		Panchkura	522	23 85	17 34	6,089	6,720	7,045							7,045	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15										
		Idit' Range, Panches I & II	...	...	...	6,113	6,491	7,129							7,129	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15							
		Total	...	...	...	65,113	67,491	71,798							71,798	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15							
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	63,182							63,182	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15					
		Western Main	...	...	...	41,753	42,214	43,433							43,433	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15							
		Do, do	...	...	...	11,070	11,070	11,070							11,070	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15							
SC32	Howrah	Do, do	...	...	...	1,310	1,310	1,310							1,310	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15							
		Total	...	...	...	41,234	40,020	41,234							41,234	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15							
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	39,149							39,149	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15					
		Do, do	...	...	...	...	...	39,149							39,149	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15					
		Do, do	...	...	...	...	...	39,149							39,149	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15					
		Do, do	...	...	...	...	...	39,149							39,149	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15					
		Do, do	...	...	...	...	...	39,149							39,149	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15					
		Do, do	...	...	...	...	...	39,149							39,149	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15					
		Do, do	...	...	...	...	...	39,149							39,149	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15					
		Do, do	...	...	...	...	...	39,149							39,149	53 15	53 15	53 15	53 15					

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane in the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th January 1897.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 9th of January 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 9TH JANUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 11TH JANUARY 1896		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,299	2,08,495	3,151	1,457	2,84,885	4,616
Jute	247	93,600	1,692	202	95,525	1,584
Firewood	93	46,362	687	108	63,125	932
Other articles	939	2,14,990	3,185	947	2,20,850	3,226
Total	2,578	5,63,447	8,715	2,714	6,64,385	10,358

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 28th November 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895.

STAPLES.	1895.		1896.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	78,70,128	11,18,389	80,36,181	11,40,408	1,66,053	31,019	...	...
Ootton, raw	2,78,797	1,46,985	2,37,002	1,40,037	...	...	21,795	348
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	6,225	6,082	4,925	5,268	...	...	1,300	614
2.— Ditto, Indian	82,893	19,065	40,239	24,381	7,010	6,325	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,60,095	1,73,463	1,78,538	1,84,375	18,443	10,912	...	...
4.— Ditto —Indian	34,863	20,020	93,887	34,727	60,024	14,107	...	...
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	463	509	969	619	505	110	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	16,101	12,103	10,679	8,093	...	...	5,422	4,010
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	56,666	1,20,144	67,905	1,23,032	11,239	3,538	...	...
2.—Myrabolanus	1,772	6,452	11,012	3,524	...	...	...	...
3.—Cutch	3,225	1,711	1,702	717	...	...	7,770	1,924
4.—Turmeric	14,657	13,761	7,670	6,163	...	...	1,820	904
5.—Aniline dyes	182	160	46	24	...	...	6,787	8,698
6.—Others	2,797	1,128	790	352	...	...	116	138
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	4,52,021	1,67,904	2,87,117	63,967	...	...	1,64,904	80,897
2.—Rice in the husk	16,749	2,010	1,1,705	18,860	1,16,999	16,560	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	3,1,400	88,921	6,76,524	1,7,810	1,52,115	8,158	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra	15,100	2,014	...	12,312	...	...	...	...
5.—Gram & pulso	5,61,540	1,34,223	7,11,143	2,68,366	1,48,803	1,34,111	...	...
6.—Others	2,80,116	68,691	6,11,810	1,70,323	3,31,673	1,01,632	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	48,043	31,553	52,779	31,030	4,736	...	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	9,034	3,311	16,504	6,117	6,851	2,720	...	533
Horns	2,888	3,041	794	507	...	...	2,184	1,542
Jute—								
1.—Raw	3,08,976	67,305	2,76,478	63,570	...	...	...	...
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	50,591	41,723	97,273	47,600	10,682	5,983	27,498	3,735
Lac—								
1.—Stick	49,232	17,081	53,893	10,484	4,170	2,153	...	...
2.—Shell	52,116	23,917	86,731	35,614	4,215	11,007	...	...
Leather, manufactured	5,941	6,401	7,459	8,353	1,918	1,972	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	32,003	12,367	2,125	11,795	...	...	6,778	578
2.—Spirits	3,0	3,086	2,587	2,176	...	...	5,3	610
3.—Wines	4,000	6,789	6,210	8,433	875	1,641	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,160	1,063	419	420	...	...	681	643
2.—Brass, ditto	3,600	3,170	2,101	624	...	...	1,496	2,640
3.—Copper, wrought	1,127	1,304	1,102	782	...	...	3,35	622
4.—Brass, ditto	1,113	8,847	12,642	6,067	...	...	4,738	2,380
5.—Iron	2,1,103	86,871	1,92,101	7,774	...	...	40,401	11,087
6.—Others	12,368	9,193	8,541	6,024	...	...	3,812	3,099
7.—Zinc & spelter	3,777	2,354	1,111	907	...	...	2,436	1,477
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,80,091	78,628	1,09,144	65,181	...	...	19,7	13,447
2.—Castor	7,213	2,137	1,716	1,415	...	...	1,397	623
3.—Coconut	4,200	1,116	4,058	1,414	...	...	118	3
4.—Others	16,041	11,069	20,830	11,151	4,790	112	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	2,47,358	54,804	2,11,657	52,039	...	...	35,701	2,745
2.—Rape and mustard	1,01,354	37,490	1,41,870	30,196	37,976	...	...	7,384
3.—Pill or junja	20,912	5,751	62,600	10,716	41,718	4,911	...	...
4.—Poppy	27,198	5,176	42,131	11,094	15,000	2,613	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	138	42	150	31	...	...	...	...
6.—Castor	70,116	31,604	45,111	11,217	...	...	11,821	10,481
7.—Others	1,550	883	314	88	...	...	4,306	795
Opium	61,134	64,565	49,740	46,799	...	...	14,394	17,760
Paper and pasteboard	26,251	11,547	15,776	8,259	...	...	4,475	3,288
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	44,904	42,828	43,317	33,615	...	...	1,567	8,713
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	31,071	21,126	18,392	15,856	...	...	12,712	7,570
3.—Others	70,884	30,714	64,816	38,401	...	1,009	6,065	...
4.—Potatoes	1,42,386	68,457	1,60,310	67,643	...	...	11,923	20,908
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	127	86	...	...	...	...	127	86
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	1,585	970	215	100	...	...	1,343	267
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	1,20,391	25,725	2,07,559	35,910	81,668	9,285	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	431	44	...	...	...	...	431	44
5.—Other sorts	11,449	2,560	51,514	11,457	3,960	9,081	...	...
Salt	6,56,156	1,24,212	6,43,227	1,23,321	86,792	...	...	1,631
Sulphate, &c.—								
1.—Sulphate	77,449	30,444	97,073	35,837	19,584	5,393	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	31,677	9,097	37,517	13,026	6,140	3,921	...	...
Raw—								
1.—Foreign	6	8	...	...	...	...	6	3
2.—Indian	2,578	1,082	2,016	1,060	...	...	562	16
Raw piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	4	10	5	18	1	8	...	...
2.—Indian	820	789	290	297	...	...	533	461

STAPLES.	1895.		1896.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	20,042	20,388	20,224	20,578	...	250	714	...
2.—Pepper	2,053	2,863	1,430	1,632	...	...	1,323	1,341
3.—Ginger	4,639	1,063	3,095	1,073	...	...	644	910
4.—Chillies	10,223	3,102	12,448	4,276	2,425	1,114	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	1,324	2,135	830	1,031	...	...	503	1,104
6.—Others	1,700	1,108	676	468	...	...	1,031	642
Stone and lime	4,80,350	72,660	4,04,483	74,109	5,124	1,460	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	24,897	12,328	13,760	5,214	...	...	11,137	7,014
2.—Unrefined	3,77,223	70,250	2,09,045	53,378	...	...	1,68,178	25,878
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	103	38	...	...	...	...	163	38
2.—Indian	6,610	3,066	4,767	2,035	...	...	1,843	1,031
Timber	96,540	14,504	1,39,728	26,901	43,188	12,393	...	...
Tobacco	40,719	22,863	52,271	23,634	11,662	1,086	...	...
Wool, raw	4,120	2,697	3,474	2,302	...	...	655	395
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	486	731	1,840	630	1,354	207	...	...
2.—" Indian	6,707	10,673	7,486	11,680	678	907	...	...
3.—Shawls	13	11	66	159	53	148	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	32,114	1,858	8,550	485	...	...	23,563	1,373
2.—Indigo seed	13,690	3,544	1,106	192	...	...	12,584	3,352
3.—Mowah flower	27,583	4,521	58,181	15,604	30,598	11,143	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	58,427	8,776	61,055	14,435	11,228	5,657	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	13,574	4,567	11,700	5,220	...	...	3,874	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	1,05,131	33,182	1,21,400	33,795	16,267	614	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	7,191	8,901	16,410	6,697	9,219	...	...	2,304
8.—Others	7,62,402	2,60,575	12,03,165	3,04,774	5,30,253	7,901	...	...
Total	1,51,70,412	37,15,921	1,65,74,506	39,00,278	14,04,094	2,44,337	...	...
Military stores	23,178	23,640	16,060	23,451	...	...	6,218	180
Coal for railway	11,50,408	65,121	10,70,394	63,789	...	...	79,014	1,362
Railway materials	18,24,506	52,554	14,36,195	41,040	...	...	1,88,310	11,514
Live-stock ... ..	...	43,018	...	46,653	...	3,635	...	...
Total	1,79,03,003	30,20,254	1,90,08,644	41,55,181	11,39,041	2,34,927	...	...

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 7th January 1897.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 12 days of December 1896 on 1,699.70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the period	451,694	Rs. A. P. 5,64,501 10 0 332 1 11	Mds. s. 66,51,250 10	Rs. A. P. 19,51,003 10 0 795 3 3	Rs. A. P. 40,343 0 0 23 11 0	Rs. A. P. 19,56,148 4 0 1,151 0 11	156,279	247,886	404,165
Or per mile of railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	*7,193,673	*76,93,580 12 0	*18,19,60,800 10	*1,61,42,520 13 0	*4,42,733 0 0	*2,42,75,839 0 0	2,110,006½	3,192,355½	5,302,362½
Total for 26½ weeks	7,645,367	82,58,082 6 0	8,86,21,050 20	1,71,01,123 7 0	4,83,067 0 0	2,62,35,257 13 0	2,269,285½	3,410,241½	5,709,527½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year	358,586	4,02,659 8 0	5,55,255 0	10,68,740 11 0	29,214 6 10	16,57,695 11 1	119,057	192,023	311,080
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	272 3 2	.....	627 0 3	17 3 0	916 6 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 26½ weeks of previous year	7,650,250	86,75,855 4 3	8,19,96,358 10	1,64,11,174 12 0	4,57,180½ 4 4	2,55,41,216 5 1	2,108,179	3,211,790	5,329,975

* Added No. of passengers 8,545 and deducted Rs. 9,185 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 21st and 28th November 1896.
Deducted Mds. 2,41,848 and .. 1,555 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 21st and 28th November 1896.
Deducted .. 4,51,523 on account of rebate in coal.
Added .. 13,100 on account of haulage of vehicles not included in previous returns.
Ditto .. 3,002 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for weeks ended 21st and 28th November 1896.
Ditto .. 51,213 not having been included in previous returns.
Ditto .. 67,168 on account of hire of vehicles and locomotives.
Deducted .. 1,96,582 on account of mileage, demurrage, and hire of vehicles to be credited to expenditure.

TARKISSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 12 days of December 1896 on 23.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the period	28,754	Rs. A. P. 7,600 13 0 341 9 10	Mds. s. 23,615 30	Rs. A. P. 942 0 0 42 6 0	Rs. A. P. 15 0 0 0 10 10	Rs. A. P. 8,617 14 0 387 10 8	1,927	163	1,992
Or per mile of railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	*503,409	*1,21,475 11 0	*2,50,304 10	*11,072 9 0	*375 0 0	*1,32,623 4 0	27,469	1,678	29,147
Total for 26½ weeks	532,163	1,29,136 8 0	2,74,010 0	12,014 9 0	390 0 0	1,41,541 1 0	29,298	1,843	31,139
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year	25,627	6,331 0 2	13,234 20	484 8 0	6 2 0	6,841 7 2	1,527	101	1,628
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	265 11 1	.....	21 12 7	0 4 5	307 12 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 26½ weeks of previous year	517,547	1,24,121 8 9	1,87,025 20	7,841 11 8	425 11 0	1,32,388 12 5	29,640	1,611	31,151

* Added number of passengers 2,301 and Rs. 301 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 21st and 28th November 1896.
Deducted Mds. 1,361 and .. 18
Ditto .. 2
Added .. 66 not having been included in previous returns.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 12 days of December 1896 on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the period	25,688	Rs. A. P. 23,944 4 0 146 5 8	Mds. s. 1,29,773 30	Rs. A. P. 15,368 7 0 95 3 0	Rs. A. P. 137 0 0 0 13 7	Rs. A. P. 30,419 11 0 241 6 9	11,318	5,145	16,463
Or per mile of railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	*418,217	*2,78,878 8 0	*13,24,193 10	*12,22,252 6 0	*112,253 0 0	*6,14,381 9 0	105,094	82,406	247,600
Total for 26½ weeks	443,905	4,01,820 7 0	14,53,966 0	2,37,020 13 0	12,300 0 0	6,53,831 4 0	176,412	87,511	263,963
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year	22,965	19,289 15 1	1,19,941 10	13,673 15 0	84 9 3	33,018 7 4	9,118½	6,606	14,734½
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	119 5 3	.....	84 11 0	0 8 5	201 9 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 26½ weeks of previous year	508,844	4,17,013 13 5	15,57,009 10	2,52,380 9 10	9,574 8 10	6,78,088 0 1	174,690½	99,668	273,767½

* Added number of passengers 912 and Rs. 1,091 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 11st and 28th November 1896.
Deducted Mds. 8,445 and .. 47
Ditto .. 5,16,000 and .. 11,500 on account of revenue coal and stores for the half-year.
Ditto .. 29 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 21st and 28th November 1896.
Added .. 5,370 not having been included in previous returns.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 12 days of December 1896 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 12 days ...	342,080	1,88,080 0 0	14,42,347 0	2,76,880 0 0	47,910 0 0	5,13,790 0 0	49,300	60,154	118,454
Or per mile of railway ...	421	232 0 0	1,773 0	340 0 0	17 0 0	7380 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	8,010,807	23,50,788 0 0	2,58,57,095 0	55,83,080 0 0	3,08,300 0 0	83,32,106 0 0	770,104	1,046,243	1,816,347
Total for 26 weeks ...	8,352,887	25,38,868 0 0	2,73,00,085 0	58,59,949 0 0	4,46,249 0 0	88,45,898 0 0	819,404	1,115,403	1,934,807
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year ...	337,014	1,80,020 0 0	14,00,721 0	2,59,505 0 0	52,500 0 0	4,02,085 0 0	43,480	50,305	93,785
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	378	185 0 0	1,723 0	319 0 0	19 0 0	523 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	8,095,644	24,31,645 0 0	2,49,50,135 0	53,55,130 0 0	4,21,076 0 0	82,07,761 0 0	802,344	1,010,432	1,812,776

* Audited up to 14th November 1896.

† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 12 days of December 1896 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 12 days ...	49,830	21,293 0 0	79,539 0	6,890 0 0	130 0 0	28,300 0 0	6,125	3,747	9,872
Or per mile of railway ...	398	170 0 0	636 0	55 0 0	1 0 0	226 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	880,784	2,72,400 0 0	23,03,008 0	2,14,129 0 0	4,275 0 0	4,00,903 0 0	91,820	77,920	169,740
Total for 26 weeks ...	870,314	2,93,690 0 0	23,83,444 0	2,21,018 0 0	4,405 0 0	5,10,103 0 0	97,954	81,670	179,624
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year ...	37,500	16,734 0 0	1,00,505 0	6,517 0 0	887 0 0	24,134 0 0	5,276	2,839	8,115
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	301	134 0 0	805 0	52 0 0	7 0 0	193 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	853,190	2,93,081 0 0	23,45,450 0	2,13,544 0 0	6,154 0 0	5,10,470 0 0	98,343	74,479	172,822

* Audited up to 14th November 1896.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the last 12 days of December 1896 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 12 days ...	34,030	10,870 0 0	33,960 0	3,450 0 0	500 0 0	14,820 0 0	2,038	1,166	3,204
Or per mile of railway ...	396	126 0 0	393 0	40 0 0	0 0 0	172 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 25 weeks of half-year*	836,382	1,73,220 0 0	7,88,581 0	72,134 0 0	4,505 0 0	2,49,808 0 0	61,176	28,471	89,647
Total for 26 weeks ...	870,412	1,84,000 0 0	8,22,540 0	75,574 0 0	5,005 0 0	2,64,678 0 0	65,134	27,637	92,771*
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 10 days of previous year ...	29,687	10,947 0 0	47,520 0	5,314 0 0	536 0 0	16,697 0 0	2,387	1,427	3,814
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	345	126 0 0	553 0	62 0 0	6 0 0	194 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	855,771	1,89,282 0 0	9,55,510 0	92,530 0 0	6,153 0 0	2,87,995 0 0	64,094	25,696	89,790

* Audited up to 14th November 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th November 1896 on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,551	6,673 7 7	74,914 0	2,929 8 0	352 14 0	9,916 13 7	2,396	2,736	5,132
Or per mile of railway ...	85.23	41.97 0 0	471.16 0	18.37 0 0	2.23 0 0	62.56 0 0	15.01	17.21	32.22
For previous 18 weeks of half-year ...	201,742	1,03,011 12 11	19,28,120 0	73,104 11 10	3,070 15 10	1,79,796 8 7	26,285	55,586	81,871
Total for 19 weeks ...	215,293	1,09,683 4 6	20,03,040 0	76,025 3 10	4,032 18 10	1,89,743 6 2	28,671	58,332	87,003
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,609	5,082 8 8	3,31,346 0	6,536 10 0	240 11 0	12,145 13 8	712	5,220	5,932
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	74.29	39.55 0 0	2,538.06 0	53.41 0 0	1.93 0 0	94.89 0 0	5.56	40.78	46.34
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	115,441	59,896 12 11	62,07,580 0	86,117 0 3	3,121 6 0	1,49,234 3 8	12,469	1,05,850	118,319

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH NOVEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH NOVEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 14TH NOVEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 16TH NOVEMBER 1896.*			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
169	9,917	62.56	128	12,146	94.89	160	3,41,938	2,192.75	128	1,41,234	1,330.82	1,42,704	...

* Line opened from 1st January 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the 12 days ended 31st December 1896 on 159 miles open for all classes of Traffic and on additional 127 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,782	9,712 0 0	1,34,518 0	6,380 0 0	364 0 0	16,436 0 0	4,295	8,743	13,038
Or per mile of railway ...	114.1	61.08 0 0	470.34 0	22.24 0 0	1.27 0 0	84.79 0 0	27.61	54.01	81.62
For previous 24 weeks of half-year ...	2,83,253	1,43,120 4 6	24,19,016 0	91,072 3 10	5,330 13 10	2,33,132 6 2	30,631	73,254	1,03,885
Total for 25 weeks ...	3,02,035	1,52,832 4 6	25,53,534 0	97,444 3 10	5,694 13 10	2,55,868 6 2	34,726	79,009	1,13,735
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	11,602	7,128 10 4	3,21,965 0	6,013 14 0	222 0 0	13,363 8 4	2,196	6,640	8,836
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	90.64	55.70 0 0	2,538.71 0	46.98 0 0	1.73 0 0	104.41 0 0	17.1	51.80	68.9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,73,709	92,374 7 5	79,26,121 0	1,15,505 9 3	4,119 2 10	2,12,000 9 6	29,646	1,35,992	1,65,638

* Includes named figures for week ending 14th November 1896.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1895.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) 260	16,436	81.50	128	13,363	104.41	290	4,08,951	2,565.07	128	2,12,000	1,656.94	1,96,832	...

(a) 159 miles open for all classes of traffic and an additional 127 miles for goods traffic only.
(b) Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 12 days of December 1896 on 810 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 810 miles open	148,110	66,920	6,50,220	81,320	19,770	(a) 1,08,020	25,044	(b) 23,813	48,857
Or per mile of railway	182.85	82.61	802.74	100.41	24.41	207.43	.....	.....	.....
For previous 244 weeks of half-year	2,394,736	9,41,563	90,37,454	11,32,122	2,59,671	23,22,356	245,711	430,213	775,924
Total for the half-year	2,544,846	10,08,483	90,87,674	12,13,452	2,72,441	25,01,376	270,755	463,729	834,484
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 788 miles open	121,058	53,296	6,09,646	71,180	21,535	1,44,011	20,516	23,813	44,329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	160.13	70.50	925.46	94.15	28.48	183.13	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,691,126	10,78,310	96,90,692	10,41,520	2,75,395	23,95,225	409,194	430,793	839,987

(a) Increase is due to the earnings of two extra days in this period. In the corresponding period of last year the return was for 10 days, while the present one is for 12 days.

(b) Includes 588 miles of ballast train run on open line.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 2nd January, 1897.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., *Advocate-General*.

The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.

The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.

The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.

The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR

The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The Hon'ble A. M. ROSE.

The Hon'ble RAI ESUAN CHUNDR A MITTREA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANISHWAR PROSHAD SINGH, K.C.I.E., of Gidhaur.

The Hon'ble W. B. GLADSTONE.

The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

NEW YEAR GREETING.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT, on taking his seat, wished the Members of Council a very happy and prosperous New Year.

MR. LEA'S CASE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Whether the attention of the Government has been called to the case of one Mr. Lea, who was recently charged with having caused the death of a coolie, and, on being convicted of simple hurt, was fined fifty rupees? Is it true that in this case when the Head-Constable went to arrest Mr. Lea he was censured for so doing? Further, is it true that in the Lower Court, the prosecution was left to be conducted by an European Inspector of Police, and that notwithstanding the gravity of the case, the accused being charged with having caused the death of a coolie, the services of the Government Pleader or any other qualified lawyer were not engaged to conduct the prosecution? Whether it is not usual in a case of this nature to employ the Government Pleader or some duly qualified lawyer to conduct the prosecution? If so, will the Government be pleased to state why the practice was not followed in this case?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied :—

“A report has been received by the Government on the case referred to. In connection with the death of a gate-man on the East Indian Railway line, Mr. Lee, a Railway subordinate, was committed to the Sessions Court at Bhagalpur by the Subdivisional Officer of Pakour on a charge of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt under section 325, Indian Penal Code. He was tried before a Jury consisting of three European and two native gentlemen, the prosecution being conducted by the senior and the junior Government Pleader, and the defence by Counsel, and was found guilty, by the unanimous verdict of the Jury, of an offence under section 334, Indian Penal Code, that is, of voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, for which the maximum term of imprisonment is one month, and the maximum fine Rs. 500.

“No Head-Constable went to arrest Mr. Lee, but fault was found with a Head-Constable for having sent in a final report before the police investigation was completed.

“The European Inspector of Police in charge of the case assisted in the prosecution before the Magistrate in the usual way. It is not the practice in the Sonthal Parganas to employ the Government Pleader in the lower courts, and in the present instance the services of a lawyer were not necessary.

“It rests with the District Officers to consider whether the Government Pleader should be employed in any criminal case. He is not retained in cases of a simple nature.”

THE PREVAILING FAMINE.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

I. Will the Government be pleased to state what is the amount of cash wage per day now paid to the famine stricken men in places where relief works have already commenced? At what price are rice and other food-grains selling in the local markets in those places?

II. Are there any other kind of works than digging earth in which any class of famine stricken men are being employed? Has the Government taken into consideration whether this is not possible, specially for the relief of such classes who cannot and will not dig earth?

III. Is any kind of gratuitous relief being given to people who cannot work in those places where relief works have been ordered to be opened?

IV. Why does Government look with disfavour on the system of relief adopted by some of the relief centres opened by private individuals, under which the poor people of the locality get for their money (only in small quantities for half or a quarter rupee at a time) a seer or two more in the relief depôts than they would get in the local markets? If any such relief depôts are found on enquiry to be working well, and under respectable volunteer agencies, will the Government be pleased to come in with grants-in-aid to extend the scope of their operation?

V. Has the Government information before it of the severe distress that is now being felt in parts of the Dacca, Backergunge and Krishnagar districts, in the Satkhira subdivision of the district of Khulna, as also in a great portion of the South Gangetic districts of Bihar? Will it please Government to make enquiries and to extend reliefs in those places?

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE replied:—

Answer to Question No. I:—

“The principles on which wages are regulated are those laid down in sections 98 to 106 of the Famine Code. The amount of the wage has, so far as known to Government, been given in the reports published in the Gazette. It is not possible to give details of prices and wages on every relief work started throughout the province, but ample information on the subject has been given in the published reports.”

Answer to Question No. II:—

“Earthwork is the only kind of work on which famine labourers are now employed. Relief to persons of the respectable classes will be afforded by employing them as overseers of labour gangs and as muharrirs or clerks on the works. Relief to artisans may, when necessary, be afforded in the manner prescribed in sections 142, 143 and 144 of the Famine Code.”

Answer to Question No. III:—

“Gratuitous relief is being given as provided for in the Famine Code.”

Answer to Question No. IV:—

“Government does not view with disfavour the system of relief referred to in the question if given spontaneously by private persons, but does not view with favour the interference of Government officers in the system, as it tends to undersell private traders, and so to interfere with trade. Government does not propose to give grants-in-aid to the system.”

Answer to Question No. V:—

“Government has no information showing that there is any distress in Dacca or Backergunge. There is distress in Satkhira, and in parts of Nadia, and measures have been taken to meet it. There is not distress in a great portion of the South Gangetic districts of Bihar. In parts of the Bhabua subdivision there is some distress, and measures have been taken to relieve it.

“If the Hon'ble Member would read the papers published in the Gazette, and study the Famine Code, he would have all the information he can possibly require as to existing facts and the methods of meeting distress.”

ESTATE'S PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates be referred to a Select Committee consisting

of the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley, the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins, the Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen, and the Mover. He said:—

“When moving that this Bill be read in Council, I endeavoured to explain its objects and reasons and the principles underlying it, and I hope I need not now repeat what I said on that occasion. It was then explained that the primary object of the Bill was to shorten, simplify, and cheapen the procedure for effecting partitions of estates. I conceive that there can be no difference of opinion as to desirability of attaining that object, and therefore that there can be no question as to the soundness of the cardinal principle of the Bill. At the present stage we are, under the Rules under which the proceedings of the Council are conducted, precluded from entering into a discussion of the details by which it is proposed to give effect to this principle. On some of those details there may be difference of opinion, and especially perhaps on the point whether the provisions of Chapter V, regarding the method of carrying out a survey, which is required under the present law, as well as under the Bill, for the purpose of ascertaining the assets, are the best that can be devised with a view to shorten, and cheapen, and simplify the procedure. Important criticisms have been received on that Chapter, and important changes and improvements will no doubt be made in it by the Select Committee, but this is not the occasion to discuss these changes, nor is it for me to anticipate what the judgment of the Select Committee may be. I may, however, say that Government will offer no objection to some important modifications in the Chapter as drafted.

“A secondary object of the Bill is, it will be remembered, to impose a higher limit than is now imposed on the partibility of revenue. When introducing the Bill, I stated that the limit of Rs. 100 would possibly be found to be too high. Since that time numerous and valuable opinions have been received on the Bill, and they have been circulated among Hon'ble Members. It will have been observed that the great preponderance of opinion of revenue officers is in favour of the view that a limit of Rs. 100 is not too high, but that the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, while thinking that a higher limit than that now in force ought to be imposed, still think that the proposed limit of Rs. 100 is too high. The Bihar Planters' Association are of the same opinion.

“Some of the other public bodies and associations are opposed to the introduction of any limit other than that imposed by the law as it stands. These opinions are entitled to great weight, and, in deference to them, no objection will be made to a reduction of the limit proposed in the Bill. What the precise amount of that reduction should be is again a matter of detail on which it is for the Select Committee to suggest a conclusion and for the Council to settle at a subsequent stage of the proceedings.”

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—“I quite accept the view which has been put forward by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that on a motion being made to refer a Bill to a Select Committee, we are entitled only to consider the questions of principle involved in the Bill and criticise matters of detail only so far as they involve considerations of principle. The hon'ble mover has referred to two matters which involve important questions of principle. One of these is the provision of the the Bill by which it is proposed to raise the qualification subject to which estates may claim partition from the present limit of Re. 1 to Rs. 100. If this part of the Bill is not modified, and considerably modified, the effect of the measure will be to preclude a large number of estates from availing themselves of the beneficent provisions of the Partition Law. In this connection I desire to call attention to the papers before the Council. It is remarkable that the Behar Planters' Association, which entirely accept the Bill in all its provisions, take exception to this part, and this part only, of the Bill. ‘The only section,’ writes the Secretary to the Behar Planters' Association, ‘to which I would draw attention is section 10A of Chapter II. This, I believe, would operate so as to

- prevent all partitions, except in isolated cases, and it might be advisable to lower the limit of Rs. 100.' I will not take up the time of the Council by referring to many of the opinions which have been received on this point, but there are two or three which are of great importance. We have a weighty expression of opinion from the Secretary to the Chittagong Landholders' Association, from which it appears that if this provision of the Bill is to be accepted, the Partition Act might as well not exist, so far as the Chittagong Division is concerned. In the second paragraph of his communication he says:—'In this district the revenue roll of the Collectorate consists mainly of numerous petty estates whose revenues do not exceed Rs. 10, not to speak of Rs. 100. The Bill, therefore, in restricting the partibility of estates to the amount of Rs. 100, has practically made the proposed Act a dead-letter in its application to this district.'

- "I come next to another important expression of opinion from the East Bengal Landholders' Association. In paragraph 8 the Secretary to that Association says:—'For these and other reasons it is clear that if the minimum limit of Government revenue in a separate estate is raised to over Rs. 100 (as proposed by section 10, partition of estates in many districts will be entirely put a stop to. This will be great hardship on the zamindars for no fault of their own.'
- Passing on from non-official to official opinion, we find a striking unanimity pointing to the same conclusion. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture (Mr. Lyall) says:—'Seeing that the main object of most proprietors in applying for partition now-a-days is not to obtain an adjustment of the revenue demand, but to obtain a separate share of their estate, it would perhaps be better to permit the partition of estates to an almost unlimited extent.' The Board of Revenue, the highest authority on such matters, is in favour of reducing the minimum. I am quite sure these expressions of opinion will be considered with the attention which they deserve, and I shall rejoice if the Select Committee see their way to revert to the existing law in this particular. For my own part I do not
- see any justification for the minimum limit that is now proposed. No doubt the law as it now stands is a source of considerable trouble and labour to executive officers, but that is nothing compared to the hardship to those who will be affected by the provisions of this Bill, and will be virtually denied the right of partition. Before I conclude, I wish to say one word with reference to the provision in the Bill regarding the necessity for a cadastral survey in certain cases—a matter which involves an important question of principle. Under this Bill, unless an estate can produce full and accurate measurement papers, it will not be in a position to claim partition, except after undergoing the harrassment of a cadastral survey. This will be a difficulty in the way of many estates, and I am glad that this matter also will engage the attention of the Select Committee. I congratulate the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill on the statement which he has been able to make, that the Government will be prepared to make considerable modifications in the provisions of the Bill by the light of the opinions which have been received, and I hope and trust that when this Bill emerges from the hands of the Select Committee, it will be so recast and modified as to commend itself to the approval of the Council and of the country at large."

- The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"The Bill before the Council is one of the most important Bills that have come before us during the present Session. It is a complex Bill, and contains many details. As far as this Bill professes to cheapen, shorten and simplify the procedure, I hail it with pleasure, but there are certain principles involved in the Bill which will require consideration at the hands of the Council; as, for instance, the provision contained in section 10, which raises a very important question. This section 10 limits the benefits of partition to estates, the annual revenue of which would not, after partition, be less than Rs. 100. It is a restriction, I submit, which is both against the letter and the principle of the proclamation of 1793, the charter of the rights of the proprietors of estates. No doubt that Regulation was passed when land was not valuable, when the population was sparse; and the Legislature of 1807 thought of placing a restriction on the partition of estates, the revenue of which was less than Rs. 500; but three years after this the Legislature in its wisdom thought fit to remove that restriction, and in the preamble of Regulation V of 1810 it is stated that the apprehension, which

was entertained at the time, did not exist, and that there was absolutely no necessity for that limitation. After that limitation was removed, there was a subsequent suggestion for legislation, allowing the proprietors a right of redemption of the revenue of estates which, after partition, would bear a revenue less than Rs 20. That was previous to the passing of the present law of partition, but the Government of India did not approve of that suggestion, and the proposal was not entertained. We have, lastly, the existing Act, which rather confers the privilege to zamindars of partitioning estates, if the revenue of the separate estate of the proprietor exceeds Re. 1, and I submit that the law as it was promulgated in the Regulations of the permanent settlement, stands virtually the same at the present day. There was no doubt that in 1807 it was thought necessary to enact a new law laying down a certain restriction, but that law was repealed. I take it that all statutory enactments proceed from the will of the Legislature, and that when enactments are repealed, they are to be taken as if they had never existed. They may have a certain historical value, but the Regulation of 1807 having been repealed, the law now is the same as it stood in 1793, subject to this condition—which I take to be rather a privilege—that every proprietor of an estate, paying less than Re. 1 revenue to Government, has the right to redeem. Therefore the question arises whether there is any necessity now of introducing the proposed restriction in section 10 after a century.

“I would invite the attention of Hon’ble Members to the fact that land has immensely improved in value since 1793, and that the population is increasing by rapid strides. With the influx of British Capital and the security of property, the value of land has greatly increased, and I submit that there is no necessity of the proposed restriction being laid down. It is said that the realisation of the Government revenue is in danger, but has it been in danger during all these years? No doubt, in certain districts, the number of partition cases is greater than in others. In Lower Bengal there have been very few, but in the Darbhanga and adjacent districts the number has no doubt been great, and this was due to the prevalence of the *bhaoli* system; but I am not aware of any statement which goes to show that the Government has suffered any appreciable loss of revenue. The Government has several remedies for the realisation of its revenue, the chief of which is the Sunset Law, and even if the revenue be not realised under that law, the Government can have recourse to the certificate procedure, and realise its revenue from any other property belonging to the defaulter. Therefore the question is whether there is any necessity for this Bill? If there were any reasonable chance of the Government revenue being in danger, I would be the last person to oppose a measure of this kind being introduced, but there must be something tangible to go upon. It has been said that if this limitation is imposed, there is section 93 of the Bengal Tenancy Act to fall back upon, under which the opening of separate accounts can always be effected, but if the provision in this Bill be passed, I may be permitted to say that section 93 of the Tenancy Act will afford no protection whatever to co-sharers in an estate; for that section contemplates a state of things which does not ordinarily occur. That section provides that when any dispute exists between co-owners of estates, and other contingencies mentioned in the section occur, recourse may be had to the section.

“It contemplates the existence of disputes between the co-owners of estates before the section will apply. There must be apprehension of a riot; there must be some public inconvenience before section 93 will give any assistance to co-sharers for the appointment of a common manager. That provision of the Tenancy Act is no new law. It is contained in the 22nd article of the Proclamation of 1793, whereby the owners of an estate are authorized to appoint a joint manager. I therefore submit, for the consideration of Hon’ble Members, whether section 93 of the Tenancy Act will afford any assistance to co-sharers if the provision of this Bill, to which I am referring, is passed.

“Then, in the opening of separate accounts the law does not contemplate the demarcation of lands; all that is recorded is the amount of each person’s share, as, for instance, that A has a 4-anna share, B 6-anna, and so on; but their joint liability is in no way affected, and the proprietors or tenants get no advantage from that section. Therefore it is a question for the consideration of the Council whether the opening of separate accounts by the co-sharers of an estate will be of any advantage to themselves or to their tenants. Then it has been said that peasant proprietors are not the

same as peasants and pauper landholders. Who are these pauper landholders? Is the Government a pauper landholder? For the Government holds shares in estates, and many big rajahs and zamindars also hold shares in estates, and they are not pauper landholders. I submit that if the time comes, when it may be necessary for the protection of the Government revenue to prevent the growth of plurality of estates, it will come to a state of things similar to the case of raiyatwari settlements. Consider the fact that lands are every day rising in value, and that the Sunset Law exists; so that there can be no fear of the Government revenue being endangered in any way. But if the time comes when such a law will be necessary, the state of things existing under raiyatwari settlements will come into operation, and the collection expenses will increase to a certain extent. But so long as the Sunset Law is in force there is no room for any apprehension of expenses of collection being increased.

"Then it has been said that if no limitation is put to the partition of estates, the administration charges will be increased; but it should be remembered that in different parts of this Province we have a system by which the Government revenue is remitted by chalans, and if the number of such chalans is somewhat increased, the expense to Government will only increase to the extent of appointing a few additional clerks; but is that any reason why a solemn compact, entered into a century ago, should be interfered with? I therefore submit that the collective wisdom of the Council will not consider it advisable to place any restriction upon the partition of estates. The real question seems to me to be whether there is any necessity for this provision of the law. Of course, if there is such a necessity, I would be the last person to advocate that there should be no such restriction; but if there is no necessity, if there is no danger to the public revenue at present, then the law cannot be necessary now. It appears to me that the necessity which is supposed to exist is merely theoretical.

"The advantages of partition to proprietors and tenants are manifold. At the present moment the country is suffering from a famine of water. Suppose a tenant or a co-proprietor wants to dig a tank; if the co-sharers will not give their consent, nothing can be done; but if the plot of land on which he wishes to dig a tank is his own, he can do as he likes. I therefore submit that the division of estates will not only improve the value of land, but will conduce to the advantage and convenience of the proprietors and the tenants. Suppose in an estate there are five co-sharers; the raiyat or tenant will have to go to the five different gomasthas of those co-sharers; he will have to keep separate accounts with each of them. But if a partition has been effected, the raiyat will know who his landlord is, and he will only have to keep one account. I think I am not wrong if I say that most agrarian disturbances arise from disputes between co-proprietors of estates; but if the partition of estates is allowed, these disturbances will cease, at least to a certain extent, so that the advantages of partition are manifold, and it is a question for consideration whether the Legislature should place any restrictions upon the right of partition.

"Then, again, I submit that proprietors and tenants will not be benefited by the provisions of Chapter V of this Bill, and I venture to say that this question of the record-of-rights is not one which is at all beneficial to raiyats. I am speaking from the raiyat's point of view. As pointed out by Mr. Hare in one of his letters, the raiyat has to go to the several shareholders to adjust his rent, and he has to spend some time in haggling, and has to go from one shareholder to another; therefore this particular provision of the Bill will not benefit tenants. Why are tenants therefore to be brought in? The interested parties are the Government and the co-sharers, who ask for partition among themselves. But why should the tenants be brought in? It is said that their rights in the land ought to be recorded; one tenant says, this is my land, a second says, I got it by will, a third, I got it by adverse possession. Are such questions to be decided finally by the Deputy Collector? Section 119 of the Bill provides that the judgment of the Collector is to have the full force of *res judicata*, but the principle of *res judicata* cannot affect a tenant. It is said that the raiyats are to be benefited by this record-of-rights; why then should they not bear a part of the expense; but why should these innocent persons be dragged into the quarrels of their landlords? It may be said that their lands are to be measured, and that it ought to be done in their presence; but that will

not prevent other people from claiming those lands, and the decision of the Collector cannot therefore operate as *res judicata*. That is a question of principle which ought to be settled by the Council.

"As regards the question of survey, it is one for the consideration of the Select Committee, but it cannot be denied that by a survey and record-of-rights the expenses will increase immensely; the proceedings will not be cheapened, and the delays will be greater than they are at present in ordinary partition cases. I therefore submit that Chapter V of the Bill ought to be considered very carefully for the procedure as to survey and record-of-right prescribed in that Chapter is too cumbersome to be fit for a special enactment. As to the question of restriction, one of the Collectors has given it as his opinion that even if the minimum revenue was fixed at Rs. 5, a vast number of estates will be disqualified, and another gentleman says that two-thirds of the estates will not come under partition. These are questions for the Select Committee to consider. But I submit that in a Bill like this, the procedure should be as simple as it possibly could be, and the expenses of partition as little as possible, and the proceedings should be completed with the utmost despatch."

THE Hon'ble BARU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"So far as the Bill seeks to simplify, cheapen and shorten the procedure for effecting partitions of estates in Bengal, it has my entire sympathy. In that matter in some respects the Bill does not go far enough, but that is a question of details, which will come out all right after the provisions of the Bill have received the due consideration of the Select Committee. On two points only I like to make some observations at the present moment—

1st.—The restrictions to the right of partition of estates (section 10 of the Bill).

2nd.—The introduction of what is called the procedure of Cadastral Survey in the butwarahs.

"I may premise by stating that many of those things which I intended to say have been ably said by the Hon'ble Eshan Chundra Mitta and the Hon'ble Surendranath Banerjee, and I shall not repeat those objections which they have already urged.

"On the first point it was said by the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill that the principle of restricting the right of partition had already been recognized so long ago as 1807, and again by Act VIII (B. C.) of 1876.

"The Regulation VI of 1807, which restricted the partition of estates, was very short-lived. In the early days of Regulations, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, the Regulation was enacted in 1807, and repealed only three years after, on the recommendation of the same Board on its gathering experience.

"The preamble of Regulation VI of 1807 states: 'Whereas under the Provisions contained in Regulations 1 and 25 of 1793, persons holding shares of estates paying revenue to Government are entitled to a separation of such shares, and on the completion of the butwarah by the officers of Government, and on the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, to hold the same as distinct mahals, subject to the just proportion of the public assessment: and whereas considerable loss and inconvenience have been experienced in the collection of the public revenue from the too minute subdivisions of landed property, it was enacted, &c.'

"Two points are clear from this preamble, that the proprietors have under the Permanent Settlement a right to get the estates partitioned without any restrictions whatever, and, second, that it was only on the ground of inconvenience to the collection of revenue the restrictions were imposed and all other sides of the question ignored.

"In those halcyon days there were no long speeches and discussions, and the people affected could not be aware of the changes in our laws till the law was actually put into force.

"The preamble of Regulation 5 of 1810 states:—"The restrictions on the partition of small estates, being found productive of considerable injury to numbers of sharers in small estates, inducing a sacrifice of private rights which the degree of public inconvenience arising from the minute division of landed property did not appear to justify or require, it is enacted, &c.'"

"With this short interval, the right of complete partition of revenue-paying estates has remained unaffected till the year 1876.

"It is true that the thin end of the wedge was then sought to be introduced, but I cannot agree in thinking with the hon'ble mover of the Bill that the principle of restriction was accepted, but from the absence of all discussion on the point, it leads me to the inference that the matter was overlooked because of the right of redemption conferred. Hon'ble Krisnadas Paul said 'A simplification of the law of partition would be in unison with the improved ideas of the people regarding the possession and management of property. Many were the social advantages of the joint family system in this country, but the modern idea of individualism fostered by Western education and examples was sapping the foundation of that patriarchal state of society. There was now a spirit abroad that each should take care of himself; that each should employ his own talents, energies, and resources to the best advantages; that each should enjoy the fruits of his own capital and labour. We do not feel ourselves called upon to discuss here the moral aspects of the question—Whether the changed family would make man more selfish, and tend to destroy the many amiable virtues which the joint family system undoubtedly engendered and fostered. But it could not be denied that society would greatly gain by the dissemination of a spirit of self-reliance and enterprise, which was a natural sequence of the idea of individualism struggling for mastery over the native mind. The spread of this idea was a broad social fact which no one can gainsay and no one can resist, and it was therefore meet that the Legislature should second it by simplifying the law of partition.'

"These are words which apply strongly against the restriction now sought to be imposed, for if Hon'ble Krisnadas's authority can be cited in this connection, it is not as that of an authority favouring restrictions on divisions, but that of one who supported unlimited divisions.

"Again, there was no question of principle of limit of the right of partition involved in the Bill of 1875-76, as that Bill provided that "no application for separation should be entertained, the result of which would be to form one or more estates, each liable for an annual amount of land revenue less than 20 rupees, unless the proprietor of such small estates agreed to redeem his revenue." It was not therefore limiting the right, but the question of bringing it out of the partition in a better form of a revenue-free estate, by paying a certain sum of money to Government—I believe only 25 years' purchase. Who amongst the proprietors would not prize such a right, and thus be for ever free out of the trepidation of heart engendered by our sunset laws?

"As was well pointed out by the Hon'ble Eshan Chundra so far it was a privilege that was sought to be conferred, and not a deterioration of the right. The Government of India, however, vetoed the Bill on the ground of this redemption clause, and suggested that they would have no objection to the redemption clause if Rs. 20 were reduced to one rupee, and a Bill was brought forward in the form in which it now stands in Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876, and it was passed without opposition. It is not therefore right to say that the principle of limit had been accepted in 1876.

"This limit, without conferring the corresponding right of redeeming the Government revenue, was sought to be imposed in 1884. The limit proposed was to prevent creation of estates paying Government revenue less than Rs. 20.

"The late Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai, whose experience of mufassal, especially of Bihar districts, was great, and the Hon'ble Chandra Madhab Ghosh, who now adorns the High Court Bench, opposed the Bill. Amongst other grounds, the Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai opposed it on the ground that it did take away the right of the landlords under the Permanent Settlement to have the Government revenue partitioned. Said he:—

'Every joint proprietor had an inherent right to have the Government revenue partitioned. At present, a shareholder, however small his share might be, had every right to go to the Collector and ask for a partition of the land and the apportionment of the revenue payable by him, in order that he might not be any longer held responsible for the default of his co-sharers. This was a right which he justly had, and on what ground was he to be deprived of that right? It was not an imaginary right, but a substantial one.'

"These words prevailed. In withdrawing the Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, whose knowledge of our revenue laws and administration of our revenues was always held to be of the best, said:—

'While the Bill for the amendment of estates Partition Act has been before this Council, a feeling has been expressed against any limitation which shall have the effect of restricting the right which proprietors of small interests in estates now have of obtaining a perfect partition of their interests, both as to land and as to the general liability for the payment of land revenue. That feeling has found expression not only in this Council, but also outside in the exponents of opinions of some classes of the public, and I found in personal discussions with some of the officers from the districts in which partitions are more common that they also share in the feeling. I submitted the objections to your Honour, and your Honour thought that the relief sought to be given would be met by the provisions of Bengal Tenancy Act.

'It is a pleasant thing to sail with the fair wind of popular opinion instead of being obliged to beat up against it.'

"It will gladden the proprietary body in the country if they were to receive the same announcement from the hon'ble mover of the Bill. This announcement was made in a full Council, when our highest authority in question of laws, our learned Advocate-General, was present.

"It is admitted to some extent by the hon'ble mover of the Bill in the Objects and Reasons that such a right exists. He says: 'It is true that the Permanent Settlement Regulation I of 1793, which declared the right of property in the soil to be vested in the zamindars, and fixed their revenue in perpetuity, also declared that they were to have the right to dispose of the whole or any portion of these estates in any way they pleased,' and get an apportionment of Government. In this summing up he might have added that these declarations were made subject to some reservations, and the right of partition and apportionment of Government revenue, which was expressly given under the said Regulation, was not subject to any limitation whatever.

"But he seems to think that this limit can be imposed, because (1) every bigha of land is hypothecated for the revenue; (2) the welfare and protection of the raiyats as well as the proprietors require it.

"The reply is that every bigha in an estate will remain hypothecated for the payment of Government revenue after the new estates, however small, have been formed.

"Secondly, if it be meant as an argument against the division of bighas into cottahs, why that has to be done in almost all partitions, small or great, and the argument would be applicable to all partitions; and again, when it was declared in some Regulations that every bigha of land was hypothecated for the protection of Government revenue, it meant 'every bit of land' in an estate, and we are not yet come to that pass when cottahs would form an estate; if so, section 10 of the present Act would prevent it. As to the next argument—welfare of raiyats and proprietors—the hon'ble mover of the Bill states the present rule of division without any limit 'is bad for proprietors, because it tends to foster the creation and growth of an infinite number of petty pauper landlords, who not being themselves able to cultivate the lands of their microscopically small estates (since there are tenants already on the land whom they cannot legally eject) are driven to screw up rents, and quarrel with their tenants and landlord neighbours, and thus bring discredit on their class.' My hon'ble friend forgets that under the operation of both the Hindu and Muhammadan laws an infinite number of petty pauper landlords are always being created, and the same state of things which he so graphically describes will follow the partition by the Civil Courts for which he provides; but unlike other microscopic beings of which we are now in daily dread, petty and pauper proprietorships, when they grow microscopic, under an economic law governing society, have a natural tendency to be extinct.

"Then as to the further result, it is a popular belief—and the belief is considered sound—that the man with the long purse and a good deal of influence can with impunity screw up rents, terrorize over raiyats and neighbours, and not the man who is a pauper. The fault therefore is not in unlimited partitions and creation of petty pauper proprietorships, but, with if the facts in the premises have not been readily assumed, in the lax administration of our laws.

"The further argument why unlimited partition is said to be bad is that 'it involves waste of time and labour from the proprietor's point of view, as the separate management of several petty estates must necessarily cause more trouble and expense than the joint management of petty estates.' The reply is to be found in the Hon'ble Krishnadas' speech, quoted above, on the subject of Individualism *versus* Communism.

"The Hon'ble mover's argument ought to lead us to Communism not only here but in many other matters; but in this matter, the saving is in the creation of petty estates, where the pauper landlord shall look to his own, without his paying for hired labour. I may also parenthetically state that even the Hindu lawyers, while they provided for joint estates, provided also for partitions at the will of a single proprietor, however infinitesimal his share might be, and in Mitakshara countries even the sons can enforce a partition against the father. So far, therefore, in the proprietors' point of view, it is the provision of the Bill, and not the law which it seeks to abrogate, which is clearly bad; at any rate it is not needed for their protection and welfare.

"As for the raiyats, the existing law is held to be bad, because (1) it leads to rack-rent; (2) it compels the raiyat to pay rent at different places, to keep several sets of accounts, and to deal with different landlords; to answer to separate rent suits, and to get his crops distrained by several sets of landlords.

"As to the argument of bringing in rack-rent, I have already said what I had to say on the point. As to the second argument, I have to observe that the separation of estates does not necessarily bring in the separation of the raiyat's holding, if he has one holding, which has been allotted to different separated estates; and there are separated collections of rents even in joint estates established with the consent of the raiyats, and then the raiyats have to pay separately, keep separate accounts, and to be sued separately. Ordinarily the raiyati holdings are liable to be split by the operation of Hindu and Muhammadan laws as revenue-paying estates, as also by transfers, and it is perhaps no disadvantage to them to have their holdings separated, and, after all, the result will be the same after a Civil Court partition.

"Lastly, it is said these petty partitions impose on administration an amount of labour in effecting them and subsequent expense altogether incommensurate with any advantage accruing from them. Now I don't see how the administration shall be relieved of this labour. What is proposed is simply to transfer the Collector's duty to the Civil Courts. The amount of partition work to be done will remain the same: the cost will remain the same. In case of transfer to the Civil Court, the Court fees shall have to be paid in addition.

"Whether the costs incurred are commensurate with the advantages gained is a matter for the parties to consider. Will there be any saving of labour in the Collector's office after the limit has been fixed? Parties even after that will be entitled to have a separation of accounts, and every one who knows the details of our Tausi Department, with their zamindari accounts and so forth, cannot but be aware of the fact that separated accounts give the Collector's amlas greater work and greater opportunity of dishonest practice than the accounts of complete separated shares, and the Collector has to look to many more things in cases of sales for default of these separated accounts, than in the sales of entire estates; and the sales in case of separated accounts are oftener set aside for irregularities than sales in case of entire estates. In cases of separate accounts, sold as they are, subject to all incumbrances, the incumbrances not being notified, no one cares to buy shares at their proper value, and there is a loss to the proprietors, if not ultimately to Government, whereas if the same share was an entire estate, an adequate value is always realised. But I hardly think this an objection. Parties pay for the labour of administration, and if they choose to pay, there can be no reason why the establishment should not be raised to the adequate strength to meet the proper requirements of the case.

"Then it is said that it brings on a greater number of boundary disputes, a great number ending in riots, more criminal cases, more civil suits, &c., &c., &c. But the creation of small properties cannot be absolutely prevented, and nay it is proposed to create them, therefore the apprehension of these, if well-founded, shall remain all the same; but it can be mathematically proved that the general body of tax-payers gain by multiplicity of civil suits, to which all

these disputes culminate at the end, and therefore there need be no apprehension on behalf of the general body of tax-payers.

"Turning to the statistics, we find that if this provision of the Bill be enacted, about 80 to 90 per cent. of the estates will remain as they are, and their proprietors shall be deprived of the right of partition: and of the rest, supposing even a fractional share-holder of an infinitesimal share of an estate paying, say Rs. 5,000 as Government revenue or more, was to be a separate applicant for partition of a share paying less than Rs. 100 in the course of batwara, the others paying Rs. 1,000 or more as Government revenue would not be entitled to claim a partition and the estate will remain as it is. This was a matter very fully brought to the notice of the Council, by the Hon'ble Mr. Ghosh, on the last occasion when the matter was brought before the Council in 1884.

"A distinguished zamindar, whose opinion deserves great weight, thus sums up the objections against this provision of the Bill. He states:—

'This would be a frightfully retrograde measure.

- (a) It goes against the grain of the policy which has been persistently followed by Government in this respect since 1793. In 1884 the Bengal Council wanted to prevent all partition which would reduce the revenue of a "separate estate" to less than Rs. 20, but the Bill was dropped by reason of the opposition it elicited.
- (b) It ignores the well-established principle that "in all cases of joint-ownership each party has a right to demand and enforce partition: in other words, a right to be placed in a position to enjoy his own right separately, and without interruption of interference by the other." 12 W. R. 160.
- (c) The Cess Act, 1840, the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880, the Drainage Act, 1880, the Irrigation Act, 1876, and the Embankment Act, 1882, have saddled joint owners with liabilities which are widely felt to be extremely hard, unjust and harassing. Their only relief lies in partition. As some measure of compensation to joint owners, facilities should be given them for getting their estates partitioned, instead of throwing additional obstacles in their way.
- (d) It would increase the hardship and stringency of the Revenue Sale Laws, already very stringent.
- (e) The present limit of division of the land-revenue has not either reduced the security for the revenue, or increased the difficulties of collecting the revenue.
- (f) Owing to various causes, joint-ownership exists in most objectionable forms in these provinces. A co-sharer has, in some instances, an undivided share in all the villages comprising an estate, in some a share in only a number of villages, and in others a share in some villages and specific lands in those or in other villages. The Partition Law is the only measure which should remove this state of things by allotting to a share-holder a number of entire villages or specific tract of land in a village.
- (g) In spite of the low limit at present allowed, the number of estates has not enormously increased by partition. In Sylhet, Chittagong, and several districts in Orissa, the number of small estates is inconveniently large, but it is not owing to the operation of the Partition Laws.'

"I submit that Government revenue is not always a criterion of the value of estates, and if there is to be any limit, the limit ought to be the measure of acres it contains.

"The proviso in section 10 is liable to the objection that section 295 of the Civil Procedure Code prohibits the civil courts from making partition of estates paying revenue to Government, except through the Collector. The last case reported under section 295, the Council will find reported in the August number of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, for the present year. In 1884, the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier proposed to ask the Supreme Council to repeal this section. No such proposal has been brought forward this time; and it is only laid down that, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 205 and 315, the Civil Courts shall complete the partition; but I ask is this Council competent to set at naught a provision of a law which has been enacted by the Supreme Legislative Council; and, if so, will the number of Munsifs be raised and the proper agency provided? We ought to be as much tender to our judges and munsiffs as to our revenue collectors and Deputy Collectors.

"The last point, on which I beg leave to say a few words at this moment, is the introduction of cadastral survey in the butwaras. The arguments against it have been very ably and clearly urged by the Hon'ble Eshan Chandra Mittra.

- The primary object of the Bill, I understand to be to save delays in these butwaras by simplifying the procedure. The apportionment of Government revenue, the primary object of a completed butwara, is a matter only between Government and the proprietors. The raiyats are no way interested. The determination of assets is merely a secondary matter, only necessary to arrive at a correct apportionment. This was the law hitherto; to bring in the raiyats at a butwara will complicate the procedure, and, I believe, will be very prejudicial to the interests of the raiyatwari body. They shall in fact be forced to join in a proceeding in which they are not at all interested, and by which these rights are not touched. It will waste their time and substance and lead to their ruin.

- “The introduction of the Cadastral Survey, instead of expediting, will merely cause delay; for the raibundi will not be settled at all till all the raiyats or their landlords have fought out the question of their rights up to the High Court, in cases in which they think that the entry in the record of rights have not been properly made, and, what is more, those of the landlords who are not for partition, and in every case there is such a one to be found, will fight out the battle in the names of some tenants or others to the High Court, either to delay proceedings or to coerce his co-sharers to his terms. This is an evil which appears to have been overlooked.

- “I hope the point of limit will be left open till the Bill has been considered by the Select Committee in all its details.”

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE said :—“ Before replying to the objections taken against the Bill, I desire to acknowledge the spirit of reason and moderation displayed by the Hon'ble Members who have spoken in this debate. Anticipating that the imposition of any limit on partitions would be objected to on the score of its being a violation of the terms of the Permanent Settlement, I have myself carefully looked into the authorities on the subject, and consulted the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, whose opinion will, I hope, be accepted by Hon'ble Members as one which, if not conclusive in a matter of this kind, is at least entitled to the greatest respect. Sir Charles Paul has authorised me to say that, in his opinion, the imposition of a limit would not involve any infringement of the terms of the Permanent Settlement. Then we have the opinion of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, who, it will be admitted, are always anxious to support all classes of the community in asserting and maintaining their civil rights.

- “The High Court have not said a word as to the imposition of a limit being an infringement of the Permanent Settlement, but, on the contrary, say that it is desirable to impose a limit, though they think that of Rs. 100 too high.

- “The Hon'ble Members, who oppose the imposition of any limit, rely on Article VIII, section 9, Article IX, section 10, of Regulation I of 1793. Now I would ask the attention of Hon'ble Members to the wording of these sections. Section 9, Article VIII, says in order that no doubt may be entertained whether proprietors are entitled, under the existing regulations, to dispose of their estates without the previous sanction of Government the Governor-General notifies to the zamindars, independent talukdars and other actual proprietors of the land that they are privileged to transfer to whomsoever they may think proper, by sale, gift or otherwise, their proprietary rights in the whole or any portion of their respective estates without applying to Government for its sanction to the transfer. All such transfers were to be held to be valid, provided they were conformable to Hindu or Muhammadan law, according to the religious persuasion of the parties, and that they were not repugnant to any Regulations at the time in force passed by the British Administration, or that they might afterwards enact. The next section 10, Article IX, says that it is essential that a Notification shall be made of the principles on which the fixed assessment charged upon any such estates will be apportioned in the event of the whole of it being transferred by public or private sale, or otherwise, in two or more lots, or of a portion of it being transferred in one or two or more lots, or of its being joint-property, and of a division of it being made among the proprietors. It will be observed, the section goes on to say, that as Government might sustain a considerable loss of revenue by disproportionate allotments of the

apportionment of it if left to the proprietors, the latter were *required* to notify to the Collector all such transfers by sale, gift or otherwise, or divisions made among the proprietors in order that the fixed *jama* assessed on the whole might be apportioned or the several parts of it, and that the names of the proprietors of each share might be entered on the public registers, and that separate engagements might be taken from them. If the parties to such transfers or divisions failed to notify them to the Collector, the whole of the original estate was to be held liable for the discharge of the whole revenue as if no such transfers or divisions had taken place.

"Now the points to which I would invite attention in these articles are these:—

"*1st.*—That the right conferred by these sections was the right to transfer the whole or any portion of the estate. That right admittedly is not touched by this Bill.

"*2nd.*—That as a condition precedent to the full exercise of that right, Government imposed on the proprietors the obligation to notify transfers and divisions when made by the proprietors themselves, and that obligation was, in the words of the section itself, imposed in order to guard Government against sustaining a loss of revenue. How then can it be said that the imposition of an obligation of this kind by Government on the zamindars, for the purpose of securing its own revenue, is tantamount to the conferring of a right on the zamindars to notify such transfers and divisions, or of a right on such notification being made to obtain a partition of the revenue, whether Government thinks the partition necessary in order to guard itself against loss or not? If Government no longer thinks it necessary to insist on the obligation to report such transfers and divisions, and no longer thinks the apportionment of the revenue necessary or even desirable, surely it is at liberty to withdraw the obligation and decline to make the partition of revenue which it formerly thought, but no longer thinks, necessary, in order to guard itself against loss, without being open to the charge of infringing on any of the rights conferred by the Permanent Settlement. That the partition of revenue was not a right conferred, but an obligation imposed, is further made clear by section 13. Regulation I of 1801, which enacted that if transfers were made without being reported and without being separately assessed, they were, as far as the rights of Government were concerned, to be considered altogether invalid. The preamble to the Regulation VI of 1807 is quoted by my hon'ble friend Babu Gurn Proshad Sen, as proving that co-sharers are entitled to a partition of revenue, but all that preamble says they are entitled to is a separation of their shares, which right is not affected by this Bill, that preamble specifically says that they are entitled to hold the separate shares as separate mahals only after a butwarrah or partition of revenue had been made by officers of Government, and as the Regulation itself imposed a limit on such butwarrahs, the preamble would be self contradictory if it meant that proprietors were *entitled* to partitions of revenue in every case and then proceeded to take away their rights in this respect.

"*3rd.*—The third point which I would submit for consideration in connection with the section of Regulation I of 1793, relied upon by the Hon'ble Members who have spoken on this subject, is this: admitting, for the sake of argument (and I only admit it for the sake of argument), that Article IX of the Permanent Settlement Regulation did give the proprietors the right to claim a partition of revenue in the cases mentioned in that Article, these partitions can only be claimed in two classes of cases, namely:—

- (1) Where the whole or only portion of the estate has been transferred by sale, gift or otherwise; and
- (2) Where all the proprietors have made a partition among themselves.

"Legislation subsequent to the Permanent Settlement permitted, and the present Bill permits, of partition in the far larger and more important class of cases where there has been no sale and no division among the proprietors themselves, but where any one of the co-sharers, for any reason whatever, chooses to apply for partition.

"If hon'ble gentlemen, who oppose the imposition of any limit, take their stand on the Permanent Settlement and on their own interpretation of it, then

it may be asked, are they prepared to go back to and abide by the provisions of that Settlement on which they rely? If they are, then the effect would be to put far more severe restrictions on partitions than are imposed by anything we contemplate under this Bill.

"But whatever interpretation may be put on section 10 of Regulation I of 1793, it cannot be denied that, as a fact, Government did impose a limit, and a very large limit too, on partitions by Regulation VI of 1807, which enacted that no partition was to be allowed which would have the effect of creating an estate with a revenue of less than Rs. 500.

"Nobody thought at that time of questioning the right of Government to impose such a limit. That Regulation of 1807 did not repeal sections 9 and 10 of Regulation I of 1793, for the simple reason that it did not affect the rights of the zamindars, but only their obligations to notify transfers by sale and divisions made among themselves, and to obtain a partition of them, in order to render the transfer valid as regards Government. It had the practical effect of making such notifications useless in cases where the *sadar jama* of the part of property transferred, or of any share of the estate divided, was less than Rs. 500. If Regulation VI of 1807, by imposing a limit on partitions, had been thought to be an infringement of, or to be inconsistent with, section 10 of the Permanent Settlement Regulation, obviously that section would have been then repealed; but it was not repealed, because it was held then, as we hold now, that the imposition of a limit involves no infringement on, or violation of, the terms of that Settlement.

"I have dwelt on this somewhat academic discussion of this part of the case at perhaps unnecessary length, because we desire to avoid even the semblance of anything which can, with any show of reason, be construed into a violation of that compact. If I have satisfied Hon'ble Members that no such violation is intended, and no infringement of the Permanent Settlement involved in our proposals, the time occupied on the discussion will not have been spent in vain.

"Assuming now that it is proved that Government can impose a limit on partitions of revenue without violating the Permanent Settlement Regulation, I next turn to the more practical question, is it expedient, politic and just that Government should do so? In introducing the Bill I gave three reasons for the proposal to put a restriction on partitions of revenue: first, that the multiplication of petty estates had gone on in certain districts to such an extent that it was believed, if allowed to continue, to become likely to be dangerous to the security of the revenue, and that it would add so seriously to the cost of the administration in permanently-settled districts (which has to be paid by the general tax-payer) as to be likely to bring discredit on the Permanent Settlement itself by adding an intolerable burden on the tax-payer of India generally.

"A second reason given for imposing restrictions on the multiplication of petty estates was that the creation of such separate petty estates was bad for the proprietors themselves; and a third was, it was bad for their tenants.

"Now, as to the first of these reasons, as I have already said, the great majority of Revenue Officers of the entire Province, and nearly all the officers of districts in which partitions are most common, agree in thinking that a limit ought to be imposed on partitions of revenue, and that the unrestricted divisibility of the public demand constitutes a serious danger to the security of revenue. I will only quote on this point a few opinions.

"Mr. Hare, who is one of our most experienced and ablest Collectors, and is District Officer of Muzaffarpur, where the evils of the present system are most prominent, says:—

"It must be remembered that with the infinite subdivision of mahals will come an increasing difficulty of recognising them and of recovering revenue from them if they are sold for land revenue. There is a danger that if estates are indefinitely reduced, they will become unrecognisable, and their sale will become more difficult to the detriment of Government and the proprietors."

"Mr. Toynbee, who was Commissioner of Bhagalpur when he wrote, says:—

"The present standard of limitation (Re. 1) causes an intolerable sum total of burden and expenditure on the Administration, and of litigation, oppression, and injustice on the cultivating classes."

"Mr. Savage, Collector of Gaya, writes:—

"Under the procedure which has been in vogue up to the present time, Government has been a loser, though not to any great extent, in consequence of the disappearance of lands formed by partition into small estates."

"The Collector of Shahabad says:—

"The ever-increasing number of petty estates by partition causes the entertainment of an enormous staff of clerks in the Revenue, Tauzi and Road Cess Departments to deal with accounts, and a huge cost falls on the general body of the rate-payers. The mistakes and frauds which occur in the Tauzi Department, an unfortunate instance of which recently occurred in this Collectorate [where there is defalcation of some lakhs in the treasury accounts], are in a very great measure due to this complication of numerous accounts."

"The Mymensingh Landholders' Association says:—

"It is expected that the increase in partition of estates will increase the work of the Collectorate, but this is inevitable. . . . The increase in establishment will be more than compensated by the increase in road and public works cesses which the apprehended increase of rent by landlords after partition will bring into the public treasury."

"This is to say, according to the Association, we ought to incur extra expense in order to obtain the increase of the road and public works cesses resulting from the extra-legal enhancement of rent that they tacitly admit is brought about by partitions."

"In Monghyr, as the papers circulated with the Bill show, the collection of certain cesses which are realisable as land revenue has become impossible, because, owing to the pettiness of the estates, the demand was in some cases one pie, that is to say, less than any coin current in the country."

"I need not go on multiplying quotations and instances. It is self-evident if we permit the multiplication of petty estates to go on in Muzaffarpur and other districts of Bihar especially, that the difficulty and expense of realising the revenue must be indefinitely increased, and that *tahsildari* establishments will soon have to be employed in the interior of districts, in order to obviate the inconvenience and confusion that must arise from having tens of thousands of proprietors congregated at district head-quarters in one place in one or two days when the kists fall due, to make payments of revenue under the sunset law."

"One of the great advantages of the Permanent Settlement is that under it the revenue is held to be absolutely secure, that it is realised without difficulty and at a comparatively trifling expense. But if estates are to become as small as ordinary tenants' holdings, if the cost of realising the revenue and of the administration generally is thereby to be increased, and the revenue itself is rendered insecure, the Permanent Settlement will then have all the disadvantages attendant on *raiyatwari* temporary settlements without any of the advantages from the general tax-payer's point of view resulting from such settlements."

"The Permanent Settlement would thus become an intolerable burden on the tax-payers of other parts of India, and be open to attacks to which it has not hitherto been exposed."

"I would ask Hon'ble Members who oppose the imposition of a limit on the partibility of revenue, to look at the matter from this point of view, and I would hope that if they do, they will see that this measure is a really conservative one, calculated in the long run to benefit the proprietors and secure the revenue from danger at the same time *"

"The second argument advanced in favour of the imposition of a limit on the subdivision of revenue was that the creation of petty estates or mahals is bad for the proprietors themselves. The overwhelming weight of official opinion is in favour of this view, but it cannot be denied that the Landowners' Association are generally opposed to any restrictions on partitions such as are proposed."

"It is said by them and some others that whatever the evils attendant on the creation of petty proprietors may be, they are not got rid of by refusing partition of revenue. These proprietors, it is said, exist whether we recognise them as owners of separate estates or not; but surely it is one thing to have a number of proprietors jointly owning and managing a comparatively large estate as one entity, with their tenants liable to pay rent to all the co-sharers in common at one place, and another to have the co-sharers owning a number of

smaller petty estates separately, managing them separately, and with the tenants liable to pay rent at several places to each of them individually. But it is said, if the infinite subdivisions of estates is bad for proprietors, why do they not themselves admit the evil and apply for a remedy? Further, my hon'ble friends say tenants are better off on small than on large estates. My answer is that proprietors admit the evil, but seek not the remedy provided in the Bill, but a law of Entail.

"On these points I may be permitted to quote the leading newspaper which represents the views of the most important proprietary Association in India, namely, the British Indian Association. The Editor of that paper, in a leading article, wrote on the 9th of May last as follows:—

'The large proprietor having a large surplus in hand year after year devotes a portion of it to founding schools and hospitals and to other objects of public utility, while at the same time keeping up the traditions of his house. Whereas the proprietor of a small estate would find it difficult to make both ends meet and would be absolutely powerless to help his tenants in times of need. Indeed, it is quite self-evident that the tenants on a large estate are sure to be better off than those on a small estate.'

'The Permanent Settlement has created a body of large landed proprietors in this Province. The law of partition has broken up many of these large estates into very small ones, but thank God! we still have a few large landed proprietors left amongst us. Now it is the resources of these large proprietors which have chiefly brought the waste lands into cultivation and which have covered the land with irrigation canals. It is a matter of common experience that the raiyats on large estates are generally better cared for than those on small estates, and every one who has any experience of Bengal raiyats will bear us out when we say that among the tenantry of large estates there is often noticeable a strong feeling of personal attachment to the proprietor which is almost conspicuous by its absence among the tenants of small estates. Of course a great deal depends upon the personal character of the zamindar, but as a rule the large proprietor usually has both the means and the will to be generous to his tenants. Looked at from this point of view, the law of partition can scarcely be regarded as an unalloyed blessing. It has certainly led to the ruin of many eminent and wealthy houses by minute subdivision of property. This result cannot be too much deplored, and as a remedy for this evil, we have been crying ourselves hoarse for the past quarter of a century for a law of entail.'

"I cannot give a more complete answer to these questions than is given in the extract just quoted by the proprietors' own newspaper organ.

"The third argument advanced in favour of imposing restrictions on partition is that these proceedings are made use of for the purpose of illegally and improperly enhancing raiyats' rents, and that they imposed on the raiyats behind their backs, and without their consent, liabilities to pay rent to different persons in different places without their being even told what their new liabilities are, how much they will have to pay to each of their new landlords, or where or to whom they will have to pay it. This is obviously so inconsistent with the most elementary principles of justice that it is difficult to see how any one can support the present system in this respect. That partition proceedings are made use of for the purpose of bringing about illegal and inequitable enhancements of rent was proved conclusively by the evidence circulated with the Bill, and has not in fact been denied by anybody. On the contrary, the volume and weight of that evidence, which I need not now refer to in detail, has been largely added to by the reports received. A reference to these reports, which have been circulated, will show how cogent and overwhelming the evidence on this point is. But it is said by hon'ble gentlemen the raiyats are not bound by anything entered in the partition papers; that they ought not to have been so foolish as to agree to submit to arbitrary enhancements; and therefore that there is no need to alter the law on this account.

"I would submit in reply that as practical men, we must legislate not for what *ought to be*, but for what *is*. If we find a crying evil in existence, we are bound to endeavour to apply a remedy to it even though there ought to be no such evil in existence. This is all we propose to do, and our remedy involves no sort of injustice or hardship to the proprietors concerned.

"Here, again, it is said the raiyats have not themselves complained of the abuses attendant on the present system. Why then interfere? It is true that the raiyats do not make known their grievances by public meetings and petitions. They suffer injustice in silence, but the grievances are there all the same, and there is irrefragible evidence of their existence in the papers that have been circulated.

"I hold in my hand a petition of one Kailash Chandra Deb and 88 other raiyats of mauza Jatra Siddhi in Mymensingh, praying that a survey be made and a record-of-rights prepared of estate No. 4735 in that district, on the ground that a partition has recently been made by the Collector; that their lands have fallen on different *pattis* or shares; that various disputes have arisen with the landlords in consequence of the partition concerning the boundaries, possession and rent of their lands. In order to prevent a breach of the peace and to determine the amount of the rent payable in the *sherikas* of the different maliks, they ask that a survey be made and record-of-rights be prepared, and they agree to deposit the necessary expenses. Their application was acceded to, and the necessary notification has been, or soon will be, published in the Gazette. This is a sample of the way in which the raiyats make known their difficulties and of the inconvenience and trouble to which they are sometimes subjected by these proceedings, and this, be it observed, has occurred not in Bihar, but in the Dacca Division. Is it right that they should be subjected to these things by proceedings which, according to some Hon'ble Members, in no way affect them?"

"My hon'ble friend Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur asks what necessity there is for increasing the limit or bringing the raiyats into the proceedings at all. I have shown the necessity. The Hon'ble Member also says section 93 of the Tenancy Act gives no protection to a co-sharer landlord, because it comes into operation only when there are disputes, but he forgets that it also can be had recourse to in cases of injury to private rights. He has also overlooked the fact that this Bill does not debar any co-sharer from obtaining a partition of the land and separate possession of his share of the land, but only from obtaining a separate apportionment of his share of the revenue. Then the Hon'ble Member says the parties pay the cost of partition, why should they not be allowed to have as much subdivision of revenue as they please. It is true they pay the cost of the partition proceedings, but they do not pay the permanent increase in the cost of administration entailed by subdivision of revenue and of estates. My hon'ble friend, Babu Gura Proshad Sen, says that, as long as separation of accounts is allowed, the refusal to allow partition of revenue will not materially lighten the Collector's work. This is no doubt true to a certain extent, but then that is not an argument against this Bill, but against the system of separation of accounts which is not under consideration. The Hon'ble Member has drawn attention to a technical difficulty in connection with section 295 of the Civil Procedure Code. That difficulty has been considered and will be met.

"I have now touched as briefly as I could on the arguments advanced against the principles of the Bill. To answer every objection in detail would entail my trespassing at intolerable length on the time of the Council, but I hope enough has been said to show that the principles of the Bill are not so bad as to justify a refusal to refer it to the Select Committee.

"I agree with Mr. Dampier who has been quoted by my hon'ble friend that it is a pleasant thing to sail with the fair wind of popular opinion, but I hope that the breeze of popular favour will be with, and not against, us on the present occasion."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think it necessary that I should review the debate at any length. It has been an extremely interesting discussion, and as the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane has observed, it has been characterised by moderation and has been well conducted, and I also think the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane's reply to the objections which have been raised has been full and complete. I have no doubt whatever myself of the right of the Government to impose a limit upon the partition of estates. The generation in which the permanent settlement was passed may fairly be supposed to have had a very good idea of what its intention and scope were, and we find that in that generation a limit was proposed which is far beyond anything which has ever been suggested since. Even in the Bill, which became the present law, the principle of a limit stands in the forefront, though, no doubt, the limit there imposed is a small one. The question of redemption does not in the least affect that principle. Redemption is a matter entirely for the Executive Government, and the Government of India very properly objected to its being provided by an enactment of this Council. Personally I myself have not the least objection to

revert to the provisions of the permanent settlement, and to enact that no partition shall be effected unless the whole of the proprietors concur in applying for it, or unless there have been an absolute transfer or sale of either the whole or some portion of the estate. But I have no doubt that Hon'ble Members who have spoken in opposition to the principle of our Bill will be the first to object to a limitation of that description. I have authorised the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane to tell you that the Government considers the limitation proposed in the Bill, which, as far as I am concerned, is an inherited measure, to be far too high. I specially object to the very high limit, because there is such a wide divorcement between the assets of estates in Bengal and the Government revenue. If we are to take a limitation of Rs. 100, we shall prevent many estates from being divided, and the shareholders from enjoying the benefits of partition, where there would be no risk to the Government revenue and no risk of any mischief to the tenants. I believe that the limitation of Rs. 20 previously proposed in this Council is a very practical working limit which I for one will be perfectly willing to stand by.

"I am not convinced that section 95 need make such elaborate provisions for measurement and a record of rights as it now does. What you want is to ascertain the true assets of an estate; then to see that the assets are properly distributed, and that those who will be affected by the distribution are made aware of their liabilities. I have no doubt that in Select Committee very material modifications will be made in this Chapter of the Bill, but I trust that the main object of the Bill, to simplify and cheapen the procedure, will be maintained.

"I have failed to follow the Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur in his remarks about *res judicata*. I can find nothing which makes proceedings in Partition *res judicata*. I do not think it was ever intended to enact that the Deputy Collector should have power absolutely to settle all civil rights. That must be carefully left to the decision of the Civil Courts. The Chapter will in any case have to be recast to coincide with the amendments which we propose to make in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

"I do not think there is any other point upon which I need comment. I shall only express the hope that the Select Committee will carefully consider the very valuable opinions which have been received both from officials and from non-official bodies, and that when the Bill comes from their hands, it will be improved, and turn out to be a generally satisfactory measure."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MURRAY TRUST BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. FINNUCANE also introduced the Bill to enlarge the scope of the Charitable Trust created by the Will of the late Mrs. Sally Murray, and moved that it be read in Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

CHUTIA NAGPUR TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents, the commutation of prædial conditions or services, and the registration and resumption of intermediate tenures in parts of Chutia Nagpur. He said :—

"In asking leave to introduce a Bill for the commutation of prædial services in Chota Nagpur, it seems desirable that I should explain the necessity for the measure. For some years past there have been agrarian disputes in Chota Nagpur, more especially in the Lohardaga district, between landlords and tenants, regarding rights to land and the conditions attaching thereto, which have from time to time caused much anxiety to the district

authorities and seriously interfered with the good government of the country. One of the chief causes of these disputes is the peculiar system of *bethbegari*, or labour rents, by which the tenant is bound to perform a certain amount of work for his landlord, such as tilling lands, building houses and carrying luggage on a journey without receiving wages; another is the numerous list of *rakumats* or cesses, uncertain in their incidence, which are payable sometimes in money, sometimes in kind, in addition to the regular rental. The last occasion on which there was any serious agitation was from 1887 to 1889, when the raiyats complained of the exaction by the zamindars of service and *rakumats* in excess of what was customary and proper, and began in some instances to put forward unreasonable claims to hold their lands irrespective of the zamindar, subject only to a quit-rent to be paid to Government. The present Bill is the outcome of the measures taken for repressing that agitation, and of the discussions which followed between the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and this Government and the Government of India. The existing law [Act I (B.C.) of 1879] permits the landlord or tenant to apply for commutation of conditions or services to which the tenant is liable, but the provision is seldom used, the landlord preferring to take what service he can enforce by the rule of might, and the tenant sometimes refusing to render any service at all. In the Bill the provisions regarding voluntary commutation are retained, but power is taken to Government to direct that a record of conditions or services shall be prepared, and a commutation of them into money rents made by a Revenue Officer, whenever such a course may seem expedient, or, in other words, when found necessary for the preservation of the peace of the country. The Bill also provides for the registration of tenures and for the resumption of such tenures as are held conditionally on the survival of male heirs of the original grantee. Simultaneously with the passing of this Bill it is proposed to extend the Bengal Tenancy Act with certain modifications to the districts of Chota Nagpur, as it will be likely to effect a distinct improvement in the settlement of questions at issue between landlord and tenant.

"I have no desire to trespass on the time of this Council, but as some Hon'ble Members may not be familiar with the conditions of life and lands holding in Chota Nagpur, I propose to take a retrospect of the origin and history of the long series of disputes which culminated in the agitation which gave rise to the present Bill. Excluding the Native States, Chota Nagpur covers an area of 27,000 square miles, and consists of the districts of Lohardaga, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Singhbhum and Palamanu. The Bill affects all these districts except Manbhum, while the Bengal Tenancy Act will be generally applicable. Chota Nagpur is far behind the rest of Bengal in point of civilisation, and, though brought a little nearer in recent times, has always occupied an isolated position.

"Its most striking features are its pleasant climate, the extensive plateaux rising in terraces one above another, the ranges of hills intermingled with plains and valleys, the vast forests, and what is more to our present purpose, the peculiar nature of the land tenures, the primitive inhabitants with their superstitions, their belief in demons and witch-craft, and their curious history and traditions. The country is undulating and in some parts extremely fertile, though requiring the expenditure of much labour to bring it into cultivation.

"Among the aboriginal races who have made a home in these remote plateaux are the Mundas and Uraons, both commonly described as Kols, though belonging to a different stock and speaking a different language; for, strictly speaking, the Uraons are of Dravidian origin, while the Mundas are Kolarians, to use the term invented by Sir George Campbell. Both, however, have the same kind of festivals and the same form of public worship, though they do not inter-marry, and at one time they had also the same form of government. From the traditions handed down, it appears that some eight or ten centuries ago, being driven out of Bihar, they sought refuge in the central table-land of Chota Nagpur, then known as the 'Jharkhand' or forest tract, which was well adapted for defence, the approaches to it being precipitous paths, narrow defiles, or the beds of rivers that have their source on the plateaux. This central portion is chiefly what is now known as the district of

Lohardaga and parts of Hazaribagh, and is Chota Nagpur Proper, as distinct from the rest of the Division.

"When the Mundaries first found an asylum there, it was covered with beautiful ~~and~~ forests, but in process of time they cleared the jungle and securely established themselves as the first settlers, and under a system of village communes lived in a state of primitive contentment and simplicity, without being subject to any Raja or landlord of any description, and mostly freed from the unpleasant obligation of paying rents. Each village was presided over by a headman or Munda, and a collection of 12 villages, called a *parha*, by a Manki, who was chosen from among the village Mundas. These Chiefs had no superior proprietary rights in the soil to the rest of the villagers; but in common with other persons in authority, to whom the administration of the village affairs was entrusted, received service lands as remuneration. These colonists, when they first came, seem to have acted on Manu's principle: 'the cultivated land is the property of him who cut away the wood or who cleared and tilled it,' and therefore they all claimed equal rights in the soil, but made provision for the support of the heads of the villages and the Manki. The service lands allotted to the Munda and Manki were called Mundai and Mardana, respectively. These Mankis or Parha Chiefs in course of time developed into titular Rajas. Owing to causes which I shall explain on another occasion, this system has been broken up in many parts of the province; but in the Kolhan of Singhbhum and certain five parganas of the Lohardaga district, the village commune still obtains in a modified form. Some lands were also assigned for the support of the priest called pahanai, and others termed bhut-khetta, or devil's acre, were set apart for the propitiation of the local deities, who require a large share of attention. Every village has its sacred grove, wherein the tutelary deity is supposed to sojourn, and being particularly responsible for the crops, he is especially honoured at the great agricultural feasts. They are, indeed, rich in sylvan gods, naiads and dryads, who are regarded as presiding over pools, rivers, rocks and mountains, and there is hardly a family that cannot boast of a ghost or ancestral shade in proof of its high antiquity. These shades serve a useful purpose as, when any misfortune or calamitous visitation arises, they are made to bear the blame. There was an official in every village—a Baiga—whose duty it was, in Psalmist's phrase, 'to keep the village' and to propitiate the invisible spirits in order to ward off blights, droughts, diseases, and other calamities. The office remains to the present day not only in Chota Nagpur Proper, but in the Native States, and on any visitation of pestilence or famine, he has an uncommonly bad time of it, worse than that of the Calcutta Health Officer, and sometimes an iron scourge is kept in the rustic temple at the entrance of the village with which he is supposed to castigate himself when things are at the worst. He sometimes omits this part of his duty, and tries to shift the blame on to other shoulders. I have, indeed, known him by the aid of a Special Committee of Diviners to be successful in fixing the responsibility on to a witch who was scourged instead with lamentable results.

"But to return to the main subject. At some period in their history* the Kols came under subjection to the Nagbansi family, the Raja of Chota Nagpur, whom they agreed to serve and support. It is not quite clear how the Nagbansi family came on the scene, and it is too long a story to examine closely the different theories that have been set up to account for this. According to one tradition the progenitor of the race was sprung from the union of a snake with the daughter of a Benares Brahmin, and was selected by the people to become their Raja because of his supernatural or miraculous origin. Another theory is that he was a superior Manki who, by his intelligence, tact and prowess, had raised himself above the rest, and that when the Kols, like the children of Israel, desired a King to rule over them, the lot fell upon the chief of the Nagbansi family. Whichever of these theories may be correct, it is clear that they accepted him as their Raja, and gave him lands from every village for his maintenance. The people in each village were divided into two classes—the more privileged called 'Bluinbars,' breakers of the soil, held their lands rent-free and had to render honorary service, such as attendance at darbars and marriages, and, like Norval, following to the field their warlike lord. The inferior class supplied food and

raiment; but this obligation was eventually commuted to a money payment, and the cultivated lands they held were termed rajas or rent-paying, in contradistinction to the Bhuinhari tenures which were held rent-free. The Raja was also allowed to hold in each village a certain amount of land termed 'majhihas,' or 'the headman's share, which was held for his benefit or that of the person who looked after his interest, and the persons who cultivated it received assignments of land in return for their services, called *bethkheta*, which they were allowed to hold rent-free. Thus a system grew up hardly distinguishable from the feudal system in Europe in the middle ages, and under it the raiyats were fairly well content and happy, and in this condition of Arcadian simplicity, I propose to leave them until our next meeting, when I will explain the causes of their transition, amid much tribulation, to the state which gave rise to the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 16th January, 1897.

CALCUTTA;
The 18th January, 1897. }

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 16th January, 1897.

P r e s e n t :

- The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY, *presiding*.
- The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
- The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.
- The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.
- The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
- The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.
- The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR.
- The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.
- The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH, K.C.I.F.,
of Gidhaur.
- The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.
- The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.
- The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH took his seat in Council.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPENING STATEMENT.

THE Hon'ble the President, in taking his seat, said: "I regret to have to inform the Council that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to attend to-day owing to indisposition, and as the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is absent from Calcutta, it devolves upon me as the official Member next in rank to preside on this occasion."

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS IN DACCA AND NARAINGUNGE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a complaint made by the *East* newspaper regarding the traffic in girls who are often minors, carried on at Dacca and Naraingunge? Whether it is true that in one case a girl named Sashi Mukhi, aged about 8 or 9 years, was brought down from Garifa near Hooghly, and the girl even in that tender age was compelled to carry on her nefarious calling, against which she protested; and whether in another case in which the victim was a girl named Basanta, aged about 12 or 13 years, criminal proceedings having been instituted, the Deputy Magistrate who tried the case remarked:—

"On account of the public notoriety of the town of Dacca as regards the traffic of minor girls and the attempt of the Sub-Inspector, Giraja Kanta Pal, to suppress it, that this case has no doubt arisen."

And again:—

“The evidence collected here is of Benodine, another girl who is no doubt being maintained for purposes of prostitution. She is aged about 12 years.”

Having regard to the facts disclosed above, will the Government be pleased to take requisite steps for the suppression of this traffic in girls.

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON replied:—

“From reports which have been received from the local officers, it appears that the two cases mentioned by the Hon'ble Member occurred two and two-and-a-half years ago, respectively. The girl Sashi Mukhi was, it is true, brought down from Garifa for immoral purposes. Her age appears to have been about 11 years. The extracts from the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate in the second case have been correctly quoted by the Hon'ble Member.

“During a period of two years, August, 1894 to September, 1896, six cases, three in the town of Dacca and three in Narainganj, were brought to trial under sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code. Convictions were obtained in five cases, but on appeal the order of the Lower Court was confirmed in only one case, and was modified in another, and set aside in two cases. Satisfactory evidence is not generally procurable in these cases, and it is difficult for the Police to deal successfully with them. The local officers report that the evil has shown no tendency to increase in recent years, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that any special measures on the part of the Government are needed. Any cases reported will be carefully investigated as hitherto, and guilty parties will be prosecuted whenever evidence is obtained.”

REDUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a letter, No. 819L. S.-G., dated Calcutta the 16th November, 1896, written by Mr. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, addressed to the Magistrate and Chairman of the District Board, Nadia, asking him to reduce the educational expenditure by Rs. 3,179, and to spend this amount upon medical relief and other minor charges for the current year (these charges being hitherto met from other sources of the Board's income), and to give notice to the Secretaries of the middle English and middle vernacular schools that their grants would be stepped from April next?

(b) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a subsequent letter of the same Commissioner, addressed to the same officer, asking the Nadia District Board to increase the primary education grant from next year to Rs. 20,000 and reduce the secondary school grant, with a view to meet the cost for dispensaries and other medical charges out of the proceeds of pounds and ferries, and to give a similar notice to the Secretaries of the secondary schools within the district of Nadia?

(c) Does the Government approve of this proposed reduction of secondary school grants and the consequent abolition and ruin of several secondary schools founded by the people and maintained by Government and the people for nearly a quarter of a century or more? Will the Government be pleased to direct the withdrawal of these orders passed by Mr. Westmacott, and which, if enforced, would prove disastrous to the interests of education in the Nadia district?

(d) Is the Government aware that Mr. Macaulay, the then Chief Secretary, in his letter No. 1451, Municipal Department, dated the 5th May, 1888, popularly called “The Model Educational Budget,” fixed the educational expenditure of the Board, and asked the Board to spend at least Rs. 10,008 upon secondary and about Rs. 13,000 upon primary education, and placed in the hands of the Board the proceeds of all pounds and some ferries with a view to meet the educational expenditure, taking all minor educational charges into his consideration?

(e) Is the Government further aware that Mr. Cotton, the then Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Municipal Department, in his letter No. L $\frac{B}{9}$ 2, dated Calcutta, December, 1888, in order to show the equilibrium between the receipts and charges of the Board for educational purposes, did not consider medical charge as a charge to be met from the income from pounds and ferries, but laid down that the charge for secondary and primary education and some other minor charges should be met from those proceeds, the receipts being Rs. 33,186 and the charges for education and pounds and some other minor matters being Rs. 33,163, leaving a balance of Rs. 23 only?

(f) Does the Government approve of the principle as laid down in the above two letters? Does the Government approve of the action of Mr. Westmacott in throwing an additional burden of medical charges upon the proceeds of pounds and ferries, and in asking the Board to reduce its educational expenditure and the grants for secondary education?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied:—

“A representation was received from the Nadia Branch of the Indian Association, protesting against the action of the Nadia District Board in reducing their expenditure on secondary education in order to provide for distress medical relief during the current year. In accordance with standing orders this was returned to the Association for submission through the District Board and has not yet reached Government. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the principle that the claims of primary education to support from public funds should generally take precedence over those of secondary education, but no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to the application of this principle to individual cases. When the facts of the present case are reported, the Lieutenant Governor will consider whether the orders passed by the Commissioner involve a serious loss of efficiency or conflict with any understanding implied in the transfer of charges to District Boards, which was carried out in 1858. By Mr. Macaulay's letter of the 5th May, 1858, the improvable income of the pounds and certain ferries was made over to the District Board of Nadia to meet expenditure on education, pound, ferries and medical purposes. No mention was made of medical charges in Mr. Cotton's letter of 4th January, 1889, because no medical expenditure was then incurred by the Board.”

DIVERSITY OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN BIHAR.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH OF GIDHAUR asked—

Is the Government aware that a great diversity of weights and measures prevails in the districts of Bihar as well as of Bengal to the great inconvenience of the public? If so, is the Government prepared to take steps to secure the uniformity of weights and measures in the country?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied:—

“The Lieutenant-Governor is aware of the great diversity of the weights and measures used in the mufassal districts of Bihar and Bengal. The difficulty, however, of introducing uniform standards and enforcing their use is extreme, and it is for this reason that no action under Act XXXI of 1871, the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, has hitherto been taken by the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to move the Government of India to put the Act in force.”

DELAY IN THE DELIVERY OF JUDGMENTS BY SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH OF GIDHAUR asked—

Is the Government aware that a great inconvenience is very often caused to the public by the Subordinate Magistrates reserving judgments for

long periods, litigants being made to attend the Courts from day to day, and that such inconvenience may be avoided if the Government, would, by a rule, fix a time by which judgments should be delivered after the hearing of the case?

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON replied:—

“Complaints have not been made to the Government of inconvenience caused to parties by undue delay in the delivery of judgments by subordinate Magistrates; but the Lieutenant-Governor considers it desirable that the attention of the Magistrates should be drawn to this matter, and a Circular will accordingly be issued, with the view of ensuring that judgment shall be delivered in criminal cases without unnecessary delay.”

MURRAY TRUST BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane moved that the Bill to enlarge the scope of the Charitable Trust created by the Will of the late Mrs. Sally Murray be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, the Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT, 1895, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane also moved that the Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ESTATE'S PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane also moved that the Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHUTIA NAGPUR TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley introduced the Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents, the commutation of preclal conditions or services, and the registration and resumption of intermediate tenures, in parts of Chutia Nagpur, and moved that it be read in Council. He said:—

“It will be in the recollection of the Council that when I last had the honour of addressing them on the subject of the Chutia Nagpur Bill, I left the Kols in a condition of pastoral freedom and independence. But this pleasing state of things only lasted for a time, for gradually the Raja's family came under the influence of Brahminism, and, as their power increased, they began to look down on the Kols, to treat them with degradation, to deprive them of their rights, and eventually reduced them almost to a state of serfdom. Their descent may be traced through the following stages: encroachment on their rights by the Raja, who distributed whole parganas and villages among Kunwars, Thakurs, Lallas and other members of his family as maintenance grants; their revolt and final subjugation with loss of lands and diminution of rights through the instrumentality of foreign mercenaries who were retained in the Raja's employ and received jagirs of land in return for their services; the introduction of Brahmins into the country to carry out innovations desired by the Raja, and later on of a lower order of persons, Musalman and Sikh horse-

dealers, shawl and silk merchants, and other adventurers, to whose influence, owing to pecuniary difficulties, the Nagbansi Chiefs became subservient, and to whom they granted farms of land for goods supplied or loans advanced. The oppression of these middlemen gradually broke down the authority of the village Chiefs in many parts of the country and ended in their disestablishment, and eventually drove the Kols into rebellion in 1831, the upshot of which was unfavourable to them and was accompanied by a great disturbance of peasant proprietary rights. Many of the Kols were compelled to leave their country, but after a time they returned to claim their lands. The jagirdars, however, objected to their re-entry, and disputes and contests were renewed and continued for many years.

“Meanwhile the Christian Mission was established in Chota Nagpur in 1845. The Missionaries took the Kols by the hand, and their teachings fostered a spirit of independence among them, developed their crude traditions regarding their rights in olden days, when each person was in a manner the proprietor of the soil which he cultivated, and encouraged aspirations which were not likely ever to be realised. The result was a great accession to the ranks of nominal Christians. In the Mutiny the Christian Kols suffered persecution, and conflicts arose, which had to be put down by a military force. This was followed by operations intended to secure the measurement and registration of tenures and matters quieted down for a time, and the disputes were not revived until 1867, when a monster petition was presented to Government by Native Christians complaining of systematic oppression on the part of their landlords. The disputes related to encroachments on both sides, to the absorption by zamindars of bhuinhari and bothketa lands into the rajhas or majhihas lands, and to the exaction of services in excess of the customary modes. This led to the passing of the Chota Nagpur Tenures Act, II (B.C.) of 1869, and the appointment of the Bhuinhari Commissioners to define and record tenures and to register all rights, privileges, immunities, and liabilities affecting the holders. The Act also provided for the restoration of land, of which the owners might have been dispossessed within the twenty years preceding the date of the passing of the Act. These operations, though unquestionably beneficial as far as they went to all concerned, fell short of securing perfect harmony and peace, owing to the exclusion from the enquiry of rajhas lands and of certain descriptions of tenures called korkar and khuntkati, in which the holders claimed rights of occupancy; and, in the second place, neither it, nor the rent law which was passed some ten years later, rendered the commutation of predial services into money payments compulsory.

“Finding no claims would be heard by the Special Commissioners, unless the same had reference to bhuinhari lands, the rajhas lands were claimed by the tenants in a wholesale way as bhuinhari, and the result was much disappointment and an increase of bitterness and strife between them and their landlords. The customary service, which the landlord was entitled to receive in respect of the cultivation of his manjhihas or khas lands, was three days' ploughing, three days' digging, three days' sowing, and three days' cutting, with one or two days for threshing and storing grain; the raiyats had also to bring grass and bamboos for thatching his house, and when on a journey to carry his banghees; this constituted the recognized *bethbegari*, which was to be commuted under the law where practicable; but, as already remarked, the law did not provide for the compulsory commutation of these services, and the complaint now is that they are levied in respect of lands not subject to them and from persons who are not liable to render them, and that the zamindar is no longer content with the customary rate, but takes as much as he is able to enforce. This is a burning question, one of the chief grievances of the Kols, and the problem to be solved is how to deliver them from the burden of *bethbegari*, without inflicting injustice on the land-holding classes. The Kols are by nature singularly tenacious of purpose, and under the spirit of independence, inculcated by the teachings of Christianity, have been most persistent in asserting their claims. They are well versed in the old traditions of their race, and seem to have dwelt so much on the story of their past wrongs that they have worked themselves into the belief in the possibility of reverting to the old order of things, and of going back to the time when their forefathers lived in a state of primitive simplicity under a village commune; for, in 1887, we find

them seriously asserting a claim to hold the land as proprietor, without the intervention of Rajas, zamindars, or middle-men of any kind.

"There are three Christian Committees working side by side in Chota Nagpur, namely, the Anglican, German Lutheran, and Roman Catholic Missions, and the history of the agitation that has been going on among the Kols intermittently since 1867, when the Memorial from some 14,000 Native Christians was presented to Government, affords ground for the belief that many persons conceived the idea that, by embracing Christianity, they would be entitled to the support not only of their spiritual pastors, but also of Europeans generally in the settlement of their grievances and vindication of their rights. It was matter too for observation that those who became Christians escaped the obligation of making contributions for the propitiation of the local deities. Between 1867 and 1885 various petitions were made to Government by the Kols, setting forth claims in respect of the tenure of land more or less extravagant and unreasonable. The most important was a Memorial from the Missionaries of the German Lutheran Church, stating the grievances under which the Christian Kols were labouring in connection with the operations under the Chota Nagpur Tenures Act. These Memorials were considered by Government, and eventually the matter was laid before the Secretary of State, who in 1882 issued orders declaring that the results of the proceedings under that Act should be considered final. The agitators, however, did not choose to remain quiet, but still went on memorialising, being encouraged in their action by certain legal advisers, who found it to their interest to excite the people to raise subscriptions for the prosecutions of their claims. A few years ago a party calling themselves the 'Children of Israel,' and headed by 'John the Baptist,' banded together and set up a 'Raj' at a place which was a former seat of the Raja of Chota Nagpur. This absurd movement gave some trouble to the district authorities, but was promptly and firmly checked.

"The action taken by a prominent leader of the agitation at one time would have been intensely ludicrous but for its serious aspect. He wrote to the Deputy Commissioner informing him that he and others intended going to England to lay the Kol grievances before the Queen, and he solemnly desired that officer to issue a *parwana* to Her Majesty to supply tents and *rasad* for his party during their stay in England. Having brought down events to 1887, I propose to resume the story on a future occasion, but will now merely introduce the Bill which has been prepared with the object of settling these disputes which I have described and ask that it may be read in Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 6th February, 1897.

CALCUTTA; }
The 19th January, 1897. }

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

PURCHASE OF STORES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 261A.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1897.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

- (1) Letter from the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 5462A., dated 2nd November 1896, submitting to the Government of India, Public Works Department, the statement of expenditure on stores in the General and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department in Bengal for the year 1895-96.
- (2) Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1426S.R., dated 25th March 1895, pointing out that, as it is understood, several of the principal engineering firms in India now possess the apparatus necessary for the proper testing both of the raw material and of the finished product, the fullest use should be made, subject to the prescribed precautions, of the liberty to procure supplies in India.
- (3) Resolution on the operations of the Public Works Department, Bengal, in 1894-95, in respect of purchases of stores in England and locally.

REMARKS.—The following information is published, showing the operations of the Public Works Department of this Province in 1895-96 in respect of purchases of stores in England and locally.

2. The total cost of stores entirely obtained from England was Rs. 1,53,046, as against Rs. 1,45,966 in 1894-95. The following is a list of the principal items :—

	Rs.	
A {	Pump, suction, complete	1,827 This was required for the water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail. It was sent out whole, i.e., rivetted together.
	Boiler for steamer ...	8,902 This was required by the Dehri Workshops Division for the casual steamer <i>Bumas</i> . It was sent out complete, and had to be only put into the steamer by those Workshops.
B {	Rolled-iron joists ...	11,598 These were required for use in the additional Record-room, Opium Godown, Calcutta; Wards in Buxar Central Jail; Chest Shed, Abkari Shed, and Leaf Godown at Goolzarbagh; and Barisal Courts; for quadrennial repairs to buildings in the Eastern Sone Division and for general purposes in the 2nd Calcutta Division.
	Steel joists ...	39,345 These were required for the new Forms Block, Stamp and Stationery Office, and Hostel attached to the Madrasa College, Calcutta; Jahanabad Munsifi; Boys' School, Kurseong; treble Munsifi, Howrah; Dacca Madrasa; Barisal Courts; Zilla School, Purnea and Combined Post and Telegraph Office, Mymensingh; quadrennial repairs to Dhuramtala Press Buildings, and special repairs to Combined Post and Telegraph Office, Darjeeling, and for general purposes in the 2nd Calcutta Division.
	T-iron bars ...	10,895 These were obtained for use in the additional Record-room, Opium Godown, new Forms Block, Stamp and Stationery Office, and Hostel attached to the Madrasa College, Calcutta; and Barisal Courts.

		Rs.	
B	T-iron	... 7,709	These were required for treble Munsifi Howrah; Jahanabad Munsifi; Dacca Madrassa; Zilla School, Purnea, and for works done in the Government Workshops at Dehri and Sibpur.
	Wrought-iron bars	... 3 432	These were required for use in the Hostel attached to the Calcutta Madrassa and in the Purnea Zilla School.
	Bed-plates	... 2,994	These were required for the additional Record-room, Opium Buildings, Calcutta; Forms Block, Stamp and Stationery Office; and the Hostel attached to the Madrassa College, Calcutta; Dacca Madrassa; Barisal Courts; Jahanabad Munsifi; and treble Munsifi, Howrah.
	Leather belting	... 1,614	These were required for use in the Workshops and dredgers in the Dehri Workshops Division; a good deal is also used in other Divisions.
	Candles	... 2,005	These were obtained for use in the Jablockhoff system of lighting in the Eden Gardens, Calcutta.
	Carpet	... 1,577	This was required for the stairs of Government House, Calcutta.
	Cooking stove	... 2,536	This was required for the Viceregal kitchen, Calcutta.
	Paving tiles	... 1,039	These were required for use in reconstructing servants' quarters, attached to Government House, Calcutta.
	Flange pipes	... 1,353	These were required for the water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail.
	Hose with couplings, complete	... 2,199	
	Canvas	... 1,908	These were required for purdahs and roof covering of the canal steamers in the Dehri Workshops Division, and for repairs to sails and awnings of boats and steamers in the Orissa Circle.
	Angle-iron	... 4,028	These materials were brought on to stock when sent out, and were used as required on various works executed at the Government Workshops at Sibpur, Dehri, and Cuttack.
	Round "	... 1,011	
	Flat "	... 1,649	
	Chain "	... 2,946	This was obtained for use in the dredgers in the Dehri Workshops Division, and steamers, dredgers and ferry boats in the Orissa Circle.
	Copper tape	... 2,633	These materials were obtained for use in the various new works and repairs executed to Government buildings.
	Cement	... 7,129	
	Paints	... 32,717	

None of the articles named in group A, nor of the materials detailed under group B, could have been entirely manufactured in India, nor are they, as far as Government knows, even sent out in a rough state to be finished at workshops in this country.

3. The total cost of stores of European manufacture purchased in India on the score of urgency was Rs. 79 089, as against Rs. 33,684 in 1894-95. The principal items which make up this total are the following:—

		Rs.	
	Rolled-iron joists	... 23,290	These were required for the Anatomical Block of the Medical College, Calcutta; Servants' and Military Secretary's quarters attached to Government House, Calcutta; Mail van-shed, General Post Office, Calcutta; Lying-in ward and Lady Elliott Hostel, Campbell School and Hospital, Sealdah; additions and alterations to the Custom House, Calcutta, and to ground floor, jailor's quarters, Alipore; a second storey to the Zilla School at Arrah; extension of the school building at Chapra; staircases for the extension of Indian Museum, Stamp and Stationery Office; and for repairs to the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, and to Imperial and Provincial buildings in the 2nd Calcutta and Nadia Rivers Divisions.
	White glazed wall tiles	4,725	These were urgently required for fittings in connection with the extension of the new East Block, Indian Museum, and for the construction of the Anatomical Block of the Medical College, Calcutta.
	Portland cement	... 3,578	This was required for the water-supply at Kalimpong in the Dooars Division, and to meet the demands of other Divisions of the Department.

Dynamite	...	Rs. 1,780	This was urgently required for the construction and maintenance of roads in the Darjeeling Division, and chiefly for removing rock slips caused by storm damages.
T-iron bars	...	5,868	These were required for the construction of the Lying-in ward and Lady Elliott Hostel, Campbell School and Hospital, Scaldah; Mail van-shed in the General Post Office, Calcutta; and for carrying out urgent orders received in the Sibpur Workshops.
Cast-iron pipes	...	1,164	These were required for constructing Tiffin-room, Treasury Buildings; East Block, Indian Museum; Anatomical Block, Medical College; and additional Record-room, Opium Godown, Calcutta.
Galvanized iron pipes	...	15,612	These were required for the construction of various new works carried out in the 1st Calcutta Division, and for extending the hot and cold water-supply in Government House, Calcutta, and the supply of filtered water to the Viceregal stables and coachman's bungalow in the Barrackpore Park; Small-pox ward, Campbell Hospital, Scaldah; South Calcutta Hospital at Bhawanipore; Lying-in ward and Lady Elliott Hostel, Campbell School and Hospital, Scaldah; water-supply at Kalimpong; and repairs to Principal's quarters, Calcutta Madrasa, Intally police-station, Presidency Jail and St. James's Personage.
Angle-iron	...	4,878	These materials had to be purchased locally for the Sibpur Workshops in connection with urgent orders, which could not have been foreseen and which could not, without causing delay and inconvenience, have been kept in abeyance to allow of the articles being indented for from England.
Plate iron	...	3,608	
Round "	...	1,774	
Flat "	...	3,828	
Square "	...	1,206	
Pig "	...	1,439	
Zinc sheets	...	1,600	
Yellow sheeting	...	1,018	
Iron screws	...	1,492	
Steel plates	...	2,179	

Taking the India Office prices and adding freight and other incidental charges, the cost of these articles, if purchased in England, would have been only Rs. 75,242, so that Government paid 5.1 per cent. more through buying them in India than it would have paid in England. The corresponding loss in 1894-95 was 6.4 per cent.

4. The total cost of stores manufactured in India, partly from imported material and partly from indigenous material, and substituted for stores formerly imported, was Rs. 50,658, as against Rs. 1,17,034 in 1894-95. The principal items were as follows:—

Wrought-iron girders.	built	Rs. 6,223	These were made at the Sibpur Workshops for the Anatomical Block, Medical College, Calcutta, from materials obtained from England.
Wrought-iron work for trusses, roof.	for	14,462	These were made at the Sibpur Workshops for the Boys' School, Kurseong, and the Ganja Godown and Weighment Shed, Nowgong.
Trusses	...	8,063	These were prepared at the Sibpur Workshops for the Boys' School, Kurseong, Mail van-shed, General Post Office, Calcutta, and Tolly's Nala Godown.
T-iron bars	...	1,767	These were required for reconstructing Military Secretary's quarters and servants' quarters, Calcutta Government House; and reconstructing Anatomical Block, Medical College, Calcutta; and Record-racks, Stamp and Stationery Office, Calcutta.
Iron rivets	...	1,548	These were needed for works made up at the Government Workshops at Sibpur from imported material worked into its finished shape in this country.
Bolts and nuts	...	1,161	
Brass tower bolts	...	1,557	These were required for the new east wing of the Indian Museum; Stamp and Stationery Office; and Madrasa Hostel, Calcutta.

		Rs	
Brass butt hinges ...	5,525	} These were required for doors and windows made at the Sibpur Workshops for various buildings in the Province.	
Glass panes ...	1,690		
Galvanised wire-netting ...	1,290		
		This was required for the Stamp and Stationery Godown; Opium Godown, Calcutta; and Sait Golahs, Sulkea.	
Pig-iron ...	2,646	Used for cast-iron work done in the Sibpur Government Workshops.	
Cast-iron pipes ...	1,410	These were required for the water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail.	
Leather-belting ...	2,296	This was for use in the Sibpur Workshops.	
Buff Terra-cotta bricks ...	1,020	These were required for constructing the new Forms Block, Stamp and Stationery Office, Calcutta.	

5. The policy prescribed by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 1426S.R. of 25th March 1895, quoted above, continues to receive the attention of the Local Government.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta 'Trades' Association, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. G. H. GLASS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 233L.S.-G.—The 16th January 1897.—The following reports of the progress made in the several districts of the Dacca, Burdwan, Bhagalpur and Rajshahi Divisions in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1806G., dated Dacca, the 4th January 1897.

Memo. by—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

Copy of the following submitted to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, in continuation of this office No. 1765G., dated the 31st December 1896.

No. 962G., dated Barisal, the 31st December 1896.

From—W. N. DELEVINGNE, Esq., Joint Magistrate in charge,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

With reference to your No. 1635G. of the 16th instant, forwarding Bengal Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th idem, anent the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, &c., I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The Local Boards were requested to prepare the registers in Forms I and II, as prescribed by Government in its Circular No. 8 T.N.O. of the 15th May 1896, on the subject of improvement of water-supply in this district. The Bhola Local Board has already prepared both the registers, and Patuakhali Local Board has prepared only Register I. Register No. II of Patuakhali subdivision and both the registers for Sadar and Pirojpur subdivisions are under preparation by the Local Boards concerned.

3. The municipalities of the district were also requested to prepare the registers in Forms I and II, as prescribed by Government in its Circular No. 7 T.N.O. of the 15th May 1896, on the subject of improvement of water-supply. Replies from all municipalities have been received, but they make no reference to the preparation of the registers. They have been asked to supply the information which will be communicated hereafter. As regards improvement of existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, their replies are summarised below.

4. The Chairman of Barisal Municipality stated that the jail tank has been re-excavated and reserved for drinking purposes during 1896; 26 notices have been issued to the owners of private tanks requiring them to improve their tanks; six tanks have been re-excavated.

5. The Chairman of the Nalchiti Municipality states the water-supply of the town is sufficient for the requirements of the population of each ward. There are two reserved tanks in the heart of the town set apart only for drinking purposes, and they have been thoroughly cleansed. In every ward there are several tanks with excellent water which have been carefully cleansed twice within the last six months by the owners on notice under section 200 of the Bengal Municipal Act.

6. In Jhalakati Municipality none of the owners of private tanks are willing to allow their tanks to be reserved for drinking purposes. The Municipal Commissioners are therefore trying to improve existing sources of water-supply by taking action under section 200 of the Municipal Act. There is only one reserved tank in the town, and the Commissioners have resolved to make another tank this year. Action has been taken for the acquisition of land necessary for the purpose.

7. The Chairman of the Pirojpur Municipality states that the Municipal Commissioners have allotted a sum of Rs. 200 in the current year's budget for the purpose, and also in the next year's budget an equal amount has been provided. They have contemplated digging new tanks or re-excavating the old existing reserved tanks within the municipality. There are four reserved tanks within the municipal area, and one of them which is close to the subdivisional office has been twice cleansed.

8. The Patuakhali Municipality sanctions Rs. 650 for the excavation of a sweet water tank in the rural area within the municipal limit. The work is not in progress. It will be taken in hand after the reopening season is over, as labourers are not easily procurable there at this season of the year.

No. 24L.S.-G., dated Ohinsura, the 9th January 1897.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

With reference to your letter No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th ultimo, calling for a report of the progress made in the districts in this Division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps taken by

municipalities and District Boards respectively to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones during the past quarter of the year, I have the honour to report that on receipt of your letter No. 8T.—M., dated 15th May last, directing the preparation of registers in Forms I and II annexed to that letter, and the submission of a statement with the annual report, instructions were issued to the Magistrates in this Division to render every assistance to the District Boards in the matter, through Government establishments of all descriptions. The chaukidari panchayats and the police were also ordered to cooperate in the collection of statistics and the maintenance of the registers prescribed.

2. The information called for is, however, of so voluminous a character, and the nature of the agency by which it is to be collected is so varied, that the progress actually made has been so far very meagre. It will be seen from the following account that this remark applies particularly to Burdwan and Hooghly, where it would seem that a start has just been made, and that, in the case of the other districts, operations have to some extent advanced.

3. *Burdwan*.—The Magistrate of Burdwan reports that the district staff was so fully occupied during the past few weeks in preparing food-stock estimates, that they had little time to attend to the collection of statistics relating to water-supply. In the Kulna subdivision Form No. II, prescribed in Government order No. 8T.—M., dated 15th May, will, it is expected, be completely written up by the end of the current financial year. The statistics for 39 villages only were collected by the Subdivisional Officer of Ramganj by the middle of December last. The Subdivisional Officer of Katwa and the Chairman of the Local Board are stated both to have gone out into camp to collect the required information—a duty in which the District Board subordinates are also reported to be busily engaged.

4. A list showing the District Board wells excavated during 1896-97 is appended. The Magistrate promises to furnish full details of the progress made by the municipal authorities in the next quarterly report.

5. *Birbhum*.—In Birbhum the Suri Municipality and the District Board have opened the prescribed registers. The former has since the receipt of the Government Circular excavated two new wells in the Shehara ward, and acquired lands in the Chandni and East Khotta bazar wards for the purpose of sinking wells.

6. Out of the District Board's sanctioned budget allotment of Rs. 1,511 for water-supply for the year 1896-97, Rs. 864-10-6 have been expended under this head up to December 1896. The details of the expenditure are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Repairs to a well at Sainthea ...	8	0	0
(2) Re-excavating a tank in the reserve lines, Suri ...	100	0	0
(3) Contribution to the sinking of a well in the premises of the Bolepore Munsifi ...	80	14	0
(4) Sinking of a well at Rajnagore ...	170	11	6
(5) Sinking of nine kuteha wells in the Rampur Hât subdivision for supply of water to the people ...	68	9	0
(6) Sinking of a well at Loghta ...	408	8	0
(7) Deepening four wells in Bolepore ...	28	0	0
Total ...	864	10	6

The sinking of two wells, viz. one at Ahmadpur and the other at Dubrajpur, is in progress.

7. *Bankura Municipality*.—Registers in forms Nos. I and II have been duly opened. There are 29 big tanks and 93 petty excavations within the Municipality, besides 395 wells, of which 13 are public wells. The Commissioners possess no tanks of their own. The existing water-supply is said to be adequate, the two rivers Gandheswari and Dwarikeswar and almost all the public wells supplying good drinking-water. As regards water for other purposes also, the sources of supply do not appear to be insufficient, but most of the tanks require thorough re-digging. The Municipal Commissioners have therefore, under section 200 of the Municipal Act, required the owners and occupiers of eight of the important tanks to have them deepened. They have also sunk two masonry wells and are making arrangements for sinking another shortly.

Vishunpur Municipality.—The registers in Forms I and II have been opened, but are not complete in all their columns. The town is provided with six “bandhs” or large reservoirs of water, excavated by the former Rajas of Vishunpur, from which, as well as the river Birai running on the north of the town, a fairly adequate supply of water is derived. There are also minor tanks which are only resorted to for domestic purposes and not for drinking.

Sonamukhi Municipality.—The prescribed registers have been opened. The town is well provided with tanks, many (90) of which have been reexcavated or cleaned this year by the owners, to whom notices under section 200 of the Municipal Act were issued. It is, moreover, expected that some new tanks will be excavated this year. A part of the town obtains its drinking water from the river Sali which forms its northern boundary. Four tanks are reserved for drinking purposes.

8. *The Bankura District Board.*—The registers in Forms Nos. I and II have been opened. The district consists of 380 villages containing numerous houses, in regard to which information as to water-supply is required to be recorded. The panchayats of all these villages were called upon to submit lists of tanks and wells within their respective localities. Out of 380 villages, returns from 293 have been received and are being entered in the register. In the remaining cases urgent reminders have been sent to the defaulting panchayats for the speedy submission of the returns. Police officers in charge of stations and all touring officers of the district have been directed to secure the submission of these returns without loss of time, and check them as far as practicable by personal enquiries.

9. I quote below the remarks made by Mr. Manisty in submitting his report—

“I am now in camp by the worst part of the district for crop failure, and am receiving numerous applications for loans to re-excavate tanks. It is, in my opinion, highly desirable to encourage the taking of these loans, as thereby Government finds funds for private persons and gets some interest on the money, whereas otherwise it may be necessary later on for the District Board or Government or both to spend money without getting any interest, simply in order to furnish employment to persons in need of it. I notice that wherever a wealthy person lives there is usually at least one good tank in which the water never runs dry.”

10. As directed by Government orders, a list of villages containing 100 houses or more has been prepared and forwarded by the Midnapore District Board to each Local Board with instructions to get the information required to fill in Registers Nos. I and II from the members living in the interior of the subdivisions. Similar instructions have also been sent to Union Committees through the Local Boards. These bodies have already opened both the registers referred to in their offices, and are collecting the information required to fill them up.

11. In the Contai subdivision comprehensive schemes for the improvement of water-supply have been prepared. The Contai Local Board has prepared and submitted a list of 18 important villages in the subdivision, in each of which it proposes to sink a well at a cost of Rs 250. These will be taken in hand one by one as the funds annually allotted to the Local Board for the purpose permit.

12. A list of tanks and wells to be constructed in thanas Jhargram, Binpur and Grrhbeta of the Sadar subdivision has also been prepared; most of the villages to which this list refers stand in urgent need of good drinking water. Estimates and further information in connection with some of the proposed tanks and wells have been called for. The Local Boards of Tamluk and Ghatal have also been requested by the District Board to submit similar lists.

13. Managers of aided schools situated in villages containing 100 or more houses have also been asked by the District Board to fill in and submit forms Nos. I and II, giving the necessary information regarding the existing sources of water-supply in their villages. Most of the managers have already complied with the Board's requisitions. The District Board has also sent these forms to the Magistrate for distribution to the police and chaukidari panchayats to have them duly filled in and returned to the Board's office within a month.

14. As regards the steps taken by the District Board to improve existing sources of water-supply and open new ones, the Magistrate reports that the

allotment for the improvement of water-supply for the current year is Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 1,296 have been allotted to the Union Committees, Rs. 1,850 to the Sadar subdivision in view of the fact that the late scarcity of water was worst in that subdivision, and Rs. 480 will be spent in constructing a pukka well at Potaspur in the Contai subdivision, and Rs. 250 in excavating a well at Belaspur in that subdivision, which was dug but not paid for last year. The sum of Rs. 1,124 was spent on temporary wells, &c., in the Sadar and the Ghatat subdivisions during the late scarcity.

15. Progress reports have been called for by the Magistrate from the municipal bodies in Midnapore, but he has not yet received any.

16. In Hooghly the Magistrate reports that preliminary arrangements are being made for the preparation of Registers Nos. I and II, and that lists of villages in each thana containing more than 100 occupied houses with population according to last census are in course of preparation.

17. It appears from the report submitted by the Magistrate of Howrah that instructions were issued in that district to the police for the preparation of lists of tanks and wells, and that these lists have been forwarded to the District Board, under whose supervision registers in Forms Nos. I and II are being written up. When these registers are complete, additions to and alterations in them will be reported by the police to the Board.

18. The District Engineer of Howrah has been desired to inspect all the villages and to submit a statement of places where tube-wells can and should be sunk. The Local Boards have also been asked to suggest means for dealing with the apprehended water scarcity.

19. As regards municipal areas in the Howrah district, both the municipalities in the district, viz. Howrah and Bally, are on the Hooghly river, from which the water-supply of the latter is principally derived. The former has now been for the most part supplied with filtered water from the water-works.

20. The Bally Municipality is preparing the registers in Forms I and II. The Municipality is also taking steps to improve some of the existing tanks, and has taken action under section 200 of the Municipal Act in several instances. Many of the tanks in this Municipality have dried up for want of sufficient rain during the last two years, and many of the rate-payers have applied for the excavation of new and the deepening of old tanks which have silted up.

21. In the Ulubaria subdivision of the district of Howrah four tanks have been excavated and some tube-wells sunk at the cost of the District Board. Government has also sunk three wells and excavated a tank on the side of the Cuttack road. The Subdivisional Officer has called the attention of the zamindars and well-to-do persons to the necessity of excavating tanks.

List of wells excavated by the District Board during the current year 1896-97.

Name of well.	Cost.
	Rs.
Well at Mymari Bungalow compound ...	550
„ at Dadhia Boiragi Tolla ...	516
„ at Guisi village ...	198
„ at Dhurapara ...	246
„ at Itachunda ...	286*
„ at Mullickpur ...	285
„ at Adrah ...	285†
„ at Aral (temporary well) ...	70
„ at Panagar ...	300
„ at Samudregarh ...	581
„ at Chatni ...	718
„ at Agradwip (a secondary well at the bottom of an old one) ...	160
„ at Susandighi ...	295
„ at Malikpara (temporary well) ...	70
„ at Mathurapur (clearing an old well) ...	150
„ at Kulohanda ...	323
„ at Nigan ...	323
„ at Kaichar ...	323

HARI DAS PAL,
District Engineer.

* Including Rs. 150 contributed by a private gentleman.
† Do. „ 88 ditto ditto.

No. 1807G., dated Dacca, the 4th January 1897.

Memo. by—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

Copy of the following submitted to the Government of Bengal, in continuation of this office No. 1806G. of this day's date.

No. 114, dated Madaripur, the 29th December 1896.

From—BABU DINA NATH SEN, Chairman, Madaripur Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Faridpur.

With reference to your No. 959, dated the 23rd instant, I have the honour to state as follows:—

2. (a) In the Municipality the rivers Kumar and Arialkhan and the Amirabad khal supply good drinking-water.

(b) There are 12 public tanks, of which one has been reserved for drinking purposes only.

(c) There are some 58 private tanks, but none of them has been reserved.

3. Here the people prefer river water, and that is sufficient for the population.

No. 976G., dated Faridpur, the 31st December 1896.

Memo. by—BABU K. P. SARKAR, Magistrate in charge.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca, in continuation of this office No. 960G., dated the 26th instant.

No. 1855G., dated Dacca, the 6th January 1897.

Memo. by—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

Copy of the following submitted to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, in continuation of this office No. 1806G., dated 4th January 1897.

No. 963G., dated Barisal, the 31st December 1896.

From—N. D. BRATSON-BELL, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Backergunge,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

In continuation of the Joint-Magistrate's letter No. 962G. of 31st instant, on the subject of water-supply, I have the honour to state that the District Board have in their current year's budget provided the sum of Rs. 8,000 for the construction of tanks. A list of the tanks which will be constructed is annexed, thana by thana.

2. I also give a similar list in respect of khas mahals where Rs. 5,394 have been set aside for tanks this year from the Improvement Fund.

List of tanks provided for in the Khas Mahal Budget for 1896-97.

Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of tank.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Pirojpur	Matbaria	1 tank at Kalamegha. Re-excavation of a tank at Char Doani.	
Patuakhali	Amtali	1 tank at Barguna. 1 „ at Dhalua. Re-excavation of a tank at Dhulosar. Ditto ditto at Karaibaria. Ditto ditto at Barguna. Ditto ditto at Char Mol-laji.	
		1 tank at Dhulasar.	
		1 tank at Char Umed.	
		1 tank at Char Falcon. Re-excavation of a tank at Daulat-khan.	
Bhola	Bhola (out-post Daulatkhan).	Re-excavation of a tank in the Nalgora Estate.	

List of tanks provided for in the District Board Budget for 1896-97.

Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of tank.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Sadar	Mendiganj	1 tank at Rajapur.	
		1 „ at Ekkaria.	
		1 „ at Kashipur.	
	Backergunge	1 tank at Champta. 1 „ at Tengrakhali.	
Perojpur	Sarupkati	1 tank at Shehangal. 1 „ at Banaripara.	
	Matharia	1 tank at Tikkata. 1 „ at Madartali. 4 tanks in Schillerganj.	
Patuakhali	Bowfal	1 tank at Kanakdia.	
	Amtali	1 tank at Dhankhali. 1 „ at Pujakhola. 1 „ at Amtali.	
	Patuakhali	1 tank at Denli.	
	Gulsakhali	1 tank at Kachupatana.	

GANENDRA NATH PAL,
Deputy Magistrate, for Offg. Magistrate.

BACKERGUNGE MAGISTRACY,
The 31st December 1896.

No. 1864G., dated Dacca, the 7th January 1897.

Memo. by—The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

Copy of the following submitted, in the absence of the Commissioner on circuit, and to avoid delay, to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, in continuation of this office No. 1765G., dated 31st December 1896.

No. 80, dated Dacca, the 6th January 1897.

From—L. P. SHIRRES, Esq., Magistrate of Dacca,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

WITH reference to the Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th ultimo. copy of which was forwarded with your No. 1685G., dated the 16th idem, asking for quarterly reports of the progress made in this district in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps taken by District Boards and Municipalities respectively to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones. I have the honour to submit the following first report.

2. The necessary statistics for preparing the registers in Forms I and II to be kept by the District Board are being collected through the agency of the panchayats, and it is expected that the registers will be complete in the present quarter.

As regards the registers to be kept by the municipalities, the Dacca Municipality has employed ticca men to prepare them by making the requisite enquiries. The Chairman of the Narayanganj Municipality has not reported whether he has prepared these registers for his municipality. He has been asked to supply the omission.

3. As to the steps taken by these bodies to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I beg to submit herewith copy of a note received from the District Board, dealing fully with the works executed or being executed by it, as also by the Local Boards.

The Dacca Municipality has allowed four additional house-connections, and a few more will soon be allowed by them. A scheme for the supply of unfiltered water by a separate line of pipes for watering the streets and flushing drains and replacing the main pipes of the water works by larger pipes, is also under the consideration of the Commissioners, and they have raised the rate of the house-tax from 8 to 10 per cent., the maximum rate permitted by law, in order to carry out that and other improvements.

4. The Chairman, Narayanganj Municipality, reports that the chief source of drinking water-supply in that municipality is the river Lakhya, which runs through the middle of the town and its khals, and there are five municipal tanks, two Government, three railway and 73 private tanks, and one well within the limits of the municipality. One of the municipal tanks has been reserved for drinking purposes, and the Municipal Commissioners are gradually taking steps under section 200 of the Municipal Act to cleanse, re-excavate or fill up the private tanks, many of which are unfit for drinking purposes and some of which are in a very unwholesome state. They are also trying to introduce tube-wells for the supply of pure drinking water.

5. I beg to report also that steps are being taken to prevent the pollution of some of the smaller rivers and khals of this district through dead bodies and carcasses of animals.

NOTE.

THE works executed by the District Board and the Local Boards of this district in connection with water-supply from the beginning of this year up to date are as follows:—

Ten tube-wells were sunk at the places noted below:—

1. Munshiganj	...	} Munshiganj subdivision.
2. Chatfatia	...	
3. Ichapura	...	
4. Srinagar	...	
5. Dassora	...	} Manickganj subdivision.
6. Dhalairtek	...	
7. Lalitganj	...	
8. Paikarchar	...	} Narayanganj subdivision.
9. Topra	...	
10. Shealo	...	} Manickganj subdivision.

All these tube-wells were successful and supplied good water, except the one at Munshiganj, which was driven through a layer of very fine sand which choked up the pioneer tube and interfered with the flow of water through the tube-well. In addition to the above, four more tube-wells have been lately driven in the Baroni mela ground. They are working very well and supplying good water to the traders and shopkeepers of the Baroni Fair. The total expenditure incurred up to date on tube-wells is Rs. 1,488-14-9.

The Local Boards of Narayanganj, Manickganj and Munshiganj have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 966-4, as detailed below, in excavating tanks and wells within their respective areas:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Excavation of a well at Putia Bazar by the Narayanganj Local Board	175	0	0
Excavation of a well at Saladah by the Narayanganj Local Board	100	0	0
Excavation of a tank at Rathura by the Manickganj Local Board	500	0	0
Excavation of Madgao tank by the Munshiganj Local Board	191	4	0
Total	966	4	0

The Narayanganj Local Board have also incurred a further expenditure of Rs. 150 in re-excavating old tanks within their respective areas, as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Re-excavation of chur Baghar chur tank	50
Ditto of Satpaika tank	50
Ditto of Goaribhangor tank	50
	150

The Sadar and the Narayanganj Local Boards have allotted further sums of Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,250, aggregating to Rs. 1,550, for improving the existing sources of water-supply, as shown below:—

Sadar Local Board.

	Rs.
Re-excavation of an old tank at Kylih	200
Ditto of a tank at Fatehnagar	106
	306

Narayanganj Local Board.

				Rs.
Re-excavation of a tank at	Majherchar	...	...	140
Ditto	ditto	Bawaibs	...	140
Ditto	ditto	Kernogope	...	137
Ditto	ditto	Nayanpura	...	180
Ditto	ditto	Kanchan Rampura	...	140
Ditto	ditto	Salten Sahadi	...	147
Ditto	ditto	Garbari	...	140
Ditto	ditto	Dhanna	...	140
Ditto	ditto	Govindpur	...	136
				1,250
Total				1,556

The Manickganj Local Board have allotted a sum of Rs. 500 for re-excavating the Jenkin's Tank and uniting it with the Civil Court Tank at Dassora, the head-quarters of the Manickganj subdivision. They have also allotted Rs. 600 and Rs. 450 for the re-excavation of two more tanks at Baruna and Baslakol, respectively.

Further sums of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 994 and Rs. 1,250, aggregating to Rs. 3,244, have been allotted by the District Board and the Sadar and Munshiganj Local Boards for opening out new tanks and wells, as detailed below—

				Rs.
Excavation of wells and tube-wells by the District Board	...	...	...	1,000
Ditto	of 40 wells by the Sadar Local Board at 40 different villages	...	...	994
Ditto	of 5 tanks by the Munshiganj Local Board at Hachara, Birtara, Deobhog, Dalchatra and Narjananda, at Rs. 250 each	...	...	1,250
				3,244

Justice Chandra Madhab Ghosh has expressed his willingness to place his tank at his native village Sologhar, in the Munshiganj subdivision of this district, at the disposal of the District Board, and proposes to contribute half the cost of reclaiming the tank, which has been estimated at Rs. 4,998.

Babu Janaki Nath Rai and Raja Srinath Rai of Bhagyakul have promised to excavate, at a cost of Rs. 5,000, two tanks at Bamankhola and Patabhog in the Munshiganj subdivision.

Raja Rajendra Narayan Rai Bahadur has promised to spend a sum of Rs. 15,000 for improving old tanks and excavating new ones in the Bhowal pargana for the supply of drinking water. It will thus be seen that the total expenditure already incurred and proposed to be incurred amounts to Rs. 33,953-2-9.

S. B. MITTAL,
District Engineer.

No. 814Met., dated Camp Pabna, the 8th January 1897.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., C.S., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

- In continuation of this office letter No. 14Met.R., dated the 1st January 1897
- I have the honour to forward in original a further report received from the, Magistrate of Rajshahi, showing the progress made in his district in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, &c.

No. 1385J., dated Baolia, the 2nd January 1897.

From—N. K. Bose, Esq., Magistrate of Rajshahi,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

In continuation of this office letter No. 1350J., dated the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to forward copies of the reports submitted by the Municipal Board in this district, regarding the steps they have taken to improve existing sources of water-supply, &c.

No. 173, dated Nator, the 21st December 1896.

From—BABU MOHIM CHUNDER ROY, Chairman of the Nator Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Rajshahi.

With reference to your memorandum No. 1334J., dated the 19th current, forwarding a copy of Government Circular No. 581.S.-G., dated the 12th instant, I have the honour to state that, as instructed in circular No. 7T M., dated the 15th May last, two registers in Forms Nos. I and II have already been prepared. It will be seen in Register No. I, copy of which is submitted herewith, that in all the wards except the last there are wholesome tanks. To remove this want of Ward No. XII, the Collector of the district was requested, in February 1895, to take steps under the Land Acquisition Act for acquiring a plot of land which had been selected for a tank. The case is, I think, still pending in the Court of the District Judge. The Municipal Commissioners will commence excavation as soon as the plot is acquired.

2. I further beg to add that the Municipal Commissioners, at their meeting held on the 19th current, resolved that another tank should be dug in Ward No. X, and have applied to the Subdivisional Officer of Nator for acquiring a plot of land selected for the purpose with as little loss of time as possible.

General Register of the sources of Water-supply.

NATOR MUNICIPALITY.

Serial number of ward.		Population by last census.		Name of ward.		Sources and character of unfiltered water-supply.								Ownership or control.								Is permanent supply adequate to population.	Remarks of the Engineering Officers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Government.		Municipal.			Private.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
																Tanks.	Wells.	Tanks set apart for drinking.	Tanks set apart for bathing.	Tanks set apart for washing of clothes, &c.	Wells set apart for drinking.			Other wells.	Tanks.	Wells.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
I	All the wards are supplied with water from tanks.	15	18	33	33	30	3	2	..	1

MOHIM CHANDRA ROY,
Chairman.

The 21st December 1896.

No. 214M, dated Rampur Boalia, the 28th December 1896.

From—SYED TURFUZUL HOSEIN, Vice-Chairman, Rampur Boalia Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Rajshahi.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 1334J., dated 19th instant, I have the honour to submit herewith a statement in Form I, prescribed by Government Circular No. 7T.M., dated 15th May last, showing the sources of water-supply in each mahallah of this municipality. With a view to improving the existing sources of water-supply, the Municipal Commissioners are trying to take on lease one or two tanks in each mahallah, in order to set apart the same for drinking or bathing purposes under section 199 of the Municipal Act. Notices under section 200 of the Act have been issued to the proprietors of most of the unwholesome tanks, and in compliance with the requisition of the said notice a big tank situated in a crowded locality is being re-excavated. Steps are also being taken to enforce compliance in many other cases. The Commissioners have also sunk a well in a place where the want of good drinking water had been keenly felt. I beg further to state that, situated as this town is on the bank of a large river (Padma), the residents of many mahallas obtain their water-supply from it. But since last year a big *chur* having been formed in front of the town after the flood season, the people of those mahallas are being put to great inconvenience for water-supply. The Commissioners, last year, made arrangements for the supply of drinking water from the main stream by putting up a bamboo bridge over the stagnant channel below the town, so as to enable people to draw water from the flowing stream as well as by bringing water therefrom by boats.

Statement showing the sources of water supply in each mahalla of the Rampur Boalia Municipality.

Serial number of mahalla.	Population by last census.	NAME OF MAHALLA.			SOURCES AND CHARACTER OF UNFILTERED WATER-SUPPLY.										OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL.										Is permanent supply adequate to population.	REMARKS.
		Supplied from waterworks.	Supplied from river, khali, or canal.	Supplied from tanks or wells.	Wholesome tanks.	Unwholesome tanks.	Total tanks.	Wholesome wells.	Unwholesome wells.	Total wells.	Total sources.	Perennial.	Intermittent.	Government.		Municipal.					Private.					
														Tanks.	Wells.	Tanks set apart for drinking.	Tanks set apart for bathing.	Tanks set apart for washing clothes, &c.	Wells set apart for drinking.	Other wells.	Tanks.	Wells.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
1	489	Talamari ...	2	2	4	32	1	33	37	36	2	4	33	Inadequate.	Supply of water is also obtained from tanks outside municipal limits.		
2	1,789	...	Baninagar	3	3	6	18	2	20	26	24	2	6	20	Adequate.	River water is also used.		
3	1,364	...	.....	Raja Kajla ...	5	2	7	13	3	16	23	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	Ditto.
4	512	...	Ramchandrapur.	.....	5	4	9	11	...	11	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	Ditto.
5	908	...	Sugarpara	5	16	21	60	1	61	72	62	10	21	51	Ditto.	A portion of this mahalla receives supply from tanks and wells.		
6	104	...	Rampur Bazar	5	...	5	5	5	5	Inadequate.	Situated on the river bank.		
7	312	...	Shekher chak	.....	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Adequate.
8	17	...	Hagichapara ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
9	719	...	Kumarpara ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
10	418	...	Foodkipara ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
11	313	...	Sahabganj	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
12	175	...	Sahab Bazar	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
13	401	...	Ganakpara ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
14	436	...	Miyaspara ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
15	322	...	Khansemer Chak.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
16	438	...	Malopara ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.
17	293	...	...	Kadirganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
18	421	...	...	Hatemkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
19	1,320	...	...	Sabjipara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
20	765	...	...	Rani Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
21	402	...	...	Neldarpara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
22	115	...	...	Bellahganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
23	100	...	...	Boalia ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
24	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
25	421	...	Siracharpara	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adequate.
26	825	...	Durgapara ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.
27	558	...	Hosanganj ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.
28	371	...	Shukhipara ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
29	404	...	Jote Mohesh	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
30	1,015	...	Srihanpur ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adequate.
31	62	...	...	Kajhatia ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.
32	66	...	...	Sepoypara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.
33	238	...	...	Hurugam ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.
34	17	...	...	Betnapara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
35	70	...	...	Lakhipara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adequate.
36	163	...	...	Bhalapara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.
37	...	...	...	Bullanpur No. I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adequate.
38	267	...	...	Bullanpur No. II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
39	227	...	...	Rajpara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.
40	70	...	...	Mohi-buthan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adequate.
41	77	...	...	Kalipara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
42	310	...	Keshupur ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inadequate.
43	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adequate.
44	225	...	...	Nowabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
45	117	...	...	Dendekharanipara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Totals	21,248	81	79	160	100	20	426	586	607	19	9	2	1	...	151	423	...		

RAMPUR BOALIA,
The 28th December 1896.T. HOSEIN,
Chairman.

No. 1098L., dated Bhagalpur, the 13th January 1897.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

WITH reference to Government Circular No. 58L.S.G., dated the 12th December 1896, calling for the submission of the first quarterly report regarding water-supply in each district of this Division by the 1st instant, I have the honour to explain that the delay in this instance has been caused by the non-receipt of the report from the Bhagalpur District Board until the 9th instant.

2. *Preparation of Registers.*—The two registers in Forms I and II, prescribed by paragraph 2 of Circulars Nos. 7T.M. and 8T.M., have been prepared by the District Boards of Monghyr and Malda as well as by all the Municipalities of this Division (unless those of Monghyr and Old Malda, from which no report on this point has been received, are exceptions).

The Purnea District Board obtained the details of sources of water-supply from the police, but the Magistrate-Chairman found them, while on tour, defective in many particulars, and they are being revised. Mr. Bernard thinks it will take some time to prepare correct lists. In the district of Bhagalpur the registers are being prepared by the Local Boards. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas has not as yet submitted any report of the action taken by him with respect to the area outside the Municipalities.

3. *Water-supply and improvements.*—The District Board of Monghyr have instructed the Local Boards to construct wells in the localities where the want of water is greatest. A sum of Rs. 7,900 has been set aside in the current year's budget for the purpose. It is also proposed to excavate certain tanks as test relief works during the current year. It is reported that the existing sources of water-supply in the Jamalpur Municipality are quite sufficient to meet all the requirements of the town. The Magistrate has not stated anything about the Monghyr Municipality, but the Commissioners of this Municipality are considering the question of having water-works for the town.

4. The Magistrate of Bhagalpur has not yet submitted any official report as to the sufficiency of the water-supply in the District Board area, but I am aware that he considers no deficiency to exist. In Bhagalpur there are the water-works. Wards Nos. 1 to 3 and part of Wards Nos. 4 and 6 of this Municipality have been supplied with filtered water from some time past. The water-works are being extended to the other wards, and the extension is likely to be completed within this month. The Chairman of the Colgong Municipality reports that "most of the people of that small town use Ganges water for drinking purposes. The permanent water-supply is quite sufficient for the inhabitants of the Municipality, and the scarcity of water is never felt here." The Magistrate considers that the water-supply in both these Municipalities is sufficient.

5. The District Board of Purnea has in the current year's budget "provided Rs. 3,000 for repair of wells and Rs. 300 for new wells. Some wells have been cleaned and some estimates for putting up tube-wells have lately been sanctioned. Mr. Bernard writes: "The District Board's object in spending money on water-supply will probably be to provide purer water than is contained in the village wells in which everybody indiscriminately dips his *lota*. There cannot be dearth of drinking water for human beings in this district. Different kinds of tube-wells have been set up in order to see whether any will be suitable for use in villages, the object being that when the District Board know where to begin it may know what kind of well to dig or put down."

In the Purnea Municipality several wells were cleansed in the beginning of the last hot weather. The Magistrate reports that there is no scarcity of water in this Municipality. The number of wells in each ward of the Kishanganj Municipality is said to be sufficient. In this Municipality two masonry wells and two ring wells have been sunk during the current year.

6. The Magistrate of Malda reports that "steps are being taken by the District Board for the preparation of estimates for excavation of certain tanks in the Barind tracts." These works it is proposed to carry out under the Famine Code rules. At present there is no scarcity of water in the district. The Chairman of the English Bazar Municipality in this district reported that

there is no scarcity of water in that town, "the usual supply of water being met from the river Mahananda." The Chairman of the Old Malda Municipality also writes that "as the permanent supply of water of this town is good and quite adequate to population, or rather abundant in every ward of the Municipality, it has hardly been necessary to take any steps to improve existing sources of water-supply or to open new ones."

7. In the district of Sonthal Parganas, in the Deoghur Municipality the existing sources of water-supply are said "to be sufficient and do not admit of improvements at present." The Chairman of the Sahebganj Municipality reports that "no difficulty is felt by the people for the supply of water; it is obtained both from the Ganges river and wells, but the latter are chiefly depended on when the river recedes." "In a large number of houses," the Chairman adds, "the residents have wells of their own, some of which are pucca and others kutcha, but the owners are being induced to make them all pucca gradually. General supervision is kept over all the wells in the town, and every possible care taken as regards the wells in private houses." A certain portion of the fund is set apart every year to meet the wants. There are two tanks, one of which belongs to the Municipality and the other to a private resident. The water of the former is unfit for use, and steps are being taken to fill it up, while that of the latter is, in the local opinion, fit for use. The Deputy Commissioner is being written to for early report on the area outside the Municipalities.

The foregoing, however, shows meanwhile of how much less importance the whole subject is in this Division than in Western and Central Bengal, or, to take four districts which I know very well, than in the Burdwan, Midnapore, Birbhum and Nuddea districts. The southern part of the Division is all rolling country with springs in every prolonged depression. In the northern part the water lies very near the surface. The drought in the first-half of 1896 caused no inconvenience in this Division, except in some small areas in the Sonthal Parganas which approach to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in character.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 133 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.									
Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during January 1897.									
NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—								
	1st week of Jan. 1896.	2nd week of Dec. 1896.	3rd week of Dec. 1896.	4th week of Dec. 1896.	1st week of Jan. 1897.	2nd week of Jan. 1897.	3rd week of Jan. 1897.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Malighatla	2,79,900	66,100	65,500	74,000	1,12,000	1,28,300	1,50,000	1,50,000	
Ultradanga	67,900	2,300	3,200	3,500	3,300	3,700	5,000	5,000	
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuli, Ilatkhola, and Culji Ghat	5,70,900	1,45,600	1,71,400	1,69,800	1,37,800	1,14,900	1,14,400	1,14,400	
Pathuringhatta, Posta and Jarabagan	2,500	500	1,900	2,600	2,500	3,300	4,500	4,500	
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshi- ganj	1,65,800	40,700	46,100	1,31,100	1,59,700	1,49,000	1,42,500	1,42,500	
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	
Ramkrishnapur*	.....	70,780	66,100	63,600	71,400	70,000	67,000	67,000
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Cuandernagore†	6,425	18,078	9,666	24,285	7,963	8,409	6,335	6,335	
Total	15,72,525	8,33,958	8,53,866	9,58,835	9,84,663	9,67,309	9,79,735	9,79,735	
On Railway premises on both sides of the river‡	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896).	5,401 (on 12th Dec. 1896.)	13,365 (on 19th Dec. 1896.)	3,393 (on 26th Dec. 1896.)	3,891 (on 2nd Jan. 1897.)	3,679 (on 9th Jan. 1897.)	1,370 (on 15th Jan. 1897.)	1,370	
On boats unloaded—									
By Port Commissioners' returns	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	17,828 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	40,153 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	50,431 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	41,602 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	49,229 (9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)	45,363 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897.)	45,363	
By Canal returns	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	22,884 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	51,141 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	70,996 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	84,563 (on 2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	99,846 (on 9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)	79,515 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897.)	79,515	
Grand Total of Stocks	17,15,431	8,97,638	9,58,525	10,83,655	11,14,719	11,20,063	11,05,983	11,05,983	

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Howrah by
‡ by the Railway authorities

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 131 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 7th January 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

		1ST TO 7TH JANUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	34	46	100	136
„ Indian „	...	26,122	35,555	94,249	1,28,283
Total	...	26,156	35,601	94,349	1,28,419
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	56,118	76,283	45,578	62,037
„ Indian „	...	62,797	80,173	7,364	10,023
Total	...	118,915	1,61,856	52,942	72,060

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

		1ST TO 7TH JANUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	18,295	24,901	69,184	94,167
Paddy	...	6,586	8,964	6,695	9,113
Wheat	...	758	1,032	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	515	701	16,661	22,677
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	2	3	1,809	2,462
Total	..	26,156	35,601	94,349	1,28,419

Out of the total traffic, 73·32 per cent. appertain to cleaned rice, of which 61,357 cwts. were imported from Burma alone. Between 1st November 1896 and 7th January 1897, so much as 163,510 cwts., or 222,555 maunds of cleaned rice, were shipped from Burma for Calcutta, and this grain is now being carried by rail to all parts of the country. The imports from Chandelali were less than half those in 1895. Under gram and pulses, the Madras Presidency imported the largest quantity, viz., 15,713 cwts., against nil in 1896.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the 1st week of January 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896:—

1	1st to 7th JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	99,702	1,35,705	46,205	62,890
Paddy	169	230	.....	...
Wheat	993	1,352	563	766
Gram and pulses	18,030	24,541	6,130	8,344
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	21	28	44	60
Total ...	118,915	1,61,856	52,942	72,060

The decrease in the rice trade with foreign ports was merely 19·16 per cent., although there were heavy fluctuations in individual items; the details show that to nine ports small shipments were made during the period under report, against nothing in 1896, while in the case of five ports there was no export whatever, against small consignments in 1896. In the coasting trade, the falling off amounted to no less than 92·63 per cent., chiefly to Bombay (21,033 cwts.) and Madras (20,576 cwts.). As regards gram and pulses, the Madras Presidency, which imported largely during 1895, became the chief exporters during the period under report.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th January 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	758	.....	2	760
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	{ Madras ...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	4,276	1,710	5,986
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Coconada	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	587	.....	11,334	.....	587
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,334	
{ Bimlipatam	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	153		
Burma	{ Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,122
			{ 1897 ..	59,070	2,052	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	2,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,287
Balasore	{ Balasore	...	{ 1896 ...	1,845	2,178	.....	.....	.....	4,023
			{ 1897 ...	643	1,637	.....	.....	.....	2,180
	{ Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ...	16,450	3,821	.....	481	.....	20,752
			{ 1897 ..	7,264	3,008	.....	947	.....	11,237
Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 ...				18,235	6,586	758	481	2	26,122
{ 1897 ...				69,184	6,695	.....	16,660	1,710	91,249
From Foreign Ports.									
United Kingdom...	...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	99
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	...	...	{ 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34
			{ 1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Foreign Ports... { 1896 ...				.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34
{ 1897 ...				.....	.....	.....	1	99	100
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS ... { 1896 ...				18,295	6,886	758	615	2	26,156
{ 1897 ...				69,184	6,695	.....	16,661	1,509	94,349

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th January 1896 and 1897.

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	16,111 13,552	..... .....	..... .....	1,001 733	..... .....	17,112 14,285
Cape Colony—Cape Town	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 1,565	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 1,565
Port Elizabeth	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	..... 3,709	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 3,709
East London	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 675	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 975
Algoa Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 1,526	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 1,526
Eastern Coast of Africa { Delagoa Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 616	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 616
Zanzibar	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 499	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 499
Natal	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 1,927	..... .....	..... .....	..... 22	..... .....	..... 1,049
Aden	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 5,421	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 5,421
Arabia—Maskat	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 4,280	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 4,280
Ceylon	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	28,540 9,304	147 .....	..... .....	1,078 1,667	..... .....	29,765 10,971
China—Hongkong	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	5	4	9
Persia	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,496 283	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,496 283
Straits Settlements	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	685 .....	..... .....	44	718 956	15 44	1,363 309
New South Wales	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	849 .....	..... .....	..... .....	90 .....	..... .....	939
Victoria	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,450 .....	..... .....	..... .....	41 .....	..... .....	2,491
New Zealand	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,300 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,300
Fiji Islands	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	557 .....	..... .....	..... .....	87 .....	..... .....	644
Total Foreign Ports	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	52,888 42,767	147	44	3,020 2,777	19 44	56,118 45,578

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	23,713	22	...	44	...	23,779
			{ 1897 ...	2,680	...	...	...	2,680	
	Madras ...	...	{ 1896 ...	590	...	...	11,509	...	12,099
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	1,625	...	1,625
	Badagara	...	{ 1896 ...	2,728	...	...	...	...	2,728
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bimlipatam	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	30	...	30
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calicut ...	...	{ 1896 ...	4,426	...	...	...	...	4,426
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	...	{ 1896 ...	1,579	...	...	...	...	1,579	
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	147	...	147	
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Cochin ...	...	{ 1896 ...	2,012	...	...	...	...	2,012	
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Mangalore	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	15	...	15
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Masulipatam	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	167	...	167
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nogapatam	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	366	...	366
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Punani	...	{ 1896 ...	499	...	...	...	...	499
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tellicherry	...	{ 1896 ...	7,744	...	...	...	...	7,744
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	...	{ 1896 ...	997	...	...	...	...	997	
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	{ 1896 ...	1	...	...	45	...	46	
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ...	345	...	909	2,533	2	3,789	
			{ 1897 ...	511	...	502	1,359	...	2,432	
	Akyab ...	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	125	...	129
			{ 1897 ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukpyu	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	11	...	11
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	7	...	7
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	51	...	51
	Sandoway	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	20	...	20
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	33	...	33
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	Balasore ...	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	86	...	86
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	71	...	71
	Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ...	3	...	40	86	...	129	
			{ 1897 ...	1	...	60	13	...	74	
Travancore-Alleppey	...	...	{ 1896 ...	1,180	...	...	...	...	1,180
			{ 1897 ...	222	...	...	...	...	222
Trevandrum	...	...	{ 1896 ...	997	...	...	...	...	997
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Indian Ports ...				{ 1896 ...	46,814	22	949	15,010	2	62,797
				{ 1897 ...	3,449	...	663	3,353	...	7,364
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ...	99,702	169	993	18,020	21	118,815
				{ 1897 ...	46,205	...	663	6,130	44	52,942

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 132, Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	792	792	1,078
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	358	358	487
Narayanganj ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	123	123	167
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	222	222	302
Cuttack ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ..	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	915	915	1,245
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	580	580	789

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	66,291	66,291	90,229
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1895 ...	.....	5,335	39,482	44,817	61,001
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	14,329	14,329	19,503
Cuttack ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	7,343	10,066	17,409	23,696
	{ 1896 ...	.....	14,113	.....	14,113	19,209
Puri ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	12,678	1,15,839	1,28,517	174,926
	{ 1896 ...	.....	14,113	14,329	28,442	38,712

The largest decrease occurred in the exports from the Chittagong port, which supplied 29,686 cwts. of rice and 34,869 cwts. of paddy to Coochin in the Madras Presidency in 1895, but nothing was shipped to any port during the period under report. From Balasore ports shipments of rice to Mauritius were nil, while Calcutta received only 10,806 cwts. of rice and 3,213 cwts. of paddy, against 19,730 cwts. and 6,473 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. Transactions in Cuttack were limited to Mauritius alone, which received 14,113 cwts. of rice, against nil in 1895. In the case of Narayanganj and Puri, there was no trade whatever in food grains during the periods under report.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports.												
Burma—Rangoon	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	250	..	..	67	4
Calcutta	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295
Dacca—Narayanganj	..	735	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735	83
Total	..	735	..	..	..	7	..	40	..	17	792	358
GRAND TOTAL	..	735	..	..	..	7	..	40	..	17	792	358

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil
Indian Ports.												
Calcutta	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Bombay—Bombay	..	1,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,122	..
Madras—Cochin	..	21,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,686	..
Calcutta	..	688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	688	..
Burma—Akyab	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Travancore—Allopy	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Total	..	31,403	..	31,668	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,291	..

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports.												
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	279	..	..	123	223
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	279	..	..	123	223

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED	Rice		Paddy.		Wheat		Gram and pulse		Other food grains such as jowar, barley, oats &c		TOTAL.	
	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports</i>	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Mauritius	5,335										5,335	
<i>Indian Ports</i>												
Calcutta	19,738	10,806	6,478	3,213			1,296	310			27,507	14,329
Madras { Cochin	6,001										6,001	
Calicut	3,950										3,950	
Ponnani	2,024										2,024	
Total	31,713	10,806	6,478	3,213			1,296	310			39,461	14,329
GRAND TOTAL	37,048	10,806	6,478	3,213			1,296	310			44,817	14,329

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED	Rice		Paddy		Wheat.		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains		Total.	
	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports</i>	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Colombo	7,178	14,113					165				7,343	14,113
Mauritius												
Galle												
Total	7,178	14,113					165				7,343	14,113
<i>Indian Ports</i>												
Madras { Calicut	1,778										1,778	
Belkhery	1,277										1,277	
Cochin	5,833										5,833	
Channanore	841										841	
Bombay	841										841	
Total	10,069										10,069	
GRAND TOTAL	17,247	14,113					165				17,409	14,113

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th January 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather hotter than usual at this time of year. *Aman* harvest practically over. *Rabi* crops want rain. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. a.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	10 0	to 11 0
Katwa	...	...	10 10	to 10 15
Raniganj	...	...	...	10 4

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Price of common rice at Sadar 9 seers 6 chitaks, and Rampur Hat 10 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall nil. First part of the week cold, latter part hot. Threshing of *aman* continues. Prospect of *rabi* not favourable. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient, except in portions of thana Gangajalghati. Sporadic cases of cow-pox in Gangajalghati. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* not quite finished. Indigo, linseed, and rape-seed have dried up in Jhargram for want of rain. Prospects of *rabi* and other crops getting worse. Cattle-disease reported from Bampur, Naraingarh, Keshpur, Dantan, and Garhbata. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs	
Sadar	...	...	{ Old rice 9 New „ 10	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	12 to 13	
Tamluk	...	...	9 to 12	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* going on. *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering for want of moisture. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* paddy still continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and bright. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished; it is estimated to yield 10½ annas. Prospects of *rabi* crops and sugarcane unfavourable. *Kala* and mustard are being harvested. Lands in places are being tilled for vegetable cultivation. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	8 to 11	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	10
Basirhat	...	...	10
Diamond Harbour	...	...	11

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Want of rain greatly felt by the standing *rabi* crops. Prospects bad. *Mug*, *kala*, and *arhar* are being harvested. Water scarcity felt in places. No want of fodder yet. Cattle-disease reported from Meherpur subdivision. Common rice sells at 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 10 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

9th January	...	...	...	768
10th „	...	...	...	974
11th „	...	...	...	1,171
12th „	...	...	...	1,291
13th „	...	...	...	1,401
14th „	...	...	...	1,437

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-station Kaliganj is 233 from 8th to 14th, at Tehatta 419 from 8th to 17th, and at Daulutpur 35 from 11th to 16th January. Number on relief works on Saturday, 16th—Sadar subdivision—men 1,601, women 284, and children 880—total 2,765; Meherpur subdivision—men 699, women 104, and children 608—total 1,411; gratuitous relief—men nil, women 12, children nil—total 12.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* finished. State of *rabi* crops not favourable. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	9½	} per rupee.
Jangipur	...	...	10	
Kandi	...	...	10½	

Jessore.—Mornings foggy and days hot up to 16th; clear and colder since then. Harvesting of *aman* almost completed. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops and for transplantation of *boro* seedlings. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Jessore	10	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9
Magura	...	...	...	9 to 9½
Narail	...	...	...	10
Bongaon	...	...	...	10

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. *Aman* harvest nearly over; crop below the average. Rain wanted for *rabi* and *boro* crops. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	9 to 11	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	11	
Satkhira	...	...	...	10	

Wages calculated at 10 seers for staple food-grain. Number of relief-works open, two. number of persons employed on relief-works in Satkhira subdivision for week ending 13th—men 94, women 24, children 103—total 221; Gratuitous relief—men 10, women 48, children 42—total 100.

Rajshahi.—*Boro* paddy being sown in thana Manda. Cultivation going on for sugar-cane and jute. Prospects of standing crops not good. Fodder and water available. Common rice selling from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice nearly over. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of *haizanti* paddy finished. average outturn 7 annas. *Rabi* crops doing fairly well. No want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 01, Kurseong 04. Weather seasonable. Hills—Barley and wheat progressing favourably; *tori* coming to maturity; potatoes being taken up. *Teras*—*Haizanti* paddy almost harvested; mustard progressing favourably; tobacco doing well. Coarse rice selling:—

					Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	...	8	} per rupee.
Tera	...	...	...	...	9	

Bhutia 14 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* still going on. Ploughing for *aus* continues. Rain much wanted. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of winter rice finished. Oil-seeds being gathered. Rain much wanted for the maturity of the late sown oilseeds and pulses. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at head-quarters 9½ seers, and in the interior from 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops unchanged. Rain required. Rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* not very favourable. Transplantation of *boro* paddy going on. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy finished; average outturn 10 annas. Prospects of standing crops fair. Common rice sells between 8 and 11 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain badly wanted for the *rabi*. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers a rupee. Fodder and water available

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather foggy in morning. Prospects of standing crops fair. *Rabi* crop requires rain. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice (new *aman*) varies from 8 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Weather cooler. Transplantation of *boro* still continues. Prospects of *rabi* crops not improved. Fodder and water available. Prices of rice—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 12½	} per rupee.
Brahmanbaria	10 to 12	
Chandpur	10 to 12	

Noakhali.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* completed. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Price of rice 10½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unchanged. Water and fodder fairly sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Harvesting of paddy finished; threshing in progress. Prospects of *rabi*, poppy, and tobacco favourable. Millets being sown. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient except green fodder in Bihar. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Number on test-works on Saturday, 16th—men 306, women 194, and children 109—total 609. Gratuitous relief nil.

Gaya.—Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Price of common rice at Sadar 9 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable. Poppy doing well. Prices are—Common rice 10 seers, pea 10 seers, *khasra* 12½ seers per rupee. Number on relief works on Saturday, 16th—men 559, women 613, children 268—total 1,440.

Saran.—Prospects of *rabi* good. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 3 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 16th—men 4,411, women 6,347, children 5,761—total 16,522; Gratuitous relief—men 901, women 3,015, children 794—total 4,710. Hathwa relief-works—men 1,105, women 1,251, children 730—total 3,086. Poor-houses 301; doles 577; Manjha poor-house 66. Chapra town gratuitous relief—men 255, women 472, children 210—total 937; Revolganj gratuitous relief—men 45, women 200, children 6—total 251.

Champanan.—Rainfall .05 at Motihari and .07 at Bettiah. *Rabi* crops well promising, though very backward, except where sown on irrigation. Weeding going on. Prices practically same as last week. Common rice and maize sell at Motihari 8½ and 10 seers per rupee respectively, and at Bettiah 8½ and 10½ seers respectively. Relief returns not all received; those received show on works—men 43,866, women 37,566, children 26,854—total 107,786; gratuitous relief—men 1,044, women 2,001, children 1,099—total 4,144.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Standing crops doing well. Prices are—Common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10 seers, barley 10 seers, gram 10 seers, *rahar* 11 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 16th—Sadar subdivision—men 1,084, women 221, children 350—total 1,655; Hajipur subdivision—men 684, women 826, children 683—total 2,193; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 681, women 204, children 242—total 1,127; Gratuitous relief—Sitamarhi subdivision—men 505, women 244, children 165—total 914.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar on 15th .02, Madhubani .05. *Rabi* crops continue favourable. Prospects of standing crops have since improved in Madhubani. *Rabi* flowering. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 16th—Sadar subdivision—men 14,559, women 14,527, children 5,507—total 34,593; Madhubani subdivision—men 33,845, women 21,681, children 7,642—total 62,168; Samastipur subdivision—men 1,018, women 183, children 100—total 1,356; Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 1,205, women 2,233, children 1,109—total 4,567; Madhubani subdivision—men 6,081, women 15,131, children 7,573—total 28,785; Samastipur subdivision—men 317, women 755, children 119—total 1,191; Darbhanga Raj relief works—men 1,103, women 167, children 168. Raj returns incomplete.

Monghyr.—No rain. Very cold with strong west wind. Standing crops doing well. *Rabi* prospects fair and weeding continues. Sugarcane pressing in progress. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	9 to 9½	} per rupee.
Begusarai	9½	
Jamui	8 to 9½	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice is at an end. Wheat, barley, gram, linseed, *arhar*, *khasra*, and *kurthi* are not in bad condition. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 2	} per rupee.
Banks	10 0	
Madhipura	10 0	
Supaul	10 8	

Purnea.—No rain. Reaping of paddy completed. Standing *rabi* crops doing fairly well. A few cases of cattle-pox reported from Araria subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	9 to 10	
Araria	...	...	...	11 to 12	

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of winter paddy about to be finished. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Fodder, and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Dews scanty. Prospects of crops unchanged. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Prices everywhere on the rise. Rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee except in Rajmahal, where it is 7½ seers; maize 12 to 16 seers except in Dameer, where it is 10 seers.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* and *rabi* still going on. *Dalua* being transplanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	11 13	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14 7
Banki	...	...	...	15 12

Balasore.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *sarad* rice continues. *Rabi* crops withering for want of rain. *Dalua* crop flourishing. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 10 to 16 seers per rupee in the mufassal. Rice sells at 1½ and 14 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in some chaklas. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Prospects of crops, condition of cattle, and prices of rice same as in last week.

Puri.—No rain. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* same as reported before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather cool. Prospects of sugarcane and poppy fair. Common rice (new) 8 to 9 seers and (old) 6 to 7 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Ploughing stopped for want of moisture. Rice sells at Ranchi 8½ to 9 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 9 to 10½ seers. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamanu.—Rainfall nil. Weather very warm for the season. *Rabi* doing well. Prices much the same as reported last week. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Cases of want being reported and enquired into.

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground as before. Cattle disease reported from thanas Ohas, Purula, and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Average prices of common rice:—

				Srs	
Sadar	...	...	...	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Gobindpur	...	...	...	Old rice 9	
				New " 10	

Stock of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—No change in prospects or prices. Rice plentiful.

General Summary.—Except for light showers in the districts of Darjeeling, Champaran, and Darbhanga, there was no rain during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is being completed. In Bihar the *rabi* and poppy crops are generally reported to be doing well. Elsewhere the *rabi* crops are said to be very poor save in portions of the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, where they are expected to yield a fair outturn. Oilseeds and pulses are being gathered. Sugarcane pressing is going on in some districts. Spring rice is being transplanted, but wants rain in parts. The price of common rice shows a tendency to fall in some districts and to rise in others. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nalia (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice) 10 seers, Saran (Indian-corn)

10 seers 3 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Musaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga not reported. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 16th January, were—

Relief works—

Nadia	...	4,176 (men 2,300, women 388, children 1,488).
Khulna (13th)	...	221 (men 94, women 24, children 103).
Patna	...	609 (men 306, women 194, children 109).
Shahabad	...	1,440 (men 559, women 613, children 268).
Saran	...	16,522 (men 4,411, women 6,347, children 5,764).
Champaran	...	107,786 (men 43,366, women 37,566, children 26,854).
Muzaffarpur	...	4,975 (men 2,449, women 1,251, children 1,275).
Darbhangha	...	98,117 (men 49,422, women 35,391, children 13,304).

Total for the whole Province ... 233,846, against 136,979 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—

Nadia	...	12 (women).
Khulna	...	100 (men 10, women 48, children 42).
Saran	...	4,710 (men 901, women 3,015, children 794).
Champaran	...	4,144 (men 1,044, women 2,001, children 1,099).
Muzaffarpur	...	914 (men 505, women 244, children 165).
Darbhangha	...	34,543 (men 7,603, women 18,139, children 8,801).

Total for the whole Province ... 44,423, against 24,668 in the previous week.

Numbers on private relief—

Relief works—

Saran—

Hatwa Raj ... 3,086 (men 1,105, women 1,251, children 730).

Darbhangha—

Darbhangha Raj ... 1,438 (men 1,103, women, 167, children 168).

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 19th January, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE
HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE
15TH JANUARY 1897.**

PRICES-O

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan ..	8 4	8 0	14
	2 Birbhum ..	7 8	7 8	13
	3 Bankura ..	8 14	8 14	12
	4 Midnapore ..	8 0	9 0	15
	5 Hooghly ...	8 0	8 0	13
	6 Howrah ...	..	..	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7 24-Parganas ..	...	...	...
	8 Calcutta ..	8 0	8 0	11 1
	9 Nadia ...	9 5	9 6	16
	10 Murshidabad ...	9 0	10 0	16
	11 Jessore ...	7 0	9 0	11
	12 Khulna ...	...	...	..
RAJBHARI DIVISION.	13 Rajshahi ...	8 4	8 4	16
	14 Dinajpur ...	8 0	8 0	12
	15 Jalpaiguri ..	7 8	7 8	12
	16 Darjeeling ..	...	6 0	8
	17 Rangpur ...	...	...	...
	18 Bogra ...	7 8	7 8	10
Dacca Division.	19 Pabna ...	8 10	9 0	19
	20 Moulvibazar ..	7 8	7 4	12
	21 Mymensingh ...	7 0	9 6	9
	22 Faridpur ..	..	...	..
	23 Backergunge ...	..	...	..

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ANBAR OR TURR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)			FIREWOOD.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
..	13 0	13 0	17 0	80 0	84 0	80 0
..	7 8	6 12	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0
..	9 4	9 6	11 8	320 0	320 0	320 0
..	13 0	17 8	220 0	200 0	250 0
..	7 8	7 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
..	9 0	8 14	12 4	100 0	100 0	100 0
..	9 0	8 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	92 0
10 11	10 8	16 6	10 0	10 10	13 11	80 0	80 0	85 5
..	16 0	16 0	22 13	128 0	128 0	128 0
..	13 4	14 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	190 0
..	16 0	..	15 0	..	..	..
..	9 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
..	15 0	15 0	21 12	240 0	240 0	240 0
..	120 0	120 0	120 0
..	8 0	8 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
..	13 0	16 0	..	6 8	8 0	..	120 0	120 0
12 8	14 0	..	7 0	7 0	10 10	120 0	80 0	80 0
..	90 0	90 0	90 0
..	15 12	19 8	26 4	140 0	140 0	140 0
..	9 2	8 12	16 8	130 0	120 0	110 0
..	8 0	13 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
..	160 0	160 0	160 0
..	80 0	80 0	85 0

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt p (karkatch), and Rangam 10½ seers (panj
 B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11
 C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 8½ se
 D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt p
 E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt p
 F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 9 seers
 G. In the wards in the interior of the district ti
 seers, Baduria 9 seers.
 H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt p
 Moherpur 10½ seers (karkatch), and Ran
 I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt p are :—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch), Kandi 11 seers, and Jangipur 10 seers.

Head-quarters Station Bazzars of the districts of Bengal on the 15th January 1897.

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.	Number.
SALT.			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STOCK OR HORSE- KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR— COMMON MASON CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.				
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
BENGAL.																
A	11 4	12 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	6 14	6 0	7 8	6 0	5 0	7 8	12 0	14 1	15 0	Bardwan	1
B	10 8	10 4	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8		
C	9 8	9 8	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 9 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bankura.	3
D	10 0	10 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 4	11 1	7 8		
E	9 0	9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	7-15-6	10 0	7-15-6	7 0	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Midnapore	4
F	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	9 0	8 0		7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0		
G	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	3 11 0	3 4 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	24-Pargannas	7
H	8 14	8 11	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0		
I	10 5	10 5	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 6 2	5 10	7 8	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Nadia.	9
J	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	6 0	5 11 0	5 0	5 0	4 11	5 0	7 0	5 11 0	10 0		
K	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Murshidabad.	10
L	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	10 0	10 0		
M	9 0	9 0	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 10 8	5 0	5 0		5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Jessore.	11
N	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	12 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	10 0	10 0		
O	9 0	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 10 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Khulna	12
P	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	10 0	10 0		
Q	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Rajshahi.	13
R	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
S	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dinajpur	14
T	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
U	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Jalpaiguri.	15
V	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
W	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Darjeeling.	16
X	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
Y	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Rangpur.	17
Z	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
AA	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bohara.	18
AB	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
AC	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Pabna.	19
AD	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
AE	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dacca.	20
AF	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
AG	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Mymensingh.	21
AH	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
AI	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Faridpur.	22
AJ	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
AK	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Backergunge.	23
AL	8 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	7 8	6 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhonida 9 seers 1 chitka, Magura 8 seers, Narail 8 seers 11 chitka, and Baugman 9 seers 2 chitka.

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 9 seers and 1 Satkhira 9½ seers.

L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Nator 8½ seers and Nauraman 8 seers.

M. At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 8½ seers, Kurigram not reported, and Nilphamari 9 seers.

O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

P. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaniganj 10 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Manishurhat 10 seers, and Mitkadam 10 seers.

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitka, Jamalpur 8½ seers, Kagram 8 seers, and Netrokona 8 seers.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 10 seers (crushed) and Goulundo 8 seers (panga).

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Barguna 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL—concluded.																			
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	7 4	11 0	11 0	8 6	16 0	...	...	...
	25	Noakhah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong*	..	6 9	10 0	...	...	...	...	6 8	10 8	..	10 0	12 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																			
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	.	9 8	9 4	15 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	9 0	8 12	12 0	10 2	9 15	19 8	11 8	11 0	21 0	
	28	Gaya	..	8 0	8 8	10 8	10 8	10 4	25 0	7 8	7 4	10 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	..	...	19 0
	29	Shahabad	...	...	8 0 to 9 0	12 0 to 13 0	...	11 0	20 0 to 22 0	..	8 0	8 0	...	8 8 to 9 0	18 0	...	10 12	..
	30	Saran	.	8 8	8 8	11 10	12 0	12 0	22 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	9 8	10 0	18 0	...	...	..
	31	Champaran	...	9 0	8 8	12 8	12 0	10 0	26 8	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	18 0	...	...	..
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	..
	33	Darbhanga	..	7 4	7 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	16 4	7 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	8 8	18 9	...	...	..
BRAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr		8 12	8 9	11 0	13 0	..	24 0	6 8	6 7	10 8	9 2	8 11	16 8	...	..	...
	35	Bhagalpur	...	8 14	8 14	12 10	11 6	11 6	21 7	8 14	8 14	13 14	10 2	10 4	17 10	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kusba)		10 0	10 0	18 9	...	16 0	26 0	8 8	9 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	..	..	..
	37	Motih (English Bazar).	...	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	..	...	...	12 0	9 0	9 12	16 8	...	..	...
	38	South Bihar—Bazargah.		7 4	7 4	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	10 4	11 0	17 0	...	..	..
ORISSA.																			
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack		7 4	7 4	11 13	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 2	11 13	11 13	23 0	...	..	..
	40	Bhubaneswar		8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	..	...	..
	41	Puri	.	6 9	6 9	9 12	..	..	...	7 14	7 14	14 7	10 8	11 0	23 10	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	..	7 8	7 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	New. 8 0	8 0	14 0	..	...	..
	43	Lehardaga		8 0	Red. 8 0 to 7 0	9 12 to 8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	9 0	10 0	14 0	...	..	..
	44	Palamau	...	8 2	7 14	12 15	...	11 13	21 15	7 5	7 5	10 2	9 4	8 11	14 1	...	...	..
	45	Warbhun	..	9 8	8 8	12 0	..	...	22 0	10 8	10 8	11 0 to 12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0 to 17 0	...	...	..
	46	Singbhum	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	..

* Present return not received.

- T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
 U. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
 V. In the Barhi, Bihar and Dinapur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
 W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jahanabad 9 seers 6 chittaks, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
 X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 12 seers, and Gopalganj 11½ seers.
 Y. At Bhatia the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
 Y1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 9½ seers, Sitamarki not reported.
 Z. In the Munabani and Samastipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
 a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamui 9½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MARKS	RICE (BEST PORT).			COMMON RICE (mota chaul).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 2 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	4 12 0	4 10 0	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	4 8 0	5 0 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fahna	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	4 2 0	4 4 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	5 8 0	6 5 0	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	4 4 0	5 4 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	10 0	2 11 0	4 14 0	5 3 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
7	Chittagong	...	6 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	...
8	Patna	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	2 3 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	{ 2 10 0 and 2 7 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	1 11 0
9	Muzaffarpur	5 11 0	5 10 0	...	5 0 0	4 7 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0				
10	Bhagalpur	4 8 0	4 2 0	...	3 15 0	3 14 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	4 5	3 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	1 11 0	5 3 6	5 3 6	3 6 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 7 0	4 0 0	...	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 0	5 0 0	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 0	...	...	...
									6 10 0				

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th January 1897.

JUAB OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgure</i>).			BAJBA OR GUMRU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidum</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0
...	3 11 0	3 11 0	...
...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 6 0	...
...	4 1 0	4 2 0	2 10 0
...	4 14 0	...
3 8 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 3 0
...
...	3 12 0	3 11 0	...
...	Biri or kalai.		
...	2 15 6	2 14 3	2 0 0
...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...
...	6 0 0	5 0 0	...

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zeamays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR - CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			LINSBED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	20	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 4 0	2 7 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	4 14 0	4 13 0	...	...	...	...	5 2 0	5 5 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 2 0	...	Mustard, black.	...	...
...	...	...	4 3 0	4 0 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	5 9 0	...	...
3 0 0	2 10 0	...	5 6 0	4 12 0	...	11 0 0	15 0 0	...	Mustard, white.	6 1 0	6 4 0
...	...	...	3 14 0	4 2 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	Rapeseed.	4 9 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 6 0	...
3 8 0	3 5 0	1 13 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	4 12 0	5 1 9	...
3 13 0	3 10 0	...	5 0 0	4 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 9 0	3 3 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	3 10 0	3 11 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2 12 3	2 12 3	2 2 0	...	...	...	4 2 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	6 10 6	7 4 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 11 0	4 11 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 5 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 15 0	6 11 3	...

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 0 0 \\ 5 0 0 \end{array} \right\}$	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 3 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 11 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 14 0	...
...	...	...	5 6 0	4 15 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	14 8 0	...	...	...	...
4 2 0	4 2 0	...	3 4 0	3 5 0	...	15 0 0	16 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	3 5 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	16 0 0	16 12 0	...	...	...	...
4 8 0	4 3 0	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	20 8 0	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
32 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	{ 250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	{ 250 0 0 pr. 100 pieces.	...	6 12 0	6 12 0 per kahan.	6 8 0
26 10 0	26 10 0	...	...	...	...	Uncleaned hides, per piece.	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	26 0 0	...	{ 6 0 0 to 7 6 0	{ 5 8 0 to 7 8 0	...	{ 0 12 0 to 2 8 0	{ 0 12 0 to 2 8 0	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	31 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	Cleaned hides, per piece.	...	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	33 0 0	...	5 0 0	8 14 3	...	{ 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	{ 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	...	12 bundles per rupee.	16 bundles per rupee.	...
35 0 0	40 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 8 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	...	8 12 0	2 12 0 per maund.	...
...	33 8 0	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	18 0 0 per maund	...	...	...	...
23 0 0	24 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0	...
22 13 9	24 10 0	...	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 0 0	27 0 0	...	12 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 8 0	...	3 0 0	2 8 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	...	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0	...	{ 2 0 0 to 1 8 0 to 2 0 0	{ 2 0 0 to 1 8 0 to 2 0 0	...	0 3 0 per maund.	0 3 0	...

in the undermentioned Markets of Bengal on the 15th January 1897.

STRAW.			JWAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARKTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	..	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
per kahan.													Panga.		
6 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	..	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	.	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	2. Bardwan.
per kahan.															
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	..	3 8 0	4 4 0	.	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	3 15 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	3. Midnapore.
per kahan.						4 8 0							Panga.		
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	..	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	4. Pabna.
per maund													Panga.		
10	10	..	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 5 4	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	...	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rupee.													Panga.		
...	...	...	...	...	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 4 9	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
													Panga.		
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0		0 8 0				5 0 0		7. Chittagong.
0 5 0	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
per maund.													Panga.		
...	...	..	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0		0 4 0	0 4 0	..	3 8 0	3 10 3	...	9. Muzaffarpur.
													Panga		
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	0 3 9	0 4 3	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
													Panga.		
2 4 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	11. Cuttack.
per kahan.													Kirkatoh.		
No fixed rate	..	..	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of September 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.		Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags,†	Linsed.	Mustard seed.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Manufactured.	Manufactured.									
	Rice.	Paddy.																					
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RAJSHAH.																							
Bardham	57,433	58,968	54,225	337	6,930	80	1,01,922	300	19,199	1,153	407						14,23,416						
Birbhum	27,573	3,170	27,551		2,492	50	29,444		2,135								5,953						
Midnapore	2,36,415	1,9,781	2,51,091	244	2,492	50	2,53,809	2,094	5,131	11,971	2,819						4,93,320						
Howrah	1,94,756	53,464	2,30,435	1,778	10,401	224	2,40,835	70,637	205,726	11,023	678						2,416						
24-Parganas	1,18,697	9,753	1,24,818		133		1,24,837	1,74,616	48,240	880	2,126						2,000						
Medinipur	7,881	2,491	10,144	6,068	1,70,187	1,877	2,88,437	1,33,408	12,214	9,447	3,126						1,374						
Baranagar	13,051	6,189	18,305	6,638	21,067	5,483	70,428	31,867	3,069	2,649	2,470						71						
Howrah			141		5,890		5,071	76,744	1,755	1,043	210												
Rajahmudi	100	523	493		25		1,38,433	1,050															
Dumturi	640		460		9,400		9,970	9,977	3	1,023													
Jaipur	27,535		27,535				53,615	11,714	11,714														
Jaipur							43,603	43,603	26,000		333												
Baranagar							6,709	1,20,563	215	225													
Baranagar	9,640		9,640				1,20,563	1,20,563	1,100														
Baranagar	2,400		2,400				3,61,687	3,61,687	180	5,467													
Baranagar							11,49,823	11,49,823	105														
Baranagar							1,49,318	1,49,318	7,716	1,167													
Baranagar							6,37,546	6,37,546	610	1,167													
Baranagar							11,073	11,073	617	7,378													
Baranagar							1,41,688	1,41,688	345	18													
Baranagar							6,731	6,731															
Baranagar							3,748	3,748															
Total of Bengal	7,27,447	3,17,074	9,53,619	16,137	2,00,251	7,309	13,09,405	36,99,249	1,594,006	36,336	24,833	74,425	7,397	1,301	19,34,101		4,840	46,151	36,718	1,076			
BIHAR.																							
Patna	764		764	516	24,613	1,210	29,971		1,184	9,129	8,925		15						471	964	873		
Gorakhpur									455	13,306											663		
Shahabad	11		11	338	8,145		8,398			7,705									1,390	33	3		
Baranagar									70	98,345	9,941										37		
Champaner									910	14,737	1,688										1		
Baranagar									1,018	30,435	3,483												
Baranagar									70	33,331	4,877												
Baranagar									1,190	12,347	15,668												
Baranagar									1,190	4,868	11,303												
Baranagar									24,035	4,971	4,971												
Baranagar									1,61,917	2,166													
Baranagar									18,858	2,940													
Baranagar									3,613	7,770													
Total of Bihar	1,127		1,127	19,800	77,746	7,028	1,05,154	1,92,974	31,314	2,35,923	60,533	138	292	94	631		1,940	4,478	4,478	1,077			

* One mow of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Wholesale Importers.	FOOD GRAINS.										FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, r.w.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Lined.	Mustard seed.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.						Manufactured.			
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in Mds.).																				
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
ORISSA.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
Cuttack	2,815	20	2,835	2,835	478	2,768	2,768	454	250	9	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013			
Balassore	1,09,689	96,778	2,17,904	2,17,904	10,478	2,33,976	2,33,976	454	2,000	9	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013			
Total of Orissa	1,02,176	92,218	2,30,106	2,30,106	10,648	2,39,734	2,39,734	454	2,250	9	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013			
GUJARA NAGPUR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
Barrackpore	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340			
Manikpore	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340			
Bombay	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340			
Total of Gujara Nagpur.	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680			
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	9,91,918	4,06,587	11,47,461	25,357	3,44,394	14,374	18,88,160	35,74,677	1,300,576	2,17,370	88,878	73,329	7,379	1,394	33,00,000	48	4,840	47,670	61,305	2,004			
OTHER PROVINCES.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
Assam	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			
Punjab	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			
Central Provinces	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			
Berhampore and Orissa	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			
Bihar	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			
Bombay	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			
Madras	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			
Pondicherry	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			
Burma	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			
Other places	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60			
Grand Total (1896 of imports in September ... 1896)	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000			

* One muid of paddy is equivalent to 25 score of rice. † Estimate of bags obtained by local manufacture.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 20, 1897.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of September 1896 was as follows:—

PORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in mds.)	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanu- factured.	Manufac- tured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indian ports, &c.:	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay ...	15,715	30	15,745	.....	44,557	.....	60,331	97	1,627,650	.....	2,300	5,828	.....	14	222	...	...	11
Madras ...	20	...	20	.....	26,810	...	26,860	..	193,200	.....	...	63	.....	452	167	...	...	11
Other ports in Madras	314	.....	314	...	3,040	.....	4,263	27	276,400	...	60	23	.....	13	128	..	...	34
Surma ...	7,441	920	8,016	617	10,325	319	10,447	...	520,200	...	.....	80	79	19	2,051	543	15,035	300
Other Indian ports	923	50	957	344	10,747	...	12,048	...	150,900	.....	...	1	25	.....	2,537	721	1,205	140
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	350	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
And ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	44,000	...	...	27	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Total of Inter- port trade ...	24,416	1,000	25,041	1,161	86,527	319	1,23,918	124	3,813,300	...	2,360	6,026	104	438	5,035	1,261	10,906	413
Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	33,362	...	33,362	.....	10,743	...	53,105	2,05,171	345,519	1,12,617	.....	1,70,290	121	243	...	45	...	37
Other Foreign ports	2,65,803	.....	2,68,003	441	40,131	42,552	3,22,027	12,57,012	10,070,001	3,71,804	14,423	20,203	9,613	1,433	112	...	3,702	212
Total of Foreign trade ...	3,02,265	...	3,02,265	441	50,874	12,552	3,75,133	13,52,184	11,316,560	4,84,421	14,426	1,08,350	9,063	1,735	112	45	3,702	249
Grand Total (1896 Exports in Sept. 1896)	3,26,681	1,000	3,27,306	1,602	1,36,401	12,771	4,04,080	13,65,307	14,138,860	4,84,421	16,786	2,01,576	10,073	2,223	5,207	1,313	20,004	663
in Sept. 1896	4,91,723	6,570	4,98,293	78,456	1,51,052	7,043	7,35,984	15,71,032	9,931,471	1,48,180	43	2,37,537	17,771	1,433	6,915	239	25,663	307

III.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of September 1896.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Un- refined.	Unmanu- factured.	Manufac- tured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
country boats ...	5,22,033	2,36,710	10,033	2,03,809	3,515	5,72,153	756,916	43,293	42,197	716	5,605	590	8,557	...	2,430	40,284	12,913	477
river steamers ...	50,027	21,523	1,709	15,356	.....	9,67,749	11,290	6,008	53,013	1,76,736	1,110	501	195	...	862	89	2,130	783
rail { E. I. Railway	76,744	60,033	1,41,409	80,157	12,041	1,42,230	39,330	2,70,117	90,093	1,780	20,461	387	31,803	273	...	4,423	3,135	767
{ E. B. S. Rail- way.	20,532	...	...	67,430	...	90,91,053	484,910	3,068	9,057	70,093	619	452	...	...	1,386	2,751	21,300	...
road ...	57,478	11,571	...	...	...	1,13,805	68,800	.....	.....	.....	113	...	1,730	...	102	1,067	2,40	660
sea ...	1,64,301	1,05,237	.....	42,230	.....	3,741	8,523	...	4,023	1,899	25,330	16	35,673	...	46,716	13,286	1,31	965
Grand Total of 1896 Imports in September ... 1896	5,96,516	4,25,001	1,93,241	4,03,092	15,671	88,32,792	1,300,181	3,13,454	1,07,984	3,51,787	65,467	2,005	33,233	273	51,386	62,833	43,170	3,641
in September 1896	11,01,603	1,02,111	2,93,637	1,09,614	36,401	96,03,200	1,457,481	1,63,186	1,43,014	3,20,249	65,332	2,016	...	...	51,861	52,300	55,074	2,173

IV.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of September 1896:—

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kero- sine oil.	Gunny- bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kero- sine oil.	Gunny- bags.							
	Euro- pean.	Indian.	Euro- pean.	Indian.					Euro- pean.	Indian.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8															
BENGAL.								ORISSA.														
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Cuttack	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.							
Bardwan	4,53,270	1,246	537	1,181	23,512	5,026	135,120	Balasore	1,600	7	19	17,000							
Birbhum	1,96,532	10,647	63	825	14,785	2,302	46,943	56,009	694	5,806	23,001	1,713	137,000							
Midnapore	3,74,470	10,686	3,192	81,675	1,411	28,738	Total of Orissa								57,609	701	5,805	23,001	1,723	154,009
Hoochly	1,43,639	2,300	475	64	1,304	6,974	129,557	CHOTA NAGPUR.														
24 Parganas	1,33,078	3,950	377	8,850	52,817	4,775	Hazariabagh								98,915	469	501	10,116	1,213	1,120
Nadia	5,80,753	1,589	141	22,323	3,660	42,014	Manbhum	1,98,193	3,471	166	1,427	19,200	3,903	6,100							
Murshidabad	4,46,387	6,063	401	71	21,171	3,504	25,335	Singbhum	19,557	469	12	108	2,220	257	1,856							
Jessore	1,13,495	848	12,443	5,850	6,550	Total of Chota Nagpur								3,03,665	4,407	164	2,126	31,611	5,439	9,135
Khulna	1,25,844	216	13,413	1,450	965	Grand Total of supplies into														
Rajahmundry	6,45,113	107	151	16,371	1,847	9,590	the Provinces under the														
Palasahali	1,58,479	328	9,617	935	4,445	Lieutenant-Governor of														
Palasahali	1,58,479	328	9,617	935	4,445	Bengal														
Palasahali	1,58,479	328	9,617	935	4,445															
Palasahali	1,58,479	328	9,617	935	4,445															
Palasahali	1,58,479	328	9,617	935	4,445															
Palasahali	1,58,479	328	9,617	935	4,445															
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Palasahali	1,58,479	328	9,617	935	4,445															
Palasahali	1,58,479	328	9,617	935	4,445															
Palasahali	1,58,479	328	9,617	935	4,445															
Palasahali	1,58,479																					

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
10th to 16th January 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	10th	130.6	9.2	29.981	65.2	78.9	25.4	53.5	57.8	0.384	51.6	65	W and N by W ...	69	Nil	Clear, Δ .
"	11th	130.3	9.0	29.932	65.6	79.8	27.2	52.6	59.0	.418	54.0	70	N by W and W by N.	75	"	Clear, Δ . \equiv
"	12th	134.5	6.8	29.892	67.9	82.0	26.6	56.3	63.4	.531	60.6	79	W by N ...	70	"	Chiefly clear, \equiv
"	13th	133.1	8.7	29.903	70.4	83.9	23.4	60.5	64.4	.528	60.5	73	W by N and NW by W.	61	"	Chiefly clear, Δ .
"	14th	134.4	7.4	29.961	72.3	83.5	19.5	64.0	68.0	.629	65.5	79	NW by W ...	57	"	Clear, \equiv
"	15th	137.8	8.3	29.915	74.3	87.7	20.3	67.4	67.9	.608	64.0	70	NW by W and W by S.	105	"	Chiefly clear, \equiv
"	16th	132.8	9.3	29.939	72.6	83.4	19.4	64.0	64.7	.507	59.3	63	NNW and N by W.	110	"	Clear, Δ .

The mean pressure of the seven days 29.932

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 30.028

The total number of hours of bright sunshine 58.7

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 75.8

The mean temperature of the seven days 69.8

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 66.7

The extreme variation of temperature 35.2

The maximum temperature 87.7

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour 10

The mean relative humidity 71

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 70

The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th January 1897 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.04

The total fall from 1st to 16th January 1897 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.13

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Δ dew; \equiv fog;

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 18th January 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 10th to 16th January 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	10th	30.070	66.7	80.2	27.1	53.1	70.8	60.7	.537	61.0	53	Nil
"	11th	29.919	67.5	82.0	29.1	52.9	70.4	61.2	.418	54.0	56	"
"	12th	29.973	71.1	85.0	27.9	57.1	69.6	68.4	.680	67.0	94	"
"	13th	29.978	73.2	85.6	24.6	60.9	73.6	63.6	.613	65.7	76	"
"	14th	30.048	74.8	86.2	20.8	64.4	73.8	70.6	.706	68.9	86	"
"	15th	29.983	78.7	89.6	21.6	67.9	76.4	71.6	.715	69.2	78	"
"	16th	30.011	73.6	84.3	21.4	62.9	76.6	66.6	.520	60.1	56	"

										Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days										30.012
										°
The mean temperature of the seven days										72.2
										°
The extreme variation of temperature										36.6
										°
The maximum temperature										89.5
										%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days										71
										Inches.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th January 1897										Nil
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.										

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 18th January 1897.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of November 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.			TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
1	2	3	4	5		
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Taldanda Canal System	491 15 10	18,104 8 4	638 5 1	10,782 8 10		
Kendrapara ditto	9,439 15 5	71,158 12 8	9,634 11 6	60,068 5 8		
High Level Canal, Range I	1,504 7 9	11,187 12 9	1,308 1 3	7,906 12 9		
Ditto, " II	190 7 6	1,974 10 9	352 12 0	1,820 5 7		
Ditto, " III	53 0 0	513 1 0	217 9 6	1,138 10 3		
Jajpur Canal	19 2 9	184 10 3	34 1 0	251 6 3		
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,699 1 3	1,03,103 7 9	12,180 8 4	81,968 1 4		
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	10,839 2 6	1,04,194 3 9	10,827 11 3	83,942 8 9		
Hijili Tidal Canal	4,385 11 6	68,678 12 0	1,952 5 0	50,229 12 0		
Total South-Western Circle ...	15,224 14 0	1,72,872 15 9	12,780 0 3	1,34,173 4 9		
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System	1,141 3 6	13,923 9 6	1,711 15 3	14,724 5 7		
Arrah ditto	2,466 12 0	14,981 15 9	1,663 7 6	12,513 0 9		
Buxar ditto	654 7 6	6,353 0 6	791 1 9	7,517 2 3		
Total Sone Circle ...	4,262 7 0	35,258 9 9	4,166 8 6	34,754 8 7		
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,186 6 3	3,11,235 1 3	29,127 1 1	2,50,894 14 8		

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.						TOLLAGE, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	3,115	498	2,221 13 11	25,337	3,585	21,970 13 8	1,915	...	1,785 12 4	15,479	2,807	14,041 13 4
Total Orissa Circle ...	3,115	498	2,221 13 11	25,337	3,585	21,970 13 8	1,915	...	1,785 12 4	15,479	2,807	14,041 13 4

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1896-97.			EARNINGS, 1895-96.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
1	2	3	4	5		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Orissa Canals	13,920 15 2	1,24,974 5 5	13,966 4 3	96,009 14 8		
Midnapore Canal	10,839 2 6	1,04,194 3 9	10,827 11 3	83,942 8 9		
Hijili Tidal Canal	4,385 11 6	68,678 12 0	1,952 5 0	50,229 12 0		
Sone Canals	4,262 7 0	35,258 9 9	4,166 8 6	34,754 8 7		
Total	33,408 4 2	3,33,105 14 11	30,912 13 5	2,64,936 12 0		

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1897.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of November 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.		TOLLAGE, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	37,901 12 9	1,93,725 4 6	39,830 5 0	1,06,457 9 9
Tolly's Nala ...	7,224 14 3	48,898 11 3	7,578 15 6	56,691 15 3
Total ...	45,126 11 0	2,42,623 15 9	47,209 4 6	2,53,049 9 0
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,173 12 6	60,773 10 3	5,244 13 6	52,791 7 9
Nadia Rivers ...	8,046 7 0	77,569 0 9	8,860 0 0	1,01,718 11 0
GRAND TOTAL.	57,346 14 6	3,80,966 10 9	61,314 2 0	4,07,559 11 9

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1897.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 16th of January 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 16TH JANUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 18TH JANUARY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	1,318	2,81,013	4,798	1,190	2,46,750	4,083
Jute ...	163	88,600	1,574	260	1,00,760	1,684
Firewood ...	111	77,390	1,219	111	56,075	793
Other articles ...	881	1,77,026	2,717	785	1,70,525	2,554
Total ...	2,473	6,23,939	10,236	2,346	5,73,400	9,114

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of October 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

SAPLES.	1895.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	3,879	4,714	4,414	5,843	8,503	8,257	...	336
Cotton, raw	104	107	45	28	301	73	...	228
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	367	...	373	...	367	373	6	...
Ditto, Indian	313	215	23	200	547	231	...	316
Piece-goods, European	5,110	...	2,578	12	3,110	2,560	...	550
Ditto, Indian	439	41	81	30	450	120	...	360
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	3	...	4	...	3	4	1	...
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	24	5	26	...	20	26	...	3
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Myrabolams ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch	37	...	28	...	37	28	...	9
Turmeric	4	37	20	101	41	121	80	...
Aniline dyes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	14	...	3	10	11	13	...	1
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	13	15	30	23	28	52	24	...
Rice in the husk	1,334	945	8,715	1,110	3,210	9,835	7,545	...
Rice not in the husk	4,119	1,203	12,524	750	5,713	13,274	7,561	...
Jowar and bajra ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram and pulse	2,045	1,009	1,200	7,053	3,054	6,313	5,281	...
Others	49	6	40	10	55	50	...	6
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw	12	397	11	774	339	755	396	...
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horns ... ..	...	5	...	6	5	6	1	...
Jute—								
Raw	969	105,757	575	93,003	1,01,736	93,574	...	13,148
Gunny-bags and cloth	203	1,104	212	929	1,207	1,071	...	236
Luc—								
Stick ... ..	...	1	...	36	1	36	35	...
Shell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactured	84	1	43	2	65	45	...	40
Liquors—								
Beer	35	...	33	...	35	33	...	2
Spirits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines	80	...	79	...	80	79	...	1
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass, ditto	20	...	20	...	20	20	...	...
Copper, wrought ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass, do.	168	51	107	49	213	155	...	58
Iron	1,552	90	1,232	42	1,612	1,274	...	338
Others	200	6	60	17	212	77	...	135
Oils—								
Kerosine	10,683	13	7,210	83	10,696	7,292	...	3,404
Castor	20	...	5	7	25	12	...	13
Coconut	79	...	46	...	79	46	...	33
Others	805	9	207	4	904	271	...	633
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	1	38	...	405	39	415	368	...
Rape and mustard	902	400	280	420	1,312	700	...	602
Til or junjill ... ..	...	3	...	125	3	124	...	1
Poppy	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	1
Earthnuts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	138	2	30	5	140	35	...	105
Opium	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	129	...	165	61	129	220	97	...
Provisions—								
Ghee	91	2	63	9	93	72	...	21
Dried fruits and nuts	21	...	24	...	21	24	...	3
Others	1,117	371	720	435	1,436	1,145	...	343
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	...	5	192	...	5	192	187	...
Salt	5,342	60	4,336	169	5,403	4,445	...	957
Sulphate, &c.—								
Sulphate	3	...	4	...	3	4	1	...
Other saline substances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk, raw—								
Foreign ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian ... ..	...	29	...	20	...	...	...	9

STAPLES.	1895.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	158	1,254	274	1,280	1,440	1,558	100	..
Pepper	61	.....	54	1	61	55	.....	.....
Ginger	.....	80	.....	110	90	110	20	.....
Chillies	97	32	57	148	140	203	74	.....
Cardamoms	.....	47	.....	40	47	40	7	.....
Others	80	17	41	56	80	97	17	.....
Lime and limestone	380	144	608	86	504	694	190	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	477	8	330	11	485	341	.....	144
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,509	218	1,023	219	1,727	1,241	.....	486
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	5,560	27	3,650	5,560	3,677	.....	1,883
Timber	410	64	150	120	474	270	.....	105
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	339	880	78	1,260	1,103	1,338	139	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	10	16	16	8	35	24	.....	11
Wool, raw	.....	63	.....	53	63	53	.....	10
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	23	1	4	2	24	0	.....	18
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	5,000	1,985	4,078	2,340	7,041	7,224	.....	757
Total	48,504	127,140	63,545	118,930	175,044	175,475	23,313	25,612

CALCUTTA, the 15th January 1897.

A. H. WOLLASTON,
for Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 1,699.70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the period	352,567	Rs. A. P. 3,87,667 15 0	Mds. S. 52,29,539 0	Rs. A. P. 10,29,158 15 0	Rs. A. P. 20,306 0 0	Rs. A. P. 14,43,032 14 0	117,323	174,067	291,390
Or per mile of railway	.....	228 0 4	.. ..	605 7 11	15 7 8	848 16 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ weeks	352,567	3,87,667 15 0	52,29,539 0	10,29,158 15 0	20,306 0 0	14,43,032 14 0	117,323	174,067	291,390
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year	453,062	5,45,571 7 5	57,72,204 20	12,73,345 12 0	28,634 8 4	18,47,551 11 0	132,817	225,724	358,541
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	320 15 8	.....	743 2 6	10 13 7	1,086 15 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 1½ weeks of previous year	453,062	5,45,571 7 5	57,72,204 20	12,73,345 12 0	28,634 8 4	18,47,551 11 0	132,817	225,724	358,541

* The decrease is chiefly due to the running of 5 troop and remount specials in the corresponding period of 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 22.22 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the period	21,433	Rs. A. P. 5,417 8 0	Mds. S. 19,792 30	Rs. A. P. 889 10 0	Rs. A. P. 11 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,274 2 0	1,402	125	1,527
Or per mile of railway	.....	243 2 4	.....	39 3 6	0 7 11	282 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ weeks	22,432	5,418 8 0	19,792 30	889 10 0	11 0 0	6,274 2 0	1,402	125	1,527
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year	30,362½	7,121 13 2	21,591 30	777 15 0	11 0 0	7,311 5 2	1,749	143	1,892
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	320 5 11	.....	34 15 11	0 8 4	325 14 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 1½ weeks of previous year	30,362½	7,121 13 2	21,591 30	777 15 0	11 0 0	7,311 5 2	1,749	143	1,892

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the period	10,435	Rs. A. P. 15,053 12 0	Mds. S. 82,555 10	Rs. A. P. 11,170 15 0	Rs. A. P. 94 0 0	Rs. A. P. 27,218 11 0	8,435	3,540	11,975
Or per mile of railway	.....	93 13 6	.....	69 3 5	0 0 4	168 10 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ weeks	10,435	15,053 12 0	82,555 10	11,170 15 0	94 0 0	27,218 11 0	8,435	3,540	11,975
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year	29,018½	20,618 9 2	1,27,528 30	15,763 12 0	57 7 0	36,439 12 2	10,348	5,034	15,382
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	127 15 0	.....	97 10 8	0 8 8	226 2 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 1½ weeks of previous year	29,018½	20,618 9 2	1,27,528 30	15,763 12 0	57 7 0	36,439 12 2	10,348	5,034	15,382

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DAOCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 9 days ...	245,250	1,35,830 0 0	9,27,810 0	1,65,960 0 0	9,280 0 0	3,01,060 0 0	40,300	40,179	80,479
Or per mile of railway ...	301	167 0 0	1,140 0	192 0 0	1 0 0	360 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for one week ...	245,250	1,35,830 0 0	9,27,810 0	1,65,960 0 0	9,280 0 0	3,01,060 0 0	40,300	40,179	80,479
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year ...	325,237	1,67,679 0 0	10,50,043 0	1,75,875 0 0	13,283 0 0	3,40,936 0 0	49,556	45,264	94,820
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	390	97 0 0	646 0	108 0 0	2 0 0	307 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	325,237	1,67,679 0 0	10,50,043 0	1,75,875 0 0	13,283 0 0	3,40,936 0 0	49,556	45,264	94,820

† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the first 9 days of January 1897 ...	45,632	15,613 0 0	78,017 0	5,292 0 0	85 0 0	21,020 0 0	5,013	2,313	7,326
Or per mile of railway per week ...	294	97 0 0	485 0	33 0 0	.....	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 9 days ...	45,632	15,613 0 0	78,017 0	5,292 0 0	85 0 0	21,020 0 0	5,013	2,313	7,326
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year ...	51,957	17,862 3 11	88,153 0	5,622 1 0	160 10 0	23,043 14 11	6,125	2,826	8,951
Per mile of railway corresponding 11 days of previous year ...	208	71 0 0	353 0	23 0 0	1 0 0	98 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	51,957	17,862 3 11	88,153 0	5,622 1 0	160 10 0	23,043 14 11	6,125	2,826	8,951

DAOCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 9 days of January 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for 9 days ...	27,930	7,890 0 0	21,000 0	2,230 0 0	210 0 0	10,330 0 0	3,319	999	4,318
Or per mile of railway ...	325	92 0 0	244 0	26 0 0	2 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for one week ...	27,930	7,890 0 0	21,000 0	2,230 0 0	210 0 0	10,330 0 0	3,319	999	4,318
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 11 days of previous year ...	39,638	12,507 0 0	27,541 0	2,204 0 0	261 0 0	15,972 0 0	3,994	1,256	5,250
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	461	73 0 0	318 0	19 0 0	1 0 0	93 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	39,638	12,507 0 0	27,541 0	2,204 0 0	261 0 0	15,972 0 0	3,994	1,256	5,250

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st November 1896 on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,049	6,852 9 9	95,010 0	3,818 4 0	363 13 0	11,034 9 9	2,324	2,938	5,266
Or per mile of railway	94.65	43.10 0 0	616.43 0	24.01 0 0	2.29 0 0	69.40 0 0	14.64	18.48	33.12
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	215,283	1,09,685 4 6	20,93,040 0	76,025 3 10	4,032 13 10	1,89,743 6 2	22,671	53,398	87,069
Total for 20 weeks ...	230,342	1,16,537 14 3	21,01,050 0	79,843 7 10	4,395 9 10	2,00,777 13 11	24,999	61,270	92,369
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	10,064	5,155 9 5	2,89,537 0	4,088 1 0	181 13 0	9,395 7 5	718	4,936	5,654
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	78.64	40.28 0 0	2,191.62 0	31.70 0 0	1.42 0 0	73.40 0 6	5.01	38.56	44.17
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	125,505	65,151 6 4	65,45,107 0	90,175 1 3	3,398 3 6	1,58,629 11 1	13,187	1,01,795	122,982

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21st NOVEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23rd NOVEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 21st NOVEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY TO 23rd NOVEMBER 1896.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
159	11,035	69.40	136	9,395	73.40	159	3,53,841	2,233.16	128*	1,58,629	1,401.22	1,05,212	---

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the first 9 days of January 1897	12,276	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	16,101	5	4
Decrease	3,825	5	4
Receipts per mile for the first 9 days of January 1897	240	11	3
Corresponding period of 1896	315	11	5
Decrease	75	0	2
Receipts from 1st January to 9th January 1897	12,276	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	16,101	0	0
Decrease	3,825	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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SCARCITY IN BENGAL.

No. 162 Agri. (Fam.).—The 22nd January 1897.—The following paper is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 118 Fam. (Agri.), dated Calcutta, the 15th January 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

IN continuation of this office letters No. 5259 Agri., dated 16th December 1896, and No. 5552 Agri., dated the 30th December 1896, I am directed to submit herewith a copy of a report from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 13G., dated the 5th January 1897, with enclosures, and statements A and B required by section 29 of the Bengal Famine Code, containing information regarding famine and relief operations during the four weeks ending 26th December 1896 in the districts of the Patna Division, together with the following remarks on the present position of affairs in that Division. I am also directed to append in paragraphs 11 to 15 below a brief statement of the prospects in other Divisions.

2. *The recent rainfall and its effects.*—As the Government of India are aware, rain fell in all the districts of the Patna Division between 25th December and 1st January. The following statement shows the rainfall during the period at each head-quarters and subdivisional station:—

Patna	Bankipore	... 23	Saran	Clapra	... 21
	Barh	... 22		Siwan	... 41
	Bihar	... 30		Gopalganj	... 79
	Dinapore	... 15		Motihari	... 14
Gaya	Gaya	... 51	Champaran	Bettiah	... 38
	Jahanabad	... 15		Muzaffarpur	... 22
	Aurangabad	... 51		Sitamarhi	... 73
	Nawada	... 41		Hajipur	... 17
Shahabad	Arrah	... 23	Darbhanga	Darbhangha	... 09
	Buxar	... 37		Madhubani	... 23
	Sasaram	... 36		Samastipur	... 29
	Bhabhua	... 35			

The rain fell in those light and broken showers which are especially beneficial to *rabi* crops, and, as a consequence, the Commissioner is able to repeat with greater confidence his estimate of the outturn of these crops which was reproduced in paragraph 3 of my letter of the 16th December, and which was based on the hope of a normal winter rainfall such as has now

	Annas.
Patna	... 13
Gaya	... 16
Shahabad	... 16
Muzaffarpur	... 10
Champaran	... 8
Saran	... 8
Darbhangha	... 8

commenced and may be hoped to continue. That estimate is repeated in the margin for facility of reference. The rainfall has not, however, had the effect of lowering the prices of food-grains. These are on the whole stationary, but in Saran, Muzaffarpur, and now in Champaran the price of maize has risen and approximates closely to that of rice. It is consequently impossible to reduce, but has rather been found necessary to increase, the estimates of areas likely to be affected by distress. These tracts depend for the most part upon the rice crop, and for that the recent rain was of course much too late to be of any benefit. It may be said, in short, that prospects in the Division are generally unchanged since the submission of the last monthly report, but that the timely rainfall has tended to confirm the previous forecast of the *rabi* crop.

3. *Estimates of areas and population affected.*—*Patna district.*—The area of 229 square miles, with a population of 420,092, which was reported as affected by distress in paragraph 5 of my letter of 16th December, must still be so regarded. Four test works were open in this tract during the last week of the period now under report.

Shahabad district.—In paragraph 4 of my letter of 15th December it was stated that the rainfall of November might possibly be found to have removed from the fear of distress an area in the Bhabhua subdivision of Shahabad, which was then being visited by Mr. Bourdillon; this area, of 400 miles with an estimated population of 115,000, was, however, included in Famine Statement A for November. This area and population have again been included in the statement now submitted; but only one relief work was open in the tract on the last day of the period under report, with 795 labourers, and it is clear that the demand for work there is not now urgent.

Saran district.—In paragraph 6 of my letter of 15th December, the affected area in Saran was estimated to be 766 square miles, with a population of 665,830. Mr. Earle, the Collector, and Mr. Bourdillon, the Commissioner, have now raised their estimate to an area of 880 square miles, with a population of 779,705. The increase in area is due chiefly to the inclusion of certain scattered rice-producing tracts in the Sadar subdivision, but the present estimate is only provisional, pending the completion of a detailed scarcity map which is being prepared by the Settlement Department, and as such the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted it.

Champaran district.—This district continues to be the most seriously affected of all. In paragraph 7 of my letter of 15th December it was reported that three tracts (Ramnagar, Araraj, and Madhuban), with an area of 570 miles and a population of 271,415, required immediate relief; and an area of 2,022 square miles, practically the whole remainder of the district, was placed in the "less seriously affected" class. The local officers now

estimate the area immediately affected at 1,242 square miles, with a population of 729,120; and the Lieutenant-Governor is compelled to accept that estimate. This area is more than one-third the total area of the district, and is of the same general description as the three tracts in which serious distress first appeared; it is divisible into three well-defined portions, each of which has one of the three tracts above mentioned for its centre.

Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts—The estimates of area likely to be affected in these districts have not been changed since the previous month.

A revised famine map of the Division is annexed.

4. *Relief works in the four northern districts*.—During the last week of the period under report there was a great and sudden increase in the numbers employed on relief works in the districts of Champaran and Darbhanga, with the result that the arrangements for the maintenance of discipline were to some extent thrown out of gear, and that the tasks exacted were consequently insufficient. Maximum and minimum wages are being paid, which are calculated in accordance with section 104 of the Famine Code upon the prices of food-grains shown in columns 12 to 16 of Famine Statement A hereto annexed. When the people flock in crowds to relief works there must inevitably be some confusion at first; but every effort has been made to restore discipline, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie understands that this end has now been generally attained. The Lieutenant-Governor has, in my letter No. 75 Agri., dated 12th January, 1897, of which I am directed to submit a copy herewith, passed orders which he trusts will secure that sufficient, and as far as possible uniform, tasks will be exacted in all the affected districts, and that the provisions of the Famine Code will be strictly adhered to in all respects. Tables of tasks prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., Chief Engineer to this Government, have recently been circulated. His Honour has also, in the letter of the 12th January, accepted the view of the Commissioner and Collector, that, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of Saran—its dense population and the very large proportion of its adult males who are absent at work in other districts—the programme of relief should there be, first, poor-houses, secondly, charitable relief, and thirdly, large central relief works.

The number of relief works open in the four districts at the close of the period was 56, and on the 2nd January, 84; they consisted mostly of road-making and the excavation of tanks.

The mapping-out of relief charges and circles has been completed in Champaran and Darbhanga, and practically completed in Saran and Muzaffarpur. The Collectors of the two former districts have had some difficulty in securing Circle Officers of the proper stamp.

5. *Private relief works*.—Private relief works were established on a large scale and at their own cost by leading indigo-planters and by the Bettiah Raj in Champaran, as was reported in paragraph 7 of my letter of 16th December. A daily average of 9,165 persons was relieved at these works during the second fortnight of December. These works, which were opened temporarily in order to provide for the immediate necessities of the people, are now being replaced by works carried on at the public expense; but Government is under an obligation to the gentlemen who came forward to fill the gap before its own arrangements could be completed. In Darbhanga district relief works have been opened by the Maharaja, but returns are not yet available. In Saran, the Hutwa Raj (now under the Court of Wards) has opened six works, and a few small works have been opened by zamindars in this district and in Muzaffarpur.

6. *Poor-houses and village relief*.—No Government poor-houses were working during the period under report, but some have been opened since its close, and more are being actively organized. They are especially needed in Saran, as has above been observed. Private poor-houses have been opened in a few places. Measures are being organized for the provision of work to artisans and women in their own homes.

7. *Charitable relief*.—Gratuitous relief was, at the close of the period under report, being distributed to 5,214 male units in the three districts of Saran, Champaran, and Darbhanga. In Darbhanga the average daily number of persons in receipt of charitable relief was 61·08 per cent. of the average daily number on relief works, and the Lieutenant Governor sees reason to fear that in that district

gratuitous relief may have been given on too large a scale. The matter is being enquired into. A further contribution of Rs. 4,000 (in addition to Rs. 30,000 already sent) has been received from the Bengal Distress Relief Fund, and a sum of Rs. 500 from Syud Huzoor Meerza of Murshidabad. These sums have been sent to the Commissioner of Patna for distribution in charitable relief.

8. *Physical condition of the people.*—No deaths from starvation are reported, and the distress has not as yet had the effect of increasing the death-rate anywhere. The mortuary returns for the month of November represent the state of things usual at that season of the year. It is thought, however, that the very poor classes begin to show signs of deterioration, and this opinion is to some degree supported by the slightly inferior condition of prisoners admitted to the jails at Motihari and Darbhanga.

9. *Loans.*—Advances both for agricultural improvements (permanent as well as temporary) and for the purchase of *rabi* seed have been freely given in Saran and Champaran, but the returns are incomplete. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently, with the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in Mr. Ibbotson's No. $\frac{8F}{46-13}$, dated 22nd December 1896, issued orders relaxing for the distressed tracts the conditions upon which loans are granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

10. *Food-stocks and importation of grain.*—The general balance of the food-grains traffic in the Division is now on the side of imports which, during the fortnight ending 26th December, for the first time exceeded the exports (by 28,775 maunds). In the previous fortnight the exports exceeded the imports by 72,054 maunds. These figures are unfortunately, it must be noted, incomplete even as regards the rail-borne trade. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has already, in my letter No. 25Fam., dated the 7th January 1897, placed before the Government of India his apprehension that the stocks of food in remote areas, such as the Ramnagar tract in north-east Champaran, may not be sufficient to support the population. His Honour is satisfied that the Commissioner and District Officers are alive to the necessity for the most careful watching of the movements of food-grains, and has, in my letters No. 76Agri., dated 31st December 1896, and No. 75Agri., dated 12th January 1897, drawn their attention to the provisions of section 35 of the Bengal Famine Code, under which they have power to appoint contractors for the supply of grain for gratuitous charitable relief, and to the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in paragraph 8 of their letter No. 104F., dated 4th January 1897, in which it is indicated that contractors may be similarly employed for the supply of grain on relief works in areas in which private trade may fail to do so, on the principle enunciated by the Famine Commissioners in paragraph 159 of their report.

The following paragraphs deal with the other Divisions:—

11. *Orissa Division.*—Except as regards Angul, no further communication has been received from the Commissioner of the Orissa Division since the date of the last report of this Government; but information received from officers of the Settlement Department and other sources goes to show that the situation has not yet undergone any change for the worse. In Angul, which has been recently visited by the Commissioner, Mr. R. C. Dutt, the local stocks of food-grains are considered sufficient for the requirements of the people. Exports are, however, still going on, and may cause some deficit and consequent distress among the landless classes who, happily, do not number more than twenty thousand in this part of Orissa. The Commissioner sees no reason to apprehend anything more serious than some slight pinch among these classes in April, May and June next.

12. *Rajshahi, Chittagong and Dacca Divisions.*—In the Rajshahi Division, Rajshahi and Pabna are still the only two districts where distress requiring relief measures is considered likely to appear. In Pabna loans are being given under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, and a grant of Rs. 10,000 has recently been made for this purpose. The worst tract in the district of Rajshahi is the Gangetic tract, consisting of *deara* lands bordering on the rivers Padma and Barrul. The total area is about 700 square miles with a population of about 500,000 persons. The outturn of the winter rice crop in this area has not been more than 4 annas, but the inhabitants are fortunately somewhat above the average of Bengal in wealth, and during a recent

visit paid by him to this tract the Commissioner observed that they were greatly and really alarmed, but that the signs of actual suffering were few. Distress may also appear in parts of another tract called the Barind, with a total area of about 500 square miles, the soil of which is stiff red clay, and where the outturn of the winter rice crop has been from 6 to 8 annas. No actual relief measures, beyond the grant of loans, were found necessary in any part of the district of Rajshahi during December 1896, but the Collector intends starting relief works about the middle of the present month.

No change in the position, as regards the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, has come to the notice of this Government.

13. *Presidency Division*.—The tracts mentioned in paragraph 15 of my last report, in the districts of Khulna and Nadia, have recently been visited by Mr. B. C. Basu, Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who was specially deputed by Government to make careful enquiries as to the outturn of the crops and the condition of the people. This officer's reports and those received from the local officers leave no room for doubt that a part of the population of these tracts is really in distress. The Commissioner and the Collectors have not yet submitted reports and statements under Part II of the Famine Code, but these have now been called for. In the Satkhira subdivision of Khulna, the re-excavation of two khals has been taken in hand by the Public Works Department, in order to afford employment to the needy, and the District Board has opened works of its own. Measures have been taken for the distribution of gratuitous relief, and to ensure effective administration of famine relief, Mr. C. A. Bell, I.C.S., has been placed in charge of the Satkhira subdivision, and has been directed to give his entire attention to this work. In the Nadia district the affected area is confined to the north-west portion of the district bordering on Murshidabad. Loans are being given freely, and works have been open for some time, on which the number of labourers is rapidly rising. In Jessore the only tract in which relief is immediately needed is the north-east part of the Magura subdivision. Mr. B. C. Basu will soon visit the tract, and the local officers have been called upon to submit full reports, as required by the Famine Code.

14. *Bhagalpur Division*.—No distress has yet made its appearance in any part of the Bhagalpur Division, but there may be partial distress later on in all the districts of the Division. Purnea, Malda and Monghyr will, it is believed by the local officers, be able to meet their requirements from their own local funds. In parts of the district of Bhagalpur and in the Sonthal Parganas it is reported that there is likelihood of more widespread distress which will require Government aid.

15. *Chota Nagpur Division*.—It has just been reported to this Government by the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division that there is no reason for any apprehension in regard to the three districts of Singhbhum, Manbhum and Lohardaga. The districts of Hazaribagh and Palamau are still giving cause for anxiety, although in Hazaribagh some test relief works which were opened failed to attract labourers and have for the present been closed. In Palamau some relief works recently opened are not now attended by any considerable numbers.

Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday, the 26th December 1896.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF THE MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICES OF PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS.						MONTHLY DEATH-RATE.		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	Wheat.	Khesari.	Marua.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Sq. ms.		Sq. miles.								Seris.	Seris.	Seris.		Seris.				
Patna	2,082	1,778	229	420	311	...	...	...	311	...	8½ to 12	11 to 13½	10 to 13	...	12½	...	2'11	2'34	Nil.
Shahabad	1,301	2,063	400	115	610	185	...	...	705	...	8. ch	8. ch.	8. ch.	8. ch.	...	13 11	1'88	1'87	Nil.
Saran	2,651	2,466	880	770	6'3	959	036	225	2,433	2,093	9 11	10 8	11 2	0 0	...	...	2'65	2'56	Nil.
Champanan	3,631	1,860	1,242	720	4,044	27,672	2,597	1,899	39,790*	1,395	9 4	10 13	11 2	0 0	...	...	3'73	3'60	Nil.
Muzaffarpur	3,005	12,712	1,851	1,600	1,377	...	...	...	1,377	...	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	2'59	2'59	Nil.
Darbhanga	3,335	2,801	2,044	1,720	17,253	...	...	...	17,253	4,512	9 0	10 10½	...	...	...	13 5½	2'2	2'1	Nil.
TOTAL	15,905	13,074	6,646	5,423	24,108	28,810	3,223	2,124	61,405	7,500	.....	...	...	...	...	...	*

* This total includes 3,584 persons not classified as required for columns 6 to 9 in the returns.

Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday, the 26th December 1896.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in last programme of relief works.		Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.		Expenditure since 1st April 1896.			Advances since 1st April 1896 up to end of the month, under—†		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(1)	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	26th December 1896	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Nil.
Patna	...	8,682	18,123	2,082	15,423	...	947 4 10	...	...	...	Nil.
Shahabad	...	28,081	11,524	28,081	10,849	26th	3,442 6 7	140 3 6	8,170	29,120	Nil.
Saran	...	42,891	7,677	49,081	7,847	26th	1,550 15 3	108 13 7	2,100	28,397	Nil.
Champanan	...	61,315	1,40,004	61,315	1,38,516	26th	23,923 11 4	830 5 2	300	28,442	Nil.
Muzaffarpur	...	7,189	78,761	7,189	79,685	Accounts not yet made up.	...	...	900	8,368	Nil.
Darbhanga	...	1,38,478	2,13,440	1,38,478	2,12,503	26th December 1896	6,119 6 8	783 1 6	...	...	Nil.
Total	...	2,00,000	4,67,629	2,00,000	4,64,303	.....	36,023 13 5	2,082 7 9	8,470	63,326	Nil.

* Spent on test works other than those entered in the programme.
† These figures are incomplete.
(1) The numbers are being examined and revised.
(2) The numbers in this column are being revised.

REPORT ON THE INDIGO CROPS OF BENGAL
FOR 1896.

The following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT., M. FINUCANE,
The 26th January 1897. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

*Report on the Indigo Crops of the Lower Provinces of Bengal
for the year 1896.*

Explanatory.—Estimates of the areas cultivated with indigo and of outturn have been hitherto shown in the reports issued by this Department for the *bladoi* crops of these Provinces. In accordance with recent orders of Government, a separate report for this crop is now published for the first time by this Department.

Area under cultivation—Indigo is cultivated in 23 of the 45 districts of these Provinces over an aggregate area estimated, as shown in the attached returns for 1893, at 530,500 acres, but in five districts, viz, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Patna, Gaya and Cuttack, the district cultivation is from 100 to 500 acres only, and in six more districts, viz., Burdwan, Bankura, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Shahabad and the Sonthal Parganas, the district cultivation is from 2,200 to 8,000 acres only.

About 247,000 acres of the cultivation are contained in the Saran (51,000), Champaran (48,000), Muzaaffarpur (65,500), Darbhanga (70,300), Monghyr (11,900) districts; Bhagalpur,* Purnea* and Malda* have, respectively, 12,300, 46,000 and 20,000 acres; and Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore have, respectively, 48,100, 57,300, 51,300 and 17,500 acres.

Comparing the total area cultivated in 1896, viz., 530,500 acres against 552,700 cultivated last year, a decrease of nearly 22,000 acres is shown. The only noticeable falling off is in Darbhanga, and it is probable that the decrease there shown is due rather to correction of estimates than to a real falling off in cultivation.

2. *Character of the season of 1896.*—In North Bihar the sowings are made in February and March. In Lower Bengal sowings are made in *char* or *deara* lands when the floods subside in October, and a sowing is made on higher lands in April.

The crop is cut from June to September.

* These three districts are grouped with Lower Bengal districts in Messrs. W. Moran and Company's Market Reports.

On account of the early cessation of the monsoon of 1895 and the scantiness of the showers of the early months of 1896, moisture was generally deficient in the indigo districts at the time of sowings. In May rainfall was generally normal, but from May onwards rain was deficient in most of the indigo-growing districts.

In Bihar the first cuttings were generally poor, but the dry weather gave unusually good second cuttings (*Khunti*.)

3. *Outturn of crop.*—From the district returns appended, it will be seen that four districts, viz., Burdwan, Faridpur, Gaya and Bhagalpur, return the crop as 14 annas. Four districts (Rajshahi, Champaran, Sonthal Parganas and Cuttack) return the crop as varying from 12 to 13 annas; and the ten districts, viz., Bankura, Midnapore, Nadia, Jessore, Dinajpur, Patna, Saran, Darbhanga, Purnea and Malda, estimate the crop at 10 to 11 annas. In Murshidabad, Rangpur, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Monghyr the crop is returned as less than 10 annas.

On the whole, and allowing for a tendency to underestimate outturn which has been generally observed in crop reports, an outturn of 14 annas may be roughly estimated for the whole Province. A statement is appended showing the outturn of indigo in the last 14 years in these Provinces as returned in the General Administration Reports. It will be noticed from the appended statement that the North Bihar crop of 1896 is in fact not far short of the average of 14 years, and that the Bengal crop is considerably the shorter of the two.

It has been usual in this Department to assume as the average outturn of indigo to the acre the figures of yield given by Dr. G. Watt, Economic Reporter to the Government of India, in his Pamphlet on Indigo, viz., 12lbs. an acre in Bengal and 20lbs. an acre in Bihar.

Applying these figures of yield district by district to the areas under cultivation in 1896 as shown in the present returns, and diminishing them in proportion to the amount by which the yield is estimated to fall short of 16 annas, or an average yield, the following results are obtained:—

For North Bihar, viz., Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr (as included in Messrs. Moran's return), 3,158,700lbs., or about 1,410 tons, or 42,300 factory maunds. For the remaining districts 2,514,200lbs., or about 1,122 tons, or 33,660 factory maunds. But I have no doubt that this is too high. Whether the acreage under indigo has been overstated on the average yield I am unable to say.

In their Circular No. 58 of the 30th September, Messrs. Moran and Company estimate the outturn for 1896 as follows:—

				Factory Mds.
For Bihar	...	...	...	60,000
For Bengal	...	...	...	17,000

This Department is not in a position to make so good an estimate of the crop as made by Messrs. Moran. There is no sufficient guarantee that the returns of cultivation and estimates of outturn of the indigo crop as furnished by District Officers for Bihar and Bengal are even approximately correct; and I have no hesitation in recommending that Messrs. Moran's estimate of outturn be accepted, rather than the estimate resultant from the District Officers' returns.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of the Dept. of Land

Records and Agriculture, Bengai.

CALCUTTA.

The 8th January 1897.

Report on the Indigo Crop of Bengal for 1896.

District.	ACREAGE.						TAKING 16 ANNAS TO REPRESENT THE AVERAGE OUT-TURN PER ACRE, HOW MANY ANNAS WILL REPRESENT THIS YEAR'S OUTTURN (1896)?						TAKING 16 ANNAS TO REPRESENT THE AVERAGE OUT-TURN PER ACRE, HOW MANY ANNAS REPRESENTED OUTTURN LAST YEAR (1895)?						AVERAGE OF ANNUAL OUTTURN OF TWO PRECEDING YEARS (VIZ., 1893 AND 1894).						AVERAGE (VIZ., 16 ANNAS) RATE OF YIELD PER ACRE IN 1896.						UTTERED IN 1896.			Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.	Remarks by District Officers.
	Of current year's crop (1896).	Of previous year's crop (1895).	Average of two preceding years (viz., 1893 and 1894).	Column 8.	Column 6.	Column 4.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average out-turn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average out-turn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895)?	Average of annual outturn of two preceding years (viz., 1893 and 1894).	Average (viz., 16 annas) rate of yield per acre in 1896.	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 8.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 8.	Average of two preceding years (viz., 1893 and 1894).	Column 13.	Column 14.	Column 15.	Column 16.	Column 17.	Percentage by which column 11 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) outturn in—																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17																			
Burdwan ...	5,200	5,800	5,500	5,500	+4.00	14	10	11½	12	54,000	43,500	43,100	+27.57	+28.10	Owing to favourable rainfall at the sowing time, a large area was brought under cultivation this year, but the subsequent drought made the outturn lower than that of last year.					Want of rain is the cause of poor outturn. The decrease in the outturn, as compared with that of the previous year and that shown in the preliminary forecast of <i>khakoi</i> crops, is due to want of rainfall since the latter part of September. The prospects of the crops had improved, owing to the September rainfall, as reported by the Subdivisional Officer of Magura.															
Dumra ...	2,300	2,500	2,500	2,500	-12.00	11	17	16	12	15,100	28,000	30,000	-32.39	-32.05																					
Midnapore .	45,100	40,200	38,000	38,000	+6.42	11	13	12	12	321,500	408,500	342,000	-2.46	+16.02																					
Nadia ...	57,300	51,500	50,300	50,300	+10.68	10	11	9½	12	425,700	427,300	385,800	+0.37	+18.05	Want of rain is the cause of poor outturn. The decrease in the outturn, as compared with that of the previous year and that shown in the preliminary forecast of <i>khakoi</i> crops, is due to want of rainfall since the latter part of September. The prospects of the crops had improved, owing to the September rainfall, as reported by the Subdivisional Officer of Magura.																				
Murshidabad	51,300	51,300	53,300	53,300	-15.48	9	13	11½	12	346,300	401,700	503,300	-24.92	-30.75																					
Jessore ..	17,500	17,700	16,500	16,500	-1.13	10	14	9	12	131,200	182,800	101,400	-29.39	+29.39																					
Barisal ...	8,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	-11.11	13	16	14	12	72,000	98,000	94,000	-23.00	-23.81																					
Dinajpur ...	100	100	100	100	...	10	12	12	12	700	800	900	-22.22	-23.23																					
Bangpur ...	7,000	7,000	6,800	6,800	+6.46	9	14	15	12	47,200	73,500	74,500	-35.51	-36.39																					
Faridpur ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-50.00	14	14	14	12	5,000	10,500	7,900	-54.54	-34.15																					
Patna ...	300	300	300	300	...	10	12	12	12	8,700	4,500	8,100	-17.77	+19.35																					
Gaya ...	100	100	100	100	...	14	10	15½	20	1,700	1,200	1,500	-41.66	+30.77																					
Shahabad ...	2,000	500	500	500	+300.00	7½	12	14	20	15,700	7,500	5,800	+140.67	+210.96																					

Svan		51,000	51,600	51,000	...	...	11	16	14	20	701,200	1,025,000	892,500	31.5	21.43	The decrease in the outturn is due to want of winter rains and deficient rainfall after beginning of the rainy season, and also to cessation of rain during four weeks in July and August 1894.	
Chatteran		44,000	54,000	54,000	...	...	11	14	16	20	701,200	1,025,000	892,500	31.5	21.43	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	
Munshipur		65,500	63,500	65,500	...	...	...	12	9	20	655,000	952,500	777,500	33.31	19.79	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	
Darbhanga		70,300	94,300	91,500	...	...	10	16	14	20	578,700	1,880,000	1,658,400	53.41	47.01	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	
Monghyr		11,800	12,000	12,000	...	...	9	16	9	20	143,800	230,000	147,600	37.48	2.31	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	
Bhagalpur		13,300	13,000	13,000	...	...	14	14	14	20	215,200	227,500	235,600	5.41	5.85	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	
Purua		46,000	46,000	42,100	...	...	10	16	13	20	575,000	920,000	725,600	37.59	20.54	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	
Madda		20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...	10	12	13	12	130,000	180,000	185,000	16.66	21.08	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	
Sonthal Far.		5,700	5,700	5,700	...	...	12	12	10	12	51,300	61,500	62,700	...	20.14	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	
Outback		200	200	200	...	...	12	10	11	12	1,500	1,500	1,000	20.00	12.50	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	
North Bihar		246,700	275,900	274,000	...	...	15	15	11	...	3,057,000	4,582,500	4,582,500	31.83	31.9	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	
Bengal		235,800	275,900	270,500	...	...	15	15	11	...	3,057,000	4,582,500	4,582,500	31.83	31.9	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	
Total		530,500	552,700	544,500	...	...	...	16	16	...	5,572,900	8,191,000	7,556,900	30.74	21.80	Mr. E. Macnaghten, Secretary, Indigo Planters' Association, says that the approximate area under indigo in this district is 75,000 bighas equivalent to 65,500 acres, and the season in 1896 being less favourable than in 1895, the normal year, column 7, shows a less outturn. The decrease in the outturn is due to deficient rain during the sowing season and to the drought following afterwards. Mr. Macnaghten reports the outturn as 10,100 factory maunds, or 753,500 lbs. = 880 tons, against an average yield of 11,500 maunds.	

* Estimated by the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal. The arithmetical means resultant from the District Officers' returns would be 10 1/2 and 10 1/4 for Bihar and Bengal, respectively.
 † Taken from Messrs. Moran's returns compared with average of 14 years' field, as shown in Bengal General Administration Report.
 ‡ Obtained by addition—area x yield, as explained in paragraph 3 of note. But the area returned are probably excessive, and it is advised that Messrs. Moran's figures should be accepted, in preference.
 § For 1,08,700 factory maunds as against Mr. Moran's final estimate of 99,173 factory maunds. No doubt Messrs. Moran's returns is the more correct.

Statement showing outturn of indigo in factory maunds as shown in Bengal Administration Reports for 14 years.

YEAR.		OUTTURN IN—		REMARKS.
		Bengal.	Bihar.	
1		2	3	4
1881-82	...	18,957	58,569	
1882-83	...	17,208	58,748	
1883-84	...	19,668	62,038	
1884-85	...	19,829	51,887	
1885-86	...	23,353	66,080	
1886-87	...	21,643	67,803	
1887-88	...	22,943	69,568	
1888-89	...	24,962	60,235	
1889-90	...	17,819	54,423	
1890-91	...	30,814	87,133	
1891-92	...	14,411	42,946	
1892-93	...	10,971	47,145	
1893-94	...	20,848	92,384	
1894-95	...	25,772	73,401	
Total	...	2,93,131	8,92,859	
Average	...	20,938 or 21,000 (about)	63,740 64,000 (about)	

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 299 R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Road Cess.

Dated Calcutta, the 19th January 1897.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 845L.F., dated 11th January 1897, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 30th September 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal, for the 2nd quarter of the year 1896 97, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the—

Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions;

Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle;

Inspectors of Works, Eastern and Western Circles;

Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRICT

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road

RECE

DISTRICTS.	Balance in Treasury on 1st July 1896.	PROVINCIAL RATES.				Interest on arrears of road cess.	PUBLIC WORKS.			IRRIGATION.	MISCELLANEOUS.			
		Cess on land.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.	Total.		Canal tolls.	Rent of serais and staging-bungalows.	Fees, fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.
ONE DISTRICTS.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Darjeeling ...	17,808 13 6	1,810 0 10	.....	.....	1,810 0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0
	Hazaribagh ...	17,547 1 1	1,330 4 11	197 6 0	.....	1,436 10 11	8 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 8 0	60 4 3	203 15 10
	Lohardaga ...	13,548 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	91 10 0	62 0 0
	Manbhum ...	16,313 8 4	2,180 15 5	281 15 1	.....	2,462 14 6	26 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	269 3 0	.....	34 8 0
	Palenau ...	29,409 15 9	2,086 10 1	.....	.....	2,086 10 1	48 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 8 0	12 8 0	126 12 6
Singbhum	12,335 2 4	.....	138 6 2	.....	138 6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 8 0	4 0 0	67 12 6
Total	1,07,039 12 1	7,296 15 3	617 11 3	...	7,884 10 6	83 5 10	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	381 9 6	168 6 3	629 0 10
NON-ONE DISTRICTS.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	25,740 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0
	Sonthal Parganas ...	63,119 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 0 0	.....	81 8 7
	Total	88,859 8 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 0 0	.....	81 13 7
GRAND TOTAL	1,95,899 4 5	7,296 15 3	617 11 3	...	7,884 10 6	83 5 10	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	422 9 6	168 6 3	710 14 5

EXPEN

DISTRICTS.	REFUNDS.		LAND REVENUE.	PROVINCIAL RATES.	INTEREST.	ADMINISTRATION.			STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	PUBLIC					
	Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment and contingencies of Office of Collection.	Interest on temporary loans.	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's Office.	Percentage cost of establishment for Offices of Account and Control.	Total.	Printing at private Press.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Toll and ferry establishment.
ONE DISTRICTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
	Darjeeling ...	8 2 1	..	8 2 1	....	312 9 11	...	201 12 9	..	201 12 9	11 1 0	..	712 3 4	219 5 0	...
	Hazaribagh ...	...	..	...	....	52 13 7	...	54 9 1	..	54 9 1	160 7 10	..	7,624 15 1	2,134 8 6	1,360 3 9
	Lohardaga ...	...	..	...	....	340 0 0	...	112 4 0	..	112 4 0	213 0 8	..	6,140 11 9	1,934 13 0	39 8 0
	Manbhum ...	...	..	...	....	263 0 3	126 13 9	304 3 4	..	304 3 4	380 3 0	..	1,280 6 8	10,517 14 4	2,288 12 3
	Palenau ...	...	..	...	....	233 5 4	...	54 12 0	..	54 12 0	137 11 0	..	3,099 0 6	700 5 1	1,745 10 0
Singbhum ...	...	..	...	....	163 10 8	...	144 8 0	..	144 8 0	613 0	..	2,182 3 11	1,703 8 5	808 15 10	
Total ...	8 2 1	...	8 2 1	.....	1,810 6 6	126 13 9	1,292 1 2	..	1,292 1 2	800 4 6	9,163 6 5	27,404 10 5	9,169 0 7	1,425 10 9	...
NON-ONE DISTRICTS.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	5 7 0	...	5 7 0	15 6 6	...	2,003 6 0	1,653 6 3	...	...
	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	...	2,347 4 9	...	...	419 10 0	...	419 10 0	12 0 0	790 10 10	7,540 8 0	2,531 3 7	80 7 0	...
	Total ...	...	...	2,347 4 9	...	...	425 1 0	...	425 1 0	27 6 2	790 10 10	10,542 14 0	4,184 9 10	80 7 0	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	8 2 1	...	8 2 1	2,347 4 9	1,810 6 6	126 13 9	1,717 2 2	...	1,717 2 2	836 11 0	9,954 1 6	37,947 8 5	13,853 10 5	1,506 1 9	...

CALCUTTA,

The 31st December 1896.

ROAD FUND.

Committees for the quarter ended 30th September 1896.

IPTS.

BARROWS.	Grants from Government.	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.		Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Savings Bank investment—Withdrawals.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 30th September 1896.
		Advance.	Deposit.									
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
50 0 0	.....	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,280 0 10	.....	.....	20,092 14 4	2,144 5 1	17,838 9 3
404 10 1	.....	448 5 2	448 0 0	.....	37 15 6	.....	2,744 2 10	5 5 6	60 7 0	20,408 12 11	14,879 4 11	5,427 4 0
179 10 0	.....	40 7 9	427 0 0	.....	9 15 0	.....	656 4 9	.....	85 12 3	14,244 14 1	11,875 1 4	2,409 12 9
59 11 8	13,778 0 0	132 3 6	140 0 0	.....	38 0 0	.....	10,871 0 11	11 14 6	1,068 7 11	35,119 7 8	10,420 8 2	14,298 15 5
152 12 6	5,264 0 0	234 10 1	690 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8,476 9 11	.....	162 3 3	38 1 8 12 11	8,030 0 5	31,202 6 5
88 4 6	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	45 6 6	.....	300 1 2	.....	.....	12,635 3 6	5,247 12 7	7,387 6 11
1,179 0 7	19,022 0 0	1,323 10 8	1,697 0 0	.....	129 3 0	.....	31,336 14 5	17 4 0	2,372 2 11	1,40,068 1 5	58,003 10 7	62,664 6 10
0 0 0	6,000 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500 5 0	.....	129 1 9	32,369 7 9	4 713 9 9	27,655 14 0
123 8 7	-124 14 9	56 4 0	1,239 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	1,307 13 10	.....	.....	64,427 5 2	14,892 5 11	49,494 15 3
122 13 7	5,875 1 3	550 4 0	1,239 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	7,808 2 10	.....	129 1 0	96,793 12 11	19,645 15 8	77,160 13 3
1,301 14 2	24,917 1 3	1,579 14 6	2,036 0 0	.....	144 3 0	.....	30,147 1 3	17 4 0	2,401 4 5	2,37,404 14 4	77,649 10 3	1,59,815 4 1

DITURE.

WORKS.	REVENUE.	MISCELLANEOUS.										Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—decreased.	Total outlay.
		Total.	(Canal to) establishment.	Serial Staging-bungalow establishment and contingencies.	Staging-bungalow petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Provident Fund contribution.	Total.	Advance.	Deposit.	Temporary loan.					Provident Fund withdrawal.	Savings Bank Investment—Deposits.
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
961 8 4 12,735 15 8 9 10 6 4 14,002 0 4 6,351 0 7 4,723 4 2	...	25 8 0 83 0 0 144 8 0 99 0 0	6 2 7 324 11 10 13 9 4 48 14 9	..... 10 14 0 53 11 5 9 12 0	9 13 0 3 4 0 12 11 0 8 13 0 14 7 6	44 9 7 405 13 10 1 8 15 9 153 5 0 172 2 3	470 0 0 1,016 1 8 200 0 0 80 0 0 174 13 0 .....	..... 137 0 0 1,301 0 0 559 0 0 630 15 0 .....	..... ..... ..... 889 3 10 ..... .....	..... 43 10 9 ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 37 15 6 6 13 0 35 0 0 43 8 6	2,056 2 1 14,979 8 11 11,775 1 4 16,820 8 3 6,936 0 5 5,247 12 7	..... 100 0 0	89 3 0	2,144 8 1 11,979 8 11 11,875 1 4 16,850 8 3 6,936 0 5 5,247 12 7
47,163 12 5	...	325 0 0	514 6 6	76 5 5	49 2 0	974 14 5	1,940 14 2	2,518 15 0	889 3 10	43 10 9	120 3 0	57,814 7 7	100 0 0	89 3 0	58,003 10 7
4,646 12 3	46 0 0	46 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,713 9 9	.....	.....	4,713 9 9
20,951 13 5	..	131 0 0	.....	.....	2 13 0	133 13 0	445 0 0	406 1 3	.....	.....	15 0 0	14,830 10 5	.....	111 11 6	14,933 5 11
15,599 9 8	...	131 0 0	.....	.....	46 13 0	179 13 0	445 0 0	406 1 3	.....	.....	15 0 0	19,534 4 2	.....	111 11 6	19,645 15 8
62,761 6 1	...	400 0 0	514 6 6	76 5 5	97 15 6	1,184 11 5	2,385 14 2	3,115 0 3	889 3 10	43 10 9	144 8 0	77,348 11 9	100 0 0	200 14 6	77,649 10 3

R. E. HAMILTON,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 335 L.S.-G.—The 21st January 1897.—The following reports of the progress made in the several districts of the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 37M., dated Chittagong, the 11th January 1897.

From—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

WITH reference to Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th

No. 1M., dated the 2nd January 1897, from the
Magistrate of Tippera.

No. 21M., dated the 6th January 1897, from the
Magistrate of Tippera.

No. 1440, dated the 23rd December 1896, from the
Magistrate of Noakhali.

Magistrates of Tippera and Noakhali with enclosures in original.

2. The report from Chittagong has not yet been received. The delay has been explained by the Collector, a copy of whose letter is enclosed.

No. 1M., dated Comilla, the 2nd January 1897.

From—J. KENNEDY, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Tippera,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 1318M., dated the 16th December 1896, forwarding copy of Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th idem, I have the honour to submit the following report, showing the progress made in the district in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps taken by the District Board to improve the existing sources of water-supply, and to open new ones.

2. *Register No. I.*—There are 710 villages, containing more than 100 houses each. The tahsil panchayats of these villages were furnished with a form for compiling the information required for filling up the register. Information regarding 630 villages has been received, the defaulting panchayats of the remaining 30 villages having been ordered to submit their returns at once.

3. *Register No. II.*—There is only one tank in Chandirchar, which has been set apart for drinking purposes under section 90 of the Local Self-Government Act.

4. A sum of Rs. 6,000 has been sanctioned for the Paster Filter at Chandpur. A further allotment of Rs. 1,100 will be required for bringing in the water from the river, the present source of supply being a very filthy tank. This point will be considered in the next meeting of the District Board on the 4th January 1897.

5. The reports of the two municipalities have not been received yet. They will be submitted as soon as received.

No. 21M., dated Comilla, the 6th January 1897.

From—J. KENNEDY, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Tippera,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

In continuation of my report No. 1, dated the 2nd instant, I have the honour to submit

Nos. 396 and 136L.F., dated the 31st December 1896, from
the Comilla and Brahmanbaria Municipalities, respectively.

the information regarding water-supply.

copies of the letters noted in the margin,
from the two municipalities in this district,
reporting the progress made in collecting

No. 396, dated Comilla, the 31st December 1896.

From—BABU MOHINI MOHAN BARDHAN, Chairman of the Comilla Municipality.

To—The Magistrate of Tippera.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 1908, dated the 22nd instant, I have the honour to report that, during the quarter ending 31st December 1896, a list of the tanks and *shaas* under Government Circular No. 7, dated 15th May 1896, have been prepared.

2. There are four tanks already in existence, set apart for drinking purpose, which I think sufficient at present for this municipality, the area of which is only four square miles. Besides these tanks, there is the Gumpti river on the north of the town, which is also used by

the people of ward (c). The water of some tanks besides the reserved tank is also good and used for drinking purposes.

- 1. Bhatpara tank.
- 2. Jail tank.
- 3. Municipal Office tank.
- 4. Tank in Kandirpar, situated to the south of Beraja Babu's house.

3. One of the municipal tanks, called Meherjan's tank, in Kandirpar, has been set apart under section 199 for washing animals and clothes, &c., and the other four municipal tanks marginally noted for bathing purposes.

4. Under section 119A, the Civil Surgeon has been requested to examine the water of the tanks situated within the municipality and to certify as to which of the tanks may be used for drinking purposes, and which of them, if used for drinking, would engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease.

5. As an experimental measure, some notices were served upon the owners of certain tanks and *khoas* to re-excavate them and some notices for filling them up. Of these tanks, one has already been re-excavated and one filled up. Most of the owners have come forward with petitions of objection, which are now under the disposal of the Joint Committee formed under section 37A of the Municipal Act. Steps have been taken by some of the owners to re-excavate their tanks.

No. 136L.F., dated Brahmanbaria, the 31st December 1896.

From—The Chairman of the Brahmanbaria Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Tippera, through the Subdivisional Officer.

REFERRING to your memorandum No. 1909M., dated the 22nd December 1896, I have the honour to report as follows.

There are twenty mahallas in all in this municipality, in none of which tanks and other sources of water-supply are insufficient. The quality of water, however, is not good in all the tanks. Two municipal tanks and seven private tanks containing pure water have been reserved for drinking purposes. In wards where there is no tanks containing drinkable water, wells would be soon sunk. Moreover, one tank is to be soon excavated in Kasharypatty for supplying drinkable water to the inhabitants thereof. Water-supply Form No 1 is annexed herewith.

No. 1806G., dated Brahmanbaria, the 1st January 1897.

Memo. by—The Subdivisional Officer of Brahmanbaria.

COPY, with the General Register of Sources of Water-supply, submitted to the Magistrate of Tippera.

No. 1440, dated Noakhali, the 28th December 1896.

From—S. K. AGASTI, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Noakhali,
To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

WITH reference to your No. 1319M., dated the 16th December 1896, forwarding, for report, copy of Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th idem, on the subject of water supply in the district, I have the honour to state as below.

2. Within the municipal area there are three reserved tanks under the direct management of the Municipal Commissioners and one under the District Board, which supply good drinking water to the rate-payers. One of these tanks, known as Baradigi, situated in the circuit-house ward of the town, is a splendid one. This is very close to the Fakirtala ward. The second is also one of considerable dimensions in the Kalitara ward, which is protected from pollution from surface drainage by an embankment of a moderate size. The third tank, known as Bruce's tank, is situated in the Barabazar section of the town. The District Board tank, otherwise known as the Dispensary tank, although situated in the Kalitara ward, is very close to the Taltala ward. From this it will appear that there is a copious supply of good drinking water for the rate-payers of all the five wards in the town. The municipal reserved tanks are carefully guarded by men appointed for the purpose at the expense of the municipality. The dispensary tank is also very scrupulously looked after.

3. Besides the four tanks mentioned above, there are upwards of 300 tanks which are resorted to by the people of the municipality for bathing, culinary and other ordinary purposes. Of these latter there are some 50 tanks, which are of considerable size, and are resorted to by a large number of inhabitants. Of the smaller ones, there are many which are of no good, and there are others which are decidedly unwholesome.

4. The Municipal Commissioners have for the last seven or eight years been pressing upon the rate-payers the necessity of re-excavating or filling up those tanks which were found to be a source of permanent nuisance, and during the above period, 44 tanks have been re-excavated, and a few have been filled up. The town abounded in cesspools and *dobas* of various sizes. Some 51 of the more offensive ones have been filled up, either by the Municipal Commissioners or by the owners thereof at their requisition.

5. The extensive ditches in front end in the south of the big house of Maharaja Durga Charan Law, c.i.e., formerly owned by Mr. Courjon, have almost been filled up on the Chairman's issuing a requisition to that effect last year. The little that remains to be done will very likely be completed during the current year. During the present year, the Administrator-General of Bengal, who is in the executor of the estate of the late Kumar Indra Ohandra Sinha Bahadur, has undertaken to re-excavate three of their tanks and

fill up one, which latter was a permanent source of nuisance to the people in the neighbourhood. The work has been already commenced.

6. The Chairman has also issued notices on the proprietors of five tanks in four wards to re-excavate them, and also on the owner of another tank to have it filled up, as they are in a filthy state. The work will be commenced in the course of a short time.

7. There are no wells in the town. In my opinion there is an abundant source of water-supply within municipal limits. We have only to see that the unwholesome tanks and *dobas* are gradually made into wholesome ones. Some of them also may be filled up with advantage. To both these points the Municipal Commissioners have directed their special attention for the last few years. No new source of water-supply in my opinion need be opened. Two registers in Forms Nos. I and II in connection with water-supply have been maintained in the Municipal Office, and they are examined by the Chairman at intervals.

8. The works executed up to date during the current year by the District Board in improving the existing sources of water-supply are shown below.

The following tanks have been cleared :—

- (1) Jubilee tank at Lakhipur.
- (2) Thana tank at Lakhipur.
- (3) Tank at Raipur.
- (4) Tank at Begamgunj.
- (5) Tank at Ramganj.
- (6) Tank at Chandraganj.
- (7) Rajajhi tank at Feni (being cleared).
- (8) Tank at Fenny ghat.
- (9) Tank at Chhagalnaia.
- (10) Tank at Munsir Hat, Parashuram Road (being cleared).
- (11) Tank at Sundip (being cleared).
- (12) Tank at the compound of the Noakhali Dispensary.

I have seen 10 out of these 12 tanks (excluding Nos. 9 and 10) in the course of my tour, and I have found the water generally good.

9. Estimates for excavating new tanks at Ichakhali and Nadona have been sanctioned, but the work could not be taken in hand, as the land will have to be acquired under the Act. Estimates for clearing some other tanks are in preparation.

10. Tube-wells have been tried many times, but they do not succeed here.

11. Apprehending scarcity of drinking water at least in certain parts of the district during the next summer season, I have had orders issued to get number of tanks informally reserved (without the owners definitely making over the control of the water in them to the District Board). A copy of my note is forwarded for your perusal. I have also had a vernacular letter of instruction freely circulated among the people of the district. Copy of this is also enclosed for your information. Action is being taken in this direction, and progress made will be reported in due course.

12. Registers in Forms I and II are under preparation.

The rainfall has been very short this year, and serious scarcity about drinking water is apprehended, at least in certain parts of the district during the next summer season. It is reported from Hatiya that difficulty is already beginning to be felt. An additional reason in the case of Hatiya and also of Sundip is the salt-water inundation of 27th July last, which overflooded many tanks. The water of these was never baled out, and is decidedly brackish even now, and would soon become unfit for drinking. Similar difficulties may be experienced in Siddhi, Ramgati, parts of Bamni, south-western side of Fenny and in the littoral tract, generally more or less.

2. About improving water-supply, it should be borne in mind that wells never succeed in this district. Experiments have been made with tube-wells at head-quarters on many occasions, but without any satisfactory result. If these wells do not succeed in Sudharam, they will never do in Hatiya, which is of still more recent (alluvial) formation. Even in Sundip which is of older origin, work with tube-well would be uncertain. The leather of the pumps gives way very soon in these sandy soils, and altogether the experiment must fail from one cause or another in this district. The Sanitary Commissioner is also of opinion that tube-wells are not suitable to alluvial soils like those of Noakhali, Backergunge, Chittagong, &c.

3. Masonry wells have been suggested as a mode of improving water-supply. This is both expensive and uncertain. One well of even moderate size would cost at least Rs. 500, and it is evident that we cannot do much in this way. It is even doubtful how far well-water would be or continue to be potable. The people again are so lazy that they will never care to fetch water from a well which may be good, if they have even a dirty tank close by, which can satisfy their immediate wants. They may do well in parts of Fenny and Chhagalnaia, but this last thana is very well off as regards tanks, and these are both big and in fair preservation generally. Digging tanks will not do as a mode of improving the general water-supply of this district, except, of course, in selected localities where the difficulty is chronic, and where the District Board should have tanks of its own reserved for drinking purposes. This must in any case be a work of time. Our needs are pressing however, and something should be done to enable the people to tide over the difficulty that is apprehended in the next summer.

4. The number of tanks in the district is extremely large. Indeed, so far as number is concerned, there is absolutely no reason to complain. Throughout large tracts in several thanas it might almost be said that almost every family, of any importance, has got a tank of its own. Excepting therefore in certain selected localities and at hâts, markets, and such like public places, new tanks are not at all necessary.

5. The only method that suggests itself to me, after careful consideration of the whole question, of improving the water-supply of the district and enabling the people to meet the coming difficulty, is to make the most of the existing sources; and that can be done by leaving a selected number of tanks reserved for drinking purposes for each locality. Tanks with fairly good water should be selected, at least one should be reserved for each moderate-sized village of, say, 80 to 100 families living fairly closely together; for sparsely populated villages of, say, 80 to 100 families, and for larger villages, two or three or even a larger number may be necessary. I believe that, on proper enquiry being made, it will be found that almost every village has got at least one fairly good tank that can be reserved. But the difficulty is that the owner of the tank will not allow it to be reserved. He will use the water both for drinking and for other purposes; and though he may not object others using the water for drinking, he does not wish to part with his full control over his property. It is not easy to persuade the people to make a little sacrifice for the public good, for public spirit is all but unknown here, and every one's concern is for himself. The idea that by having the general water-supply deteriorated, the risk to public health, and necessarily to every individual's health, is increased, never finds a place in the minds of the vast majority of the people in this district.

6. The District Board has been trying for several years past to get a number of tanks reserved, on which it would spend for cleaning and occasional bank repairs, &c., but hitherto without any marked success.

7. I think the question should now be approached from another point of view. Irrespective of the provision of the law, let a number of fairly good tanks be selected and informally reserved for drinking purposes. Unless we went to the length of appointing a guard for each tank, adequate precaution could never be taken to prevent pollution; but this of course is out of the question. Let a signboard, declaring the tank to be reserved, be hung up at a conspicuous part of the bank, and the police, panchayats, and chaukidars be directed to see, so far as possible, that those tanks are kept free from all grosser form of pollution. Letting loose cattle should of course be prohibited, so also bathing; but if an individual dips his feet when fetching water, this will have to be connived at, until at least a little idea of sanitation prevails among the people; also fishing will be allowed, as at present, without any restriction. I hope the owners will not object to such an arrangement.

8. I think the District Board has got lists of tanks supplied by the police and the Department of Public Works staff under Government Circular issued last year (1895-96). Each police officer in charge of a thana or outpost will now, in consultation with panchayats, chaukidars, &c., and after such enquiries as appears suitable to him, report the names (with owners' names) of tanks which in his opinion may be reserved in the way indicated above. He will be supplied with an equal number of signboards (to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the bank), and the panchayats and chaukidars will be required to see that the water is preserved, so far as possible, from pollution. It is not to be understood that I wish to throw the brunt of the burden of this work on the police, but they must take the initiative. The subordinates of the District Engineer's Department will be principally in charge of the supervising work. The help of the District Magistrate will be necessary at almost every step, and this of course will be willingly rendered.

9. It is necessary that this order should be freely circulated among the police, panchayats, and through them to chaukidars, also among zamindars, khas mahal and Court of Wards officers. The co-operation of all departments will be absolutely necessary for the purpose. All inspecting officers of whatever department in the district will be required to pay attention to this matter and report instances of default, when, so far as possible, suitable measures will be taken by the Magistrate-Chairman to remedy the defects.

10. The District Engineer will please let me know what would be the best and cheapest material for sign-boards. These should have some simple and suitable direction painted on them, such as "this tank is reserved for drinking purposes, and letting loose of cattle on it, washing clothes, household utensils, &c., is prohibited, &c., &c."

11. A copy of this note will be forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, Subdivisional Officer, Fenny, Sub-Deputy Magistrate-Collector, Sundip, Munsif, Deputy Magistrate, Hatya, Khash Tahsildar and Manager, Wards Estates, for information and guidance.

12. I think a Bengali parwana, giving the substance of the above, should be got printed and circulated widely among the people. We can have 500 copies printed for the present. The Head Clerk, Magistracy, will please see to this. The order in the meantime should be circulated to the Police and Sub-Overseers of the District Board.

S. K. AGASTI,

Magistrate and Chairman.

The 1st November 1896.

No. 1617K., dated Chittagong, the 31st December 1896.

From—J. D. ANDERSON, Esq., Collector of Chittagong,
To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

WITH reference to your reminder No. 1362M., dated 28th December 1896, I have the honour to report that registers, showing the sources of water-supply, have been opened in the various Tahsil offices. But as there are at least 70,000 tanks in this district, it will take some time to submit the first progress report, inasmuch as it cannot be compiled, unless all such tanks have been inspected by responsible officers, and the requisite information collected in the form prescribed by Government. I have asked the khas tahsildars to expedite the matter, and shall submit my report as soon as possible.

Personally, I venture to doubt whether the collection of these figures is worth the labour involved in a district where there are only too many tanks, and where no deficiency of drinking water has been felt even in this year of unexampled drought.

No. 1936G., dated Dacca, the 19th January 1897.

Memo. by—G. TOYNBEE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

SUBMITTED in original to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, in continuation of this office No. 1864G., dated the 7th instant.

No. 356, dated Narainganj, the 7th January 1897.

From—H. F. WILSON, Esq., Chairman of the Narainganj Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Dacca.

WITH reference to your No. 92 of the 6th instant, and in continuation of this office No. 343 of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to report that registers in Forms I and II have been prepared.

No. 135, dated Dacca, the 11th January 1897.

Memo. by—The Magistrate of Dacca.

COPY submitted to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, in continuation of this office No. 80, dated the 6th instant (paragraph 2), for information.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 189 *Stats.*—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during January 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—							
	1st week of Jan. 1896.	2nd week of Dec. 1896.	3rd week of Dec. 1896.	4th week of Dec. 1896.	1st week of Jan. 1897.	2nd week of Jan. 1897.	3rd week of Jan. 1897.	4th week of Jan. 1897.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	2,79,000	1,47,000	65,500	74,000	1,12,000	1,28,000	1,50,000	1,78,000
Uttadanga	57,900	26,500	3,200	3,500	3,300	3,700	5,000	5,300
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat	5,70,900	3,26,800	1,71,400	1,69,800	1,37,800	1,14,900	1,14,400	1,09,200
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	2,500	500	1,900	2,600	2,500	3,300	4,500	4,500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshi- ganj	1,65,800	56,600	46,100	1,31,100	1,59,700	1,49,000	1,42,500	1,34,100
Minor bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Bamkrishnapur*	71,100	70,780	66,100	63,600	71,400	70,000	67,000	70,900
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6,425	14,494	9,666	24,285	7,963	8,409	6,335	11,975
Total	15,72,525	11,32,994	8,33,958	9,58,835	9,84,663	9,67,309	9,79,735	10,03,975
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896).	3,160 (on 7th Dec. 1896).	5,401 (on 12th Dec. 1896).	3,393 (on 26th Dec. 1896.)	3,891 (on 2nd Jan. 1897.)	3,679 (on 9th Jan. 1897.)	1,370 (on 16th Jan. 1897.)	5,164 (on 23rd Jan. 1897.)
On boats unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	13,301 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	17,823 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	50,431 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	41,602 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	48,229 (9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)	45,363 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897.)	65,094 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. 1897.)
By Canal returns	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	22,884 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	40,456 (on 12th to 14th Dec. 1896.)	70,996 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	84,563 (on 2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	99,846 (on 9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)	79,515 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897.)	1,15,345 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. 1897.)
Grand Total of Stocks	17,15,431	11,72,339	9,58,525	10,83,655	11,14,719	11,20,063	11,05,983	11,89,577

* This mark is in the Howrah district and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly
by the Railway authorities.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 26th January 1897.

**STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.**

No. 194 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 26th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 14th January 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

		8TH TO 14TH JANUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	...	.....
„ Indian „	...	22,127	30,117	95,066	1,29,395
Total	...	22,127	30,117	95,066	1,29,395
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	165,472	2,25,226	29,372	39,979
„ Indian „	...	47,132	64,152	5,032	6,849
Total	...	212,604	2,89,378	34,404	46,828

Imports—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

		8TH TO 14TH JANUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	...	15,525	21,131	69,666	94,823
Paddy	...	5,022	6,835	20,373	27,730
Wheat	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	1,580	2,151	5,020	6,841
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	1	1
Total	...	22,127	30,117	95,066	1,29,395

During the week under report, 52,506 cwts. of rice were imported from Burma alone. Between 1st November 1896 and 14th January 1897, so much as 2,16,016 cwts., or 2,94,022 maunds of cleaned rice, were shipped from Burma for Calcutta, and this grain is now being carried by rail to all parts of the country. Shipments of rice and paddy from Balasore showed an increase of 19,988 cwts., while those from Ohandbali exhibited a decrease of 5,740 cwts. as compared with 1896. Under gram and pulses, the Madras Presidency exported the largest quantity, viz., 3,791 cwts., against only 72 cwts. in 1896.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the 2nd week of January 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896 :—

	8TH TO 14TH JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	192,969	2,62,652	29,683	40,402
Paddy	217	295	.. ..	.....
Wheat	883	1,202	107	146
Gram and pulses	18,447	25,109	4,598	6,258
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	88	120	16	22
Total ...	212,604	2,89,378	84,404	46,828

In 1896 large shipments of rice were made to Germany, Abyssinia, Aden, Arabia, and Ceylon, but during the week under report nothing was exported. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom showed an increase of 10,936 cwts., while in the case of the Maldives, New Zealand, and Fiji Islands small quantities were despatched against nothing in 1896. Of the Indian ports, there were heavy decreases in the consignments sent to Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The decrease under gram and pulses was due to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom, Madras, and Burma.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th January 1896 and 1897.

PORTS.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>									
Madras	Ocoonada ... { 1896	807	293	...	72	...	...	...	943
	... { 1897	807	293	...	3,791	...	...	...	4,451
Burma	Rangoon ... { 1896	52,506	2,949	...	124	...	...	...	55,570
	... { 1897	52,506	2,949	...	124	...	...	...	55,570
Chittagong ... ..	... { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	147
	... { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	147
Balasore ... {	Balasore ... { 1896	1,584	900	...	...	...	...	...	2,484
	... { 1897	8,964	13,508	...	...	...	...	...	22,472
	Ohandbali ... { 1896	13,941	3,251	...	1,508	...	...	...	18,700
	... { 1897	7,829	3,623	...	964	...	...	...	12,416
Port Blair ... ..	... { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	... { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total Indian Ports ... { 1896				15,525	5,022	...	1,580	...	22,127
... { 1897				69,666	20,373	...	5,026	1	95,066
From Foreign Ports ... { 1896 ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1897 ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS ... { 1896				15,525	5,022	...	1,580	...	22,127
... { 1897				69,666	20,373	...	5,026	1	95,066

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th January 1896 and 1897..

Ports.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom ... { 1896 ... 1,347 ... { 1897 ... 12,243	.....	.....	.....	10,157 1,196	.....	11,504 13,478
Germany—Hamburg ... { 1896 ... 24,083 ... { 1897 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,083
" Bremerhaven ... { 1896 ... 12,512 ... { 1897 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,512
Holland ... { 1896 { 1897 ... 1,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001
Abyssinia ... { 1896 ... 36,060 ... { 1897 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,060
Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar ... { 1896 ... 2,084 ... { 1897 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,084
Aden ... { 1896 ... 20,584 ... { 1897 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,584
Arabia—Maskat ... { 1896 ... 2,321 ... { 1897 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,321
Other States ... { 1896 ... 38,944 ... { 1897 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,944
Ceylon ... { 1896 ... 11,702 ... { 1897	217	3	461	.....	.....	12,383
China—Hongkong ... { 1896 ... 29 ... { 1897 ... ..	.....	75	12 6	.....	.....	41 81
Maldives ... { 1896 { 1897 ... 8,562	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8,563
Persia ... { 1896 ... 2,842 ... { 1897 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,842
Straits Settlements ... { 1896 ... 1,436 ... { 1897	44 1	634 73	.....	.....	.....	2,114 74
New Zealand ... { 1896 { 1897 ... 5,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,315
Fiji Islands ... { 1896 { 1897 ... 680	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	860
Total Foreign Ports ... { 1896 ... 153,944 ... { 1897 ... 27,841	217	47 77	11,264 1,454	.....	.....	165,472 29,373

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	22,015 997	...	...	...	...	22,015 997
Madras	{	Madras	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	37 ...	...	...	2,699 294	...	2,736 294
		Badagara	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,797 ...	...	...	...	...	2,797 ...
		Calicut	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	6,647 ...	...	...	...	...	6,647 ...
		Cochin	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,497 ...	...	...	...	...	1,497 ...
		Laccadives	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Burma	{	Negapatam	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	221	...	221
		Tellicherry	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	5,755 ...	...	...	421	...	6,176 ...
		Rangoon	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	271 731	...	823	3,334 2,103	76 6	4,503 2,848	
		Akyab	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2 36	...	...	186 70	18 7	206 113
		Kyaukpyu	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	1 8	...	1 8
Chittagong	{	Moulmein	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2 1	...	...	263 46	...	265 46
		Sandoway	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Balasore	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	22 140	...	23 140
Balasore	{	Ochandbali	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1 ...	...	...	24 176	...	25 206
		Port Blair	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1 ...	...	...	16	...	19
Travancore—Allepey	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				74	...	...	...	...	74
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	39,025 1,842	...	836 30	7,183 3,114	88 16	47,132 5,032
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	192,969 29,683	217 ...	883 107	18,447 4,598	88 16	212,604 34,404

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 195, Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 26th January 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttaek and Puri during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1895	...	.....	78	78	106
	{ 1896	...	.....	156	156	212
Narayanganj ...	{ 1895	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1895	...	.....	77	77	105
	{ 1896	...	.....	214	214	291
Cuttaek ...	{ 1895	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1895	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1895	...	.....	155	155	211
	{ 1896	...	.....	370	370	503

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1895	...	21,990	.....	21,990	29,931
	{ 1896	...	.....	109	109	148
Narayanganj ...	{ 1895	...	.....	...	.....	...
	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1895	...	.....	30,214	30,214	41,125
	{ 1896	...	.....	26,001	26,001	35,390
Cuttaek ...	{ 1895	...	7,310	17,274	24,584	33,462
	{ 1896	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1895	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1895	...	29,300	47,488	76,788	104,518
	{ 1896	...	...	26,110	26,110	35,538

In 1895, Trinidad received 21,990 cwts. of rice from Chittagong, while 24,461 cwts. of rice were shipped from Cuttaek for Columbo, Galle, and ports in Madras, Bombay, and Travancore, but nothing was shipped from either Chittagong or Cuttaek during the period under report. The exports to Calcutta from the Balasore ports showed a decrease of 8,725 cwts. of rice, and an increase of 4,069 cwts. of paddy, and of 443 cwts. of gram and pulses. In the case of Narayanganj and Puri, there was no trade whatever in food-grains during the periods under report.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma—Akyah ... ..	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Calcutta ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	119	3	.....	78	119
Total ... ..	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	119	3	.....	78	156

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Trinidad	21,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,900	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta ... ..	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,900	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,900	109

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	214	.....	.....	77	214
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	214	.....	.....	77	214

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, oil, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	21,686	12,331	8,567	...	...	...	531	973	...	...	50,214	20,001
Total	21,686	12,331	8,567	...	...	...	531	973	...	...	50,214	20,001

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Tals. Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 10 days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1895.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	5,203	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	5,328	...
Galle	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,984	...
Total	7,187	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	7,310	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras—												
Calcutta	1,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,747	...
Tuticory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	13,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,240	...
Cannanore	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	...
Bombay	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	...
Travancore—Alleppey	1,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,171	...
Total	17,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,274	...
GRAND TOTAL	24,461	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	24,584	...

STATISTICS OF THE FOOD-GRAIN TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA CARRIED BY ALL ROUTES (INCLUDING SEA).

No. 196 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 26th January 1897.

Memorandum.

The total quantity of food-grains carried to and from Calcutta by internal routes and by sea during the 10 months from January to October 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895, was as follows:—

Specification of routes.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895. Mds.	1896 Mds.	1895 Mds.	1896. Mds.
By internal routes, i.e., by rail, road, river (country boat and steamer) and canal ...	2,14,10,452	1,76,32,848	18,26,173	39,83,110
By sea (both foreign and coast g) ...	9,25,331	21,80,618	1,44,73,038	91,92,783
Total ...	2,23,35,783	1,98,13,466	1,63,04,211	1,31,75,893

Imports.—The decline in the import trade was 11·2 per cent., and it would have been even greater but for the large imports by sea, the figures for which were 130·6 per cent. in excess of those for 1895. The following statement compares the total quantities of each kind of food-grains imported during the periods under review:—

	1895. Mds.	1896. Mds.
Rice ...	1,36,44,542	1,12,63,848
Paddy ...	14,68,923	19,20,320
Wheat ...	31,80,657	19,62,068
Gram and pulses ...	37,42,202	41,91,125
Other food-grains, such as barley, <i>ko lo</i> , <i>shama</i> , <i>marwa</i> , Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c. ...	2,99,459	4,71,105
Total ...	2,23,35,783	1,98,13,466

As was to be expected, the largest falling off occurred in the rice trade. The decline was general, and not limited to any one part of the Lower Provinces. The largest decrease is shown in the consignments from Backergunge, namely, 26,18,585 maunds against 44,78,681 maunds in 1895, and the largest increase in those from Midnapore, which contributed 23,58,972 maunds against 15,03,046 maunds. The only other district from which the imports were larger than in the preceding year was Balasore, which supplied 14,99,806 maunds against 8,82,194 maunds in 1895. Practically the entire traffic from this district was sea-borne. In the case of all other districts, there were decreases more or less, the most prominent among them being 24-Parganas (1½ lakhs maunds), Burdwan (4 lakhs maunds), Noakhali (nearly 3 lakhs maunds), Khulna (2 lakhs maunds), Jessore (1½ lakhs maunds), Faridpur (1½ lakhs maunds), and Dinajpur (nearly 1 lakh maunds). In the case of paddy, the supplies from the Balasore district rose from 63,772 maunds to 7,12,766 maunds, and those from Midnapore from 1,52,393 maunds to 5,74,854 maunds. From the 24-Parganas there was a falling off of 2½ lakhs maunds, and from Jessore, Khulna, and Burdwan, a lakh of maunds each.

Compared with 1895, the importation of wheat from the North-Western Provinces fell off by 8½ lakhs of maunds, and that from the Panjab by 1 lakh of maunds. Of the Bengal districts, the Presidency and the Bhagalpur Divisions showed a decline of nearly 2 lakhs maunds and 1½ lakhs maunds, respectively. Concerning gram and pulses, there were increases in the shipments from Nadia (9 lakhs maunds), Faridpur, Patna, and Monghyr (a lakh of maunds in each case), Murshidabad (½ lakh of maunds), and Rajshahi (nearly ½ a lakh of maunds), while the despatches from the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab together fell off by 9½ lakhs of maunds. The advance under Miscellaneous food-grains is attributable to increased despatches from Nadia, Murshidabad, and Patna.

Exports.—The decrease under this head aggregated 19·1 per cent., the falling off being most conspicuous under rice and wheat, as will be seen from the details given in the following table :—

				1895.	1896.
				Mds.	Mds.
Rice	...	...	...	1,19,62,042	92,59,699
Paddy	...	...	...	8,17,758	11,77,101
Wheat	...	...	...	14,95,659	2,03,680
Gram and pulses	...	...	...	18,94,014	23,70,867
Other food-grains, such as barley, <i>kodo</i> , <i>shuma</i> , <i>marua</i> , Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	...	...	...	1,34,738	1,64,648
Total				1,63,04,211	1,31,75,995

The bulk of the exports shown above relates to the sea-borne trade, in which the total decrease during the past 10 months amounted to 36·49 per cent. The falling off in the exports to Foreign ports was 35·28 per cent., and to Indian ports 40·61 per cent. The places of destination in respect of this section of the traffic have already been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th November 1896. As regards the trade with the interior, the chief feature is the distribution of rice and paddy to almost every district in the Lower Provinces, the total quantity carried from Calcutta being 11,67,165 maunds of rice and 11,23,661 maunds of paddy, against 3,05,848 maunds and 6,15,993 maunds, respectively. Assam also was supplied largely, viz, 7,08,794 maunds of rice against 70,702 maunds in 1895. The fluctuations in the case of the other articles call for no special notice.

Detailed statements, showing the source of supply and the places of destination, as well as the various channels through which the supplies were carried, are published below.

Statement showing the Import and Export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains, month by month, during the 10 months from January to October 1896, as compared with the corresponding months of 1895.

MONTHS.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Trade by internal routes.</i>												
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
January ... { 1895 ...	23,50,387	81,265	1,55,808	60,367	1,92,892	7,980	1,84,876	66,480	22,008	877	28,78,408	1,75,478
... { 1896 ...	19,62,704	84,703	84,852	46,705	1,42,553	5,131	3,22,238	68,793	7,362	248	25,13,609	2,01,489
February ... { 1895 ...	23,28,224	30,683	2,02,371	53,258	2,12,559	6,847	3,21,342	71,023	29,001	1,106	30,01,387	1,62,887
... { 1896 ...	16,58,740	1,06,630	1,03,700	46,622	1,01,017	2,907	3,08,393	64,043	12,462	918	23,14,362	2,18,086
March ... { 1895 ...	17,77,781	41,074	1,50,740	63,461	2,40,696	8,736	3,75,719	75,746	16,980	253	28,02,004	1,80,269
... { 1896 ...	12,62,609	1,26,067	74,740	46,476	2,06,670	5,453	4,66,021	66,756	66,032	79	21,27,628	2,56,320
April ... { 1895 ...	11,35,015	37,680	1,00,873	97,300	2,10,641	4,585	4,40,388	88,130	33,330	171	20,28,387	2,27,652
... { 1896 ...	7,30,968	1,33,449	66,486	56,932	2,30,826	4,462	4,04,811	70,749	93,866	408	16,06,430	2,71,060
May ... { 1895 ...	9,61,035	28,884	1,75,072	1,03,749	6,06,366	5,297	5,15,019	89,606	35,805	746	32,93,886	2,29,297
... { 1896 ...	6,01,243	1,74,194	71,003	73,316	2,45,136	4,043	4,07,487	73,951	53,968	513	13,78,987	3,26,017
June ... { 1895 ...	7,58,063	27,006	1,54,000	67,679	6,94,904	4,783	4,32,985	72,417	42,620	92	20,80,472	1,62,688
... { 1896 ...	7,26,612	1,67,983	1,11,712	61,376	2,15,004	5,296	4,63,122	72,431	75,720	838	16,98,070	3,35,996
July ... { 1895 ...	8,12,316	30,281	1,40,661	71,225	2,06,939	4,660	4,61,780	73,796	20,177	155	10,41,813	1,99,117
... { 1896 ...	6,34,112	1,03,578	80,106	86,470	1,19,067	4,726	3,77,932	87,512	86,011	274	12,47,617	3,44,964
August ... { 1895 ...	8,66,092	53,506	96,253	34,901	2,11,562	3,708	3,00,013	72,247	51,415	83	15,68,265	1,64,444
... { 1896 ...	6,79,406	2,11,068	1,53,770	1,23,070	2,28,852	6,034	4,21,408	66,042	55,601	777	15,19,100	4,28,981
September ... { 1895 ...	10,31,312	45,918	98,789	33,310	2,03,537	4,604	3,94,100	78,567	3,64,001	531	18,56,180	1,62,960
... { 1896 ...	7,33,515	4,07,839	3,23,059	3,29,305	1,65,241	6,390	3,62,862	86,166	15,579	796	16,00,256	6,32,425
October ... { 1895 ...	7,99,213	42,553	90,516	33,913	1,90,223	4,637	3,20,490	81,302	30,569	1,022	14,10,561	1,63,437
... { 1896 ...	7,89,915	3,57,091	1,75,409	2,22,543	2,17,813	10,959	5,06,421	1,63,401	43,106	18,365	17,32,061	7,72,378
Total by inter- nal routes ... { 1895 ...	1,27,55,008	3,78,414	14,31,200	6,18,063	31,80,627	55,821	37,42,202	7,60,339	2,95,385	4,536	2,14,10,462	18,20,173
... { 1896 ...	97,70,804	10,28,433	12,37,911	11,37,218	19,62,068	50,083	41,91,126	8,44,616	4,70,017	22,860	1,76,32,815	89,53,110
<i>Trade by Sea.</i>												
January to ... { 1895 ...	8,86,531	1,18,53,124	37,723	1,09,095	...	14,30,838	...	11,24,675	1,074	1,30,203	9,25,331	1,44,78,036
October ... { 1896 ...	11,54,014	73,31,294	6,82,306	30,683	...	1,53,607	...	15,26,251	168	1,41,748	21,80,675	91,92,783
GRAND TOTAL { 1895 ...	1,36,14,543	1,19,02,042	14,68,923	8,17,738	31,80,627	11,95,639	37,42,202	18,94,013	2,90,459	1,31,718	2,23,35,783	1,64,04,211
... { 1896 ...	1,12,09,748	12,59,690	10,20,320	11,77,101	19,62,068	2,03,698	41,91,126	23,70,767	4,71,105	1,64,644	1,98,13,466	1,31,75,988

II.

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in food-grains imported into and exported from Calcutta during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	By rail.		By country boat.		By inland steamer.		By road.		By sea.		Total.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ... { 1895 ...	23,24,670	20,406	63,00,315	1,77,261	2,17,191	71,776	3,58,032	1,08,911	8,80,634	1,15,83,028	1,36,44,542	1,18,62,042
... { 1896 ...	16,72,580	7,02,701	60,27,316	3,51,517	4,43,463	6,40,368	6,27,466	2,24,849	14,08,944	78,31,264	1,12,68,848	92,69,689
Paddy ... { 1895 ...	3,31,140	1,600	10,07,114	3,99,272	15,596	376	77,342	2,16,906	37,723	1,09,095	14,68,923	6,17,738
... { 1896 ...	2,31,022	4,30,373	8,11,288	4,77,449	65,230	3,143	1,09,774	2,17,254	6,62,380	39,683	19,20,320	11,77,101
Wheat ... { 1895 ...	26,77,084	1,408	4,51,570	3,477	52,003	2,707	...	46,130	...	14,39,838	31,80,637	14,95,639
... { 1896 ...	17,56,066	2,092	1,89,092	2,451	16,356	5,242	34	40,298	...	1,63,397	19,62,068	2,03,680
Gram and pulse ... { 1895 ...	25,91,317	1,39,890	9,84,945	1,96,040	1,11,013	2,47,914	64,927	1,85,499	...	11,24,675	37,42,202	18,94,013
... { 1896 ...	26,53,030	1,74,873	13,62,848	2,06,560	1,02,832	2,09,401	62,915	2,63,292	...	15,26,251	41,01,125	23,70,767
Other food-grains ... { 1895 ...	2,11,490	2,910	86,095	1,528	...	9	...	89	1,074	1,31,502	2,99,459	1,34,788
... { 1896 ...	4,48,211	20,413	22,676	2,282	...	83	...	82	168	1,41,748	4,71,105	1,64,644
Total ... { 1895 ...	80,55,910	1,69,273	1,16,90,534	7,77,684	4,99,802	3,22,873	8,58,901	5,57,444	9,25,331	1,44,78,038	3,23,36,783	1,63,04,211
... { 1896 ...	66,62,109	13,59,431	92,32,720	10,40,559	6,47,861	5,67,327	9,90,218	7,36,775	21,80,618	91,92,783	1,98,13,466	1,31,75,988

III.

Statement showing the different sources from which food-grains were imported into Calcutta during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and Pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TRADE BY INTERNAL ROUTES.												
Burdwan Division.												
Burdwan	8,52,023	5,17,373	3,34,733	2,47,872	15,903	4,136	33,034	40,820	1,304	110	13,40,830	8,16,410
Birbhum	7,05,052	7,18,100	13,112	22,122	838	373	20,100	1,031	20	...	8,30,631	7,41,724
Midnapore	15,03,048	23,68,072	1,52,393	5,74,854	16,444	1,004	21,129	22,373	132	70	16,9,118	29,57,687
Hooghly	9,42,772	10,23,473	2,00,388	1,73,830	48,811	13,515	75,300	70,484	4,407	612	13,20,742	12,91,034
Total	42,32,875	46,18,018	7,12,414	10,18,884	81,500	19,327	1,07,549	1,40,717	6,022	801	52,00,457	58,06,745
Presidency Division.												
24 Parganas	22,48,723	17,83,532	3,00,250	98,267	...	134	54,577	52,804	54	...	20,67,618	19,34,837
Nadia	83,644	67,705	23,652	7,434	3,61,007	1,00,066	7,94,678	10,73,865	23,160	1,29,310	10,55,530	10,71,389
Murshidabad	1,18,440	1,43,001	4,531	6,176	60,265	68,170	1,41,540	2,21,480	1,543	52,111	3,70,711	4,01,810
Jessore	2,13,400	81,545	1,23,508	15,076	2,226	607	2,04,310	2,00,700	120	073	2,30,724	2,72,814
Khulna	2,65,603	2,1,554	1,53,015	22,043	...	...	20,545	35,804	...	...	4,10,353	62,701
Total	20,30,110	20,51,620	6,62,480	1,51,880	3,62,558	1,64,067	12,11,940	23,05,032	35,882	1,75,347	51,88,970	47,63,061
Rajshahi Division.												
Rajshahi	40,821	27,352	...	...	1,815	1,640	20,134	73,351	203	119	69,731	1,02,463
Dinajpur	2,44,577	1,50,514	...	728	276	...	9,7	933	...	19	2,45,819	1,01,194
Jalpaiguri	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1
Darjeeling	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rangpur	1,003	2,000	...	143	109	107	...	327	...	...	1,623	2,007
Bogra	1,12,800	90,000	...	1,900	100	...	...	...	...	6	1,13,104	1,01,574
Palna	8,917	9,303	153	...	2,172	4,056	1,867	32,733	756	...	8,845	90,092
Total	4,03,085	2,97,915	153	2,777	4,657	5,965	20,225	1,07,144	1,010	144	4,34,130	1,14,043
Dacca Division.												
Dacca	28,024	10,561	540	353	816	...	2,209	4,177	520	355	32,474	15,346
Mymensingh	4,780	501	3	...	...	...	155	1,907	...	20	4,117	2,618
Faridpur	1,76,210	37,203	9,505	1,900	4,833	7,130	47,043	1,63,500	...	807	2,37,431	2,00,876
Buckergunge	44,78,684	26,15,686	22,984	1,775	...	...	1,330	20,014	...	...	45,03,022	26,61,278
Total	46,87,677	26,50,850	33,048	4,027	5,640	7,130	50,857	1,90,628	820	1,085	47,76,108	28,59,730
Chittagong Division.												
Tippura	94,345	4,311	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	94,345	5,012
Naokhali	3,20,700	40,700	2,900	100	...	...	475	1,200	...	...	3,21,075	40,800
Chittagong	2,297	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,297	3
Total	4,17,342	51,003	2,900	100	...	...	475	2,001	820	...	4,20,717	53,104
Total of Bengal	1,26,67,100	96,75,410	14,01,043	11,77,687	4,64,444	2,01,257	14,00,085	20,55,013	43,762	1,77,327	1,04,26,460	1,38,97,593
Patna Division.												
Patna	5,377	5,803	...	385	9,408	3,391	1,00,068	2,03,710	43,773	1,02,351	2,55,536	5,07,787
Gaya	54	445	676	...	870	...	343	4,510	338	...	2,110	4,091
Shahabad	1,420	24	...	455	2,300	30,851	76,486	97,128	6,634	4,070	1,41,530	1,41,530
Saran	...	61	684	...	162	2,334	18,470	2,334	11,622	8,841	30,837	8,841
Champanan	447	26	...	...	1,374	174	9,848	751	1,022	3,247	12,066	4,100
Muzaffarpur	450	945	...	...	1,363	2,702	20,901	4,220	1,022	4,189	23,834	12,014
Barhanga	896	608	...	...	12,166	2,556	60,367	32,123	86	2,410	74,803	87,708
Total	8,774	7,984	1,369	840	27,608	51,014	3,84,094	5,30,818	64,326	1,20,080	4,40,101	7,16,734
Bhagalpur Division.												
Bhagalpur	1,277	2,570	...	6	1,29,014	72,813	1,82,095	3,05,480	3,044	13,401	5,00,630	3,93,879
Bhagalpur	1,539	7,857	207	...	1,40,521	82,020	78,028	60,900	1,00,080	1,25,632	3,51,004	2,30,054
Purnea	2,687	1,878	139	2,308	10,867	15,576	96,517	32,994	1,120	79	1,11,826	48,504
Maida	10,737	5,163	...	...	28,155	19,926	14,561	23,800	4,214	8,010	51,051	51,051
Southal Parganas	2,301	6,454	12	...	1,00,239	60,502	2,04,379	1,80,080	5,102	10,023	3,21,087	2,72,223
Total	18,640	24,122	448	2,319	4,08,490	2,60,460	5,70,214	6,08,689	1,24,070	1,51,144	11,24,098	10,46,184
Orissa Division.												
Cuttack	8,928	38,028	1,950	5,197	...	...	4,504	3,030	...	...	18,382	40,816
Balasore	23,725	22,953	26,049	51,719	673	...	2,581	1,491	...	...	22,028	70,108
Total	31,553	54,980	27,999	56,876	673	...	7,085	5,121	...	...	40,410	1,10,924

* The quantity imported by sea was ... Rice, 8,58,480 maunds in 1895 and 14,70,854 maunds in 1896.
Paddy, 37,723 maunds in 1895 and 6,61,047 maunds in 1896.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and Pulso.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chota Nagpur Division.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hazaribagh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,085	1,002	118	275	8,161	1,341
Manbhum	12,908	853	...	...	301	5	639	...	...	310	13,843	1,378
Singbhum ... ..	...	580	...	...	492	...	...	...	...	...	492	60
Total ...	12,011	1,537	...	...	793	5	8,674	1,002	118	585	22,406	3,180
Grand Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant- Governor of Bengal ...	1,27,38,884	97,64,083	14,30,840	12,37,692	8,88,939	5,12,760	24,36,122	38,07,002	2,32,272	4,40,136	1,77,27,065	1,57,71,129
OTHER PROVINCES.												
Assam	14,184	2,807	351	...	3,302	106	1,425	670	799	...	20,121	3,673
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,621	1,929	...	341	19,98,346	11,27,221	5,95,138	2,78,617	8,779	4,024	26,04,784	14,13,032
Punjab	445	143	...	1	2,68,842	1,53,781	6,74,704	91,789	55,893	15,951	9,49,384	2,51,018
Central Provinces	2,826	1,799	...	...	28,757	1,00,300	21,186	19,843	1,127	617	53,805	1,52,467
Rajputana and Central India	148	3	...	...	1,348	2,085	13,041	1,453	3	859	14,590	4,541
Berar ... ..	...	...	...	...	64	5,206	637	1,200	12	...	13	6,406
Bombay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	10	1
Total of Imports by internal routes	1,27,58,008	97,70,804	14,31,200	12,37,034	31,80,657	19,62,069	37,12,302	41,91,125	2,98,385	4,70,917	2,14,10,452	1,76,32,448
TRADE BY SEA.												
From Foreign ports ...	1,074	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	188
.. Indian	8,60,634	14,08,044	37,723	6,62,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,24,557	21,80,130
Total of imports by sea ...	8,60,634	14,08,044	37,723	6,62,886	...	...	...	...	1,074	188	9,25,331	21,80,618
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,30,44,642	1,12,08,848	14,68,923	19,20,320	31,80,657	19,62,068	37,42,208	41,91,125	2,99,459	4,71,105	2,23,35,783	1,98,13,466

IV.

Statement showing the places of destination in respect of food-grains exported from Calcutta during the 10 months from January to October 1895 and 1896.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and Pulses.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TRADE BY INTERNAL ROUTES.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan Division.												
Burdwan	2,413	5,185	700	707	93	96	14,351	5,060	915	341	18,480	11,889
Birbhum	15	10				10	2,159	69	23	4	2,197	110
Midnapore	59,578	3,900	81,847	27,172	257	430	42,127	59,024	299	710	1,74,108	81,840
Hooghly	1,21,273	2,21,626	2,83,701	2,21,338	3,229	28,114	1,52,304	1,88,002	1,173	642	6,23,700	6,70,582
Total	1,73,237	2,34,621	3,66,297	2,52,117	35,679	28,650	2,40,041	2,62,839	2,340	1,697	8,15,404	7,73,690
Presidency Division.												
24 Parganas	1,13,110	2,41,599	2,17,376	2,55,564	14,441	13,986	1,40,103	2,02,724	622	874	4,94,692	6,94,747
Nadua	7,189	57,846	24,041	91,368	371	323	20,584	10,927	15	60	50,771	1,60,922
Mushidabad	557	683	1,740	6,725	113	99	900	634	4	6	3,414	7,147
Jessore	870	31,561	120	16,239	49	57	8,444	5,401	21	13	9,513	61,301
Khulna	259	11,536		3,512	16	152	3,395	3,096			3,650	21,396
Total	1,21,975	3,44,325	2,47,887	3,62,466	14,930	14,617	1,62,426	2,24,252	662	953	5,67,943	8,44,613
Rajshahi and Cooch Behar Division.												
Rajshahi	239	538		3,996	57	24	565	971			832	4,229
Dumjpur	47	927					1,848	882			1,895	1,909
Jalpaiguri	154	2,881		304	18		1,845	977	60	115	2,081	30,237
Barjeeling	2,131	4,558				20	677	845		26	5,000	4,050
Rangpur	747	11,321	361	810	28	10	10,030	6,848	2	2	12,107	18,891
Bogra	29	701			41	70	3,619	1,000		2	3,698	1,843
Palna	1,072	48,410	20	14,956		10	6,301	1,819	40	2	7,166	65,197
Cooch Behar	154	8,423			415	145	507	623	110	4	1,846	9,598
Total	4,672	1,03,529	411	19,166	544	542	26,862	18,286	218	151	34,607	1,30,714
Dacca Division.												
Dacca	873	1,24,704	20	42,948	165	334	21,400	5,302			22,508	1,73,364
Waimensingh	257	25,377	89	2,090	20		2,812	2,838			3,218	39,176
Faridpur	3,795	2,51,163	20	4,17,345	219	124	6,367	7,306	19	12	6,417	6,76,700
Buckergunge	40	1,577		17,033	30	101	11,275	7,841		163	11,392	44,015
Total	4,925	4,20,177	139	1,80,276	434	549	40,994	23,077	19	175	46,505	9,24,264
Chittagong Division.												
Tipperra		7,243		1,083		20	60	344		20	60	1,083
Naokhali	14	2,000	675	404	15	228	257	76			901	4,708
Chittagong		731						4,143		4		4,878
Total	14	10,014	675	2,444	15	248	323	4,509		24	1,027	17,209
Total of Bengal	3,04,724	11,26,565	6,15,409	11,08,409	62,002	61,612	4,91,540	5,16,053	3,239	3,000	14,68,070	27,96,710
Patna Division.												
Patna	152	4,148		10,301		21	23	1,078			174	16,636
Gaya	11	2						1			11	3
Shahabad	89	4,175	4	3,531			363	13			435	7,691
Saran	49	14,062		1,498	8			352		25	57	10,825
Ohanjan	1	13		1,177			357	8			358	1,109
Muzaffarpur	70	1,071						83			70	1,767
Darbhanga	65	2,574								316	65	2,600
Total	330	27,091	4	16,587	8	21	743	1,535		341	1,190	46,490
Bhagalpur Division.												
Monghyr	434	1,515		341	23		51	88	3	24	436	1,627
Bhagalpur		1,108						7		127	74	1,683
Parana		29		60			94	30			94	108
Maida	50	222	378	270		305	315	255			763	747
Montal Parganas	29	390		3			483	12			907	411
Total of Behar	513	3,255	378	664	418		983	306	3	151	3,274	4,474
Odisha Division.												
Cuttack		260	230			113	174	934			374	1,947
Balasore		51			22		1,302	504		110	1,294	788
Total		311	230		22	113	1,476	1,438		110	1,668	2,735

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and Pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Chota Nagpur Division.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hazaribagh	6	6,140	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	10	6,146
Manbhum	180	3,897	...	1	131	41	837	25	29	108	546	4,162
Singbhum	11	41	2	...	...	...	...	63	..	111	13	214
Total ...	176	10,078	2	1	131	41	237	89	33	213	560	10,522
Grand Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	3,05,848	11,07,165	6,15,993	11,23,001	62,631	44,567	4,94,864	5,12,041	3,974	3,015	14,72,610	28,50,201
OTHER PROVINCES.												
Assam	70,702	7,08,794	1,002	1,176	3,168	5,224	2,73,754	2,28,190	8	81	3,48,632	8,43,465
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	843	48,055	2	12,357	10	2	715	87,532	1	18,828	1,271	1,07,374
Punjab	100	500	1,000	17	...	...	1	2,189	691	2	1,024	2,747
Central Provinces	22	727	...	7	14	...	3	13	582	30	601	777
Rajputana and Central India	1,153	2,522	...	...	...	...	1	7,019	...	...	1,134	9,541
Bombay ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Mysore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Grand Total by internal routes ...	3,78,414	19,28,453	6,18,063	11,37,218	55,821	50,063	7,09,339	8,44,516	4,636	22,860	18,26,173	39,83,110
TRADE BY SEA												
To Foreign ports	90,33,074	61,59,091	53,324	31,723	13,74,920	1,01,330	6,24,766	8,37,221	86,510	1,04,947	1,11,79,802	72,35,249
„ Indian	25,41,650	11,71,273	1,46,307	8,161	64,018	53,158	4,09,806	6,50,050	43,392	36,821	32,98,236	19,57,034
Total of sea-borne trade ...	1,15,83,624	73,31,364	1,09,605	39,883	14,39,938	1,53,697	11,24,673	15,26,241	1,30,202	1,41,768	1,44,78,038	91,92,283
GRAND TOTAL BY ALL ROUTES	1,19,62,048	92,59,817	8,17,758	11,77,101	14,95,059	2,03,650	18,94,014	23,70,767	1,34,738	1,61,648	1,63,04,211	1,31,75,893

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of December 1896, and the first fortnight of January 1897, as compared with the first and second fortnights of December 1895 and the first fortnight of January 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 25th January 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1896.		1897.	1895.		1896.
	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Common Rice—						
Burdwan ...	10 8	10 8	10 0	16 8	17 0	16 15
Birbhum ...	9 12	9 12	9 0	17 4	18 0	18 0
Bankura ...	12 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 0	18 12
Midnapore ...	11 0	10 8	10 8	18 12	20 0	20 0
Hooghly ...	8 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 14	13 1
Howrah ...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 8	15 8	15 4
24-Parganas ...	9 8	8 8	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 6	8 0	12 4	12 9	12 12
Nadia ...	9 6	9 2	9 2	13 8	13 8	14 8½
Murshidabad ...	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	16 8
Jessore ...	10 12	10 0	9 6	16 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna ...	11 8	10 14	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
Rajshahi ...	9 6	9 6	9 6	16 2	16 8	15 12
Dinajpur ...	10 3	9 9	9 9	18 0	16 12	18 0
Jalpaiguri ...	9 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling ...	8 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 0
Rangpur ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0
Bogra ...	9 12	9 12	10 2	17 4	17 8	17 4
Pabna ...	9 8	9 6	9 7½	16 8	17 4	17 4
Dacca ...	10 0	10 12	10 6	14 8	13 8	13 8
Mymensingh ...	8 0	7 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	15 0
Backergunge ...	old 7 8 new 10 0	10 4	10 0	13 8	13 8	13 8
Tippera ...	8 0	8 6	11 0	14 8	16 0	16 0
Noakhali ...	10 8	11 0	10 8	15 0	16 0	16 0
Chittagong ...	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 4	13 8	12 8
Patna ...	10 12	9 16	10 2	19 8	19 8	19 8
Gaya ...	10 8	9 8	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0
Shahabad ...	8 8	and 9 0	and 10 0	19 0	17 0	18 0
Saran ...	9 8	10 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0
Champaran ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	18 0
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	15 0
Darbhanga ...	9 0	8 8	9 0	16 6	16 6	18 9
Monghyr ...	9 13	8 11	9 2	16 8	16 8	16 8
Bhagalpur ...	10 12	10 4	10 2	18 16	18 14	17 10
Purnea ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
Malda ...	10 0	9 12	9 0	16 0	15 8	16 8
Sonthal Parganas ...	10 12	11 0	10 4	19 0	19 0	17 0
Cuttack ...	12 8	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 0	23 0
Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Puri ...	18 2	11 0	10 8	23 10	22 0	23 10
Hasaribagh ...	8 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 4	14 0
Lohardaga ...	10 0 to 11 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
Palamanu ...	9 9	8 11	9 4	14 1	14 10	14 1
Manbhum ...	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0
Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

Districts.	1896.		1897.	1896.		1896.
	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
WHEAT—						
Patna ...	9 12	9 4	9 8	16 0	15 0	15 0
Gaya ...	8 10	8 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 8
Shahabad ...	8 8	8 0	8 8	11 0	12 0	12 0
		and	and	and	and	and
Saran ...	8 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Champaran ...	9 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	11 10
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	12 8
Darbhanga ...	7 8	7 0	7 4	14 0	14 0	12 8
Monghyr ...	9 0	8 9	8 12	14 4	14 4	13 0
Bhagalpur ...	8 14	8 14	8 14	14 8	14 0	14 0
Purnea ...	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 14	13 14	12 10
				16 0	18 0	18 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna ...	13 0	11 8	11 8	27 0	26 0	26 0
Gaya ...	11 10	10 8	10 8	23 4	22 12	22 0
Shahabad ...	12 4	10 12	10 8	24 0	24 0	22 0
Saran ...	12 0	10 6	10 8	26 0	25 8	24 8
Champaran ...	12 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	25 4
Muzaffarpur ...	11 8	11 0	10 8	23 8	26 0	24 8
Darbhanga ...	11 0	9 12	9 12	28 0	27 8	28 7
Monghyr ...	13 4	11 7	11 4	26 0	26 0	26 4
Bhagalpur ...	12 10	12 10	11 6	26 8	25 4	25 4
Purnea ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	26 0
Hazaribagh ...	11 0	10 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
Lohardaga ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Palamau ...	11 13	10 11	10 14	19 2	19 2	18 9
Manbhum ...	13 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	20 0
Singbhum ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	.....	... ..	.....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—						
Jaunpur ...	8 6	9 2	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
Gorakpur ...	8 9	8 12	8 2	15 5	15 5	15 5
Mirzapur ...	7 10	7 11	7 11	13 0	13 0	12 0
Benares ...	7 9	7 9	7 9	12 4½	12 7½	12 9
Ghazipur ...	8 12	8 4	8 4	13 8	13 8	15 8
Ballia ...	.....	8 8	8 8	11 0	12 0	15 0
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur ...	7 9	7 9	7 11	11 8	11 0	11 0
Gorakpur ...	7 3	7 3	7 3	11 4	11 4	9 14
Mirzapur ...	7 12	7 13	7 14	10 0	11 0	11 0
Benares ...	7 9	7 9	7 11	11 14½	11 8½	11 6
Ghazipur ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
Ballia ...	.....	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 0	11 12

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 7th January 1897 :—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	.. 8 3½	8 0	14 8
Hailakandi	... 10 10	11 3	17 0
SYLHET—			
Kazi Bazar	... 9 14	9 6	14 8
Ohhatak Bazar	... 10 0	10 0	14 0
Sunamganj	... 9 0	10 0	15 0
Habiganj	... 10 0	10 0	16 0
Karimganj	... 9 8	9 0	13 9
Maulvi	... 10 0	10 0	16 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 25th January 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and fine. *Aman* harvesting nearly over. Prospects of *rabi* in Sadar and Kalna subdivisions reported to be fair. In Katwa and Raniganj rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.		Srs.	c.
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0
Kalna	10 0	
Katwa	10 10	to 10 15
Raniganj	10 4	

} per rupee.

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Price of rice at Sadar 9 seers and Rampur Hat 10 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather hot during the day; cool at night. Threshing of *aman* not yet finished. No improvement in *rabi* prospects. Fodder and water sufficient at present, except in a few places. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of paddy going on. Transplantation of *boro* almost finished. Prospect of *rabi* not good, except in Tamluk. Sugarcane is being pressed. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbeta, Keshpur, Salboni, and Naraingarh police-stations. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.		Srs.	c.
Sadar	{ Old rice	9	
	{ Now „	10	
Contai	12	to 13
Tamluk	9	to 12
Ghatal	10½	to 12

} per rupee.

Hooghly.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering for want of moisture. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Prospects of *rabi* not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and bright. Harvesting of *aman* not quite finished; it is estimated to yield 10½ annas. Prospects of *rabi* crops and sugarcane unfavourable. *Kabri* and mustard are being harvested. Land in places are being tilled for vegetable cultivation. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.		Srs.	c.
Sadar	9 to 11	8
Barasat	10	0
Basirhat	9	0
Diamond Harbour	10	10

} per rupee.

Nadia.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing crops deteriorating for want of rain. Cutting and pressing of sugarcane going on. Water-supply deficient in many places. Fodder ample. Cattle-disease in Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells at 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

15th January	...	...	...	...	1,295
16th „	...	...	...	...	1,309
17th „	...	...	...	...	1,443
18th „	...	...	...	...	1,466
19th „	...	...	...	...	1,483
20th „	...	...	...	...	1,620
21st „	...	...	...	...	1,378

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-stations 967 from 18th to 23rd January. Number on relief works on Saturday, 23rd—Sadar subdivision—men 1,464, women 349, children 1,063—total 2,876; Moherpur subdivision—men 800, women 190, children 944—total 1,934. Gratuitous relief—men 170, women 600, children 142—total 912.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *boro* paddy has commenced in Kandi subdivision. State of *rabi* crops not favourable. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.		Srs.	c.
Sadar	10	
Kandi	11	
Jangipur	11	

} per rupee.

Jessore.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* over. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops and for transplantation of *boro* seedlings. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs. c.	
Jessore	10 0	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9 0
Magura	...	...	...	9 6
Narail	...	...	...	10 0
Bongaon	...	...	...	10 0

Khulna.—No rain. Weather fine. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly over. Rain wanted for *boro* crop, which is now being transplanted. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	9 to 11	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	10½	
Satkhira	...	...	...	10	

Wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee for staple food-grain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Number of relief-works opened, two. Number of persons employed on relief-works in Satkhira subdivision for week ending 20th—men 20, women nil, children 17—total 37; gratuitous relief—men 33, women 60, children 45—total 138.

Rajshahi.—Lands are being ploughed for sowing *aus*. Prospects of standing crops not good. *Boro* paddy being sown in some places. Cultivation for sugarcane and jute going on. Rain badly wanted. Fodder and water available. Average price of common rice 9½ seers per rupee. Four test-relief works started. Numbers employed on Saturday, 23rd—men 852, women nil, children 39—total 891. No gratuitous relief.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Price of common rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Preparation of land for *bitri* (*aus* rice) going on. Standing crops doing well. No complaint of want of fodder and water. Price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley progressing; *phap'ur* and *tori* coming to maturity; potatoes being harvested. Terai—*Hamanti dhan* completely harvested; mustard coming on; tobacco and potatoes doing well. Coarse rice selling :—

					Srs.
Hills	...	...	...	...	8
Terai	...	...	...	...	9

Bhutla 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Land is being prepared for *aus* crop. *Rabi* crops progressing well. Harvesting of mustard commenced; prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Early oilseeds being gathered. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10½ seers per rupee, and in the interior from 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Weather seasonable. No change in the prospects of the crops since last week. Common rice selling from 8 to 9 seers a rupee. Fodder available.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* crop not very favourable. Transplantation of *boro* paddy going on. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy finished; average outturn 10 aunas. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Price of common rice between 8 and 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain badly wanted for *rabi*. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers a rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm for the season. Rain is badly wanted for the *rabi* crop. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *boro* over. Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. Prices of common rice—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	11	} per rupee.
Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	8 to 12	
Chandpur	...	...	...	10½ to 11½	

Noakhali.—State of *rabi* crops bad for want of rain. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at 10½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unchanged. Water and fodder fairly sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Threshing of paddy in progress. Prospects of *rabi*, poppy, and tobacco favourable. Millets being sown and those shown before germinating well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except green fodder in Bihar. Price of common rice at Patna 11 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—*Rabi* and poppy doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Weather cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable. Slight damage reported from frost. Poppy doing well. Prices stationary. Number on relief works on Saturday, 23rd—men 702, women 896, children 442—total 2,040.

Saran.—Rainfall at Gopalganj .23 and Siwan .07. *Rabi* doing well. *Rahar* damaged by frost in places. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 1 chitak per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 23rd—Sadar subdivision—men 443, women 797, children 1,061—total 2,301; Gopalganj subdivision—men 973, women 1,201, children 988—total 3,162; Siwan subdivision—men 1,932, women 3,133, children 2,046—total 7,116; Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 182, women 2,259, children 305—total 2,746; Gopalganj subdivision—men 693, women 1,747, children 778—total 3,218; Siwan subdivision—men 292, women 833, children 224—total 1,349. Chapra town—Gratuitous relief—men 181, women 755, children 176—total 1,112; Revilganj town—Gratuitous relief—men 48, women 208, children 6—total 262. Hatwa Raj—Poor-houses 392, doles 750, relief works 2,548. Manjha poor-house 92. Chapra poor-house 42. Siwan poor-house 108.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar .10, Bettiah .40, Bagaha .56. Slight rain general. *Rabi* and poppy much improved. Prices—common rice at Sadar 8½ seers and Bettiah 9½ seers; maize at Sadar 10½ seers and Bettiah 10½ seers. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 23rd—men 50,638, women 40,031, children 25,101—total 115,770; gratuitous relief—men 1,383, women 2,475, children 1,980—total 5,838.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects good. Prices are—Burma rice 9 seers, common rice 8 seers, wheat 8½ seers, *makai* 10 seers, barley 11 seers, gram 10 seers, *rahar* 12 seers, *marua* 12 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 23rd January—Sadar subdivision—men 2,593, women 1,042, children 1,443—total 5,078; Hajipur subdivision—men 451, women 422, children 2,063—total 2,936; gratuitous relief—Hajipur subdivision—men 2, women 26, child 1—total 29.

Darbhanga.—Standing crops promising well. Harvesting of rape-seeds commenced in places. Common rice is selling at 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 23rd—Sadar subdivision—men 19,336, women 21,726, children 4,993—total 46,055; Samastipur subdivision—men 1,220, women 744, children 596—total 2,560; Madhubani subdivision—men 28,372, women 17,922, children 8,672—total 54,966; Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 2,915, women 5,922, children 4,035—total 12,872; Samastipur subdivision—men 452, women 773, children 487—total 1,712; Madhubani subdivision—men 8,836, women 19,148, children 8,966—total 36,950. Only one Raj Circle has sent figures—namely 3,689 on gratuitous relief.

Monghyr.—No rain. Occasionally cloudy with gusts of westerly breeze. Standing crops doing well. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	8	
Jamui	...	...	...	8 to 10	

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold and cloudy. Wind easterly. *Rabi* crops continue to promise well. There has been a slight fall in the price of rice in the Banka and Supaul.

subdivisions; elsewhere it remains stationary. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 2	} per rupee.
Banka	...	...	...	10 10
Madhipura	...	...	...	10 0
Supaul	...	...	...	11 0

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of winter rice finished. *Rabi* crops doing fairly well. Lands being ploughed for next *bhadra*. Cattle-pox reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	9½ to 10	
Araria	...	...	...	10 to 12	

Malda.—No rain. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Lands are being prepared for *bhadra* paddy. Common rice selling from 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Dews scanty. Prospects of crops unchanged. Common rice 9½ to 11 seers per rupee. Prices rising. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Cuttack.—Report not received.

Balasore.—No rain. Weather reasonable. *Sarad* rice being threshed. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. *Dalua* crop flourishing. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 10 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 11½ and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox occurring in some chaklas. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Prospects of crops the same as before. Cattle-disease reported from Ohhendipoda. Rice sells at 11½ seers at Angul and 16½ seers at Khondmala, showing a rise of price in both the subdivisions.

Puri.—No rain. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* same as reported before. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 10 seers 8 chitaks to 11 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Weather getting warm; cloudy. *Rabi* crops doing well. Rice lands being ploughed. Sufficient supplies in bazar, except in south of district. Rice sells (average) 8 seers per rupee. No applicants for relief work. Some beggars and travellers get gratuitous relief.

Lohardaga.—State of standing crops poor in some places and fair in others. Rice sells at head-quarters 8 to 9 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 10 to 12 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease.

Palamanu.—Rainfall 0.01. Weather reasonable but cloudy. Prices rising. Thirty-three markets selling at under 9 seers, against 11 in preceding week. *Rabi* in danger from cloudy weather. Relief works about to be undertaken.

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather reasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground as before. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Ohas, Purulia, and Raghunathpur. Fodder and water sufficient at present, but diminishing. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Gobindpur	...	...	...	Old rice 9	
				New „ 10	

Stock of fowl-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Old rice out of market. New rice plentiful, but the price has risen—10 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was some rain in Champaran (Sadar 10, Bettiah 10, Bagaha 56) and parts of Saran (Gopalganj 22, Siwan 07), but practically none in any of the other districts during the week. The rain in Champaran has done much good to the *rabi* and poppy crops. These crops are generally promising throughout Bihar. The *rabi* crops in North Bengal are fair, but in almost all other parts they are poor. The harvesting of winter rice is not yet over. Oilseeds and pulses are being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Transplantation of spring rice is going on. Ploughing for autumn rice has begun in North Bengal. Prices have not generally risen during the week. Slight

fluctuations in the price of common rice reported from some districts. In Patna the price of common rice fell from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 seers, in Gaya from 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and at Bettiah (Champaran) from $8\frac{3}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Patna (common rice) 11 seers, Shahabad (common rice) 10 seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 1 chitak, Champaran (Indian-corn) $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 23rd January, were—

Relief works—

Nadia	... 4,810 (men 2,204, women 539, children 2,007).
Khulna	... 37 (men 20, women nil, children 17).
Rajshahi	... 891 (men 852, women nil, children 39).
Patna	...
Shahabad	... 2,040 (men 702, women 896, children 442).
Saran	... 12,579 (men 3,318, women 5,136, children 4,095).
Champaran	... 115,770 (men 50,638, women 40,031, children 25,101).
Muzaffarpur	... 8,014 (men 3,044, women 1,464, children 3,506).
Darbhangha	... 103,581 (men 43,928, women 40,392, children 14,261).

Total ... 247,722, against 233,816 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—

Nadia	... 912 (men 170, women 600, children 142).
Khulna	... 138 (men 33, women 60, children 45).
Patna	... 5 men (in Bihar).
Saran	... 7,313 (men 1,167, women 4,839, children 1,307).
Champaran	... 5,838 (men 1,383, women 2,475, children 1,980).
Muzaffarpur	... 29 (men 2, women 26, child 1).
Darbhangha	... 51,534 (men 12,203, women 25,843, children 13,488).

Total ... 65,769, against 44,423 in the previous week.

Private relief—

Relief works—

Hatwa Raj	... 2,548
Darbhangha Raj	... Figures not complete.

Gratuitous relief—






Hatwa Raj	... 1,112.
Rest of Saran district	.. 1,508.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 26th January, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
17th to 23rd January 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.						Inches.		%			Inches.	
Jan.	17th	129.5	9.4	30.043	68.3	77.2	17.2	60.0	59.2	0.386	51.8	57	N	106	Nil	Clear.
"	18th	127.8	8.6	.017	63.6	74.6	22.2	52.4	53.5	.280	43.2	50	N and N E	87	"	Clear,  .
"	19th	125.1	9.4	.027	62.6	77.1	28.1	49.0	64.9	.384	47.8	62	N E and SW	49	"	Clear,  .
"	20th	130.6	8.0	.026	66.2	80.3	27.3	53.0	60.1	.445	55.7	71	SE and SW	56	"	Partially cloudy,  .
"	21st	139.2	6.4	.101	69.4	82.6	23.9	58.7	64.6	.547	61.5	78	Calm and variable ..	39	"	Partially cloudy, ..
"	22nd	138.3	4.5	.115	67.4	81.4	21.4	60.0	63.3	.502	59.1	70	NW	68	"	Chiefly cloudy,  .
"	23rd	131.3	9.4	.082	69.1	82.2	24.3	57.9	62.1	.466	57.0	65	NW and W	66	"	Chiefly clear,  .

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches.
30.063

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 30.011

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours.
55.7

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 76.4

The mean temperature of the seven days 66.9

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 68.1

The extreme variation of temperature 33.6

The maximum temperature 82.6

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles.
10

The mean relative humidity %
66

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 70

The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd January 1897 Inches.
Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.04

The total fall from 1st to 23rd January 1897 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.17

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

 dew;  fog; o, over cast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 25th January 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Indig.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 17th to 23rd January 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	17th	30.185	70.0	79.2	18.5	60.7	60.8	66.8	.618	65.0	85	Nil
"	18th	" .128	64.7	76.0	32.6	53.4	67.4	58.7	.346	60.3	77	"
"	19th	" .118	64.4	70.8	29.9	49.9	67.8	57.5	.339	48.3	50	"
"	20th	" .100	69.0	82.0	28.1	53.9	72.1	63.6	.476	57.6	80	"
"	21st	" .185	72.4	84.8	24.9	59.9	74.1	69.7	.666	67.1	79	"
"	22nd	" .187	71.1	82.2	22.8	59.9	73.4	64.8	.500	59.0	61	"
"	23rd	" .155	71.2	84.0	25.6	58.4	78.6	64.6	.490	58.4	59	"

										Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days										30.144
The mean temperature of the seven days										68.9
The extreme variation of temperature										34.9
The maximum temperature										84.8
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days										67%
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd January 1897										Nil.
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.										

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 25th January 1897.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd January 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD JANUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD JANUARY 1896.		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	1,408	2,00,157	4,198	1,361	2,08,798	5,021
Jute	...	...	160	64,965	1,186	247	1,27,760	2,062
Firewood	...	...	114	65,350	965	114	62,625	899
Other articles	...	...	910	1,98,982	2,978	673	1,61,892	2,501
Total	...	...	2,592	5,84,454	9,277	2,395	6,55,515	10,473

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 1,690.70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	313,738	Rs. A. P. 3,15,871 10 0	Mds. S. 41,32,74 80	Rs. A. P. 8,60,630 3 0	Rs. A. P. 20,451 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,07,044 13 0	91,140	148,853	239,993
Or per mile of railway	...	185 13 7	...	506 6 2	12 0 7	701 4 4	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	352,767	3,87,607 15 0	52,20,330 0	10,70,178 15 0	20,906 0 0	11,43,032 11 0	117,323	174,067	291,390
Total for 27 weeks	666,305	7,03,478 9 0	93,63,233 31	18,89,584 2 0	46,760 0 0	26,40,077 11 0	208,463	322,920	531,383
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	350,390	3,81,000 19 11	31,63,054 30	7,04,371 0 2	15,862 4 0	11,05,133 15 7	81,304	139,538	220,842
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	226 7 3	...	414 6 0	9 5 4	650 3 1	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 27 weeks of previous year	843,992	9,37,472 2 4	89,31,259 10	19,77,716 12 2	44,496 12 10	23,62,085 11 4	217,121	301,602	518,723

* The decrease is chiefly due to the pilgrim traffic in 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	27,767	Rs. A. P. 4,918 3 0	Mds. S. 12,087 20	Rs. A. P. 426 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,382 3 0	1,091	97	1,188
Or per mile of railway	...	222 0 6	...	19 2 7	0 5 9	242 1 10	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	22,433	5,413 8 0	19,792 30	840 10 0	11 0 0	6,274 2 0	1,403	127	1,527
Total for 27 weeks	43,200	10,331 11 0	31,850 10	1,275 10 0	19 0 0	11,656 5 0	2,493	...	2,715
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,872	5,003 6 7	12,970 10	356 11 0	10 1 6	5,406 3 1	1,131	87	1,183
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	225 6 6	...	17 6 4	0 7 3	243 3 1	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 27 weeks of previous year	61,240	12,131 3 9	34,962 0	1,161 10 0	21 10 6	13,317 8 3	2,680	200	3,080

DELHI-UMBAILLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	11,720	Rs. A. P. 11,772 14 0	Mds. S. 67,880 10	Rs. A. P. 8,300 6 0	Rs. A. P. 57 0 0	Rs. A. P. 21,609 4 0	6,936	3,611	10,547
Or per mile of railway	...	72 9 8	...	51 7 0	0 5 8	134 7 1	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	19,437	17,053 12 0	82,773 0	11,170 13 0	94 0 0	27,218 11 0	8,475	3,844	12,319
Total for 27 weeks	31,157	28,825 10 0	1,40,653 0	19,470 5 0	151 0 0	48,827 15 0	15,391	7,455	22,846
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,211	14,165 12 11	76,813 20	9,423 0 0	60 0 3	23,687 13 2	6,931	3,267	10,198
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	87 11 0	...	58 6 0	0 5 11	146 7 3	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 27 weeks of previous year	46,183	51,304 6 1	2,63,372 10	26,153 12 0	117 7 3	60,137 0 4	17,279	8,371	25,650

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
Total traffic for the week	33,750	12,658 0 0	75,724 0	4,670 0 0	63 0 0	17,353 0 0	4,121	1,555	5,676
Or per mile of railway	270	101 0 0	608 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	139 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 days of half-year	45,632	15,613 0 0	78,017 0	5,292 0 0	85 0 0	21,029 0 0	5,013	2,313	7,326
Total for 2 weeks	79,381	28,271 0 0	153,741 0	9,962 0 0	148 0 0	38,382 0 0	9,134	3,868	13,002
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,126	10,774 6 9	60,095 0	3,125 11 0	347 15 0	14,218 0 0	4,121	1,555	5,676
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	241	86 0 0	473 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	114 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	51,057	17,962 3 11	88,153 0	5,622 1 0	159 10 0	23,643 14 11	6,123	2,826	8,961

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th November 1896 on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
Total traffic for the week	14,785	7,557 13 3	85,072 0	2,094 4 0	188 14 0	10,345 0 0	2,182	3,914	6,096
Or per mile of railway	92 90	47 61 0 0	535 04 0	13 18 0 0	1 19 0 0	65 31 0 0	13 72	20 21	33 93
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	233,311	1,16,537 14 3	21,01,050 0	70,813 7 10	4,791 0 10	2,00,777 15 11	30,090	61,270	92,260
Total for 21 weeks	248,127	1,24,705 11 6	21,86,122 0	81,781 13 7	5,785 8 7	2,11,163 0 7	32,191	64,284	97,036
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,254	4,760 8 0	3,06,041 0	6,704 6 0	128 2 0	11,630 15 0	740	4,669	5,409
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	72 31	29 79 0 0	2,335 97 0	57 09 0 0	1 00 0 0	10 87 0 0	4 78	36 44	42 26
Total to corresponding date of previous year	134,703	63,900 14 4	63,54,791 0	96,363 6 3	3,431 5 6	1,70,291 10 1	17,927	1,15,461	120,391

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28th NOVEMBER 1896			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30th NOVEMBER 1895			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 28th NOVEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY TO 30th NOVEMBER 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
189	Rs.	Rs.	189	Rs.	Rs.	189	Rs.	Rs.	189	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...
	10,355	65 1	128	11,652	90 67	139	8,61,226	2,297 46	125*	1,70,261	1,405 0	1,03,965	...

* Line opened from 1st Jul 1896.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th December 1896 on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	12,471	5,608 15 10	87,393 0	2,783 0 0	160 4 0	8,497 9 10	2,122	2,950	5,072
Or per mile of railway ...	78'13	35 27 0 0	549'08 0	17'16 0 0	1 01 0 0	53 44 0 0	16 23	18 56	34'70
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	2,45,127	1,23,795 11 5	2,186,123 0	82,781 12 7	4,585 8 7	2,11,163 0 7	33,191	61,194	97,685
Total for 22 weeks ...	2,57,598	1,29,404 11 8	2,273,495 0	85,510 2 7	4,745 12 7	2,19,600 10 5	35,603	67,434	1,03,037
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,200	5,047 13 4	200,600 0	4,067 19 0	213 13 0	9,929 4 4	1,430	4,557	5,987
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	71'92	39'44 0 0	2,036'71 0	36'40 0 0	1'07 0 0	77'57 0 0	11'17	35 00	46'77
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,43,969	74,938 11 8	7,115,490 0	1,01,637 0 3	3,616 2 6	1,50,190 14 5	15,357	1,23,621	1,38,978

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH DECEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH DECEMBER 1895.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 5TH DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH DECEMBER 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1895.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
159	Rs. 8,498	Rs. 53 41	128	Rs. 9,920	Rs. 77 57	159	Rs. 3,72,724	Rs. 2,350'00	128	Rs. 1,80,191	Rs. 1,672'60	Rs. 1 92,533	Rs. ...

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period ended 9th January 1897 on 271 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,201	1,639 0 0	2,38,542 0	9,812 0 0	425 0 0	21,106 0 0	4,760	7,977	12,737
Or per mile of railway ...	70'08	39'56 0 0	881'00 0	34 11 0 0	1 39 0 0	75 40 0 0	16 66	27 10	44 38
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for first nine days of Jan'y.	19,201	10,830 0 0	2,34,512 0	9,812 0 0	425 0 0	21,106 0 0	4,760	7,977	12,737
COMPARISON.									
Total for 11 days of January of previous year ...	18,993	9,094 0 11	4,27,533 0	7,845 11 0	414 2 0	17,353 13 11	3,053	8,785	11,838
Per mile of railway for corresponding period of previous year ...	124'05	71'04 0 0	3,340'10 0	61 50 0 0	3 24 0 0	135'59 0 0	23 87	65 03	89 50
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	15,933	9,094 0 11	4,27,533 0	7,845 11 0	414 2 0	17,353 13 11	3,053	8,785	11,838

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH JANUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1895 TO 9TH JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 18 5 TO 11TH JANUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
286	Rs. 21,106	Rs. 75'46	128	Rs. 17,353	Rs. 135'59	286	Rs. 4,33,037	Rs. 1,600'5	128	Rs. 2 23,453	Rs. 1,677 52	Rs. 2,10,584	Rs. ...

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 9 days of January 1897 on 818 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Totalearnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passenger cars.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 818 miles open	118 360	50,420	5,75,730	68,780	14,790	(a) 1,33,000	20,685	(b) 23,895	44,580
Or per mile of railway	139 58	61 64	705 83	84 08	18 08	163 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous Nil weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1½ weeks	118,360	50,420	5,75,730	68,780	14,790	1,33,000	20,685	23,895	44,580
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 758 miles open	151,833	60,846	6,40,476	83,407	18,661	1,64,914	21,432	(c) 32,178	53,610
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	200 84	80 49	847 10	113 07	24 68	218 14	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	151,833	60,846	6,40,476	83,407	18,661	1,64,914	21,432	32,178	53 610

(a) Decrease is due to the earnings of two days less in this period. In the corresponding period of last year the return was for 11 days, while the present one is for 9 days.
(b) Includes 92 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " 1,692 " " " "

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 16th January 1897	...	...	...	...	...	10,498	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	10,417	3	3
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	70	12	9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 16th January 1897	...	...	...	...	...	205	10	4
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	204	4	2
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2
Receipts from 1st to 16th January 1897	...	...	...	...	...	22,764	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	26,519	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	3,755	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 487 L.S.-G.—The 28th January 1897.—The following reports of the progress made in the several districts of the Presidency and Orissa Divisions in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 133G.—L.S.-G., dated Calcutta, the 21st January 1897.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

With reference to your No. 58 L.S.-G. of the 12th December 1896, asking for a quarterly report on the progress made in each district of this Division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps, if any, that have been taken by Municipalities and District Boards respectively to improve existing sources of water-supply and open new ones, I have the honour to submit as follows.

2. The Magistrate and Chairman of the District Board of the 24-Paraganas reports that the register in Form I has been prepared in accordance with the instructions laid down in Government Circular No. 8 T.M. of the 15th May 1896, and that the District Engineer has been directed to prepare a map of each thana, showing the number of tanks in each village. This work,

he says, has been done for some thanas, and it is reported that the registers are being checked. I have called for a report as to how and by whom the work is being checked. As regards the improvement of water-supply, the Chairman states that a sum of Rs. 6,631 has been spent since last April, as detailed in the margin.	
	Rs.
(1) For digging 25 wells, 2 in Sadar, 22 in Barasat, and 1 in Basirhat subdivision	1,065
(2) For completing excavation of a tank at Kawrapukur in Barasat subdivision	724
(3) Grants for making excavation in the beds of 194 dried-up tanks	4,842
Total	6,631

3. The Magistrate and Chairman of the District Board of Nadia states that no steps have been taken by the District Board for improving existing sources of water-supply, but that it will, as usual, construct some masonry wells this year. The water-supply registers are being prepared through the Police Sub-Inspectors of the respective thanas. The reports of 16 thanas out of 21 are said to have been received. The reports are said to be fairly reliable, but the Magistrate intends to defer taking any action upon them until he can have them checked, which he thinks will not be possible until the famine is over.

4. The Magistrate and Chairman of the District Board of Murshidabad reports that during the quarter ending 31st December 1896, the sinking and construction of five masonry wells of 6 feet in diameter were taken in hand by the District Engineer for improving the water-supply. Of these, three wells are almost completed. Besides this, arrangements have been made by the District Engineer to manufacture and burn 3,000 earthen rings for wells. Necessary steps have been taken for the due preparation of the Registers I and II, and the work is still going on. It is stated that by the end of the rains the lists will be sufficiently complete to enable the District Board to decide what work should be taken up during the next cold weather, and to arrange a future plan of action.

5. The Chairman of the District Board of Jessore reports that steps have been taken for the due preparation of the two registers in Forms Nos. I and II, that the necessary information has already been collected by all the Local Boards except the Sadar, and that the register in Form I has been received lately from some of them. The work is expected to be finished shortly. As regards the progress made towards the improvement of water-supply, he states that the District Board, in consideration of the reports from the Sub-

(1) Opening out of the Bhowanipur khal in the Jhenida subdivision	Rs. 2,000
(2) Sinking wells in Bongaon	1,500
(3) Ditto in Magura	3,000
(4) Ditto in Jhenida	2,000
(5) Ditto in Sadar	3,000
(6) Re-excavation of a tank at Dourra in Bongaon	500
(7) Ditto ditto at Sakole in Narail	850
(8) Ditto ditto at Dowlutpur in Sadar	480
(9) Ditto ditto at Madghope in "	150

divisional Officers regarding the scarcity of water-supply in some villages, and on the application of some villagers, has provided funds in the budget estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98 for the purposes noted on the margin, to improve the existing sources of the water-supply of the district.

6. Zamindars, merchants and respectable villagers have promised subscriptions towards project No. I, viz. the opening out of the Bhowanipur khal, and the work has been commenced. Further steps for the improvement of other water-supply will be taken soon.

7. Sufficient progress does not appear to have been made in the matter in the district of Khulna. The District Board requested the Magistrate to furnish them with the necessary information. Up to this time the latter has been able to supply information only from six unions and three thanas. It is reported that the information is still being collected in other thanas through thana officers and panchayats. I have asked the Magistrate to report as to the manner the information is being collected, and whether it can be relied on.

8. As to the steps taken by municipalities, I beg to enclose copies of the reports noted in the margin, which contain in detail particulars of each municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore. No report has yet been received from the Magistrate of Khulna on the subject. It will be submitted to Government as soon as received.

(1) Letter No. 235M., dated the 5th January 1897, from the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas.

(2) Letter No. 9J.M., dated the 6th January 1897, from the Magistrate of Nadia.

(3) Letter No. 486M., dated the 4th January 1897, from the Magistrate of Murshidabad.

(4) Letter No. 131J., dated the 8th January 1897, from the Magistrate of Jessore.

No. 2357M., dated Alipore, the 6th January 1897.

From—E. W. COLLIN, Esq., Magistrate of the 24-Parganas,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

With reference to your No. 36M., dated the 14th December last, forwarding Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th idem, regarding water-supply in the municipalities and in places under the jurisdiction of the District Board, I have the honour to submit the following report as to the progress made in each of them in collecting and placing on record the chief facts concerning water-supply and the steps taken to extend or improve it. As there has not been time to call for reports from the municipalities, this report is compiled from such information as is available in the office. I have the honour, further, to report that in the beginning of November I issued a circular to all municipalities, urging them to consider the question of water-supply, and, if necessary, to apply for loans, so that tanks might be re-excavated and work thereby provided for those in want.

2. With regard to the preparation of Registers I and II, they have been compiled in ten municipalities, viz., Naihati, Garulia, Baraset, Barrackpore, Baduria, Maniktollah, North and South Dum-Dum, Taki, and Joynagore. Register II has been prepared in Baranagore. The Chairmen of the Basirhat, South Barrackpore, Goberdanga, and Titaghur Municipalities are preparing the registers. The Chairmen of the South Suburban, North Barrackpore, and Rajpore Municipalities have not submitted any reports. Of the municipalities in this district, Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktolla have a filtered water-supply, which is fairly adequate.

Baranagore.—Register II has been opened. Information for Register I is in progress of collection. The wards lying near the river draw their supply from it. There are a number of tanks with wholesome water in the garden-houses owned by some wealthy residents of Calcutta from which the inhabitants are allowed to draw water. Sixty-five private tanks were filled with river-water last April and May by the Manager of the Baranagore Jute Mills. Proposals have been accepted by the Commissioners at a meeting for spending Rs. 30,000 on the acquisition and improvement of tanks. They are under consideration in this office.

Titaghur.—The registers are under preparation. The water-supply for drinking purposes is chiefly derived from the River Hooghly, and filtered water is laid on by the mills in the bazar. The supply is adequate.

Garulia.—Registers I and II have been opened. This is a riparian municipality, and draws its water from the river. There are 13 private wells and 16 private tanks, but they are not much used for drinking water. The Dunbar Cotton Mills provide filtered water to the public from a small hydrant connected with their mill filters. The supply is adequate.

South Barrackpore.—Registers are under preparation. The river-side wards draw water for drinking purposes from the river. The rural tracts are well provided with tanks in the gardens of wealthy residents, which do not dry up during hot weather. Their condition is fair, but they are not strictly reserved. This question is under consideration. The supply is not adequate.

Goberdanga.—Registers are under preparation. The source of supply is the River Jamuna, private tanks, and municipal wells. The latter cost Rs. 750, but they are not used, as the people prefer the tanks and river. Measures were taken this year to prevent steeping of jute in the river. The tanks have been reported by the Sanitary Department to be good. The Commissioners have submitted a proposal to take a loan of Rs. 2,000 from Government to acquire a piece of land and to excavate a tank on it.

Baduria.—Registers I and II have been opened. The river-water is used for drinking and culinary purposes, and there are three private unreserved tanks. The Commissioners report that there is no lack of drinking-water, but the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner does not agree with this view. The Commissioners have allotted a sum for re-excavating a tank to be reserved for drinking purposes. The subject of water-supply is under consideration.

South Dum-Dum.—Registers I and II have been opened. The water-supply is from tanks, and the Commissioners are endeavouring to get an extension of the filtered water-supply from the Cantonment Reservoir. The tanks are fairly adequate. The Commissioners have submitted a proposal for the acquisition of a tank in the Digla busti.

North Dum-Dum.—Registers I and II have been opened. There are 49 perennial tanks and 35 intermittent. Of these, 35 are wholesome. There are 8 wholesome wells. The Commissioners have resolved to sink 6 wells at a cost of Rs. 250, and to excavate 5 tanks in Wards Nos. I and II. They intend also to apply for a loan of Rs. 2,000 for re-excavation and acquisition of tanks. The present water-supply is not adequate.

Basirhat.—The Registers are under preparation. The supply is from the Ichamatty river and from tanks. There are said to be six small wells, five reserved municipal tanks, one reserved tank belonging to the Public Works Department, and 196 non-reserved private tanks. The municipal tanks are reported by the Sanitary Department to be inadequately reserved, and the same authority reports the supply to be inadequate. The Commissioners, however, consider it to be sufficient, and do not propose to take any steps except to attempt to induce the owners of some of the existing tanks to re-excavate them under section 200 of the Municipal Act. A tank was cleansed and a new tank dug in 1895-96 at a cost of Rs. 250.

Baraset.—Registers I and II have been opened. The existing sources of supply are tanks and five Norton's tube-wells, which were introduced last March. Of these, three are working well. There are altogether 18 wells, of which 15 are unreserved ring-wells. There

are two reserved tanks and 26 unreserved. The Commissioners are preparing schemes for the acquisition and re-excavation of one tank in each ward of the Municipality, and propose to take a loan for the purpose. In spite of considerable activity last hot season, there is still an insufficient supply of water.

Rajpore.—The Registers have not yet been prepared. The chief sources of water-supply are some tanks formed out of the old bed of the Ganges. There are other tanks, but they have not been reserved. The present supply is inadequate. There is at present a scheme before the District Board to open up the silted bed of the Ganges so as to make it a connected free channel. Steps are being taken to induce the persons who have encroached upon the bed to remove the obstructions. The Municipality proposes to excavate five tanks at a cost of Rs. 8,000, and is preparing plans and estimates.

Baruipur.—Registers I and II have been opened. There are three municipal tanks, of which one is reserved, but the others are not good. There are a number of private tanks, some of which contain good water. Suggestions have been made to acquire some tanks with a view to reserving them for drinking purposes, and the Commissioners, acting on those suggestions, have proposed to acquire lands for their tanks, and to sell the municipal tanks, which do not contain good water.

Naihatty.—Registers I and II have been opened. Water is supplied from the Hooghly. In the north and south filtered water is supplied from the Gowripur and Kakinarah Jute Mills. There are thirteen wells belonging to the Municipality. There are also some tanks which do not contain good water. The Commissioners have resolved to acquire several tanks with a view to re-excavating them, and propose to take a loan from Government for the purpose. The present supply is fairly adequate.

Joynagore.—Registers I and II have been opened. There are many private tanks in the Municipality which contain a fair supply of water, but which are not reserved. The Commissioners do not appear to have yet taken any steps to improve their condition, but no complaints have been received that the supply is inadequate.

South Suburban.—Registers are under preparation. The chief source of supply is from private tanks, but water is also taken from the River Hooghly and from Tolly's Nullah. The supply, though not insufficient, is not good. Attempts were unsuccessfully made to have the Calcutta pipes extended to some parts of this Municipality. No further efforts appear to have been made to improve the condition of the present supply. The inhabitants of wards which adjoin the Calcutta Municipality make use of the hydrants of that Municipality.

North Barrackpore.—The Chairman reported that the Commissioners passed a resolution to give effect to the Government circular No. 7T.M. The people draw water for drinking purposes from the river as well as from the tanks. The supply is not adequate.

Taki.—The Chairman has not submitted a report, but it is understood that Registers I and II have been prepared. There are 8 private wells and 57 private tanks, but none are reserved. The supply is deficient in one ward, but elsewhere adequate. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner reports the supply as bad, but I find from my notes that it is fairly good except in one ward. The Commissioners have provided Rs. 400 for a new tank, but have not yet been able to select the site.

3. As regards the water-supply in places within the jurisdiction of the District Board, a separate report will be submitted from the office of the District Board.

No. 9J.M., dated Krishnagar, the 6th January 1897.

From—W. MAXWELL, Esq., Joint-Magistrate, in charge, Nadia,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

In reply to your circular letter No. 36M., dated the 18th December last, and annexure, calling for a report showing the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply in the municipalities of this district, I have the honour to refer you to this office letter No. 769J.M., dated the 20th August last, submitting a statement showing the existing sources of water-supply of the municipalities in this district. As regards the steps taken to improve them, I have the honour to report as follows:—

1. *Nadia Municipality.*—The Chairman reports that owing to want of funds no steps have yet been taken to improve the water-supply of this town. The Commissioners intend to construct 3 masonry wells as soon as their budget for the ensuing year is sanctioned.

2. *Kushtia Municipality.*—The Vice-Chairman reports that no fresh improvement has been made except that one new tank is under excavation solely for drinking purposes. Steps are being taken for sinking as many tube-wells as are convenient in suitable places.

3. *Krishnagur Municipality.*—The Chairman reports that an improvement in respect of water-supply has been made in the following way. The engine and pumping gear of Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhuri were recently utilized in lifting water from the Jalanghi River into the tanks in the bed of the Anjoona Khal by the existing drain of the Municipality, and also to the tanks on the eastern portion of the town at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,200. This has been of great benefit to the residents of Krishnagur.

4. *Santipur Municipality.*—The Chairman reports that Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned towards the improvement of the present sources of water-supply and opening new ones. Five new pucca wells are going to be sunk very shortly by the District Engineer, Nadia, who has undertaken the work.

5. *Ranaghat Municipality*.—Only one masonry well has been added this year to the existing sources of water-supply of the Municipality. It is in contemplation to re-excavate one tank and sink four masonry wells in the beginning of the next year.

6. *Birnagar Municipality*.—The District Engineer, Nadia, has been requested to sink as early as possible two masonry wells of his own patent in those parts of the town where the water-supply is deficient, as the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner recommended wells in preference to tanks.

7. *Meherpur Municipality*.—Two masonry wells and three ordinary *kutcha* wells have been added to the existing sources of water-supply of the Municipality.

8. *Kumarkhali Municipality*.—The Chairman reports that no progress could be made this year for want of funds. It has been determined to sink two masonry wells at the Durgapur and Elangi Wards, which are far off from the Gorai River. Adequate provision in the next year's budget will be made for this purpose.

9. *Chakilah Municipality*.—One *pucca* well has been made at Ghosepura, and other *kutcha* and *pucca* wells are being fully cleansed.

No. 486M., dated Camp Hariharpara, the 4th January 1897.

From—E. V. LEVINGE, Esq., Magistrate of Murshidabad,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your circular No. 36M., dated the 18th December 1896, regarding the improvement of the existing sources of water-supply in the municipalities of this district, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. All municipalities have prepared registers in the forms (I and II) annexed to the letter from the Government of Bengal in the Municipal Department, No. 7T.M., dated the 15th May 1896. Generally speaking, the municipalities of this district are favourably situated as regards the supply of drinking-water, as four out of the five are on the River Bhagirathi. The Kandi Municipality is the only one which is at a distance from that river, and the Municipality is chiefly dependent on wells and tanks for its supply of drinking-water.

3. The following progress reports have been submitted by the different municipalities:—

Berhampur.—The Chairman reports that the existing sources of water-supply are sufficient for the present requirements of the people. As the proposed scheme of water-works, the cost of construction of which will be borne by the Maharani Surnomaye of Cossimbazar, will be taken in hand at once, no further steps are necessary for any extension or improvement of the water-supply. The cost of maintenance of the water-works will be borne by the Municipality.

Murshidabad.—The supply of drinking-water in this Municipality is reported to be sufficient, as all parts of the Municipality are easily accessible to the River Bhagirathi. There are also 16 wells and 14 tanks in the Municipality, the water of which is reported to be wholesome. The Chairman reports that he will spend Rs. 30 in cleaning some wells in a few weeks before the close of the year. Notices will also be issued on the proprietors to clean some of the other wells. I think that a good deal more might be done in the way of issuing notices on the proprietors of wells and tanks, but it is useless issuing such notices unless proper steps are taken to see that the orders are carried out. I will instruct the Chairman accordingly.

Azimganj.—The Chairman says that the water-supply is sufficient, as the municipal jurisdiction extends on both sides of the river. A few wells might with advantage be sunk in the outlying portions of the Municipality, and this will be done in the present year.

Jangipur.—The Chairman reports that he has recently sunk two wells, and that others will be sunk in the present year. The Municipality is situated on both sides of the River Bhagirathi. Babu Jogendra Narain Roy of Lalgola has promised to excavate a tank within the municipal limits. The Chairman does not say whether he is issuing notices on the owners of wells and tanks to keep them clean. He will be reminded of the necessity of doing this.

Kandi.—The Municipality depends chiefly for its water-supply on wells and tanks. The tank-water is generally very good, but in some tanks it has been very low owing to the dryness of the season. Enquiries are being made with a view to acquiring the rights in one or two tanks, and reserving them solely for drinking purposes. Several notices have recently been issued on proprietors of tanks to keep them clean, and in some instances the proprietors have been prosecuted for failing to comply with the orders. Two wells have lately been sunk, and a Norton's tube-well has been ordered as an experimental measure. I lately inspected the Municipality, and I think that the Commissioners are taking proper steps to improve the water-supply.

No. 13L.F., dated Jessore, the 8th January 1897.

From—BABU SASI BHUSAN BOSE, Deputy Magistrate in charge, Jessore,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your No. 36Cir.M., dated the 18th December 1896, regarding quarterly progress report about improvement of the existing sources of water-supply in the

municipalities, I have the honour, in the absence of the District Magistrate on tour, to report as follows :—

1. *Jessore Municipality*.—Since the previous report there have been no further additions to the sources of water-supply. Attempts were, however, made to sink four tube-wells in accordance with Government circular No 22L.S.-G., dated the 2nd April 1896, but none of them proved successful. The Chairman intends to introduce a few of these wells to a certain part of the Municipality to see how they work.

2. *Kotchandpur Municipality*.—The Chairman writes that no action was required to be taken to improve the existing sources of water-supply within the Municipality. A private tank was re-excavated by the owner after he had been served with a notice under section 200 of the Municipal Act. The River Bhairab supplies good water.

3. *Maheshpur Municipality*.—One tank in the Municipality has been cleared of the rank vegetation and earthwork done on its bank, and attention has been paid to prevent two other tanks and a reserved tank from pollution of their water. Besides, the owner of a private tank has been served with a notice to either re-excavate or fill up his tank, the water of which has become unwholesome.

No. 318.-G., dated Cuttack, the 22nd January 1897.

Memo. by—H. G. COOKE, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

COPY, with that of its enclosure, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for information, with reference to his circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1896.

2. Reports from other districts will be submitted on their receipt.

No. 309, dated Balasore, the 24th December 1896.

From—**BARU RADHA CHARAN DAS**, Vice-Chairman in charge, Balasore Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Balasore.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 2071, dated the 21st instant, I have the honour to report that, with regard to the water supply in this town, the Municipal Commissioners have taken strict measures to keep the tank reserved for drinking purposes from being polluted, and no new works have been done in the current quarter, as there has been no necessity for them.

No. 1013, dated Balasore, the January 1897.

From—**RAJA BAIKUNTHA NATH DE BAHADUR**, Vice-Chairman, District Board,
Balasore,
To—The Magistrate of Balasore.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 2071, dated the 21st ultimo, forwarding Bengal Government circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1896, I have the honour to state that the District Board has allotted Rs. 2,000 for the improvement of existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, and have arranged to take up the following works in hand during the current year :—

- (1) To dig a tube-well in Bhogra. Estimate for the work has already been prepared, and the work will be taken up in January 1897.
- (2) To re-dig two tanks near Ohandbally. Estimates are under preparation.
- (3) To re-dig a tank at Jagannathpur. Work partly done.
- (4) To re-dig a tank at Gopalpur, pargana Remna. Work just commenced.
- (5) To re-dig a tank at Gabgan. Estimate under preparation. Work will be commenced in the latter part of January 1897.
- (6) To re-dig a tank at Talpada. Estimate under preparation.

As to the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, I beg to state that the information received up to date from the Local Boards is incomplete, and so fresh reports have been called for.

Besides the above allotment from the District Board fund, there exists an endowment fund of Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur and Babu Satyendra Nath De, which is to be spent for the above tank-digging purpose before the close of the year.

No. 43, dated Balasore, the 6th—7th January 1897.

Memo. by—**BARU RASHI BHARI NAIK**, for the Magistrate of Balasore.

COPY, together with copy of the Vice-Chairman in charge, Municipality's No. 309 of the 24th ultimo, forwarded to the Commissioner of Orissa Division, Cuttack, for information, with reference to his No. 398S.-G. of the 17th idem.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, the January 1897.

From—E. N. BAKER, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bengal Provincial Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund,
To—The District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner of

I AM directed by the Executive Committee for Bengal, of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, to invite

Resolution :—That the meeting recognise the fact that the time has come when a Charitable Fund should be formed for the relief of distress in the famine-stricken districts of India, such relief being supplementary of the operations of Government and designed to meet cases not clearly or adequately covered by those operations, and that to this end subscriptions should be invited from the well-to-do throughout this country, and contributions from abroad be thankfully received.

Resolution :—That this meeting accepts the statement of the objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted, as set forth by Government in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th January, and the organization there suggested for the collection and administration of subscriptions to the Fund; and resolves that a General Committee composed of the following gentlemen* be appointed with power to add to their number, and to appoint an Executive Committee to administer the Fund.

* *Vide list annexed.*

your attention to the proceedings of a public meeting held in Calcutta on the 14th instant, over which His Excellency the Viceroy presided, and at which the Resolutions quoted in the margin were unanimously passed. The proceedings of that meeting have been reported in the public press, and will doubtless have been perused by you.

2. At the instance of the Central Executive Committee which was appointed under the second of the two Resolutions referred to, a meeting was held on the 22nd instant, under the presidency of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at which it was resolved to form a Provincial Committee for Bengal composed of the gentlemen named in enclosure

sure A of this letter; and an Executive Committee composed of the gentlemen named in enclosure B was appointed to administer the Charitable Relief Fund in Bengal.

3. The Executive Committee for Bengal would now request that steps may be taken for the formation of Local Committees in each district of the Province and for the raising of subscriptions to be administered by those Committees in accordance with the principles approved by Government and accepted by the Central Committee. Enclosure A contains the names of gentlemen resident in your district who are on the Provincial Committee, who it is thought may appropriately be invited to serve on the Local Committee for () with any others who may be co-opted by them. It will be understood that this list is a nucleus only. The Executive Committee have no doubt that in the district of () there are many other gentlemen of good position who will be willing to serve, and they regard it as important that the co-operation of all such should be secured, in order that the Local Committee may be as strong and representative as possible. In the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in which the Executive Committee fully concur, the Local Committee should be essentially non-official in character, and this should be borne in mind when determining its composition. It should, however, be associated with the district and subdivisional officials. This is considered desirable in order to ensure that funds supplied by private charity shall not interfere with or overlap the operations of Government officers, who are responsible for doing all that is necessary to save the lives of the people in tracts in which famine prevails. The Executive Committee hope that no time may be lost in arranging for the appointment of a Local Committee for () in accordance with these suggestions, and

they request that, when this has been done, the names of the gentlemen of whom it is composed may be communicated to them. Any changes in its composition from time to time should be similarly reported.

4. In addition to the Local Committee for the district, it will probably be desirable to form one or more Sub-Committees to deal with subdivisions or other smaller areas. This is a point on which your experience and the views of the leading residents will be the best guide. If you should consider this course desirable, the same principles which have been indicated in respect of the district committee should, *mutatis mutandis*, be observed. The Executive Committee would be glad to be informed what course is decided on in this matter.

5. As soon as the Local Committee has been appointed, it is desirable that a meeting should be called at a very early date, at which you should explain the place which it will hold in the machinery for dispensing charitable relief, the objects with which it has been formed, and the principles to be observed by it in the discharge of its functions. In this connection, your attention is invited to enclosures C and D of this letter. The first of these contains a sketch of the organisation which has been devised for the collection and administration of private subscriptions: the second is a statement of the objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted.

6. The primary objects with which it is proposed to establish Local Committees are (a) the raising of subscriptions, and (b) the detailed administration of the relief funds raised by private charity in concert with the local authorities. With regard to the former, the Executive Committee suggest that subscribers should be informed that their subscriptions can be devoted (i) to the needs of all parts of India which may be distressed, or (ii) specially to meet the needs of the province of Bengal, or of any particular district or area. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed the opinion that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, it is preferable that subscriptions raised in Bengal should be applied to the relief of distress in this province, and the Executive Committee desire to endorse this view. Effect will, however, be given to any wishes that may be expressed by individual subscribers in this matter. The local knowledge and influence of the District Committee should be invaluable in inviting subscriptions and administering the funds; and the Executive Committee rely confidently on their assistance in making the appeal successful. The authority of Government has been obtained to depositing all sums received in the district treasury to credit of an account to be entitled the "() Branch, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund." An account should be submitted at the end of each fortnight, beginning from the 1st February 1897, in the form hereto annexed (enclosure E), showing the amounts collected from time to time. Each Committee should keep a register in a suitable form showing separately all sums received by it under each of the three heads of enclosure E, and the corresponding remittances to the Executive Committee, and other expenditure. At the end of each fortnight all sums designated by the subscribers as devoted for the needs of India generally, or to those of the province of Bengal, should be remitted to the Executive Committee by Remittance Transfer Receipt.

7. The funds to be administered by the Local Committee will consist of (i) subscriptions designated by the donors as intended for the relief of distress within the district: and (ii) sums allotted by the Bengal Executive Committee. The objects on which these funds may properly be expended are set forth in enclosure D of this letter and are four in number. It is considered that the Local Committee should have a free hand in the administration of these funds, and there is no intention to dictate any course of action beyond laying down the general injunction that the principles formulated in enclosure D should be observed. I am directed, however, to invite special attention to the third clause of the enclosure, which runs as follows, viz.:—"In relieving the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official inquiry into and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved." His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Committee believe that in present conditions the funds at the disposal of the Local Committee can be most usefully laid out in this manner, and I am to suggest that applications for aid under the three other permissible heads may

properly be deferred until the Committee has dealt with all reasonable claims on behalf of the respectable poor, and of *purdah* ladies and other persons who, by the custom of the country, are unable to apply for Government relief.

8. In order to ensure that, as far as possible, no case of these kinds shall be overlooked, I am to suggest that each member of the Local and Sub-Committees should be invited to take personal charge of a suitable area, and that he should arrange to visit, either in person or through some reliable agent, every village in such area at frequent intervals. For this purpose the Committee will no doubt be able to enlist the services of members of Local and District Boards and Union Committees, members of panchayets, and the like. It cannot be doubted that such visits will bring to light many persons whose caste, usages and feelings preclude the application of a labour test—women of good family and others—who may be in great though silent distress. In dealing with cases of this class, the Local Committee may find it advisable to provide light forms of employment, such as spinning, weaving, and the husking of rice, occupations which can be carried on in the people's own homes. In some cases relief might most conveniently take the form of selling grain, under due precautions, at less than cost price. This system should, however, it is considered, only be sparingly resorted to. Grain should not of course be sold in this way to the public generally, but only to persons of the class described in this paragraph, *i.e.*, to the respectable poor and to ladies, who, in the opinion of the Local Committee, are unable to come on to the State Relief Works.

9. The extent and intensity of distress vary in different districts of Bengal, and are greater in some places than in others. If your district is among those which are more severely affected, it is probable that whatever sums may be subscribed within it, and more, will be required for local expenditure. If, on the other hand, it is happily among those which are more fortunately circumstanced, the Local Committee will, it is hoped, recognize the justice of setting free much of what they are able to collect for the relief of more pressing necessity elsewhere. Even in those districts which are least affected by the failure of the rains, the high range of prices must be the cause of some distress, and occasions will still arise for the issue of relief in the manner described above.

10. In addition to the fortnightly statement of subscriptions collected (enclosure E), the statements in the annexed forms F and G should be submitted at the end of each fortnight, beginning from the 1st February next. These are required for transmission to the Central Committee.

11. An early opportunity should be taken by each Local Committee to appoint office-bearers, including a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, who will be responsible for the keeping up of the necessary accounts, for submitting the prescribed returns, and making the authorised disbursements.

ENCLOSURE A.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

Hon'ble Sir F. Maclean, K.T., Q.C., *Chief Justice.*
 The Most Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
 The Most Revd. Archbishop Goethals.
 Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
 " Sir C. G. Paul, K.C.I.E.
 " Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
 " P. Playfair, C.I.E.
 " M. Finucane.
 " A. Wallis.
 Mr. C. H. Moore.
 " C. Lawrie Johnstone.
 " R. Steel.
 " H. B. H. Turner.
 " S. C. Scaramanga.
 " G. Irving.
 " J. E. D. Ezra.
 " W. K. Eddis.
 " J. O'B. Saunders.
 " H. C. Williams.
 " W. D. Cruickshank.
 " J. A. Toomey.
 Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E.
 Mr. G. Hennessy.
 " F. A. Möller.
 Revd. Dr. Macdonald.
 Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Ravaneshwar Prasad
 Singh, K.C.I.E. of Gidhour.
 Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Luchmessar Singh,
 K.C.I.E. of Darbhanga.
 Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I.
 " Sir Narendra Krishna, K.C.I.E.
 " Durga Charn Laha, C.I.E.
 " Govind Lal Roy of Rangpur.
 Rai Jai Prokash Lal Bahadur, C.I.E.
 Hon'ble Nawab Syud Amir Hussain, C.I.E.
 " Sahebzada Bukhtiyar Shah.
 " Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose.
 " Surendranath Banerji.
 " A. M. Bose.
 " Guru Pershad Son.
 " Rai Isser Chunder Mitter Bahadur.
 " Joygobind Law.
 Nawab Khwaja Ahsanullah Bahadur, C.I.E.
 Hon'ble Durgagati Banerjee, C.I.E.
 Raja Peari Mohun Mukherjee, C.S.I.
 " Bun Behari Kapur.
 N. N. Ghose, Esq.
 R. D. Mehta, Esq.
 Rai Shew Bux Bogla Bahadur.
 Babu Kalinath Mitter.
 " Norendronath Sen.
 " Romanath Ghose.
 Mahamahopadhyaya Mohesh Chandra Nyayaratna,
 C.I.E.

Brigadier-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B.

Rev. Father Marchal.

" Father Lafont, C.I.E.

" H. Whitehead:

" T. Brown.

" J. Taylor.

" John Morrison.

" D. Reid.

Colonel Chatterton, C.I.E.

Lieutenant E. W. Petley, C.I.E.

Mr. J. H. Apjohn.

Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.

" " Risley, C.I.E.

" " Glass, C.I.E.

Colonel McArthur.

Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.

" " Wilkins.

" " C. F. Buckland, C.I.E.

" " Justice Jenkins.

" " Sale.

" " Sir H. T. Prinsep, Kt.

" " Mr. Justice Macpherson.

" " " Ameer Ali, C.I.E.

" " " Trevelyan.

" " " Beverley.

" " " O'Kinealy.

" " " Gurudas Banerji.

" " " Rampini.

" " " Hill.

Captain Creagh.

Mr. A. Simson.

" W. J. M. McCaw.

" C. E. Smyth.

" Allan Arthur.

" J. P. Thomas.

" C. B. Jourdain.

" C. C. Campbell.

" Edward Sawyer.

" Gilbert S. Henderson.

" W. Mackintosh.

" C. R. Orr.

" W. H. Choetham.

" W. A. Bankier.

" W. Currie.

" M. C. Turner.

" G. H. Sutherland.

" J. A. Anderson.

" A. G. Apcar.

" J. Gemmell.

" E. Henry.

" Cairns Deas.

" G. F. Nairn.

" J. D. Nimmo.

" W. R. T. Aitken.

" A. K. Muir.

" J. G. Dickson.

" Geo. Lyell.

" D. F. Mackenzie.

" C. H. Wilkie.

" F. E. Patteson.

" C. D. Stewart.

" W. B. Mactavish.

Mr. C. C. McLeod.

" A. P. Rodocanachi.

" N. J. Sassoon.

" R. M. Cohen.

" D. McL. Morison.

" W. Stalkartt.

" H. S. Ashton.

" J. S. Fraser.

" Fred. Whitney.

" G. G. Anderson.

" D. Yule.

" T. W. Spink.

" W. Bushby.

" R. Y. Remfry.

" H. Elworthy.

" F. Larmour.

" W. H. Phelps.

" E. Whiteaway.

Dr. G. R. Ferris.

Mr. N. H. T. Beeker.

" W. Bleeck.

" A. E. J. Abraham.

" J. T. Woodroffe.

" C. P. Hill.

" W. Garth.

" C. C. Robinson.

" G. B. McNair.

" C. E. Dissent.

" H. M. Rustomjee.

" C. E. Guzdar.

" E. C. Cotes.

" Paul Knight.

" S. Tremearne.

" H. Hensman.

" C. H. Reynolds.

" F. G. Mayne.

" J. Stiven.

" D. Camerini.

" E. Freyvogel.

" P. E. Cameron.

" H. G. Fidler.

" E. V. Westmacott.

" P. Nolan.

" G. Toynbee.

" W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.

" J. A. Bourdillon.

" A. Forbes, C.S.I.

" H. G. Cooke.

" F. H. Skrine.

" C. H. Pope.

" W. Shirreff.

" H. J. Rudd-Rainey.

" J. Rudd-Rainey.

" J. Fraser-Forbes.

" R. J. Harrison.

" J. A. Wernicke.

" G. L. Garth.

" H. L. Weatherall.

" H. F. Wilson.

" W. Sutherland.

" W. J. Howard.

" W. F. Burrows.

Mr. E. Mylne.	Mr. H. Manners.
„ J. Hodding.	„ J. J. Macleod, C.I.E.
„ T. R. Filgate.	„ T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
„ J. Wilson.	„ J. Lewis.
„ L. D. Reed.	„ C. H. Crowdy.
„ R. Lockhart.	„ H. O. Christian.
„ T. Barclay.	„ W. M. Grant.
„ E. Macnaghten.	„ F. Christian.
„ G. T. Collingridge.	„ C. J. Shillingford.
„ G. L. Richardson.	„ C. W. Thomas.
„ G. R. Toomey.	„ H. C. Fraser.
„ H. Bell.	„ A. Peppe.
„ C. R. Hay-Webb.	

Prince Kamr Kadr Mirza Abid Ali Bahadur.
 Raja Rajendro Narain Deb Bahadur.
 „ Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, Kt., C.I.E., Mus.D.
 Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
 Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, C.I.E.
 Rai Kanai Lal Dey Bahadur, C.I.E.
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam.
 Rai Ram Sankar Sen Bahadur.
 Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose.
 „ Kali Kissen Tagore.
 „ Charoo Chandra Mullick.
 Kumar Devendra Narain Roy.
 Babu Sita Nath Roy.
 „ Pasuputty Nath Bose.
 Raja Binaya Krishna.
 Maharaj Kumar Prodyat Kumar Tagore.
 Rai Raj Kumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur.
 Shahzada Mahomed Bahram Shah.
 Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
 „ Muhammad Yusuf, Khan Bahadur.
 A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Esq.
 W. C. Bonerjee, Esq.
 Lal Mohun Ghose, Esq.
 Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, C.I.E.
 Babu Saligram Sing.
 Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder.
 „ Nobin Chand Borol.
 „ Chandilal Singh.
 „ Janoki Nath Roy.
 „ Kanai Lal Khan.
 H. M. Rustomjee, Esq.
 Rai Badri Das Bahadur.
 Babu Damodar Das Burman.
 „ Nolin Behari Sircar.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan ... Maharaj Kumar Bijoy Chand Mahtab.
 Kumar Dakshinesvar Malia.
 Babu Chakhan Lal Roy.
 „ Lalit Mohan Roy.
 Maulvi Syud Abdus Salam.
 „ Lutfur Rahman.

Birbhum ... Raja Ram Runjun Chuckerbutty Bahadur.

Midnapore	... Raja Jyoti Prosad Gorgu. „ Narendro Lall Khan. Babu Mukund Lal Roy. „ Okhoy Narain Banerjee. „ Dhanendra Chunder Mukerjee. Maulvi Osman Ali. „ Syud Mahamad Khairat Ali. Syud Abdul Jabar Ali Kadri.
Hooghly	... The Hon'ble Rai Ishan Chandra Mitter Bahadur. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ashrufudin Ahmed. Babu Raj Kissen Banerjee. „ Janokey Nath Mookerjee. „ Satya Doyal Banerjee. „ Hem Chunder Gossain. „ Nanda Lal Gossain. Munshi Golam Rasul.
Howrah	... Rai Kedar Nath Chatterjee Bahadur. „ Aubinash Chunder Banerjee Bahadur. „ Narsing Dutt Bahadur. „ Khiroda Prosad Pal Bahadur. „ Kedar Nath Koondoo Chowdry Bahadur.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-Parganas	... Kumar Satish Chandra Singh. Syud Ahmed Ali. Babu Girija Prosonno Mookerjee. „ Sarat Chandra Singh. „ Grish Chunder Ghosal.
Nadia	... Maharaja Khittish Chunder Roy Bahadur. Rai Dwarka Nath Bhattacharjee Bahadur. Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhry. „ Upendra Lal Mukerjee. „ Chandra Nath Roy. Mollah Khoda Dad. Maulvi Syud Wahinullah.
Murshidabad	... Nawab Sir Ali Kadr Syud Hussan Ali Bahadur, G.C.I.E. „ Bahadur Syud Zainool Abdeen. Maharani Shurnomoyee, C.I. Raja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipore. Maharaj Kumar Bunwari Ananda Deb. Srimati Annakali Debi. Khan Bahadur Khandkhar Fazl-i-Rabbi. Rai Srinath Pal Bahadur. „ Shetab Chand Nahar Bahadur. „ Budh Sing Dudhuria Bahadur. Babu Mani Lal Nahar. Hakim Kadr Kaikun Mirza.
Jessore	... Raja Promotho Bhoosun Deb Roy. Babu Gobind Prasanna Roy. „ Jogendro Nath Roy. Maulvi Syud Ahmadullah. Munshi Meajuddin.
Khulna	... Babu Girija Nath Roy Chowdhry.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

Rajshahi	...	Maharaja Jagadendro Nath Roy. Raja Kristendra Roy Bahadur. „ Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur. „ Pramada Nath Roy. Kumar Jagendro Nath Roy. Chaudhuri Hefazutullah. Syud Tafuzzul Hossein.
Dinajpur	...	Maharaja Girija Nath Roy. Rai Radhagobindo Roy Sahib Bahadur. Maulavi Yahiuddin Ahmed.
Darjeeling	...	Raja Tendook Pulger. Rai Lama Ugyen Gyatsho Bahadur. Babu Mohendra Nath Banerjee.
Rangpur	...	Raja Mahima Runjun Roy Chowdhuri. „ Janaki Ballav Sen. Maulvi Syud Abul Hayat. „ Syud Abul Futtah.
Bogra	...	Nawab Saiyid Abdus Sobhan Chaudhuri. Babu Beni Madhub Chaki. „ Uma Kanta Ghatak.
Pabna	...	Rai Banamali Roy Bahadur. Babu Ambica Charan Moitra. Maulavi Bazlur Rahim. „ Rashiuddin Nabi. „ Abdul Aziz Khan.

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca	...	Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy Chowdry Bahadur. „ Srinath Roy. Kumar Priya Sunker Roy Chowdry. Rai Iswar Chandra Sil Bahadur. „ Ananda Chunder Sen Bahadur. „ Dina Nath Sen Sahib. Babu Parbati Sankar Chaudhuri. Khaja Mahamad Sheriff. Maulvi Syud Mahamad Shah.
Mymensingh	...	Maharaja Kumud Chandra Sing. Raja Surjakant Acharjee Bahadur. Kumar Upendra Chandra Chowdhry. Rai Jogendro Kishore Rai Chowdhry Bahadur. „ Radha Ballabh Chowdry Bahadur. Babu Jogendra Nath Acharjee Chowdhry. Syud Nawab Ali Chaudhuri. Mr. Abdul Haleem Khan. Maulavi Hamiduddin. Munshi Hamidur Rahman.
Faridpur	...	Khan Bahadur Maulavi Syududdin Ahmed. Khan Bahadur Syud Tajammal Ali. Babu Chandra Kumar Roy. Maulavi Nuran Nabi.

Backergunge	...	Mr. Bihari Lal Roy. Khan Bahadur Syud Moazzim Hossein. Rai Jatindra Nath Chaudhuri. Maulvi Mahamad Yazid.
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CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Tippera	...	Nawab Sahiba Faizunnissa Chaudhrani. Babu Mohini Mohan Bordhan. Maulvi Tazel Islam.
Noakhali	..	Babu Tarak Chandra Guha. Maulvi Bazlar Rahim.
Chittagong	...	Rai Golak Chandra Chaudhuri Bahadur. ,, Kailash Chandra Das Bahadur.

PATNA DIVISION

Patna	...	Nawab Vilayut Ali Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Syad Imdad Imam. Khan Bahadur Syed Fuzl Imam. ,, ,, Sheik Bahadur Ali Khan. ,, ,, Maulvi Saiyid Nasiruddin Ahmed. Rai Rai Radha Krishna Bahadur. Mr. S. M. Sharf-ud-din.
Gaya	...	Raja Bhikum Narayan Sing Bahadur. ,, Rameshwar Prasad Narayan Singh. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Abu Saleh. ,, ,, Kazi Furzund Ahmad. Rai Baij Nath Singh Bahadur. Babu Chota Lal Sijwar, C.I.E. Maulavi Karim Bux. ,, Abdul Haleem. Syud Shah Ata Hossein.
Shahabad	...	Maharani Beni Pershad Koer. Raja Raj Rajeswari Prasad Singh. Rai Shankar Deyal Sing Bahadur. Kazi Zahur Alam. Babu Chaturbhuj Sahai. ,, Mahanand Sahai. Shah Ata Hussain.
Saran	...	Maharani Gayanamjari Kūari of Hatwa. Rai Mohabeer Prosad Shah Bahadur. ,, Tara Prasad Mookerjee Bahadur.
Champaran	...	Maharani Janki Kuor of Bettiah.
Muzaffarpur	...	Raja Shewraj Nundun Singh Bahadur.
Darbhanga	...	Raja Rameshwar Singh Bahadur. Rai Ganga Pershad Singh Bahadur. Babu Talapat Singh. ,, Ramdhari Lal. Maulavi Ashaf Ali Khan. ,, Muhammad Abdullah.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

Monghyr	...	Raja Ram Narayan Singh Bahadur, Nawab Ali Khan. Rai Medini Pershad Bahadur. „ Kamalleshwari Pershad Singh Bahadur. Shah Muhammad Yakub. Babu Ganga Parshad. Suiyid. Tafazul Hossein.
Bhagalpur	...	Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh, C.I.E. Raja Shib Chandra Banerji. Rai Teznarain Singh Bahadur. „ Surji Narain Singh Bahadur. „ Ganpat Singh Sahib. Maulavi Abdul Mazeed. „ Shujant Ali Khan. „ Sheikh Sujjad Hossein. „ Syud Abdus Salam.
Purnea	...	Raja Pudmanund Singh Bahadur. Khan Bahadur Syed Asghar Reza.
Malda	...	Maulavi Azumand Khan Chaudhuri.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack	...	Raja Boidyo Nath Pandit. Kumar Jadunath Deo. Rai Hari Ballabh Bose Bahadur.
Balasore	...	Raja Baikunth Nath Dey Bahadur. Rai Govind Ballav Rai Mahashaya Bahadur.
Puri	...	The Raja of Parikood. Raja Mokoondo Deb. Rai Bhagbat Mahanty Bahadur.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

Hazaribagh	...	Raja Nam Narayan Singh. „ Saroda Narain Singh. Rai Jadoo Nath Mukerjee Bahadur.
Lohardaga	...	Maharaja Protap Oodey Nath Sahi Deo.
Palamau	...	Rai Thakurai Bhagavat Dayal Singh Bahadur. „ „ Gobind Pershad Singh Bahadur.
Manbhum	...	Raja Nilmoney Singh Deo.

ENCLOSURE B.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR BENGAL.

HON'BLE C. C. STEVENS, C.S.I., *Chairman.*

Hon'ble Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E.

Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E.

Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.

Hon'ble C. W. Bolton.

„ M. Finucane.

Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee.

Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.

Mr. C. E. Smythe.

Mr. Allan Arthur.

Babu Nalin Behari Sircar.

„ Gonesh Chandra Chandra.

„ Norendro Nath Sen.

Mr. M. C. Turner.

„ J. G. Womack.

Nawab Syed Amir Hossain, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee, Bahadur, C.I.E.

Mr. H. C. Williams.

Babu Sitanath Roy.

Maulvi Muhammed Yusuf, Khan Bahadur.

Mr. C. H. Moore.

„ C. Laurie Johnstone.

Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.

Mr. S. E. J. Clarke.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

Rai Shew Bux Bogla, Bahadur.

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank.

„ R. D. Mehta.

Hon'ble Babu Guru Prasad Sen.

„ Rai Ishan Chandra Mitter, Bahadur.

Mr. T. W. Spink.

Babu Kali Nath Mitter.

Mr. E. N. Baker, *Secretary.*

ENCLOSURE C.

Sketch of the organisation which is suggested for the collection and administration of private subscriptions.

- (1) A Central Committee, to be termed the Indian Committee for the provision and administration of Charitable Relief, to be established in India. The General Committee to be unlimited in numbers, and nominations of representatives from each Province likely to be affected by famine to be invited. The General Committee to nominate an Executive Committee consisting of not more than _____ members to undertake the actual administration of the business of the Committee. The head-quarters of the Committee to be at Calcutta. The functions of the Central Committee will be—
 - (a) To receive moneys transmitted from England or other countries, and also moneys that may be subscribed in India for the general purposes of the Committee. The fund so created to be termed "The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897."
 - (b) to apportion these moneys between the different Provinces;
 - (c) to arrange, in concert with the Government, the system upon which charitable relief is to be applied.
- (2) A Committee to be formed in each Province, which will receive the moneys apportioned to that Province by the Central Committee, and also any moneys subscribed specially to meet the needs of the Province, will distribute these moneys to Local Committees, and will generally direct the action of the Local Committees. The Provincial Committee will act in concert with the Local Government, and will be responsible for seeing that the money allotted by the Central Committee is spent on the declared objects of the Fund and with the approval of the Local Government.
- (3) Local Committees to be formed as the Provincial Committees may determine. The detailed administration of the Relief Funds will be in the hands of these Local Committees acting in concert with the local authorities.
- (4) The collection of money in England to be in the hands of a Committee or other agency which will be set on foot in such manner as the Secretary of State may deem advisable.

ENCLOSURE D.

Statement of the objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted.

GOVERNMENT fully accepts general responsibility for saving the lives of the people in tracts in which famine prevails; and it is essential that private charity, while working side by side with, should not interfere with or overlap the operations which are organised for this purpose. There is, however, ample scope for its exercise in supplementing these operations, in mitigating suffering, and in relieving distress which falls just short of absolute destitution. Especially, private contributions might usefully be expended on the following objects:—

Firstly: in supplementing the subsistence ration which alone is provided from public funds by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for the patients in hospitals, for children, and the like.

As guardian of the public purse, and in view of the magnitude of the calamity, Government is obliged to limit its assistance to what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of life.

Secondly: in providing for the maintenance of orphans.

Every famine leaves behind it a number of waifs who have lost or become separated from those who should be responsible for them and for whose maintenance it is necessary to provide till they are of an age to support themselves.

Thirdly: in relieving the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official enquiry into, and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved.

The feeling of the sacredness of the "purdah" or domestic privacy is intensely strong in India; and it is most difficult for any official organisation to reach, or even to ascertain with certainty the existence of, distress of this nature.

Fourthly: in restoring to their original position, when acute distress is subsiding, those who have lost their all in the struggle, and in giving them a fresh start in life.

The peasant cultivator may often thus be saved from losing his holding, through sheer inability to cultivate it, and from sinking to the position of a day-labourer.

ENCLOSURE E.

Statement of subscriptions collected.

I. Amount subscribed in the district for the needs of India generally, and remitted to the Bengal Executive Committee—

- (a) Up to date of last report.
(b) Since date of last report.

II. Amount subscribed for expenditure within Bengal only and remitted to the Bengal Executive Committee—

- (a) Up to date of last report.
(b) Since date of last report.

III. Amount subscribed for expenditure within the district, and credited in the District Treasury—

- (a) Up to date of last report.
(b) Since date of last report.

FORM F.

PROVINCE OF _____

Cash Account for the fortnight ending _____

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Opening balance ...				Expenditure under heading 1 of enclosure D, if any			
2. Remittances from Bengal Executive Committee				Expenditure under heading 2 of enclosure D, if any			
3. Recoveries (if any) by sale of manufactures and otherwise ...				Expenditure under heading 3 of enclosure D ...			
4. Local subscriptions for expenditure to meet special needs of the district ...				Expenditure under heading 4 of enclosure D, if any			
				Other expenditure, if any ...			
Total ..				Total ...			

FORM G.

PROVINCE OF _____

Statement of Persons receiving Charitable Relief chargeable to the Central Relief Fund for the fortnight ending _____

1. Average daily number of persons receiving relief under heading 1 ... If any.				
2. Ditto ditto ditto II ... If any.				
3. Ditto ditto ditto III ...				
4. Ditto ditto ditto IV ... If any.				

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 246 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during January 1897.

NAMES : PARTS.

Stock in hand as compiled on—

	1st week of Feb. 1896. Mds.	1st week of Jan. 1896. Mds.	2nd week of Dec. 1896. Mds.	3rd week of Dec. 1896. Mds.	4th week of Dec. 1896. Mds.	1st week of Jan. 1897. Mds.	2nd week of Jan. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Jan. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Jan. 1897. Mds.	1st week of Feb. 1897. Mds.
Balighatta ...	4,83,000	2,79,000	1,47,000	65,500	74,000	1,12,000	1,28,000	1,50,000	1,78,000	2,20,000
Ultadanga ...	69,700	57,900	26,500	3,200	3,500	8,300	3,700	5,000	5,300	8,400
Chitpur, Gola, & Kumartuly, Hatkhola, and Culp Ghat...	6,06,900	5,70,900	3,26,800	1,71,400	1,69,800	1,37,800	1,14,900	1,14,400	1,09,200	1,00,600
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan ...	3,000	2,500	500	1,900	2,600	2,500	3,300	4,500	4,500	3,600
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj ...	2,04,900	1,65,800	56,600	46,100	1,31,100	1,59,700	1,49,000	1,42,500	1,34,100	1,48,500
Minor bazars (1) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1) ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur* ...	.....	.....	71,100	66,100	63,600	71,400	70,000	67,000	70,900	72,600
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore† ...	8,120	6,425	14,494	9,666	24,235	7,963	8,409	6,335	11,975	7,202
Total	18,65,620	15,72,525	11,32,994	8,53,866	9,58,835	9,84,663	9,67,309	9,79,735	10,03,975	10,50,902
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	11,392 (on 3rd Feb. 1896).	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896).	3,160 (on 7th Dec. 1896).	13,365 (on 19th Dec. 1896).	3,393 (on 26th Dec. 1896.)	3,891 (on 2nd Jan. 1897.)	3,679 (on 9th Jan. 1897).	1,370 (on 16th Jan. 1897).	5,164 (on 23rd Jan. 1897).	1,16,447 (on 30th Jan. 1897).
On boats unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	48,105 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896).	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	13,301 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	40,153 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	50,431 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	41,602 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	49,229 (9th to 11th Jan. 1897).	45,363 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897).	65,094 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	68,377 (on 30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).
By Canal returns	77,264 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896).	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	22,884 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	51,141 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	70,996 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	84,563 (on 2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	99,846 (on 9th to 11th Jan. 1897).	79,515 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897).	1,15,345 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	1,36,091 (on 30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	20,02,381	17,15,431	11,72,339	9,58,525	10,83,655	11,14,719	11,20,063	11,05,983	11,89,577	13,71,817

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 1st February 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 989 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 2nd February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 21st January 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

		15TH TO 21ST JANUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	...	4	5
„ Indian „	...	40,988	55,789	105,258	1,43,268
Total	...	40,988	55,789	105,262	1,43,273
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	173,231	2,35,790	189,083	2,57,363
„ Indian „	...	59,258	80,657	5,855	7,969
Total	...	232,492	3,16,447	194,938	2,65,332

Imports—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

		15TH TO 21ST JANUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	...	30,495	41,507	86,846	1,18,307
Paddy	...	9,498	12,928	14,004	19,061
Wheat	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	995	1,354	4,412	6,005
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total	...	40,988	55,789	105,262	1,43,273

Burma rice is coming in plentifully, and is being carried by rail all over the country. During the period under report the total quantity received was 75,300 cwts., against nil in the preceding year. The imports from Chandbali were limited to 6,056 cwts. of rice and 172 cwts. of paddy, against 30,495 cwts. and 9,498 cwts., respectively, during the corresponding week last year. A supply of 5,156 cwts. of rice and 10,017 cwts. of paddy was received from Balasore, but in the previous year there were no such imports. Out of the total increase shown under gram and pulses, Coconada in the Madras Presidency contributed 3,115 cwts.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the third week of January 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896:—

1	15TH TO 21ST JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	198,467	2,70,135	185,767	2,52,850
Paddy	143	195	29	39
Wheat	4,630	6,302	170	231
Gram and pulses	28,902	39,339	8,790	11,964
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	350	476	182	248
Total ...	232,492	3,16,447	194,938	2,65,332

The shipments of rice to foreign ports were very brisk during the week under report, the total increase amounting to 22·10 per cent., in comparison with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896. The aggregate quantity exported to Germany, Abyssinia, West Indies, and Arabia (other than Maskat) amounted to 96,222 cwts., against nil in the preceding year. There was, however, a cessation of exports to Zanzibar, Natal, Demerara, Surinam and Persia, all of which imported largely in the previous year. Muscat in Arabia received 34,567 cwts., against only 2,771 cwts. in 1896. The falling off in the exports to Ceylon amounted to 17,077 cwts., while the trade with the United Kingdom was practically unchanged. With the Indian ports, however, there was little or no trade, the total quantity shipped during the week being only 490 cwts., against 46,726 cwts. in the preceding year. Under gram and pulses the largest fluctuation occurred in the consignments to the United Kingdom, which received only 1,175 cwts., against 18,783 cwts. in 1896.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st January 1896 and 1897.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras	{	Coconada ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ...	830	953	.....	3,115	.....	4,398
	{	Calingapatam ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	73
		1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	{	Rangoon ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ...	52,791	1,243	.....	1,017	.....	55,051
	{	Moulmein ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ...	21,957	1,619	.....	.....	.....	23,576
Balasore	{	Akyab ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ...	552	.....	.....	.....	.....	552
	{	Balasore ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ...	5,156	10,017	.....	.....	.....	15,173
	{	Chandbali ... { 1896 ...	30,495	9,498	.....	922	.....	40,915
		1897 ...	6,056	172	.....	280	.....	6,508
Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 ...			30,495	9,498	.....	995	.....	40,988
1897 ...			86,842	14,004	.....	4,412	.....	105,258
From Foreign Ports, Straits Settlements { 1896 ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897 ...			4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS ... { 1896 ...			30,495	9,498	.....	995	.....	40,988
1897 ...			86,846	14,004	.....	4,412	.....	105,262

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st January 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ...	...	28,227	.....	1,978	18,783	.....	48,988
		{ 1897 ...	...	26,672	.....	.....	1,775	.....	28,447
Germany—Hamburg	...	{ 1896 ...	...	12,914	.....	.....	1	.....	12,915
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Bremen	...	{ 1896 ...	...	43 163	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,163
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abyssinia	...	{ 1896 ...	...	10,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,966
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar	...	{ 1896 ...	...	2,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,288
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natal	...	{ 1896 ...	...	4,277	.....	.....	191	.....	4,468
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America—Demerara	...	{ 1896 ...	...	8,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,158
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Surinam	...	{ 1896 ...	...	31,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,360
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies—Trinidad	...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	73
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Jamaica	...	{ 1896 ...	...	3,510	.....	.....	37	.....	3,547
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden	...	{ 1896 ...	...	9,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,378
		{ 1897 ...	...	6,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,666
Arabia—Muscat	...	{ 1896 ...	...	2,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,771
		{ 1897 ...	...	34,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,667
„ Other States	...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	...	25,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,679
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ...	...	38,122	143	.....	307	91	38,603
		{ 1897 ...	...	21,045	29	.....	1,469	.....	22,533
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16
Maldives	...	{ 1896 ...	...	3,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,019
		{ 1897 ...	...	191	.....	4	3	.....	198
Persia	...	{ 1896 ...	...	23,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,615
		{ 1897 ...	...	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ...	...	526	.....	.....	.....	.....	526
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	52	358	.....	410
Total Foreign Ports ...				{ 1896 ...	151,741	143	1,978	91	173,234
				{ 1897 ...	185,277	29	3,706	.....	189,083

PORTS.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	24,593	...	...	...	...	24,593
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	5,521	100	5,631
				{ 1897 ...	15	2,391	110	2,516
			{ 1896 ...	5,755	...	...	...	...	5,755
				{ 1897
			{ 1896 ...	6,883	...	88	161	...	7,132
				{ 1897
			{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	7	7
				{ 1897
Madras	...	...	{ 1896 ...	1,475	...	...	...	...	1,475
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ 1896 ...	915	...	...	...	...	915
				{ 1897
			{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	27	...	27
				{ 1897 ...	...	...	22	...	22
			{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	161	...	161
				{ 1897
			{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	183	...	183
				{ 1897 ...	...	...	73	...	73
Burma	...	...	{ 1896 ...	3,731	...	...	499	...	4,233
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ 1896 ...	997	...	...	...	...	997
				{ 1897
			{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
				{ 1897
			{ 1896 ...	501	...	2,570	2,435	150	5,936
				{ 1897 ...	470	...	89	2,273	67	2,899
			{ 1896 ...	40	...	...	171	...	214
				{ 1897 ...	5	233	5	213
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	85	...	85
				{ 1897	44	...	44
{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6		
	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	138	...	138			
	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	46	...	46		
{ 1896 ...	3	...	...	147	...	150			
	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ...	3	...	14	78	...	85			
	{ 1897 ...	...	10	15	...	25			
{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	10	...	10		
{ 1896 ...	1,527	...	...	...	...	1,527			
	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ...	46,726	...	2,652	9,621	59,258
				{ 1897 ...	490	...	99	5,084	5,855
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ...	198,467	133	4,630	28,902	232,492
				{ 1897 ...	185,767	29	170	8,790	194,988

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 290 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 2nd February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack, and Puri during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	363	363	494
	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	1,667	1,667	2,269
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	162	162	221
	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	151	151	205
Cuttack ...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	525	525	715
	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	1,818	1,818	2,474

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	16,871	16,871	22,963
	{ 1897 ...	...	748	.....	748	1,018
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	88	88	120
	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	30,231	30,231	41,148
	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	22,249	22,249	30,283
Cuttack ...	{ 1896 ...	...	31,107	.....	31,107	42,340
	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896 ...	...	31,107	47,190	78,297	106,571
	{ 1897 ...	...	748	22,249	22,997	31,301

The falling off under Chittagong is due to the cessation of exports to Cochin, which received 16,871 cwts. of paddy in 1896. Similarly the ports of Columbo and Mauritius, which together were supplied with 31,107 cwts. of rice from Cuttack in 1896, imported nothing during the period under report. The fluctuations in the exports from the Balasore ports are mainly due to smaller despatches of rice and paddy to Calcutta this year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma— { Rangoon ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
{ Akyab ...	...	1,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	311	...	...	351	311
Total	12	1,356	...	...	...	...	351	311	...	...	363	1,667

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo ...	...	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Madras—Cochin ...	...	...	16,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,871	...
Total	...	...	16,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,871	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	748	16,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,871	748

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narainganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	88	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	88	...

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....		...	...	..	.....	...	.	...		..
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	3	...	.....	.	41	60	118	91	...		162	151
Total	3		.....	...	41	60	118	91	..		162	151

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil				...	.	.	..	.	.	.		...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madrass—Kattipattam	15	...	...	...	..	..	1,220	865	...		895	...
Calcutta	20,522	11,525	7,111	10,079	..	..	..	..	..		20,416	12,519
Total	20,537	11,525	7,111	10,079	.	..	1,220	865			21,311	12,519

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Colemba	2,422	..	..	.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2,422	..
Manchali	24,685	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	24,685	..
Total	31,107	..	..	.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	31,107	..
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Nil	.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....
Total	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	31,107	..	..	.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	31,107	..

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 1st February 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall, nil in Sadar, Kalna, and Katwa; .03 in Raniganj. Weather seasonable. *Aman* being threshed. Sugarcane being pressed. Potatoes being harvested. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced. Rain wanted in Raniganj and Katwa for *rabi* crops; elsewhere *rabi* prospects fair. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	10 0
Katwa	...	...	10 10	to 10 15
Raniganj	...	...	...	10 4

Birbhum.—Weather cloudy with drizzling rain. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Price of rice at Sadar 9 seers and at Rampur Hât 10 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. Fodder and water sufficient at present, except in a few places. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee at Sadar and 11½ seers at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* going on. Prospects of indigo, linseed and *rabi* not good. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Binpur, Salbani, Jhargram, and Dantan. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	10	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	12 to 13
Tamluk	...	...	...	9 to 11
Ghatal	...	...	...	10 to 12

Hooghly.—Want of rain felt throughout the district. Slight rain falling to-day (1st February). *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering for want of moisture. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar .04. Weather cloudy and warm. Prospects of standing crops poor. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Land in places being tilled for vegetable cultivation. Peas being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.		
Sadar	9 to 10 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	10 0
Basirhat	...	...	...	10 0
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	10 10

Nadia.—No rain during the week. Slight north-wester now on. Early oilseeds being gathered. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* and for cultivation of *aus* lands. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder ample nearly everywhere. Common rice sells at 8 seers to 10 seers 12 chitaks per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

22nd January	...	...	...	1,353
23rd "	...	...	...	1,645
24th "	...	...	...	1,623
25th "	...	...	...	1,744
26th "	...	...	...	1,763
27th "	...	...	...	1,976

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-stations are 1,750 from 24th to 27th January. Number on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—Sadar subdivision—men 1,681, women 386, children 1,165—total 3,232; Meherpur subdivision—men 835, women 250, children 1,040—total 2,125; Kushtia subdivision—men 473, children 230—total 703. Gratuitous relief—men 141, women 539, children 90—total 770.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *boro* going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	...	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Kandi	...	...	...	11	
Jangipur	...	...	...	10½	

Jessore.—Days hot, nights cold; mornings less cloudy and foggy but two days *Rabi* crops suffering from want of moisture. Harvesting of *aman* completed. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sudar	9 to 10	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9
Magura	...	...	...	9 to 9½
Narail	...	...	...	10
Bongaon	...	...	...	10

Khulna.—No rain. Weather dry; cold at night. *Aman* harvest completed. Transplantation of *boro* paddy in progress. *Rabi* and *boro* crops not doing well owing to want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	9 to 11	} per rupee
Bagerhat	...	...	...	11	
Satkhirā	...	...	...	10	

Wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee for staple food-grain. Number of relief-works open, two. Number of persons employed on relief-works in Satkhira subdivision for the week ending 27th January—men 105, women nil, children 42—total 147; gratuitous relief—men 4, women 9, children 8—total 21.

Rajshahi.—Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Transplantation of summer rice going on. Sugarcane being planted in some places. Fodder available. Want of drinking-water reported from some parts. Price of rice has somewhat fallen, ranging between 9½ and 11 seers per rupee. Five test-relief works opened during the week. Number of persons employed on Saturday, 30th January—men 504, women nil, children 32—total 536; gratuitous relief nil.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Common rice sells from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable. Preparation of land for *betri* paddy is going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather warmer than usual. Hills—Wheat and barley flourishing; *phapaur*, *tori* and potatoes being harvested. Terai—Harvesting of *haumanti dhan* completed; mustard and potatoes being harvested; tobacco doing well; ploughing for sugarcane and jute in some places commenced. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

					Srs.
Hills	...	...	...	...	8
Terai	...	...	...	...	9

Bhutta, 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Land is being prepared for *aus* crop and jute. Harvesting of mustard continues. Prospects fair. Common rice selling from 8 to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather a little cloudy now and then. Oilseeds being gathered. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters, 10½ seers per rupee, and in the interior from 7½ to 12 seers.

Pabna.—Weather seasonable. No change in condition of standing crops. Common rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder plentiful.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops not very favourable. Rain wanted. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice, 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Lands are under preparation for *aus* paddy and jute. Mustard being harvested. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain wanted. Common rice selling at 9 to 11 seers a rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects of spring crops not good for want of rain. Price of rice stationary.

Tippera.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. Water and fodder available. Price of common rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Rain badly wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unchanged. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable. Threshing of paddy in progress. Poppy and tobacco doing well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on test-works on Saturday, 30th January—men 299, women 209, children 79—total 587; gratuitous relief—men 14, women 14, children 8—total 36.

Gaya.—*Rabi* doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar, 9 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—*Rabi* prospects continue favourable. Slight damage reported to have been caused by frost. Poppy doing well. Pea selling at 10½ seers per rupee at Bhabhua. Number on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—men 793, women 999, children 482—total 2,274.

Saran.—*Rabi* doing well. It is coming into ear. Average price of *makai* 9 seers 14 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—Sadar subdivision—men 365, women 662, children 943—total 1,970; Gopalganj subdivision—men 1,580, women 1,954, children 1,601—total 5,135; Siwan subdivision—men 2,002, women 2,905, children 1,799—total 6,706. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 889, women 3,199, children 797—total 4,885; Gopalganj subdivision—men 847, women 2,952, children 1,644—total 5,443; Siwan subdivision—men 390, women 1,061, children 291—total 1,742. Chapra town—Gratuitous relief—men 197, women 793, children 198—total 1,188; Revilganj town—Gratuitous relief—men 47, women 63, children 51—total 161. Chapra poor-house 49. Siwan poor-house 55 (men 13, women 21, children 21). Hatwa poor-houses 442; doles 219. Manjha poor-house 103.

Champaran.—No rain. Spring crops doing well after last month's rain. Prices fallen somewhat. Common rice sells at Motihari at 8½ seers and maize at 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—men 40,438, women 35,417, children 21,294—total 97,149; gratuitous relief—men 1,345, women 2,619, children 1,844—total 5,808.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* fair. *Rahar*, *suthni* and *alua* in Mahua thana slightly affected by cold. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, Burma rice 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10 seers, barley 13 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 12 seers, *marua* 12 seers *makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—Sadar subdivision—men 2,986, women 745, children 774—total 4,505; Hajipur subdivision—men 500, women 565, children 694—total 1,759; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 406, women 108, children 133—total 647. Gratuitous relief—Hajipur subdivision—men 19, women 367, children 10—total 396; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 481, women 429, children 397—total 1,307.

Darbhanga.—Prospects of standing *rabi* crops fair. Mustard and rape seeds are being harvested in places. *Rahar* excellent. Coarse rice selling at Sadar to-day (1st February) 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—Sadar subdivision—men 20,633, women 26,162, children 6,485—total 53,280; Samastipur subdivision—men 995, women 1,654, children 556—total 3,205; Madhubani subdivision—men 40,942, women 25,086, children 13,131—total 79,159. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 2,050, women 3,826, children 1,817—total 7,693; Samastipur subdivision—men 264, women 646, children 349—total 1,259; Madhubani subdivision—men 8,606, women 23,302, children 14,423—total 46,331. Darbhanga Raj—Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 30th January—men 10,689, women 3,766, children 1,898—total 16,353; daily number in receipt of charitable relief, 3,518.

Monghyr.—No rain at Monghyr and Begusarai; 0.02 at Jamui. Weather cold with high west wind. Standing crops doing well. Prospects of *rabi* good. Sugarcane pressing still in progress. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice:—

				Sra.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	9 to 10½	} per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	8 to 10½	
Jamui	...	...	...	8 to 10	

Bihar figures not received.

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold and occasionally cloudy. Direction of wind changeable. Harvesting of *kurthi* has commenced. Prospect of *rabi* continues to be hopeful. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. There has been a slight fall in the price of grain in the Banka, Supaul, and Sadar subdivisions. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 2
Banka	11 4
Madhipura	10 0
Supaul	11 8
			} per rupee.

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of mustard and tobacco in progress. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Araria and Raniganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	10
Kishanganj	...	10
Araria	...	10 to 11
		} per rupee.

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Common rice selling from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Want of drinking-water reported from certain places in Shibganj thana.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather seasonable. Slight rain at head-quarters this day (1st February). Prospects of crops unchanged. Price of common rice 8½ to 12 seers per rupee and of Indian-corn 11 to 15 seers. Dews scanty. Fodder and water still sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting hot. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* continues. *Dalua* growing. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	11 13
Jajpur	14 7
Kendrapara	14 7
Banki	14 3
			} per rupee.

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. *Sarad* being harvested. *Rabi* crops withering. *Dalua* crop flourishing in some places and suffering in others owing to water used for irrigating it having become brackish. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox occurring in some chaklas. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. The winter crops on the ground are *kulthi*, mustard, castor, and garden vegetables. *Kulthi* is being reaped. Cattle-disease reported from two parganas in Angul. Condition of people good. Coarse rice sells at 11½ seers per rupee at Sadar and 16 seers in the mufassal markets.

Puri.—Rainfall (·03) reported from station Banpur. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* same as before. Affairs becoming strained in tracts adjoining Chilka, and relief works are necessary. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Weather cloudy and cold. *Rabi* doing well. Prices unchanged. No applicants for relief works.

Lohardaga.—State of standing crops unchanged. Rice sells at Ranohi 8 to 9 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 8 to 12 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock for present requirements.

Palamanu.—Rainfall ·40. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* prospects fair. Great rise in prices. Forty-three markets selling under 9 seers per rupee, against 33 in previous week; 18 against 20 at 9 seers; 10 against 20 above 9 seers but below 10 seers; 3 against nil at 10 seers; 1 against 6 over 10 seers but below 11 seers; 1 at 11 seers. Relief work commenced.

Manbhum.—Slight rain in thana Chandil. Weather cold. Prospects of crops on the ground as before. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Ohas, Raghunathpur, Chandil, and Purulia. Fodder and drinking-water both running short in thanas Raghunathpur and Jhalda; sufficient at present in rest of district. Average price of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	10
Gobindpur	...	8
		} Old rice
		} New „
		} per rupee.

Stock of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Rain (0·16) has benefited *rabi* and sugarcane. Prices stationary. Rice plentiful.

General Summary.—Slight rain fell in parts of Lower Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur during the week. Calcutta received 1·26 inches on the 1st instant. The winter rice harvest is practically over, and threshing is going on. The *rabi* and poppy crops in Bihar continue to promise well. In Northern Bengal and parts of Chota Nagpur the *rabi* crops are reported to be fair. In all other parts of the Province the prospects of the *rabi* crops are poor. Oilseeds and other early *rabi* crops are being gathered, and sugarcane is being pressed. Spring rice is doing well, but wants rain in parts. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute is going on in parts of North Bengal and in Mymensingh. Prices remain almost stationary. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 9½ to 11 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (pea) 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 9 seers 14 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Musaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9½ seers. These prices show slight falls in Shahabad, Saran, and Champaran, and a slight rise in Patna. In the other affected districts there has been no change.

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 30th January, were—

Relief works—

Nadia	... 6,060 (men 2,989, women 636, children 2,435).
Khulna	... 147 (men 105, women nil, children 42).
Rajshahi	... 536 (men 504, women nil, children 32).
Patna	... 587 (men 299, women 209, children 79).
Shahabad	... 2,274 (men 793, women 999, children 482).
Saran	... 13,811 (men 3,947, women 5,521, children 4,343).
Champaran	... 97,149 (men 40,438, women 35,417, children 21,294).
Musaffarpur	... 6,911 (men 3,892, women 1,418, children 1,601).
Darbhangha	... 135,644 (men 62,570, women 52,902, children 20,172).

Total 263,119, against 247,327 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—

Nadia	... 770 (men 141, women 539, children 90).
Khulna	... 21 (men 4, women 9, children 8).
Patna	... 36 (men 14, women 14, children 8).
Saran	... 12,070 (men 2,126, women 7,212, children 2,732).
Champaran	... 5,808 (men 1,345, women 2,619, children 1,844).
Musaffarpur	... 1,703 (men 500, women 796, children 407).
Darbhangha	... 55,283 (men 10,920, women 27,774, children 16,589).

Total ... 75,691, against 70,343 in the previous week.

Private relief—

Relief works—

Darbhangha Raj	... 16,353 (men 10,689, women 3,766, children 1,898).
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Gratuitous relief—

Darbhangha Raj	... 3,518 (figures incomplete).
Saran district	... 2,210.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 2nd February, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.—Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at 328 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal for 1896.

Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
NORTH-BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Kalma ...	0.50	0.78	—	0.47	1.51	1.50	10.09	6.45	10.26	—	0.49	—	57.61
		Burdwan ...	0.05	0.28	—	0.18	0.98	1.24	7.24	10.24	5.23	—	—	—	51.19
		Katwa ...	—	0.51	—	1.06	0.86	1.21	6.57	10.27	5.47	—	—	—	55.21
		Kaniganj ...	0.08	0.64	—	—	0.44	1.21	6.70	6.54	5.46	—	—	—	57.55
		Manikpur ...	0.14	0.41	—	—	0.58	1.50	10.24	4.92	4.30	—	—	—	56.98
	Sinsurum.	Guri ...	—	0.38	0.08	0.44	4.01	1.54	0.18	5.74	5.97	—	0.04	—	37.91
		Bokampur ...	0.05	0.38	—	—	0.21	1.12	7.79	10.25	11.26	—	0.02	—	46.29
		Banspur Hal ...	—	0.15	—	0.80	0.78	1.03	0.90	5.70	12.18	—	0.02	—	46.04
		Balpur ...	0.00	0.57	—	0.73	0.65	10.50	0.51	4.41	7.28	—	—	—	52.52
		Musard ...	—	0.43	—	0.15	0.96	1.50	12.04	5.55	7.44	—	—	—	45.28
NORTH-BENGAL.	Sankura.	Lalpur ...	—	0.27	—	—	0.16	10.49	5.07	0.58	6.15	—	—	—	38.00
		Bankura ...	0.23	0.13	0.08	0.19	0.38	11.04	20.48	9.08	0.14	—	—	—	50.98
		Vishnupur ...	0.21	—	0.19	—	0.54	15.22	16.22	14.17	4.38	—	—	—	51.60
		Malikara ...	—	0.75	—	—	0.70	0.75	12.79	6.44	5.09	—	—	—	48.12
		Khatra ...	0.08	—	0.04	0.01	4.46	12.22	14.55	1.92	4.34	—	—	—	50.79
	Midnapore.	Indas ...	0.12	0.18	—	—	0.26	14.30	9.25	8.65	6.50	—	—	—	45.84
		Kotalpur ...	—	0.30	—	—	4.34	15.22	8.42	9.52	6.78	—	—	—	48.69
		Onda ...	0.17	0.11	—	—	1.73	10.05	15.55	10.76	4.26	—	—	—	48.21
		Gangajalhati ...	0.06	0.27	—	—	0.38	10.35	10.51	7.41	3.80	—	—	—	57.74
		Balpur ...	—	—	—	—	0.30	12.64	10.90	11.78	5.28	—	—	—	48.76
NORTH-BENGAL.	Sankmukhi.	Sankmukhi ...	—	0.12	—	0.25	4.75	12.40	12.51	6.40	5.31	—	—	—	40.14
		Contal ...	—	—	0.22	—	7.30	12.74	17.48	12.08	6.36	—	—	—	56.08
		Tamuk ...	—	—	0.08	0.08	5.37	10.63	20.58	8.44	6.17	—	—	—	57.58
		Midnapore ...	—	0.06	0.24	0.08	5.20	12.34	11.04	13.96	4.74	—	—	—	46.80
		Ghatal ...	—	—	0.33	0.37	5.46	12.29	16.35	7.03	8.31	—	—	—	47.83
	Howrah.	Kukrabaty ...	—	—	0.26	—	5.92	19.19	18.10	9.21	7.55	—	—	—	54.47
		Gazibeta ...	0.17	—	—	—	5.40	15.08	17.07	20.32	4.28	—	—	—	64.49
		Pesekura ...	—	0.05	0.71	0.32	4.07	16.54	17.60	11.30	5.80	—	—	—	59.98
		Dantoon ...	—	—	0.25	—	4.01	9.15	14.71	9.24	3.01	—	—	—	40.08
		Howrah ...	0.21	0.01	0.19	0.67	4.31	15.98	18.98	8.46	6.45	—	—	—	55.37
NORTH-BENGAL.	Howrah.	Hooghly ...	0.30	—	1.21	1.30	0.20	12.74	10.37	7.14	6.99	—	—	—	47.35
		Jahannabad ...	0.54	0.07	0.21	—	5.10	12.30	10.48	10.68	5.64	—	—	—	45.11
	24-Parganas.	Howrah ...	0.17	0.08	0.16	0.09	3.28	12.87	12.18	10.45	5.88	—	—	—	44.76
		Mohesra ...	—	—	0.17	0.02	0.17	16.48	18.66	12.09	3.55	—	—	—	57.91
		Uttara ...	—	—	0.08	0.08	5.74	16.45	10.23	10.43	5.74	—	—	—	49.47
	Nadia.	Saugor Island ...	—	0.21	0.30	0.20	6.54	12.13	18.75	11.96	8.29	—	—	—	58.09
		Diamond Harbour ...	—	—	0.11	—	6.22	13.87	21.18	13.76	5.88	—	—	—	62.08
		Canning Town ...	—	—	0.25	0.09	4.08	14.11	10.52	8.90	7.92	—	—	—	48.54
		Alipore (Observatory) ...	0.03	0.02	0.15	0.05	4.35	10.43	12.08	10.42	9.06	—	—	—	52.02
		Barrackpore ...	0.25	—	0.18	0.51	4.18	17.41	17.24	11.22	7.15	—	—	—	58.58
NORTH-BENGAL.	MURSHIDABAD.	Dum-Dum ...	0.50	—	—	0.79	4.55	15.33	12.44	9.08	7.20	—	—	—	50.08
		Karat ...	0.21	—	—	0.50	5.10	18.22	8.81	6.89	7.10	—	—	—	47.40
		Basurhat ...	0.29	—	0.08	0.30	4.16	17.34	14.15	11.80	11.30	—	—	—	59.98
	JESSORE.	Banaghat ...	0.40	0.17	1.04	2.02	9.57	9.72	8.08	4.59	11.07	—	—	—	45.65
		Krishnagar ...	—	0.47	—	2.77	9.72	9.98	5.01	6.01	5.08	—	—	—	40.35
		Chandrapur ...	0.46	0.24	0.15	0.50	5.15	15.73	11.48	4.50	5.78	—	—	—	44.05
		Maharpur ...	0.24	0.39	0.08	0.77	8.03	11.20	7.17	2.85	9.22	—	—	—	41.50
		Kushtia ...	0.14	0.10	0.06	1.32	7.14	10.11	5.88	2.75	10.19	—	—	—	36.08
NORTH-BENGAL.	MURSHIDABAD.	Kardi ...	0.26	0.30	—	—	4.57	1.41	7.43	6.80	6.80	—	—	—	39.55
		Berhampore ...	0.03	0.27	0.01	0.36	3.01	11.32	6.89	7.43	9.47	—	—	—	37.02
		Lalpur ...	—	—	—	—	2.00	12.82	9.01	13.05	9.24	—	—	—	46.18
		Asanpur ...	—	—	—	0.10	3.88	12.37	6.77	8.05	5.87	—	—	—	37.01
		Jangpur ...	—	0.05	—	—	4.06	8.80	13.32	6.95	8.41	—	—	—	41.84
NORTH-BENGAL.	JESSORE.	Akhra ...	0.06	0.09	—	—	4.08	0.72	9.13	7.96	8.95	—	—	—	36.19
		Akhra ...	0.20	—	—	1.50	6.50	14.24	10.81	5.53	7.88	—	—	—	44.45
		Patlaberil ...	0.50	—	—	1.30	8.30	11.25	5.70	3.80	3.80	—	—	—	64.45
		Dunkal ...	—	0.13	—	1.31	3.74	10.23	6.89	4.45	5.45	—	—	—	31.98
		Narail ...	—	0.09	0.52	2.45	6.13	11.31	6.80	4.88	13.88	—	—	—	44.08
NORTH-BENGAL.	JESSORE.	Jessore ...	0.03	0.25	0.38	1.86	9.90	16.58	13.74	7.00	8.43	—	—	—	56.44
		Jhondah ...	—	0.09	0.56	0.87	4.01	12.08	4.02	4.72	10.48	—	—	—	39.70
		Magura ...	—	0.80	2.26	1.12	8.15	25.36	0.78	5.07	1.95	—	—	—	59.10
		Bangson ...	0.66	0.20	0.21	1.44	8.18	9.05	6.14	6.79	6.33	—	—	—	43.45
		Katkhira ...	0.34	—	0.47	2.26	4.09	13.72	0.28	5.95	12.80	—	—	—	48.81
NORTH-BENGAL.	KHULNA.	Bagarhat ...	0.15	0.36	0.84	1.43	4.48	12.30	12.40	0.73	10.08	—	—	—	54.33
		Khutia ...	0.09	0.04	0.28	0.66	4.47	17.14	9.11	4.77	8.44	—	—	—	45.05
		Nalpur ...	—	—	—	0.25	3.65	15.11	8.35	6.40	6.23	—	—	—	38.01
		Rampal ...	0.07	0.23	0.46	0.80	6.12	13.23	8.71	8.31	7.33	—	—	—	48.71
		Bonla ...	0.06	0.08	—	2.01	9.21	10.63	8.87	4.70	6.55	—	—	—	48.11
NORTH-BENGAL.	RAJSHAH.	Nalor ...	0.31	0.10	—	0.35	9.39	9.68	14.06	4.75	4.12	—	—	—	46.72
		Nawgon ...	0.26	0.11	—	—	8.61	13.15	7.98	3.84	5.14	—	—	—	48.77
		Lalpur ...	—	—	—	0.66	8.17	10.23	10.43	4.31	5.45	—	—	—	41.25
		Manda ...	0.12	0.07	—	0.80	4.06	7.38	17.13	2.97	6.24	—	—	—	39.21
		Mahadebpur ...	0.20	—	—	0.30	7.36	6.90	9.80	3.21	13.41	—	—	—	41.25
NORTH-BENGAL.	DINAJPUR.	Couraman ...	0.40	—	—	0.57	6.99	4.90	12.98	3.05	10.06	—	—	—	38.22
		Rangon ...	0.12	—	—	0.90	10.85	4.96	14.80	2.60	11.15	—	—	—	46.25
		Dusapur ...	0.69	0.01	0.01	0.04	9.41	9.63	6.44	4.04	17.03	—	—	—	49.10
		Belughat ...	0.53	—	—	0.28	11.72	5.15	15.84	3.77	12.80	—	—	—	50.21
		Thakurgaon ...	0.79	—	—	1.35	17.72	8.17	17.08	13.51	18.60	—	—	—	76.72
NORTH-BENGAL.	JALPAIGURI.	Satgaon ...	—	—	—	0.20	11.70	10.18	20.10	5.22	20.05	—	—	—	60.22
		Jalpaiguri ...	0.29	—	—	4.05	13.17	4.00	33.48	4.74	18.70	—	—	—	51.20
		Alipou Duar ...	0.17	—	—	1.30	5.49	10.07	0.44	22.80	12.54	—	—	—	59.55
		Palacotta ...	—	—	—	2.23	16.83	8.20	25.25	0.25	11.97	—	—	—	59.07
		Debaguni ...	1.20	—	—	2.96	18.26	8.44	14.79	12.78	19.15	—	—	—	79.34
NORTH-BENGAL.	DARJEELING.	Jhagatpur (Nagra-katta) ...	0.32	0.10	—	0.05	3.79	17.41	15.10	22.54	27.08	—	—	—	124.62
		Buxa ...	0.47	—	1.77	5.31	20.06	16.12	46.13	27.09	29.98	—	—	—	109.23
		Mukuri ...	0.71	—	—	1.91	7.44	10.07	20.79	16.93	25.71	—	—	—	109.42
NORTH-BENGAL.	DARJEELING.	Darjeeling ...	0.06	0.11	0.34	2.51	8.61	32.71	17.12	30.06	30.14	—	—	—	110.78
		Kalimpong ...	0.09	0.01	0.49	2.44	4.45	9.33	16.63	16.17	16.13	—	—	—	106.78
		Mingpo ...	0.13	0.02	0.11	2.33	12.24	18.11	29.47	17.39	20.46	—	—		

Division.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
NORTH BENGAL—contd.	English—contd.	Dinhatia ...	0.73	—	—	3.04	31.64	4.16	13.95	3.71	25.23	3.25	1.25	0.05	64.98
		Cooh Bahar ...	0.48	—	—	4.30	18.18	4.55	20.57	3.33	21.21	0.75	—	0.05	83.76
		Mathbhanga ...	0.75	—	—	2.02	17.01	6.10	20.05	7.21	20.08	3.27	0.04	0.05	80.20
		Palbari ...	0.73	—	—	3.74	19.26	6.51	27.30	3.08	14.47	3.27	—	0.07	85.74
		Palbari ...	0.73	—	—	3.41	19.00	4.33	21.23	3.73	19.23	1.99	0.26	0.05	84.90
	Bengali—contd.	Bhawanganj (Gai- Banda) ...	0.44	—	—	0.44	13.73	5.30	14.30	3.16	16.20	0.77	0.17	0.04	60.74
		Rangpur ...	1.13	—	—	0.01	3.99	33.77	3.33	13.44	3.21	23.18	1.04	0.43	36.31
		Paarganj ...	0.45	—	—	0.23	11.48	3.23	7.05	4.33	17.53	—	—	0.03	30.41
		Kuriganj ...	1.23	—	—	—	4.21	31.42	5.01	15.98	6.01	23.08	3.33	0.04	53.97
		Gopaldanga (Nij- phamari) ...	0.35	—	—	1.20	17.21	11.40	15.43	10.38	23.16	3.04	—	0.03	75.20
NORTH BENGAL—contd.	English—contd.	Ulipur ...	0.77	—	—	5.61	22.47	3.23	19.14	1.36	30.06	0.35	—	0.13	73.44
		Bandaraganj ...	0.75	—	—	3.42	20.78	4.02	17.09	3.40	10.74	—	—	0.13	67.64
		Bherpur ...	0.20	0.05	—	3.30	10.13	13.40	13.45	3.10	3.27	0.20	—	—	31.40
		Nowkhilla ...	0.24	—	—	0.43	11.61	11.71	11.58	3.20	0.10	—	—	—	30.28
		Bogra ...	0.40	0.07	—	0.07	10.47	18.10	11.90	3.40	3.02	—	0.20	—	45.48
	Bengali—contd.	Pauchibibi ...	0.17	—	—	0.23	6.94	15.35	21.21	5.78	23.12	0.14	0.03	0.14	63.28
		Palna ...	0.20	0.25	0.45	0.22	8.30	13.44	6.38	5.93	4.78	0.01	—	—	42.50
		Mirajganj ...	0.16	0.10	—	1.94	10.35	18.73	6.51	4.00	7.19	0.10	—	—	45.08
		Munshiganj ...	—	0.50	3.37	4.68	10.73	14.61	7.23	7.74	8.02	0.03	0.17	—	55.84
		Dacca ...	—	0.48	1.55	4.35	14.37	12.29	0.73	6.50	14.01	0.04	—	—	61.61
NORTH BENGAL—contd.	English—contd.	Narayanganj ...	0.10	0.47	1.05	0.05	11.60	16.41	9.05	5.06	11.25	0.03	—	—	63.20
		Maulanganj ...	0.15	0.34	1.97	2.02	18.33	11.70	5.91	6.45	13.44	0.78	—	—	35.11
		Jaydebpur ...	1.00	0.40	0.83	4.85	15.21	12.53	7.05	3.53	13.38	1.22	0.07	—	91.53
		Kishorganj ...	0.10	0.43	0.24	3.61	16.05	10.40	8.46	3.57	18.03	—	—	—	67.35
		Atia (Tangaila) ...	—	0.73	0.65	1.01	11.04	16.10	5.97	4.04	10.33	—	—	—	50.70
	Bengali—contd.	Mymensingh ...	0.38	0.08	—	3.23	15.20	18.08	14.01	3.50	20.25	—	—	—	70.08
		Jamalganj ...	0.73	0.13	—	3.24	15.76	16.01	12.30	6.43	17.20	—	0.11	—	72.20
		Netrakona ...	0.50	0.20	1.11	3.40	23.31	18.00	18.14	5.77	17.07	1.35	—	—	85.05
		Subarnakhal ...	0.15	0.03	—	0.61	11.12	12.40	2.61	6.61	12.02	0.05	—	—	30.79
		Dargapur ...	0.70	—	—	0.25	26.02	18.40	23.35	7.55	25.73	0.10	0.47	—	107.67
NORTH BENGAL—contd.	English—contd.	Sherpur Town ...	0.70	0.10	—	2.68	17.25	16.05	11.51	8.33	16.15	0.16	0.23	—	70.18
		Diwanganj ...	0.07	0.07	—	0.24	10.34	10.58	14.13	5.40	14.74	0.03	0.30	—	56.63
		Madaripur ...	0.22	0.15	1.38	1.12	4.68	8.67	0.59	0.25	11.00	—	—	—	40.51
		Faridpur ...	0.23	0.13	0.45	3.65	10.48	10.93	7.85	6.51	13.65	0.03	0.25	—	55.15
		Gaulundo ...	0.30	0.20	1.05	3.00	12.95	10.31	6.63	0.94	6.65	—	—	—	47.16
	Bengali—contd.	Patukhal ...	0.16	1.12	—	1.40	7.53	25.13	13.54	12.00	17.90	0.02	—	—	74.78
		Pirojpur ...	0.13	0.86	0.25	1.23	6.41	11.45	10.83	7.19	13.40	—	—	—	51.98
		Barisal ...	0.24	1.75	0.38	0.60	9.41	15.21	12.02	5.79	16.04	—	—	—	60.97
		Gauradi ...	0.09	0.04	0.44	3.24	7.30	12.73	11.66	0.05	9.57	—	—	—	51.06
		Biola ...	0.02	0.25	0.46	0.36	7.03	12.42	8.62	11.61	14.10	—	—	—	50.47
NORTH BENGAL—contd.	English—contd.	Daulatkhali ...	0.70	0.61	1.09	2.05	7.71	20.19	11.68	8.89	10.32	1.04	—	—	72.99
		Bauphal ...	0.90	0.30	0.04	3.20	7.85	17.11	14.15	15.79	15.83	—	—	—	73.04
		Agartala ...	0.05	0.20	1.04	3.00	14.30	12.10	5.91	0.17	7.60	0.15	—	—	51.38
		Comilla ...	0.03	0.23	2.12	5.72	11.23	17.77	12.21	3.53	10.08	0.39	—	—	64.70
		Chandpur ...	—	0.23	3.30	4.05	11.17	18.42	6.70	7.40	10.23	0.10	—	—	62.48
	Bengali—contd.	Brahmanbaria ...	0.13	0.03	3.27	2.75	23.43	11.37	8.56	4.43	7.31	3.28	0.45	—	80.80
		Ramchandrapur ...	0.30	0.50	0.43	4.04	6.38	10.77	9.56	5.65	9.59	—	—	—	54.50
		Narainagar ...	—	0.14	1.30	15.30	16.32	10.41	5.31	0.42	0.15	3.00	0.41	—	60.97
		Daudkanli ...	—	—	—	3.55	5.50	22.40	16.40	2.05	11.21	—	—	—	61.81
		Kasba ...	—	0.24	0.64	5.51	12.03	17.51	9.49	1.41	7.51	0.07	—	—	50.39
NORTH BENGAL—contd.	English—contd.	Laksmi ...	0.10	0.20	1.14	0.30	9.00	15.25	16.65	5.27	15.03	0.10	—	—	70.29
		Noakhali ...	1.23	1.72	2.30	3.20	14.77	10.46	23.27	20.62	15.18	0.32	—	—	103.48
		Fenny ...	0.41	2.20	1.28	3.00	9.90	10.18	23.71	14.30	15.26	1.00	—	—	41.31
		Harishpur ...	0.80	4.13	0.48	2.30	10.00	11.82	27.30	10.10	21.10	0.56	—	—	107.58
		Mauganj ...	0.00	2.11	4.57	3.28	9.97	16.40	10.18	9.08	15.60	0.74	—	—	73.90
	Bengali—contd.	Co's Bazar ...	—	1.30	0.31	1.81	4.25	37.55	20.58	20.49	13.63	—	—	—	109.01
		Chittagong ...	—	0.10	0.44	3.00	12.01	16.80	19.05	4.57	8.91	1.06	0.14	—	74.90
		Kutubdia ...	—	3.56	0.90	2.20	5.00	31.23	18.18	0.40	9.92	0.73	—	—	40.23
		Rathkanya ...	—	0.43	1.09	0.08	7.87	17.06	13.47	6.73	8.34	1.81	—	—	61.54
		Kodala ...	0.31	5.34	0.78	0.07	6.47	13.13	15.16	5.76	10.64	1.33	—	—	63.27
NORTH BENGAL—contd.	English—contd.	Fenja ...	—	4.03	—	7.81	10.77	15.79	14.61	3.73	17.44	0.20	—	—	71.63
		Mirarai ...	0.04	2.32	0.08	4.25	11.01	21.37	14.79	5.29	20.60	0.10	—	—	65.42
		Chandpur ...	—	1.03	1.02	5.13	6.73	13.35	7.70	10.23	—	—	—	—	—
		Rangamati ...	0.30	3.48	1.51	5.29	7.06	11.06	12.00	7.30	10.04	1.00	—	—	59.66
		Bandarban ...	1.24	1.24	0.63	5.47	13.04	12.05	11.02	4.77	13.25	1.03	—	—	63.19
	Bengali—contd.	Demagiri ...	—	4.40	0.85	4.54	7.30	13.40	14.30	11.59	9.60	—	0.03	—	67.07
		Patna ...	0.13	—	—	—	1.40	7.40	8.57	11.57	3.42	—	0.73	0.26	34.55
		Dinapore ...	0.15	—	0.03	—	0.84	6.41	6.10	7.00	2.03	—	0.15	—	24.51
		Bihar ...	—	—	0.03	—	0.38	8.01	6.54	10.01	6.16	—	0.38	0.41	32.40
		Bihar ...	—	—	—	—	0.54	8.04	0.39	8.32	4.41	—	0.20	0.06	20.04
NORTH BENGAL—contd.	English—contd.	Hijla ...	0.01	—	—	—	1.15	7.81	12.07	12.01	2.20	—	0.40	0.40	37.63
		—	—	—	—	—	0.98	6.74	9.25	9.00	3.93	—	0.45	0.13	30.79
		Aurangabad ...	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	9.05	10.29	2.04	—	1.32	0.66	31.36
		Gaya ...	—	0.03	—	—	0.25	9.07	10.23	5.25	2.01	—	0.32	0.33	36.03
		Nawadah ...	—	0.03	—	—	0.41	10.02	15.63	10.40	6.00	—	0.73	0.31	41.59
	Bengali—contd.	Jahanabad ...	—	—	—	—	0.08	10.74	10.39	15.74	2.53	—	0.40	0.20	40.33
		Arwal ...	—	—	—	—	0.20	7.24	11.07	6.10	1.53	—	0.44	0.54	24.05
		Daudnagar ...	—	—	—	—	0.00	8.40	5.14	14.04	1.79	—	1.31	0.30	31.41
		Shoghat ...	—	—	—	—	0.30	8.06	10.65	8.47	3.02	—	0.30	0.31	32.18
		Bajani ...	—	0.03	—	—	0.50	9.51	8.09	13.03	7.81	—	0.10	0.30	40.33
NORTH BENGAL—contd.	English—contd.	Pakri Barwan ...	0.01	—	—	—	0.20	4.31	11.03	13.05	7.06	—	0.41	0.03	37.00
		Buxar ...	—	—	—	—	0.28	5.64	8.68	7.30	2.65	—	0.45	0.37	34.47
		Jahri ...	—	—	—	—	0.61	5.21	6.53	13.10	1.50	—	1.39	0.65	25.43

Division.	STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Bihar—continued.	BARRAN	Gopalganj	—	—	—	1.00	1.40	2.00	2.40	2.80	3.20	3.60	4.00	20.00
		Bhagalpur	—	—	—	0.75	1.15	1.55	1.95	2.35	2.75	3.15	3.55	17.50
		Chhapra	—	—	—	0.50	0.90	1.30	1.70	2.10	2.50	2.90	3.30	15.00
		Arrah	—	—	—	0.25	0.65	1.05	1.45	1.85	2.25	2.65	3.05	12.50
		Deoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	CHAMPARAN	Madhubani	—	—	—	1.00	1.40	1.80	2.20	2.60	3.00	3.40	3.80	18.00
		Barh	—	—	—	0.75	1.15	1.55	1.95	2.35	2.75	3.15	3.55	16.50
		Siwan	—	—	—	0.50	0.90	1.30	1.70	2.10	2.50	2.90	3.30	14.00
		Chhapra	—	—	—	0.25	0.65	1.05	1.45	1.85	2.25	2.65	3.05	12.50
		Arrah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa—continued.	MURSHIDABAD	Shanmugha	—	—	—	0.24	0.40	0.56	0.72	0.88	1.04	1.20	1.36	6.00
		Shanmugha	—	—	—	0.13	0.20	0.27	0.34	0.41	0.48	0.55	0.62	3.00
		Shanmugha	—	—	—	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.34	0.40	0.46	0.52	2.50
		Shanmugha	—	—	—	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.24	0.29	0.34	0.39	0.44	2.00
		Shanmugha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	DARHANGA	Talpur	—	—	—	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.34	0.40	0.46	0.52	2.50
		Darbhanga	—	—	—	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.24	0.29	0.34	0.39	0.44	2.00
		Madhubani	—	—	—	0.15	0.24	0.33	0.42	0.51	0.60	0.69	0.78	3.50
		Bahra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Kosara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa—continued.	MORONG	Begumbari	—	—	—	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.80
		Morong	—	—	—	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.34	0.40	0.46	0.52	2.50
		Jamui	—	—	—	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.36	1.80
		Gogri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Jamui	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	BHAGALPUR	Medhiyara	—	—	—	0.11	0.18	0.25	0.32	0.39	0.46	0.53	0.60	3.00
		Bhagalpur	—	—	—	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.50	0.61	0.72	0.83	0.94	4.50
		Protopganj	—	—	—	0.12	0.20	0.28	0.36	0.44	0.52	0.60	0.68	3.50
		Bhagalpur	—	—	—	0.14	0.24	0.34	0.44	0.54	0.64	0.74	0.84	4.00
		Banhi	—	—	—	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.50	0.61	0.72	0.83	0.94	4.50
Orissa—continued.	PURNIA	Kishanganj	—	—	—	0.43	0.70	0.97	1.24	1.51	1.78	2.05	2.32	11.00
		Arrah	—	—	—	0.35	0.56	0.77	0.98	1.19	1.40	1.61	1.82	9.00
		Purnia	—	—	—	0.23	0.38	0.53	0.68	0.83	0.98	1.13	1.28	6.00
		Gondwana (Korah)	—	—	—	0.13	0.21	0.29	0.37	0.45	0.53	0.61	0.69	3.00
		Barh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	MAIDA	Barh	—	—	—	0.35	0.56	0.77	0.98	1.19	1.40	1.61	1.82	9.00
		Kailashan	—	—	—	0.20	0.33	0.46	0.59	0.72	0.85	0.98	1.11	5.00
		Maida	—	—	—	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.27	0.31	0.35	1.50
		Chandaul	—	—	—	0.28	0.45	0.62	0.79	0.96	1.13	1.30	1.47	7.00
		Gajol	—	—	—	0.20	0.33	0.46	0.59	0.72	0.85	0.98	1.11	5.00
Orissa—continued.	SOUTH PABNA	Silghaj	—	—	—	0.21	0.33	0.46	0.59	0.72	0.85	0.98	1.11	5.00
		Kajmahal	—	—	—	0.11	0.18	0.25	0.32	0.39	0.46	0.53	0.60	3.00
		Godda	—	—	—	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34	1.50
		Pahor	—	—	—	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34	1.50
		Naya Dumka	—	—	—	0.15	0.24	0.33	0.42	0.51	0.60	0.69	0.78	3.50
	SOUTH PABNA	Deoghur	—	—	—	0.15	0.24	0.33	0.42	0.51	0.60	0.69	0.78	3.50
		Jamtara	—	—	—	0.08	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.36	1.80
		Belkoda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Manihet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Aschboni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa—continued.	OUTRACK	Kashid	—	—	—	0.16	0.26	0.36	0.46	0.56	0.66	0.76	0.86	4.00
		Kashid	—	—	—	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34	1.50
		Barh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Barh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Barh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	MALABORI	Barh	—	—	—	0.13	0.21	0.29	0.37	0.45	0.53	0.61	0.69	3.00
		Barh	—	—	—	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.27	0.31	0.35	1.50
		Barh	—	—	—	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.80
		Barh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Barh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa—continued.	PURI	Puri	—	—	—	0.21	0.33	0.46	0.59	0.72	0.85	0.98	1.11	5.00
		Khurda	—	—	—	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.34	0.40	0.46	0.52	2.50
		Bhanpur	—	—	—	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34	1.50
		Goa	—	—	—	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.34	0.40	0.46	0.52	2.50
		Kapora	—	—	—	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34	1.50
	KARNATAKA	Pachamba (Giridi)	—	—	—	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34	1.50
		Karnataka	—	—	—	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34	1.50
		Karnataka	—	—	—	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34	1.50
		Karnataka	—	—	—	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34	1.50
		Karnataka	—	—	—	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.34	1.50

Meteorological division.	Division.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Circar Nagpur—continued.	Chota Nagpur—continued.	LOHARDAGA	Lohardaga	—	—	—	—	1'00	9'26	9'26	7'02	3'01	—	1'07	1'01	34'16
			Ranchi	—	—	—	—	1'33	15'50	27'40	9'43	3'04	—	0'59	0'38	35'68
			Silli	—	—	—	—	1'00	11'00	18'30	8'33	2'72	—	—	—	43'10
			Palkot	—	—	—	—	1'01	17'30	18'22	13'43	2'70	—	2'27	—	53'01
			Tamar	—	0'02	—	—	0'08	13'89	23'26	14'04	5'31	—	1'10	—	57'70
			Champur	—	—	—	—	0'23	10'37	13'22	15'54	0'57	—	1'58	1'01	43'77
			Singur	—	—	0'17	—	0'23	16'35	18'50	22'70	1'70	—	0'00	1'00	57'04
			Jashpur	—	—	0'18	—	1'05	21'00	15'76	14'55	2'33	—	0'50	—	59'09
			Gangpur	—	—	—	—	0'41	15'46	23'52	15'28	5'12	—	0'53	—	60'62
		PALAMAU	Palamau	—	—	—	0'30	—	10'50	8'56	11'37	4'25	—	1'18	1'70	38'16
			(Dallongang).	—	—	—	—	—	9'25	9'18	10'20	4'23	—	0'00	0'70	34'21
			Halimath	0'05	—	—	—	—	7'02	7'72	11'50	4'11	—	1'07	0'05	33'03
			Husainabad	—	—	—	—	—	7'02	10'10	9'14	4'64	—	1'42	0'76	33'89
		MANDHUM	Puruha	0'15	0'20	—	—	1'05	12'46	16'79	10'78	3'51	—	0'12	—	48'75
			Gohindpur	0'14	0'25	—	—	2'19	7'87	8'03	9'03	7'35	—	—	0'10	30'85
			Baghmattapur	—	0'23	0'04	—	1'12	7'86	6'31	3'50	4'17	—	—	—	23'03
			Burhabhum	—	—	—	—	1'20	15'51	16'77	12'50	9'06	—	0'25	—	55'08
			Jhalda	0'04	0'10	0'01	0'01	2'18	10'43	17'59	14'30	2'42	—	0'18	—	44'55
			Chaus	—	—	—	—	1'12	8'07	10'24	9'13	4'17	—	0'63	0'09	34'39
		SINGBHRUM	Pandra	0'12	0'38	—	—	0'00	8'08	6'38	6'00	0'68	—	—	0'11	35'56
			Chinhasa	0'06	—	0'01	0'02	3'60	13'27	25'04	15'16	7'37	—	1'04	—	66'47
			Ohakardharpur	—	—	—	—	2'37	13'14	27'37	15'55	7'73	—	0'90	—	69'09
			Ghatula	—	—	—	—	3'09	17'17	15'12	19'82	5'16	—	0'15	—	61'09
			Baharagura	—	—	—	—	4'70	14'70	16'30	10'05	6'10	—	—	—	57'85
			Gailkura	—	—	—	0'25	2'10	16'46	33'12	16'01	7'62	—	1'01	—	77'17
		ORISSA TRIBU-TARY MAHALS.	Kalkapur	—	—	0'38	—	0'70	21'07	26'42	11'05	4'55	—	0'37	—	65'44
			Monahorpur	—	—	—	—	?	8'36	36'68	11'99	0'58	—	—	—	67'51
			Keonjhar	—	—	—	0'05	1'34	18'89	25'46	17'26	5'04	—	—	—	47'46
			Anandpur	—	—	—	—	1'00	10'58	17'35	9'30	8'17	—	0'84	—	47'84
			Talcher	—	—	0'13	0'42	3'28	14'18	12'08	16'89	4'83	—	1'71	—	53'53
			Narsingpur	—	—	—	—	1'05	9'16	7'97	9'12	4'08	—	0'35	—	32'03
			Angul	—	—	0'81	0'02	3'29	10'36	21'52	13'33	3'75	—	3'50	—	56'40
			Dhenkanal	—	—	1'54	0'26	2'08	13'67	10'01	12'30	7'03	—	0'45	—	54'02
			Bispara	—	—	0'20	—	1'11	13'24	15'40	13'01	4'11	—	1'33	—	48'51
			Kunjhangar	0'03	—	1'02	0'75	5'76	14'58	13'02	12'16	3'41	—	0'63	—	51'95
			Baramba	—	—	0'65	0'33	3'47	9'02	13'82	13'47	8'11	—	0'13	—	49'00

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 28th January 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

II.—Table showing the Monthly and Annual Average Rainfall at 257 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal.

Meteorological Division.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	BURDWAN	Kalna	25-26	0.87	1.07	1.36	2.43	5.24	9.10	11.13	11.07	6.05	3.61	0.96	0.16	53.05
		Burdwan	26	0.36	0.93	1.58	2.00	5.78	9.02	11.71	11.37	8.04	3.61	0.67	0.15	58.13
		Katwa	25-26	0.30	1.14	1.29	1.02	5.31	9.89	10.40	11.38	7.98	3.76	0.69	0.08	55.96
		Raniganj	26	0.40	1.18	0.82	1.27	5.68	9.27	14.22	13.23	7.33	3.31	0.50	0.09	54.30
		Nankur	10-11	0.54	0.92	0.96	1.30	5.10	8.58	13.51	11.18	8.34	2.28	0.70	0.09	54.36
	BIRBHUM	Suri	26	0.45	1.01	0.92	0.98	3.77	11.32	13.13	13.29	9.95	3.49	0.48	0.11	53.87
		Hetampur	20-21	0.49	0.99	0.74	1.06	3.75	11.00	13.17	12.32	9.67	3.06	0.66	0.09	56.00
		Rampur Hat	22-23	0.54	0.88	0.90	1.12	4.00	9.99	11.76	12.13	10.83	3.75	0.65	0.12	55.46
		Bolpur	10-11	0.42	0.87	1.26	1.10	6.12	10.50	12.77	10.62	9.16	3.00	0.24	0.09	56.94
		Bankura	26	0.34	0.94	1.18	1.34	4.41	9.06	12.68	12.89	8.03	3.82	0.52	0.15	56.26
	BANKURA	Vishnupur	16-17	0.33	1.12	1.25	1.20	5.48	10.63	12.22	13.13	8.95	3.16	0.58	0.15	58.66
		Mahara	15-16	0.38	0.85	0.79	0.86	3.71	10.56	13.11	12.17	8.67	3.09	0.31	0.13	52.93
		Khutra	15-16	0.34	0.86	1.30	1.00	4.50	11.72	14.08	12.47	8.79	3.77	1.05	0.26	60.01
		Indas	11-12	0.38	0.83	1.21	1.63	4.48	9.8	12.43	12.89	8.43	2.41	0.69	0.10	54.11
		Kotalpur	11-12	0.42	0.92	1.39	1.65	4.65	10.54	13.92	12.89	8.61	3.34	0.73	0.10	58.56
	MIDNAPORE	Onda	11-12	0.18	0.99	0.69	0.97	3.41	8.61	10.93	12.19	9.02	3.68	0.37	0.02	49.86
		Gangajalhati	10-11	0.47	0.78	0.87	0.99	4.24	11.57	13.21	13.18	8.54	2.20	0.94	0.12	57.96
		Rajpur	10-11	0.17	1.09	1.69	0.85	4.01	11.08	12.96	15.73	8.80	4.44	1.02	0.18	63.83
		Sonamukhi	10-11	0.46	1.11	0.93	1.28	5.17	10.06	11.29	10.49	7.75	2.44	0.92	0.12	52.02
Contai		26	0.23	1.37	1.12	1.24	4.90	9.61	13.91	13.07	11.00	7.80	1.57	0.28	66.10	
HOOGHLY	Tamluk	25-26	0.30	1.19	1.70	1.45	5.18	9.55	11.86	13.42	8.47	4.32	0.61	0.20	58.25	
	Midnapore	26	0.52	1.07	1.62	1.50	6.07	9.42	11.63	12.35	7.80	4.30	0.62	0.20	65.90	
	Ghatal	19-20	0.38	1.07	1.66	1.71	5.86	9.93	12.60	13.97	9.23	3.23	0.65	0.17	60.31	
	Kukrahaty	8-9	0.35	1.73	1.08	0.99	5.57	9.71	11.59	12.55	9.63	4.25	1.27	0.01	58.02	
	Garbeta	10-11	0.29	0.91	1.84	1.45	5.17	10.51	12.95	13.74	8.83	2.90	0.62	0.16	60.12	
HOWRAH	Serampore	24-25	0.37	1.36	1.24	2.01	5.04	9.73	12.29	11.90	8.06	4.45	0.78	0.24	57.47	
	Hooghly	26	0.31	1.23	1.21	1.89	5.43	9.34	11.37	11.21	7.33	3.18	0.77	0.26	54.36	
	Jalambad	24-25	0.31	1.20	1.27	1.76	5.41	10.04	12.40	14.26	8.79	3.89	0.54	0.14	60.04	
	Howrah	26	0.46	1.11	1.31	1.92	5.00	10.59	11.79	11.83	8.07	4.22	0.61	0.23	57.29	
	Mohesoreka	20-21	0.28	1.50	1.16	1.16	5.92	9.88	12.13	12.74	8.06	3.28	0.61	0.21	57.05	
24-PARGANAS	Sangor Island	26	0.32	1.10	1.21	1.13	4.62	9.84	13.34	15.22	11.23	0.16	1.32	0.28	70.94	
	Diamond Harbour	25-26	0.49	1.65	1.41	1.75	5.43	10.22	14.39	14.17	10.31	5.03	0.91	0.22	65.90	
	Canning Town	10-11	0.11	1.28	1.05	1.41	5.82	12.07	11.39	15.66	8.75	4.04	1.68	0.90	65.11	
	Alipore (Observatory)	25-26	0.60	1.38	1.57	1.74	5.43	10.74	13.46	12.96	9.43	4.39	0.68	0.24	61.40	
	Barrackpore	25-26	0.38	1.36	1.40	1.81	5.11	10.17	11.73	11.63	7.73	3.90	0.84	0.23	56.33	
	Dum-Dum	25-26	0.46	1.19	1.46	1.87	5.59	10.65	11.98	12.31	8.99	4.59	0.66	0.22	60.39	
	Harriet	25-26	0.65	1.41	1.31	1.90	5.62	9.84	10.72	11.39	8.48	4.55	0.65	0.23	56.64	
	Banhat	25-26	0.39	1.15	1.78	2.20	5.94	11.54	12.78	12.19	8.90	4.80	0.60	0.17	61.89	
	Ranaghat	25-26	0.45	0.90	1.53	2.71	5.52	9.76	10.70	11.72	7.14	3.80	0.96	0.16	55.44	
	Krishnagar	26	0.30	1.23	1.33	2.38	5.76	9.33	10.62	10.34	7.31	4.22	0.91	0.08	64.04	
NADIA	Chudanga	25-26	0.25	1.16	1.75	2.77	5.76	8.90	10.19	11.37	8.84	4.19	1.09	0.11	58.26	
	Meherpur	25-26	0.33	1.14	2.03	3.10	5.97	9.08	10.77	11.87	7.80	4.01	0.62	0.13	59.91	
	Kushtia	25-26	0.34	1.16	1.85	3.11	7.65	10.14	10.82	10.91	9.42	4.40	0.83	0.15	61.00	
	Kandi	21-23	0.30	1.11	1.04	1.84	4.41	9.40	12.21	10.43	9.12	3.09	0.80	0.17	54.70	
	Herchamphore	23-26	0.52	1.04	1.05	1.50	5.39	9.24	10.71	11.77	10.13	3.83	0.56	0.12	55.97	
MURSHIDABAD	Lalbagh	18-21	0.29	0.74	0.94	1.24	5.23	8.91	11.02	11.02	9.79	4.19	0.41	0.10	55.28	
	Azimganj	22-24	0.54	0.83	0.96	1.56	5.23	8.58	11.04	11.01	9.24	4.26	0.39	0.09	54.53	
	Jangipur	22-25	0.51	0.79	0.73	1.37	4.91	9.36	10.90	10.85	10.04	5.27	0.47	0.10	53.29	
	Lalgola	21-23	0.54	0.62	1.04	1.45	5.68	9.73	11.54	10.71	10.25	4.01	0.67	0.10	56.54	
	Akhilganj	9-10	0.60	1.05	1.37	1.94	6.30	10.42	11.00	8.39	8.79	3.27	0.47	Nil.	54.85	
	Patkabari	8-9	0.25	0.75	0.96	2.53	5.19	9.40	9.40	6.18	5.60	3.09	1.09	0.04	44.57	
	Dumkal	14	0.38	0.71	1.45	1.62	5.73	10.28	10.63	10.66	8.24	3.52	0.63	0.17	53.80	
	Narail	24-25	0.64	1.26	1.98	3.36	6.75	10.70	9.48	10.00	6.59	3.08	1.00	0.17	55.91	
JESSORE	Jessore	26	0.35	1.21	2.15	3.71	7.82	12.60	11.21	11.35	8.09	4.55	1.22	0.18	64.54	
	Jhenidah	24-26	0.28	1.27	2.12	3.39	6.79	11.80	10.16	11.32	8.78	4.44	1.04	0.12	61.35	
	Magra	24-25	0.28	1.09	2.22	3.83	6.16	11.67	10.40	9.37	7.30	3.81	1.04	0.11	59.30	
	Bangaon	26	0.35	1.16	1.61	2.65	5.97	9.80	10.81	11.73	8.05	4.82	0.72	0.25	57.87	
KHULNA	Satkira	25-26	0.43	1.04	2.21	2.08	6.10	11.75	12.39	11.62	6.20	4.88	0.78	0.25	63.67	
	Bagerhat	24-25	0.56	1.25	1.79	2.85	6.79	14.09	14.49	12.24	9.11	5.37	1.05	0.22	69.81	
	Khulna	24-25	0.50	1.21	2.03	2.98	6.59	12.11	11.68	11.47	9.24	4.66	0.86	0.24	63.37	
	Boalis	26	0.41	0.84	0.83	1.69	5.25	9.91	11.50	11.01	10.38	4.11	0.31	0.07	56.50	
RAJSHAH	Nator	25-26	0.51	0.92	1.09	2.47	7.50	10.48	12.78	11.03	11.14	4.09	0.51	0.08	63.44	
	Naugaon	12-13	0.48	0.83	1.16	1.23	6.27	11.81	12.39	8.92	11.13	3.14	0.49	0.13	57.84	
	Lalpur	10-11	0.37	0.83	1.58	2.09	6.71	7.62	9.86	9.56	8.95	2.02	0.78	0.03	51.09	
	Manda	10-11	0.62	0.41	0.84	1.40	5.25	8.93	12.00	9.65	9.65	3.32	0.48	0.01	52.10	
DINAJPUR	Mahadebpur	17-18	0.42	0.69	0.83	1.29	6.15	11.48	12.21	11.91	9.14	3.54	0.53	0.13	60.13	
	Charaman	16-18	0.46	0.55	0.52	1.18	4.07	11.53	14.51	11.01	12.40	3.14	0.15	0.09	60.30	
	Bauganj	19-20	0.64	0.60	0.82	1.82	5.63	13.93	15.65	13.23	11.11	3.63	0.09	0.10	55.96	
	Dinajpur	20	0.45	0.61	0.67	2.08	7.46	15.49	14.38	13.56	11.39	4.55	0.08	0.08	69.90	
JALPAIGURI	Batughat	13-14	0.39	0.59	0.66	1.00	5.77	11.19	12.09	9.80	10.45	5.64	0.13	0.13	57.19	
	Jalpaiguri	25-26	0.53	0.39	1.50	4.11	11.90	26.42	20.24	25.74	22.37	5.33	0.16	0.09	127.76	
	Alipore Doar	9-10	0.58	0.60	1.63	7.17	14.79	30.32	21.91	25.93	20.82	4.18	0.30	0.02	138.31	
	Falaconia	9-11	0.59	0.49	1											

Meteorological Division.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca	Munshiganj ...	23-24	0.46	1.28	3.43	4.90	9.83	14.63	14.91	13.02	10.83	5.24	1.29	0.38	80.96
		Dacca ...	26	0.48	1.24	3.08	4.36	9.36	13.19	13.04	12.04	8.55	4.02	1.05	0.10	70.79
		Narayanganj ...	12-13	0.24	1.30	3.67	5.17	10.24	15.06	13.78	12.32	8.51	4.43	1.74	0.25	78.70
		Manikganj Jaydohpur ...	23-24	0.48	1.30	1.91	4.26	8.65	10.51	11.43	11.19	7.29	3.09	1.10	0.10	62.94
	Mymensingh	Kishoreganj ...	25-26	0.63	0.94	3.58	5.33	11.86	18.39	17.51	13.07	12.44	4.91	0.81	0.21	85.65
		Atia (Tangail) ...	25-26	0.45	1.11	1.40	3.65	8.39	12.37	11.29	11.90	4.30	4.45	0.57	0.09	63.00
		Wymonsingh ...	26	0.39	1.13	3.02	4.14	1.75	14.18	15.56	14.40	12.04	5.02	0.61	0.13	87.23
		Jamulpur ...	25-26	0.44	1.07	1.35	3.50	9.01	15.49	13.19	13.04	12.88	4.06	0.52	0.20	76.46
	Faridpur	Netrakona ...	13	0.19	1.08	2.80	5.36	13.00	17.75	18.74	17.81	13.32	6.14	0.87	0.15	101.31
		Subarnakhal ...	10-11	0.33	0.82	1.68	3.24	7.93	11.87	11.72	10.79	9.71	3.60	1.09	0.02	162.70
		Durgapur ...	9-11	0.36	0.85	2.58	5.24	16.00	23.17	32.04	25.24	15.44	6.01	0.63	Nil	185.28
		Diwanganj ...	10-11	0.34	0.48	1.29	3.57	11.53	17.31	12.70	11.54	10.44	4.66	0.61	Nil	74.02
Backergunge	Madaripur ...	25-26	0.51	1.03	2.63	3.60	8.61	12.53	11.91	11.72	7.04	4.59	1.00	0.18	60.03	
	Faridpur ...	20	0.46	1.49	2.60	4.20	8.74	12.08	12.21	12.21	8.06	4.09	1.14	0.11	68.54	
	Goraldoo ...	24-25	0.41	1.29	2.16	4.05	8.14	11.85	11.43	10.54	7.51	4.26	1.18	0.09	63.01	
	Putuakhal ...	23-24	0.61	1.26	1.80	3.01	8.19	19.87	20.90	17.74	12.04	6.25	1.54	0.53	101.53	
Hill Tippera	Poriput ...	25-26	0.55	1.28	1.49	2.51	7.32	16.03	16.81	11.78	10.63	5.47	1.24	0.25	76.70	
	Barisal ...	26	0.47	1.13	2.52	3.21	8.03	16.02	15.76	12.54	10.79	5.61	1.37	0.39	77.97	
	Gazirhat ...	10-11	0.21	1.34	2.03	4.46	8.24	18.05	14.18	11.80	7.55	1.75	1.58	0.12	68.70	
	Holoi ...	18-19	0.42	1.02	2.45	3.71	7.39	18.20	17.57	12.40	10.07	6.07	1.34	0.63	87.07	
Tippera	Baughal ...	10-11	0.42	0.89	1.89	2.34	9.17	14.45	19.65	18.83	11.02	7.04	1.17	0.39	87.80	
	Agartala ...	23-26	0.38	1.05	4.07	5.91	11.43	14.53	11.59	11.76	10.06	5.08	1.31	0.33	77.03	
	Comilla ...	23-24	0.53	0.99	3.16	5.61	11.48	17.65	16.38	16.40	10.51	5.20	1.14	0.36	89.39	
	Chandpur ...	17-18	0.44	1.13	3.13	4.83	9.94	16.28	14.70	17.05	10.55	6.14	1.11	0.36	86.66	
Noakhali	Brahmanbaria ...	24-26	0.69	1.27	4.04	5.78	11.60	15.14	11.27	12.83	10.77	4.91	0.83	0.24	78.87	
	Ramchandrapur ...	10-11	0.41	0.82	2.33	4.33	8.91	11.16	12.51	10.34	7.23	4.71	1.64	0.09	65.29	
	Nasirganj ...	10-11	0.33	0.90	3.47	8.44	12.05	11.51	8.56	11.47	9.47	4.65	0.89	0.09	71.03	
	Daudkandi ...	10	0.26	0.94	2.04	3.14	8.43	12.11	11.32	9.93	6.56	3.21	1.16	Nil	59.23	
Chittagong	Kashia ...	10-11	0.23	0.33	3.11	6.17	0.88	14.34	11.60	10.09	8.49	4.05	1.55	0.08	70.08	
	Laksum ...	10-11	0.30	1.06	2.54	4.48	8.70	13.51	18.83	15.31	9.19	4.19	1.13	0.14	79.73	
	Nonkhal ...	20	0.47	1.02	3.40	4.92	10.31	24.19	23.71	21.99	15.77	7.70	1.81	0.60	118.93	
	Fenny ...	19-20	0.55	1.20	3.84	5.28	11.28	21.42	21.47	23.72	13.41	6.50	2.61	0.81	118.05	
North Lushai Hills	Harishpur ...	10-11	0.42	0.71	2.63	3.78	12.17	21.23	22.68	31.05	17.21	10.26	1.94	0.55	135.77	
	Banganj ...	10-11	0.43	1.18	3.33	3.76	9.76	16.00	12.73	17.72	9.53	6.47	1.44	0.20	87.74	
	Cox's Bazar ...	25-26	0.56	0.89	1.66	2.55	11.33	31.57	40.51	27.37	14.31	7.95	2.21	0.34	140.78	
	Chittagong ...	26	0.49	0.81	2.52	3.65	10.49	22.60	23.20	19.76	12.91	6.24	0.74	0.77	105.25	
Patna	Kutubdia ...	10-11	0.68	0.87	2.01	2.94	12.13	21.09	33.71	24.07	10.98	7.51	2.88	0.39	119.29	
	Satkania ...	9-11	0.37	0.23	1.94	3.06	11.06	19.98	26.50	16.73	10.18	6.09	1.91	0.27	98.40	
	Kodala ...	12-13	0.35	0.71	3.62	1.00	12.70	17.20	17.92	17.35	10.70	5.83	1.80	0.34	93.81	
	Rangamati ...	26	0.51	1.23	3.55	4.03	11.36	17.87	16.38	18.03	11.50	6.54	1.60	0.56	95.68	
Gaya	Patna ...	26	0.65	0.53	0.34	0.26	1.07	7.31	11.75	11.30	7.40	3.26	0.17	0.13	45.14	
	Dumapora ...	25-26	0.62	0.44	0.37	0.29	1.04	0.95	12.00	11.53	7.25	3.11	0.23	0.13	45.08	
	Bihar ...	25-26	0.67	0.71	0.47	0.31	2.10	6.11	12.05	11.42	6.47	2.61	0.21	0.10	44.65	
	Barh ...	25-26	0.53	0.57	0.36	0.15	2.08	5.73	12.12	10.21	7.65	2.50	0.21	0.09	42.17	
Muzaffarpur	Bikram ...	9-11	0.62	0.74	0.44	0.35	2.06	0.77	12.01	11.31	6.78	3.04	0.41	0.02	45.86	
	Hilsa ...	9-10	0.76	0.76	0.59	0.35	2.13	8.20	11.30	11.64	5.69	2.12	0.07	0.01	44.10	
	Aurangabad ...	25-26	0.60	0.47	0.43	0.19	1.34	5.49	12.75	13.43	6.80	2.47	0.25	0.25	44.51	
	Gaya ...	26	0.68	0.67	0.43	0.26	1.39	6.56	14.10	12.56	6.46	2.27	0.38	0.18	45.15	
Saran	Nawadah ...	25-26	0.61	0.50	0.33	0.23	1.70	6.25	11.71	11.54	6.43	2.21	0.18	0.17	42.22	
	Jahanabad ...	26	0.70	0.56	0.37	0.15	1.48	5.64	12.60	12.90	5.87	2.87	0.27	0.13	43.22	
	Arwal ...	10-11	0.79	0.85	0.47	0.08	1.88	4.60	13.74	10.21	6.93	2.54	0.10	0.27	43.64	
	Daudnagar ...	10-11	0.55	0.49	0.17	0.04	1.15	4.86	11.72	11.31	6.07	1.63	0.26	0.06	38.60	
Champan	Sheghat ...	9-11	0.72	0.73	0.47	0.01	0.82	4.78	9.66	11.45	7.47	3.09	0.10	0.04	39.58	
	Rajauli ...	8-11	0.59	0.74	0.84	0.36	1.70	6.14	11.56	11.18	6.97	2.33	0.51	0.17	41.92	
	Pakri Barawan ...	10-11	0.57	0.51	0.62	0.06	1.54	5.95	12.17	12.34	5.61	1.41	0.10	0.11	41.91	
	Buxar ...	26	0.72	0.50	0.33	0.16	0.91	5.20	11.33	11.33	7.17	3.26	0.46	0.18	41.80	
Muzaffarpur	Dahri ...	12-13	0.62	0.44	0.30	0.08	0.98	5.01	11.73	12.62	6.91	2.63	0.28	0.32	43.11	
	Siabaria ...	26-26	0.66	0.67	0.52	0.10	0.97	5.19	12.22	12.30	6.91	2.03	0.29	0.25	43.21	
	Sasaram ...	25-26	0.51	0.53	0.36	0.15	1.05	6.30	11.06	12.27	6.74	3.06	0.29	0.21	41.62	
	Arish ...	26	0.71	0.59	0.40	0.23	1.63	6.14	12.11	11.61	7.19	2.99	0.20	0.16	43.86	
Darbhanga	Mohanea ...	10-11	0.73	0.64	0.14	0.36	0.81	8.06	11.31	13.04	6.12	2.35	0.31	0.21	41.43	
	Gopalganj ...	16-18	0.69	0.53	0.23	0.17	2.26	7.27	12.41	10.77	7.25	3.08	0.18	0.11	45.02	
	Siwan ...	25-26	0.80	0.55	0.27	0.21	1.80	7.28	11.04	11.54	5.57	3.41	0.22	0.10	46.47	
	Chupra ...	26	0.93	0.46	0.37	0.22	1.45	6.28	12.06	10.37	6.94	3.08	0.38	0.14	42.43	
Muzaffarpur	Motihari ...	23-24	0.71	0.48	0.41	0.70	2.41	9.18	13.30	12.19	9.15	3.39	0.13	0.14	52.08	
	Bettiah ...	24-25	0.60	0.51	0.40	0.54	2.05	9.11	13.83	12.40	9.58	3.30	0.05	0.17	53.54	
	Bagaha ...	10-11	0.80	0.54	0.67	0.48	3.20	13.14	16.41	15.80	10.90	3.78	0.31	0.16	60.24	
	Burhura ...	19-11	0.75	0.41	0.40	0.31	1.90	9.18	11.42	12.49	7.08	2.71	0.11	0.18	47.93	
Muzaffarpur	Bitamarhi ...	25-26	0.67	0.41	0.50	1.07	2.55	8.07	12.62	10.14	8.97	2.90	0.08	0.08	48.61	
	Muzaffarpur ...	25-26	0.94	0.44	0.40	0.48	2.35	7.05	12.46	10.24	8.92	3.11	0.17	0.10	47.34	
	Hajipur ...	24-25	0.75	0.61	0.49	0.22	1.82	6.88								

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.		
BENGAL-GEN. ID.	Bengal-Gen. Id.	MALDA	Malda	26	0.52	0.61	0.80	1.12	4.08	10.34	11.75	10.35	10.85	4.42	0.20	0.13	55.97		
			Chanchal	18-22	0.39	0.73	0.52	1.05	4.57	11.37	11.74	12.08	10.50	2.72	0.19	0.03	58.53		
			Subarna	10-11	0.49	0.46	0.53	1.21	3.89	7.07	11.98	12.10	12.78	2.01	0.10	0.02	57.11		
		NORTHALPARANAS.	Ramabhai	24-25	0.35	0.41	0.39	1.16	4.63	9.76	12.70	10.10	11.13	3.20	0.12	0.04	54.04		
			Gadda	21-24	0.47	0.67	0.53	0.40	3.81	7.53	12.23	10.72	8.87	2.97	0.31	0.09	48.36		
			Pakur	10-20	0.43	0.52	0.64	0.74	4.70	10.65	13.39	12.00	12.24	4.09	0.15	0.04	61.16		
			Naya Danka	24-25	0.00	0.79	0.85	0.36	3.69	8.22	13.71	13.03	9.53	4.23	0.57	0.17	57.94		
			Dagona	26	0.47	0.72	0.71	0.92	2.86	8.33	13.00	12.13	8.23	3.81	0.24	0.13	52.48		
			Jamtara	20-24	0.46	0.56	0.95	0.66	3.40	8.46	14.49	12.73	7.60	3.87	0.59	0.17	55.01		
			Nandua	10-11	0.32	0.50	0.94	0.49	2.56	6.39	11.58	8.34	6.45	1.06	0.31	0.11	40.23		
		CUTTACK	Jagatsingpur	23-25	0.38	0.70	1.07	0.51	3.00	7.75	11.66	11.33	10.18	6.54	2.00	0.20	56.16		
			Barki	19	0.26	0.65	1.53	0.43	2.91	10.25	10.98	10.84	9.72	4.50	1.84	0.54	51.72		
Cuttack	26		0.32	0.43	1.41	1.15	4.41	11.53	12.91	12.37	11.07	5.61	1.73	0.25	63.46				
ORISSA.	Orissa.	BALASORE	Talsi Point	21-22	0.57	0.80	0.93	1.77	4.83	9.37	13.41	13.36	11.50	9.10	3.23	0.50	61.87		
			Kendrapara	21-22	0.39	0.64	0.92	1.10	4.90	9.40	11.88	12.71	10.03	6.09	2.07	0.35	60.74		
			Jampur	21-22	0.37	1.08	1.23	1.67	5.47	9.80	12.70	11.60	9.40	5.07	1.27	0.19	60.51		
			Dhamasala	10-11	0.43	0.63	1.53	1.10	5.75	10.43	10.55	12.72	9.05	4.75	2.04	0.04	59.99		
			Silpura	9-11	0.24	0.41	1.00	0.56	4.58	10.83	9.90	13.60	9.72	4.09	2.11	0.13	58.56		
			Alkhyapat	11-12	0.38	0.67	1.73	1.47	4.71	9.18	10.05	12.00	10.14	3.99	1.99	0.13	57.30		
			Chandbali	23-24	0.11	0.97	1.14	1.07	5.36	7.72	11.78	11.47	11.36	5.76	2.21	0.41	59.00		
			Bhandrak	23-26	0.46	1.23	1.52	1.90	5.69	9.38	11.92	11.00	10.44	4.92	1.38	0.24	60.07		
			Soro	22-23	0.24	1.00	1.07	1.71	6.63	8.02	11.22	10.44	10.84	5.12	1.17	0.00	57.23		
			Balkora	26	0.39	1.31	1.45	2.27	5.96	9.07	13.04	11.99	12.85	0.74	1.32	0.28	60.17		
			Jhalasore	23-25	0.51	1.10	1.22	1.40	4.18	8.63	13.00	10.71	11.16	4.47	0.72	0.12	57.83		
			Birupada	17	0.20	0.89	1.40	1.45	4.03	10.82	13.02	11.96	11.64	4.60	1.06	0.13	62.18		
		PUTRI	Puri	26	0.24	0.73	0.61	0.45	3.02	8.06	9.80	10.38	10.36	8.90	3.48	0.50	56.62		
			Khurda	25-26	0.20	0.50	1.18	0.55	3.43	9.84	12.83	13.51	10.92	6.60	2.01	0.42	61.22		
			Bhanpur	16-17	0.33	1.31	1.13	0.74	2.34	7.03	10.61	11.81	10.18	6.56	2.61	0.81	58.29		
		CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.		Gop	9-11	0.25	0.51	0.48	0.11	4.10	7.81	10.54	12.06	11.05	6.02	5.08	0.24	60.18
					Pipri	8-10	0.33	0.38	0.83	0.20	3.56	8.17	10.93	13.58	10.50	5.60	2.05	0.22	56.42
HAZARIBAGH	Pachamba (Guridih)			23-24	0.45	0.82	0.74	0.63	2.50	8.80	12.70	12.11	8.42	3.25	0.23	0.13	51.17		
	Hazaribagh			25-26	0.50	0.82	0.75	0.11	2.28	7.63	11.18	13.11	8.75	3.41	0.20	0.22	52.78		
	Sonabhadra			17-18	0.49	0.05	1.05	0.32	2.34	8.10	12.41	11.05	8.02	3.04	0.32	0.19	44.21		
	Mahuli Hills			17-18	0.70	0.65	0.83	0.12	1.94	7.07	13.07	13.28	8.73	3.11	0.13	0.18	61.01		
	Jhumra Hill			13-15	0.69	0.90	0.95	0.26	2.62	10.23	10.70	14.73	11.32	3.51	0.44	0.17	62.21		
	Bailu			10-11	0.73	0.75	0.83	0.34	2.04	5.93	13.21	13.35	7.79	3.16	0.23	0.11	48.13		
	Chatra			10-11	0.73	1.16	0.82	0.14	2.57	6.50	16.20	12.50	8.12	2.91	0.29	0.23	53.17		
	Kanungda			10-11	0.36	0.99	1.17	0.56	2.63	8.65	15.27	14.31	9.46	3.11	0.44	0.11	57.00		
	Rangpur			9-11	0.44	0.00	0.05	0.20	3.14	7.07	14.01	15.14	8.51	4.83	0.70	0.21	57.30		
LOHARDAGA	Lohardaga			12-13	0.74	0.86	1.02	0.32	2.03	8.13	12.89	13.09	9.45	2.58	0.40	0.27	51.67		
	Ranchi			25-26	0.53	1.21	1.38	0.84	2.89	8.48	14.30	13.84	9.62	2.96	0.43	0.21	56.47		
	Silli	8-11	0.60	0.16	1.05	0.54	3.50	7.73	13.71	14.08	7.22	1.74	0.33	0.31	60.87				
	Singra	13-15	1.00	1.20	0.89	0.28	0.82	0.57	17.61	21.99	7.40	1.75	0.70	0.29	63.60				
	Jashpur	13-14	0.78	0.06	1.79	0.29	1.76	11.88	16.24	18.01	10.30	4.23	0.53	0.33	65.18				
	Ganpur	13-14	0.30	0.96	1.04	0.73	1.03	3.66	18.74	15.62	8.58	2.44	0.86	0.38	58.48				
PALAMAU	Palamau (Daltonganj)	25-26	0.72	0.49	0.70	0.24	1.15	6.03	12.02	13.36	7.79	2.50	0.37	0.21	45.48				
	Balmainth	10-11	0.37	0.78	0.59	0.22	1.18	7.88	15.19	14.57	9.43	3.07	0.43	0.30	54.35				
	Husainabad	8-11	0.63	0.47	0.56	0.10	1.12	6.14	15.61	13.13	7.20	2.40	0.34	0.25	47.73				
	Garhwa	10-11	1.06	0.56	0.74	0.07	1.43	5.73	12.86	16.84	0.86	3.06	0.21	0.21	48.60				
	Purulia	25-26	0.46	1.14	1.17	0.94	3.40	9.53	13.10	13.15	8.04	2.83	0.33	0.17	54.56				
MANERUM	Gobindpur	20-26	0.00	1.02	0.89	0.60	2.71	9.44	14.68	11.96	7.43	3.26	0.27	0.16	53.09				
	Raghunathpur	10-11	0.52	0.17	0.89	0.63	3.77	7.91	14.39	13.90	7.74	1.94	0.68	0.11	53.19				
	Harahum	10-11	0.34	0.85	1.05	1.25	3.02	9.33	12.08	11.40	0.60	3.15	0.74	0.18	48.81				
	Jhalda	9-11	0.40	0.89	1.67	1.20	2.71	9.94	12.25	15.06	7.65	2.75	0.35	0.20	54.96				
	Chas	9-11	0.61	0.65	0.90	0.99	3.09	8.11	13.18	13.43	8.97	2.81	0.46	0.15	53.36				
	SINGBHEUM	Chalbhama	25-26	0.58	0.97	1.27	0.77	2.86	8.53	13.48	13.04	8.05	2.72	0.45	0.23	54.00			
Chakrabharpur		8-11	0.35	0.95	0.58	0.76	3.15	7.94	14.27	11.27	5.21	2.45	0.80	0.29	48.70				
Ghatsila		10-11	0.60	1.03	1.28	0.88	4.13	9.71	13.61	14.46	8.61	3.41	0.83	0.25	60.12				
	Baharagura	10-11	0.13	0.60	1.41	1.20	4.41	10.53	11.80	10.88	9.27	5.52	0.75	0.26	54.43				
ORISSA TRIBU-TARY MAHALA		Keonjhar	13-14	0.18	0.68	0.59	0.22	2.13	5.25	9.67	5.29	6.26	2.40	1.06	0.21	35.22			
		Talchar	14-15	0.32	0.96	1.34	0.78	2.44	9.27	14.01	10.45	8.58	3.74	1.26	0.24	52.67			
		Narsingpur	8-10	0.26	0.35	0.90	0.43	1.98	9.69	9.58	8.63	8.41	4.17	1.64	0.07	46.39			
		Angul	14-15	0.23	0.94	1.38	0.94	2.57	10.41	11.21	10.16	9.13	4.66	1.34	0.41	53.27			
		Dhenkanal	14-15	0.32	0.74	1.29	0.44	2.93	10.64	13.99	12.17	10.46	4.13	1.40	0.34	58.84			
		Bishpara	14-15	0.34	0.51	0.84	0.59	1.87	10.27	14.25	10.34	10.98	4.95	1.08	0.33	56.14			
		Kunjabongarh	13-15	0.24	0.29	1.36	1.48	3.87	9.03	11.75	9.66	10.79	5.60	1.42	0.13	56.08			

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 28th January 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government, of Bengal.

III.—Comparison Table of the Rainfall of 1896 at 257 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal with the Averages of previous years.

North-Bengal- cal division.	Division.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Burdwan	Kalna	...	+0.13	-0.29	-1.36	+1.04	+7.27	+4.50	-1.09	-4.48	+3.61	-3.51	-0.93	-0.16	+4.76
		Burdwan	...	-0.31	-0.61	-1.58	-1.86	+1.20	+3.22	-1.65	-1.19	+1.29	-3.61	-0.07	-0.15	-3.94
		Katwa	...	-0.30	-0.83	-1.39	-0.67	+1.75	+0.32	-3.82	-3.01	-2.34	-2.76	-0.68	-0.98	-15.15
		Raniganj	...	-0.38	-0.71	-0.81	-1.27	-0.24	+3.24	-3.52	-3.65	-1.78	-3.71	-0.44	-0.09	-16.45
		Mankur	...	-0.40	-0.51	-0.96	-1.34	-2.23	+4.02	-3.25	-6.36	-4.03	-2.28	-0.70	-0.09	-17.10
	BIRDHUM	Suri	...	-0.15	-0.78	-0.87	-0.84	+0.24	+4.63	-0.95	-7.91	-3.98	-3.49	-0.82	-0.11	-21.26
		Hetampur	...	-0.11	-0.71	-0.71	-1.06	-0.51	+2.15	-5.79	-1.99	+1.80	-1.06	-0.54	-0.03	-10.51
		Rampur Hat	...	-0.51	-0.73	-0.90	-0.82	-0.22	+4.03	-1.85	-6.13	+0.15	-1.75	-0.12	-0.10	-10.58
		Bolpur	...	0.36	-0.30	-1.30	-0.37	-2.17	-0.09	-6.16	-6.21	-1.54	-3.00	-0.91	-0.09	-23.06
		BANKURA	Bankura	...	-0.12	-0.81	-1.15	-1.15	-1.09	+1.08	+7.80	-3.51	-1.89	-3.92	-0.47	-0.15	-5.58
	Vishnupur		...	-0.12	-1.12	-1.16	-1.50	-1.01	+2.13	+4.07	+1.01	-1.57	-3.10	-0.58	-0.15	-7.06
	Mahura		...	0.15	-0.08	-0.70	-0.86	+2.80	-0.83	-0.32	-5.73	-0.05	-3.09	-0.31	-0.13	-10.51
	Khatra		...	-0.25	0.65	-1.20	-0.99	-0.67	+1.60	+0.48	-1.82	-4.15	-3.77	-0.95	-0.26	-9.22
	Indas		...	-0.29	0.65	1.21	-1.02	-0.23	+3.32	-3.18	-1.21	-1.03	-2.01	-0.50	-0.10	-8.27
	Kotalpur		...	-0.12	-0.67	-1.30	-1.65	-0.31	+0.74	-5.50	-2.87	+0.27	-3.31	-0.71	-0.10	-13.07
	Onda		...	-0.01	0.55	-0.59	-0.87	-1.60	+2.01	-4.72	-1.13	-4.82	-2.08	-0.47	-0.02	-6.05
	Gangajalghaty		...	-0.31	-0.51	-0.87	-0.90	+1.31	-1.23	-2.70	-5.72	-5.01	-2.20	-0.88	0.12	-19.32
MIDNAPORE	Kaipuri	...	-0.17	-1.00	-1.00	-0.85	-2.21	-1.56	+4.06	-3.75	-5.12	-1.14	-0.02	-0.18	-15.06	
	(Sonamukhi)	...	-0.16	-0.20	-0.50	-1.03	-0.12	+2.15	+1.62	-1.08	-4.34	-2.44	-0.02	-0.12	-11.98	
	Contai	...	-0.23	-1.37	-0.80	-1.21	+2.40	+3.13	+3.67	-0.99	-4.11	-7.89	-1.19	-0.28	-9.44	
	Tamluk	...	-0.30	-1.13	-1.43	-1.43	+0.19	+6.05	+9.12	-1.55	-2.30	-1.32	-0.60	-0.20	-6.67	
	Midnapore	...	-0.52	-1.01	-1.33	-1.12	+0.19	+3.92	+0.31	+1.61	-2.92	-1.30	-0.60	-0.25	-6.40	
HOOGHLY	Ghatal	...	-0.38	-1.01	-1.03	-1.31	+3.31	+2.55	+1.73	0.04	-0.12	-3.23	-0.61	-0.17	-12.18	
	Rukrajy	...	-0.15	-1.73	-0.73	-0.90	+4.71	+9.15	+0.51	-3.12	-1.48	-1.25	-1.13	-0.61	+6.15	
	Gurubhat	...	-0.12	-0.91	-1.81	-1.15	+0.52	+5.17	+5.02	-0.78	-1.47	-2.06	-0.62	-0.15	+5.37	
	Serampore	...	-0.16	-1.15	-1.30	-1.34	-0.71	+0.25	+6.64	-3.44	-1.01	-1.40	-0.77	-0.21	-2.20	
	Howrah	...	-0.01	-1.23	+0.10	-0.50	+0.71	+1.10	-1.00	-1.67	-0.31	-1.08	-0.77	-0.26	-7.01	
HOWRAH	Jahadabad	...	+0.20	-1.15	-1.06	-1.76	-0.21	+5.35	-1.91	-3.89	-3.11	-3.89	-0.54	-0.14	-13.91	
	Howrah	...	-0.29	-1.06	-1.18	-1.83	-1.62	+1.78	+0.30	-1.38	-2.19	-4.22	-0.61	-0.23	-12.44	
	Mohesick	...	-0.28	-1.60	-0.98	-1.24	+0.25	+6.58	+6.74	-0.05	-1.54	-3.28	-0.62	-0.21	+0.96	
	Saugor Island	...	-0.32	-0.59	0.04	-0.03	-1.92	+2.28	+3.11	-3.30	-3.64	0.12	-1.12	-0.28	-12.29	
	Diamond Harbour	...	-0.49	-1.65	-1.30	-1.75	+1.29	+3.65	+6.79	-0.41	-3.33	-1.03	-0.53	-0.22	-3.34	
24-PARGANAH	Canning Town	...	-0.41	-1.28	-1.12	-1.14	-1.11	+2.04	-0.67	-0.67	-0.84	-1.94	-1.08	-0.06	-18.99	
	Alipore Obay	...	-0.07	-1.36	-1.12	-1.69	-1.08	+5.08	-0.49	-2.55	-0.28	-1.39	-0.61	-0.14	-8.87	
	Banckypore	...	-0.13	-1.36	-1.31	-1.26	-1.02	+7.21	+5.81	-0.31	-0.59	-3.78	-0.88	-0.23	-1.26	
	Dum-Dum	...	+0.01	-1.19	-1.00	-1.08	-1.04	+1.06	+1.06	-3.28	-1.60	-4.50	-0.65	-0.22	-0.33	
	Batasat	...	-0.41	-1.41	-1.31	-1.10	-0.55	+4.98	-1.91	-4.59	-1.38	-1.38	-0.65	-0.23	-9.24	
NADIA	Basinhat	...	0.10	-1.15	-1.70	-1.07	-1.15	+5.70	+1.37	-0.59	+3.10	-4.50	-0.24	-0.17	-11.93	
	Raighat	...	-0.05	-0.83	-0.69	-0.69	+1.05	-0.01	-2.69	-8.14	+3.93	-3.80	-0.96	-0.16	-9.79	
	Krishnagar	...	-0.50	-0.74	-1.33	+0.19	+3.99	+6.05	-5.01	-3.93	-1.33	-4.22	-0.92	-0.08	-13.68	
	Chudanga	...	+0.18	-0.92	-1.32	-2.27	-2.32	+0.82	+1.29	-4.78	-3.10	-4.19	-1.09	-0.11	-11.21	
	Mohespur	...	-0.09	-0.75	-2.01	-0.93	+2.60	+1.32	-2.70	-1.02	+1.36	-1.01	-0.67	-0.13	-15.32	
MURSHIDABAD	Kushtia	...	-0.20	-0.17	-1.79	-1.79	-0.21	-0.38	-0.91	-8.69	-0.77	-4.40	-0.83	-0.11	-25.22	
	Kandi	...	-0.13	-0.81	-1.01	-1.84	+0.26	+3.02	-4.78	-3.74	-2.93	-4.79	-0.80	-0.17	-15.15	
	Berhampore	...	-0.49	-0.77	-1.64	-1.14	-3.55	+1.94	-3.82	-1.54	-0.66	-4.63	-0.19	-0.12	-18.11	
	Lalbag	...	-0.28	-0.78	-0.98	-1.21	-3.37	+5.01	-2.01	+2.33	-0.55	-4.19	-0.84	-0.10	-7.10	
	Azinganj	...	-0.51	-0.84	-0.90	-1.16	-1.18	+2.90	-4.27	-2.96	-5.35	-4.26	-0.39	-0.09	-17.82	
JESSORE	Jangipuri	...	-0.51	-0.74	-0.74	-1.37	-0.58	-0.97	-4.27	-3.09	-1.73	-3.22	-0.36	-0.10	-11.42	
	Lalbag	...	-0.51	-0.82	-1.04	-0.70	-1.00	-3.01	-2.11	-2.75	-1.70	-1.01	-0.57	-0.10	-18.25	
	Akhirganj	...	-0.38	-0.96	-1.37	-0.44	+0.25	+3.83	-1.38	-2.86	-0.91	-1.27	-0.67	-0.10	-8.37	
	Patkabi	...	-0.25	-0.75	-0.96	-1.23	+0.11	+1.76	-1.70	-2.58	-1.79	-3.09	-1.00	-0.04	-10.12	
	Dumkal	...	-0.28	-0.30	-1.15	-0.22	-1.19	-0.63	-3.84	-0.21	-2.79	-1.32	-0.68	-0.17	-27.82	
KULNA	Narail	...	-0.04	-0.12	-1.16	-0.51	-0.65	+0.01	-2.58	-5.61	-4.76	-3.30	-1.00	-0.17	-11.30	
	Jessore	...	-0.43	-0.39	-1.29	-1.75	+1.15	+4.06	+1.03	-4.35	+0.11	-4.52	-1.22	-0.18	-7.92	
	Jhenidah	...	-0.28	-0.58	-1.30	-2.52	-2.78	+1.12	+6.11	-0.50	-1.88	-3.65	-1.04	-0.12	-22.26	
	Makura	...	-0.24	-0.29	-1.00	-2.71	+0.26	+0.59	+3.02	-1.30	-4.59	-3.03	-0.93	-0.11	-9.26	
	Bangson	...	+0.31	-0.60	-1.30	-0.70	+2.21	-0.75	+2.67	-4.91	-0.27	-4.86	-0.60	-0.25	-14.43	
RAJSHAH	Satkhira	...	-0.19	-1.08	-1.74	-0.72	-2.01	+1.97	-3.11	-6.07	+4.10	-1.84	-0.78	-0.25	-13.86	
	Hagerhat	...	0.42	-0.69	-0.91	-1.22	-1.93	+1.21	-1.53	-5.51	-0.78	-1.06	-1.07	-0.22	-15.14	
	Kulna	...	0.41	-1.17	-1.20	-2.12	-2.12	+5.01	-2.47	-0.70	-0.76	-1.26	-0.81	-0.24	-17.51	
	Bocha	...	-0.35	-0.76	-0.91	+0.32	+3.96	+0.72	-2.72	-4.31	-3.84	-4.11	-1.31	-0.07	-14.30	
	Nafar	...	-0.27	-0.82	-1.09	2.01	+0.32	-0.94	-1.20	-0.88	-7.62	-1.01	-0.61	-0.05	-19.71	
DINAJPUR	Naugon	...	-0.22	-0.58	-1.16	-1.23	+2.36	+1.34	-4.51	-5.64	-3.99	-3.11	-0.31	-0.09	-15.67	
	Lalpur	...	-0.37	-0.91	-1.38	-1.54	+1.36	+1.31	+1.07	-5.24	-3.30	-1.82	-0.78	-0.03	-9.81	
	Manda	...	0.30	0.34	0.81	-0.66	-1.19	-1.55	+5.18	-6.55	-3.69	-3.32	-0.15	+0.08	-12.69	
	Mahadebpur	...	-0.20	-0.60	-0.83	-0.99	+1.11	-4.68	-2.52	-4.70	+1.30	-3.51	-0.20	0	-18.86	
	Churaman	...	-0.06	-0.54	-0.52	-0.61	-2.32	-6.78	-2.25	-7.96	-2.13	-1.14	-0.16	+0.04	-21.98	
JALPAIGURI	Rangpur	...	-0.52	-0.30	-0.62	-0.62	+0.62	-5.37	-1.05	-10.54	+0.67	-3.45	+0.01	-0.08	-20.04	
	Dumjuri	...	+0.24	-0.30	-0.66	-2.04	+1.04	-5.96	-7.04	-8.54	+0.53	-3.80	+0.07	+0.05	-20.80	
	Balughat	...	+0.14	-0.30	-0.66	-1.32	+5.95	-0.07	+2.53	-5.80	+2.36	-5.61	+0.30	-0.01	-6.84	
	Jalpaiguri	...	-0.14	0.88	-1.50	-0.06	+1.27	-21.32	+4.24	-21.00	-3.67	-3.21	-0.11	-0.09	-46.17	
	Alipore Doar	...	-0.11	-0.60	-0.84	-1.69	+1.28	-23.88	+0.59	-13.49	-5.51	-2.00	-0.36	+0.07	-15.06	
DARJEELING	Fallacotta	...	-0.59	-0.49	-1.25	-3.30	+2.97	-15.80	+0.31	-16.25	-0.61	-1.67	-0.21	+0.01	-43.03	
	Debaganj	...	+0.47	-0.00	-1.00	-0.93	-1.87	-12.79	-7.73	-1.62	-1.30	-1.56	-0.12	+0.04	-13.67	
	Buxa	...	-0.77	-1.02	-1.87	-3.03	-0.29	-25.81	-4.08	-5.96	-1.31	-0.35	-0.20	+1.03	-50.54	
	Siliguri	...	+0.11	-0.61	-1.22	-2.30	-2.81	-1.42	-7.50	-8.11	+7.51	-2.25	-0.20	-0.07	-17.80	
	Darjeeling	...	-0.61	0.81	-1.31	-2.10	+1.11	-4.02	-15.31	-4.75	+8.83	-5.20	+0.13	-1.13	-11.19	
COOCH BEHAR	Kalimping	...	-0.86	-0.75	-0.97	-1.08	-0.63	-8.12	-9.43	-1						

Met. observ- station.	District.	Station.	Month.												Total.
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
East Bengal.	JACCA	Mamganj	-0.46	-0.78	-1.06	-1.11	-0.96	-0.92	-0.75	-0.18	-0.18	-0.25	-1.12	-0.24	-24.12
		Dacca	-0.48	-0.66	-1.13	-1.11	-0.91	-0.84	-0.32	-0.16	-0.76	-0.78	-1.03	-0.18	-19.18
		Sonvanganj	-0.44	-0.49	-1.61	-0.29	-0.22	-0.75	-0.84	-0.34	-0.74	-0.39	-1.71	-0.25	-10.60
		Mamganj	-0.44	-0.91	-0.06	-0.33	-0.18	-0.18	-1.02	-0.73	-0.78	-0.74	-1.10	-0.10	-7.77
	MEMPHIS	Jaydehpur	-0.54	-0.36	-1.01	-1.11	-0.29	-0.03	-0.10	-10.20	-0.50	-0.47	-1.31	-0.03	-11.10
		Kashganj	-0.54	-0.51	-0.34	-0.23	-0.49	-0.11	-0.05	-10.43	-0.55	-0.71	-0.81	-0.24	-18.20
		Amra (Tugad)	-0.45	-0.38	-0.81	-0.01	-0.71	-0.73	-0.50	-0.25	-0.03	-0.48	-0.57	-0.01	-13.90
		Wymersingh	-0.01	-1.02	-1.63	-1.06	-0.62	-0.80	-0.63	-10.00	-0.31	-0.59	-0.61	-0.13	-10.57
	FARIDPUR	Jaydehpur	-0.31	-0.31	-1.35	-0.6	-0.75	-0.97	-0.80	-0.31	-0.41	-0.46	-0.41	-0.20	-4.51
		Sonvanganj	-0.31	-0.31	-1.75	-0.01	-0.34	-0.30	-0.00	-12.04	-0.75	-0.83	-0.87	-0.15	-12.48
		Sonvanganj	-0.18	-0.81	-1.58	-0.01	-0.19	-0.19	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18
		Dacca	-0.18	-0.18	-1.58	-0.01	-0.19	-0.19	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18
Central Bengal.	BACKBANG	Madanpur	-0.32	-0.38	-0.27	-0.38	-0.36	-0.38	-0.32	-0.47	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.18	-25.52
		Faridpur	-0.32	-0.38	-0.27	-0.38	-0.36	-0.38	-0.32	-0.47	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.18	-25.52
		Faridpur	-0.32	-0.38	-0.27	-0.38	-0.36	-0.38	-0.32	-0.47	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.18	-25.52
		Faridpur	-0.32	-0.38	-0.27	-0.38	-0.36	-0.38	-0.32	-0.47	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.18	-25.52
	HILL TIPPERA	Patnakhali	-0.15	-0.11	-1.50	-1.01	-0.65	-1.53	-1.70	-0.54	-1.02	-0.63	-1.54	-0.52	-27.79
		Patnakhali	-0.15	-0.11	-1.50	-1.01	-0.65	-1.53	-1.70	-0.54	-1.02	-0.63	-1.54	-0.52	-27.79
		Patnakhali	-0.15	-0.11	-1.50	-1.01	-0.65	-1.53	-1.70	-0.54	-1.02	-0.63	-1.54	-0.52	-27.79
		Patnakhali	-0.15	-0.11	-1.50	-1.01	-0.65	-1.53	-1.70	-0.54	-1.02	-0.63	-1.54	-0.52	-27.79
	TIPPERA	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
Bihar.	NOAKHALI	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
	CHITTAGONG	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
	SOUTH LUSHAI	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
Bihar.	PATNA	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
	GAYA	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
	SHAHABAD	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
Bihar.	SARAN	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
	CHAMPARAN	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
	MUZAFFARPUR	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
Bihar.	DARRANG	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
	MONGHYR	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
	BHAGALPUR	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
Bihar.	JHARKHAND	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
	JHARKHAND	Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21
		Agartala	-0.53	-0.85	-2.43	-2.91	-1.07	-2.27	-0.08	-0.50	-2.43	-0.93	-1.34	-0.33	-20.21</

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL.

The 28th January 1897.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
24th to 30th January 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	24th	131.9	8.8	30.089	68.8	80.6	22.2	58.1	61.2	0.440	55.4	65	N E and N	74	Nil	Chiefly clear, <i>a.</i>
"	25th	133.8	8.4	30.067	67.2	79.4	23.0	55.5	61.1	0.460	56.6	71	N W and N	53	"	Chiefly clear, <i>a.</i>
"	26th	135.0	7.9	30.023	70.1	83.1	25.2	58.2	64.5	0.538	61.0	75	SW and calm	75	"	Chiefly clear, <i>a.</i>
"	27th	131.3	7.9	30.028	73.4	81.1	18.2	65.9	68.2	0.622	65.2	77	S W	118	0.04	Partially cloudy, <i>d.</i>
"	28th	135.9	8.8	30.076	74.4	85.9	21.7	61.2	65.2	0.500	58.9	58	W	129	Nil	Partially cloudy, <i>a.</i>
"	29th	132.6	8.1	30.012	69.8	79.6	11.2	65.1	78.4	0.339	48.3	46	N N W and N	88	"	Partially cloudy.
"	30th	134.1	9.4	30.055	66.1	75.8	23.6	55.2	51.9	0.281	43.6	41	N N W	73	"	Clear, <i>a.</i>

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches. 29.979

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.996

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours. 59.3

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 77.1

The mean temperature of the seven days ° 70.0

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 68.7

The extreme variation of temperature 30.7

The maximum temperature 85.9

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles. 12

The mean relative humidity % 62

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 70

The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th January 1897 Inches. 0.04

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.13

The total fall from 1st to 30th January 1897 0.04

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.30

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official Tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken respectively from the Munro's anemometer and a dial anemometer by L. Casella.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

—, dew; d, drizzling rain.

Note — The daily movements of the wind from the 28th to 30th are from 8 A.M. to 8 A.M.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

Calcutta, the 1st February 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Ohowringhee, from 24th to 30th January 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	24th	30.179	70.6	82.2	23.3	58.9	73.6	61.7	.392	52.2	47	Nil
"	25th	" 156	68.6	82.0	26.9	55.1	72.8	63.6	.463	57.0	57	"
"	26th	" 125	72.3	85.3	27.1	58.7	75.3	63.6	.610	64.6	70	"
"	27th	" 008	75.6	84.0	20.9	65.1	76.1	71.1	.692	68.3	76	0.08
"	28th	29.960	75.3	87.2	23.8	63.4	78.6	67.4	.522	60.2	53	Nil
"	29th	" 998	73.0	81.5	17.1	64.4	71.6	56.5	.258	41.1	34	"
"	30th	30.034	68.5	81.2	15.6	66.7	72.6	57.2	.262	41.5	31	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches 30.066

The mean temperature of the seven days 72.0

The extreme variation of temperature 32.1

The maximum temperature 87.2

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days 53

The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th January 1897 0.08

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 1st February 1897.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 30th January 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 30TH JANUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1896.		
	Number of Boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,266	2,75,685	4,531	1,532	2,65,050	4,334
Jute	105	42,175	847	167	68,150	1,091
Firewood	75	57,250	874	133	97,400	1,418
Other articles	874	1,95,350	2,828	892	2,26,060	3,451
Total	2,820	5,70,460	9,080	2,724	6,56,560	10,294

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,--BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of December 1896.

RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER JALANGI.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.									
Mirzapur		Benares.		Buxar.		Danapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalis.		Goshaud.		Berhampore.		Barugganj.		Gaulhati.			
Date.	Dist. name.	From Allahabad.		From Allahabad.		From Benares.		From Benares.		From Benares.		From Benares.		From Benares.		From Benares.		From Benares.		From Benares.			
		Height over mean sea-level, of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level, of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level, of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level, of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level, of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level, of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level, of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level, of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level, of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level, of gauge.	Height over zero of gauge.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st		1.17	2.77	0.62	1.66	2.53	1.64	1.75	1.11	2.04	1.00	4.31	7.34	1.00	4.31	3.70	1.44	1.44	37.20	2.40	6.57	8.21	151.06
2nd		1.18	2.78	0.63	1.67	2.54	1.65	1.76	1.12	2.05	1.01	4.32	7.35	1.01	4.32	3.71	1.45	1.45	37.21	2.41	6.58	8.22	151.07
3rd		1.19	2.79	0.64	1.68	2.55	1.66	1.77	1.13	2.06	1.02	4.33	7.36	1.02	4.33	3.72	1.46	1.46	37.22	2.42	6.59	8.23	151.08
4th		1.20	2.80	0.65	1.69	2.56	1.67	1.78	1.14	2.07	1.03	4.34	7.37	1.03	4.34	3.73	1.47	1.47	37.23	2.43	6.60	8.24	151.09
5th		1.21	2.81	0.66	1.70	2.57	1.68	1.79	1.15	2.08	1.04	4.35	7.38	1.04	4.35	3.74	1.48	1.48	37.24	2.44	6.61	8.25	151.10
6th		1.22	2.82	0.67	1.71	2.58	1.69	1.80	1.16	2.09	1.05	4.36	7.39	1.05	4.36	3.75	1.49	1.49	37.25	2.45	6.62	8.26	151.11
7th		1.23	2.83	0.68	1.72	2.59	1.70	1.81	1.17	2.10	1.06	4.37	7.40	1.06	4.37	3.76	1.50	1.50	37.26	2.46	6.63	8.27	151.12
8th		1.24	2.84	0.69	1.73	2.60	1.71	1.82	1.18	2.11	1.07	4.38	7.41	1.07	4.38	3.77	1.51	1.51	37.27	2.47	6.64	8.28	151.13
9th		1.25	2.85	0.70	1.74	2.61	1.72	1.83	1.19	2.12	1.08	4.39	7.42	1.08	4.39	3.78	1.52	1.52	37.28	2.48	6.65	8.29	151.14
10th		1.26	2.86	0.71	1.75	2.62	1.73	1.84	1.20	2.13	1.09	4.40	7.43	1.09	4.40	3.79	1.53	1.53	37.29	2.49	6.66	8.30	151.15
11th		1.27	2.87	0.72	1.76	2.63	1.74	1.85	1.21	2.14	1.10	4.41	7.44	1.10	4.41	3.80	1.54	1.54	37.30	2.50	6.67	8.31	151.16
12th		1.28	2.88	0.73	1.77	2.64	1.75	1.86	1.22	2.15	1.11	4.42	7.45	1.11	4.42	3.81	1.55	1.55	37.31	2.51	6.68	8.32	151.17
13th		1.29	2.89	0.74	1.78	2.65	1.76	1.87	1.23	2.16	1.12	4.43	7.46	1.12	4.43	3.82	1.56	1.56	37.32	2.52	6.69	8.33	151.18
14th		1.30	2.90	0.75	1.79	2.66	1.77	1.88	1.24	2.17	1.13	4.44	7.47	1.13	4.44	3.83	1.57	1.57	37.33	2.53	6.70	8.34	151.19
15th		1.31	2.91	0.76	1.80	2.67	1.78	1.89	1.25	2.18	1.14	4.45	7.48	1.14	4.45	3.84	1.58	1.58	37.34	2.54	6.71	8.35	151.20
16th		1.32	2.92	0.77	1.81	2.68	1.79	1.90	1.26	2.19	1.15	4.46	7.49	1.15	4.46	3.85	1.59	1.59	37.35	2.55	6.72	8.36	151.21
17th		1.33	2.93	0.78	1.82	2.69	1.80	1.91	1.27	2.20	1.16	4.47	7.50	1.16	4.47	3.86	1.60	1.60	37.36	2.56	6.73	8.37	151.22
18th		1.34	2.94	0.79	1.83	2.70	1.81	1.92	1.28	2.21	1.17	4.48	7.51	1.17	4.48	3.87	1.61	1.61	37.37	2.57	6.74	8.38	151.23
19th		1.35	2.95	0.80	1.84	2.71	1.82	1.93	1.29	2.22	1.18	4.49	7.52	1.18	4.49	3.88	1.62	1.62	37.38	2.58	6.75	8.39	151.24
20th		1.36	2.96	0.81	1.85	2.72	1.83	1.94	1.30	2.23	1.19	4.50	7.53	1.19	4.50	3.89	1.63	1.63	37.39	2.59	6.76	8.40	151.25
21st		1.37	2.97	0.82	1.86	2.73	1.84	1.95	1.31	2.24	1.20	4.51	7.54	1.20	4.51	3.90	1.64	1.64	37.40	2.60	6.77	8.41	151.26
22nd		1.38	2.98	0.83	1.87	2.74	1.85	1.96	1.32	2.25	1.21	4.52	7.55	1.21	4.52	3.91	1.65	1.65	37.41	2.61	6.78	8.42	151.27
23rd		1.39	2.99	0.84	1.88	2.75	1.86	1.97	1.33	2.26	1.22	4.53	7.56	1.22	4.53	3.92	1.66	1.66	37.42	2.62	6.79	8.43	151.28
24th		1.40	3.00	0.85	1.89	2.76	1.87	1.98	1.34	2.27	1.23	4.54	7.57	1.23	4.54	3.93	1.67	1.67	37.43	2.63	6.80	8.44	151.29
25th		1.41	3.01	0.86	1.90	2.77	1.88	1.99	1.35	2.28	1.24	4.55	7.58	1.24	4.55	3.94	1.68	1.68	37.44	2.64	6.81	8.45	151.30
26th		1.42	3.02	0.87	1.91	2.78	1.89	2.00	1.36	2.29	1.25	4.56	7.59	1.25	4.56	3.95	1.69	1.69	37.45	2.65	6.82	8.46	151.31
27th		1.43	3.03	0.88	1.92	2.79	1.90	2.01	1.37	2.30	1.26	4.57	7.60	1.26	4.57	3.96	1.70	1.70	37.46	2.66	6.83	8.47	151.32
28th		1.44	3.04	0.89	1.93	2.80	1.91	2.02	1.38	2.31	1.27	4.58	7.61	1.27	4.58	3.97	1.71	1.71	37.47	2.67	6.84	8.48	151.33
29th		1.45	3.05	0.90	1.94	2.81	1.92	2.03	1.39	2.32	1.28	4.59	7.62	1.28	4.59	3.98	1.72	1.72	37.48	2.68	6.85	8.49	151.34
30th		1.46	3.06	0.91	1.95	2.82	1.93	2.04	1.40	2.33	1.29	4.60	7.63	1.29	4.60	3.99	1.73	1.73	37.49	2.69	6.86	8.50	151.35
31st		1.47	3.07	0.92	1.96	2.83	1.94	2.05	1.41	2.34	1.30	4.61	7.64	1.30	4.61	4.00	1.74	1.74	37.50	2.70	6.87	8.51	151.36

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd February 1897.

O. O. DEES,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Spices—								
Betelnuts	1	10		911	711	911		200
Pepper			2			2		2
Ginger				6	150	58	101	
Chillies	15	144	52					
Cardamoms				11	14	15		1
Others	9	5	4	8	4	11		5
Lime and lime-stone	6		3					
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	0	37	8		43	8	35	
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	31	120	63	341	131	434		293
Tea—								
Foreign								
Indian								
Timber	45	4	23	3	49	26	23	
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	89	30	50	121	119	171		52
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts								
Wool, raw								
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian								
Shawls								
All other articles of merchandise	330	277	405	391	607	780		170
Total	4,824	6,387	3,947	9,366	11,771	13,313	1,504	3,046

CALCUTTA, the 28th January 1897.

T. GODFREY,
for J.-A. and Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	194,740	1,00,150 0 0	7,11,780 0	1,38,890 0 0	7,950 0 0	2,80,990 0 0	31,790	31,744	64,534
Or per mile of railway ...	239	123 0 0	874 0	158 0 0	1 0 0	1283 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	245,250	1,35,830 0 0	9,27,810 0	1,55,950 0 0	9,280 0 0	3,01,060 0 0	40,800	40,179	80,979
Total for 2 weeks ...	439,990	2,35,980 0 0	16,39,590 0	2,94,840 0 0	17,230 0 0	5,82,050 0 0	72,590	72,923	145,513
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	203,087	95,340 0 0	6,63,744 0	1,19,820 0 0	9,623 0 0	2,24,992 0 0	30,545	30,407	60,952
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	250	117 0 0	841 0	147 0 0	3 0 0	266 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	538,375	2,53,028 0 0	17,33,767 0	2,95,695 0 0	23,105 0 0	5,71,828 0 0	80,101	75,671	155,772

† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd January 1907, on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	195,200	1,05,900 0 0	7,70,460 0	1,26,420 0 0	7,740 0 0	2,40,160 0 0	33,200	30,457	63,657
Or per mile of railway ...	240	130 0 0	947 0	155 0 0	1 0 0	1260 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	439,990	2,35,980 0 0	16,39,590 0	2,94,840 0 0	17,230 0 0	5,35,050 0 0	72,090	72,923	145,013
Total for 3 weeks ...	635,290	3,41,970 0 0	24,19,150 0	4,11,260 0 0	24,970 0 0	7,75,200 0 0	102,290	103,380	205,670
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	201,837	1,10,631 0 0	8,19,479 0	1,38,903 0 0	30,105 0 0	2,85,039 0 0	31,075	31,356	62,431
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	248	136 0 0	1,007 0	171 0 0	31 0 0	339 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	730,213	3,63,600 0 0	25,52,266 0	4,34,567 0 0	59,210 0 0	8,57,467 0 0	111,176	107,027	218,203

† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd January 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,857	13,413 0 0	79,326 0	4,302 0 0	418 0 0	18,133 0 0	4,156	1,949	6,005
Or per mile of railway ...	271	107 0 0	635 0	35 0 0	3 0 0	145 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	70,301	28,301 0 0	153,743 0	9,062 0 0	150 0 0	38,413 0 0	9,134	3,809	13,003
Total for 3 weeks ...	113,278	41,714 0 0	233,069 0	14,264 0 0	668 0 0	56,546 0 0	13,290	5,717	19,007
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	32,025	12,535 0 0	60,125 0	3,128 0 0	612 0 0	16,265 0 0	3,455	1,817	5,272
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	256	100 0 0	481 0	25 0 0	5 0 0	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,14,108	41,101 0 0	297,373 0	11,576 0 0	1,120 0 0	54,187 0 0	14,101	6,108	20,209

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th December 1896 on 159 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 127 miles Goods Traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,337	7,825 3 6	80,684 0	2,623 2 6	321 13 0	10,980 3 0	2,373	3,123	5,496
Or per mile of railway ...	90.17	49.23 0 0	283.11 0	9.91 0 0	1.13 0 0	69.25 0 0	14.92	19.92	25.84
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	2,57,508	1,29,404 11 8	22,73,425 0	85,510 2 7	4,745 12 7	2,10,680 10 5	35,603	67,434	1,03,037
Total for 23 weeks ...	2,71,035	1,37,229 14 9	23,54,109 0	88,348 5 1	5,067 9 7	2,30,040 13 5	37,976	70,556	1,08,533
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,183	5,606 2 5	3,20,710 0	3,453 1 0	67 2 0	9,225 5 5	1,579	4,323	5,901
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	71.58	43.90 0 0	1,794.61 0	20.97 0 0	1.30 0 0	72.07 0 0	12.34	33.76	46.10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,53,131	80,514 14 1	73,45,300 0	1,08,089 1 3	2,812 4 6	1,89,416 3 10	16,936	1,24,313	1,41,249

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH DECEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 12TH DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH DECEMBER 1896.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 10,980	Rs. 60.25	128	Rs. 9,325	Rs. 72.07	286	Rs. 3,83,704	Rs. 2,311.15	128*	Rs. 1,89,416	Rs. 1,644.73	Rs. 1,94,299	Rs. —

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,811	11,553 0 0	2,26,514 0	8,791 0 0	369 0 0	20,713 0 0	4,306	5,325	9,631
Or per mile of railway ...	79.60	42.17 0 0	792.01 0	30.74 0 0	1.23 0 0	74.20 0 0	15.93	19.02	34.95
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year ...	12,201	10,839 0 0	2,39,542 0	9,842 0 0	425 0 0	21,106 0 0	4,560	7,837	12,497
Total for 2½ weeks ...	41,012	22,392 0 0	4,66,056 0	18,633 0 0	794 0 0	41,819 0 0	8,926	13,262	22,188
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,103	7,532 1 5	2,18,612 0	8,083 7 0	158 15 0	11,434 7 5	1,716	5,006	6,722
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	117.09	57.28 0 0	1,707.01 0	31.20 0 0	1.24 0 0	80.72 0 0	13.64	39.11	52.75
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	81,006	16,426 2 4	6,46,145 0	11,839 2 0	673 1 0	28,878 5 4	4,801	13,791	18,593

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 16TH JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 18 5 TO 18TH JANUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 20,713	Rs. 74.20	128	Rs. 11,494	Rs. 89.72	286	Rs. 4,50,750	Rs. 2,714.78	128	Rs. 2,40,937	Rs. 2,047.25	Rs. 2,62,513	Rs. —

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 23rd January 1897	...	...	...	...	...	11,246	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	8,976	1	0
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	2,270	15	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 23rd January 1897	...	...	...	...	...	320	8	2
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	176	15	8
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	44	8	6
Receipts from 1st to 23rd January 1897	...	...	...	...	...	34,010	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	35,414	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

THE following translation of the chapter on Bubonic Plague in "The Diseases of Tropics, a Manual for Medical Men," by Dr. B. Scheube, Government Physician and Sanitary Councillor at Greiz, formerly Professor at the Medical College at Kioto, Japan, is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DEFINITION.

While in classical times and in the middle ages the word "plague" had an indefinite pathological meaning, as it was applied according to the definition of Galen to every epidemic disease which carried off many human beings, it has latterly been confined to a distinct disease, the Bubonic Plague. This is an infectious disease, running a very acute course, which is distinguished by the appearance of inflammation of the lymphatic glands, development of carbuncles, and general high fever.

SYNONYMS.

Loimos; Pestis, Pestilentia, Febris pestilentialis, Pestis bubonica, Clades inguinalis, glandularia, Beulen-pest, Orientalische pest, Indische pest, Pal-pest

Schwarzer Tod, Plague; Peste; Mahamari "the great sickness," Ghant-ka-rog "Boil-disease," Hokla-ka-rog or Tao-ka-rog "the coughing disease" (India); Yangtsu, Luentau (China).

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The history of the bubonic plague can be traced back to the end of the second or the commencement of the third century before Christ. In one of Oribasius' medical writings from Rufus of Ephesus, a contemporary of the Emperor Trajan (98-117) the plague-boils are described, and their occurrence in ancient times in Egypt and Syria is alluded to. The first accurate description of the plague, which exists in that of the great epidemic in the year 542, which ravaged almost the whole of Europe during Justinian's reign, is given by Procopius, who has particularly described as Justinian's plague, and which has been the subject of the following centuries Europe was frequently visited by epidemics of plague. None, however, was more terrible or spread farther than the pandemic of the 14th century, known under the name of "The Black Death." No part of the then known world escaped it; even far-away Greenland fell a victim and was depopulated. According to Hecker's estimate, 25 millions of human beings succumbed to it in Europe, equal to about one-fourth of its population at that time. From the end of the 17th century epidemics began to occur less often in Europe, and since the middle of the 18th, Western Europe has escaped them altogether. In Germany the plague occurred for the last time in the first and second decennium of the last century. The south-eastern part of Europe, Turkey, the Caucasus, South Russia, Italy, Dalmatia, Greece and the Mediterranean Isles were, however, still visited from time to time by epidemics during the 19th century, for the last time in 1841. Since then Europe has remained free from the plague, of with the exception of a small epidemic in Astrachan (Wetljanka) in 1878-79.

All the European epidemics of plague of former centuries were probably imported from the East, as can conclusively be proved with regard to those of later times. It has always been Turkey where they originated. Egypt, which was formerly also very frequently affected by plague, played the same part for the northern coast of Africa—the Berber states of Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers—as Turkey did in regard to Europe as the starting point for epidemics. Since 1844 the plague has also altogether disappeared from Egypt.

Though Europe and Egypt have ceased to be the scene of plague epidemics, the disease has not been extinguished, but has shown itself down to the present time in several countries, particularly Asiatic ones. We have, indeed, only lately obtained cognizance of hitherto unknown centres of infection, which are probably, however, of old standing. The countries in which the plague has occurred since the middle of the present century, and where probably it must be assumed to be more or less endemic, are—

- (1) Tripoli, where in 1856-59 and in 1874 sundry epidemics were observed in the country about Benghazi without any ascertained origin.
- (2) Arabia, in the mountainous tract of Assir, on the West Coast, where plague epidemics occurred in 1853, 1874, 1879, 1889, 1890, 1892, 1893, and 1895.
- (3) Mesopotamia, which was visited by severe epidemics in the years 1867-68, 1873-74, 1875-77, 1880-81 and 1892, after a period between 1856 and 1865, during which the disease prevailed in the milder form of bubonic fever, and less widely diffused.
- (4) Persia, chiefly in the province of Aderbeijan, where the plague appeared in epidemic form in 1863-64, 1870-71, 1873-74, 1876-78, 1881-83, 1885-86, 1890-91, and 1892, (the first historically recorded epidemic both in Persia and Mesopotamia occurred at the end of the 16th century).
- (5) Turkestan, where the plague, imported from Persia, showed itself in 1892.
- (6) Upper India; and
- (7) Southern China.

The first epidemic known in Upper India began in 1815 on the Island of Kutch, situated south-east of the mouth of the Indus, spread in the following years to Guzerat, Scindh, and the Coast of the Ran, and lasted till 1821.

Other centres of disease are the provinces of Kumaon and Gharwal, situated on the south-western slopes of the Himalayas, where outbreaks of plague occurred in the years 1823, 1831-37, 1846-53, 1876, and 1884. The plague further occurred epidemically in 1828-29 at Hansi in the district of Delhi, in 1836 round about Bareilly in Rohilkund and at Pali in Rajputana, and spread thence to Jodpore, the capital of Marwar, and to the State of Mewar, disappearing only in 1838.

In Southern China, plague has long been endemic, although the fact was only determined in 1878 by Rocher, an official of the Chinese Customs, in the mountain valleys of the province of Yunnan, and has shown itself from time to time also at Lienchau and Pak-hoi on the Gulf of Tong-king. From Pak-hoi it was carried in March 1894 to Canton, where it carried away within a few weeks 60,000 souls, and in May also extended to Hong-kong, and later on to Amoy. In Hong-kong, during three to four months, about 2,500 souls succumbed to it. In 1895 Swatau, Foochow, Macao, and other places of Southern China were visited by it.

On the southern hemisphere and in the new world the plague has never been observed.

It remains a mere matter of conjecture which of the countries in which plague has occurred ought to be regarded as its proper home. Some suspect it to be in Mesopotamia; Hirsch is inclined to place it in India. Up to the present time we are as ignorant of the disease-conditions prevailing throughout the area intervening between India and Persia as we were until recently in regard to the Chinese plague-centres. There is no doubt that a very dangerous system of transporting corpses goes on between India, Southern Turkestan, Persia and Mesopotamia in connection with the desire of every Shia to be buried in Nejed and Korbela, where the tombs of Ali and Husein are situated, by means of which plague may readily be introduced. Thus Roux affirms that on an average 4,000 Persian corpses are imported every year into Nejed, and that in 1894, after the Persian famine, the number amounted to over 12,000.

The disease is said to have been carried from India to Southern China by way of Tibet. It is interesting that the Black Death of the 14th century was traced by contemporaries partly to Cathay, i.e., China, and partly to India.

CAUSATION.

The Bubonic Plague is caused by a specific poison. If the investigations made by Yersin and Kitasato during the latest epidemic at Hong-kong turn out to be correct, the cause of the plague has been discovered, simultaneously and independently, by these two inquirers in the form of a short, thick bacillus with rounded ends, which shows very little power of movement. It is easily coloured by aniline dyes, unless treated by Gram's method (Yersin); its ends take the colouring easier than the middle. According to Kitasato it possesses a more or less distinguishable capsule. It is found in the bubos, in the blood, in all the internal organs, and also in the intestinal canal (Kitasato). The bubos contain the bacilli in very large numbers and without intermixture. In the blood, however, they mostly occur so sparsely that, in order to discover them, one has to look over several preparations. The bacillus has been successfully cultivated artificially (in bouillon, blood serum, most favourably at 37° Celsius, agar-agar, agar-gelatine, potatoes), and on transfer to animals (mice, rats, guinea-pigs and rabbits) has produced morbid phenomena similar to those of plague.

Already in 1844, Jablonowski discovered in the bubonic pus very active bacteria which could be cultivated in meat extract. They showed the greatest vitality at 17 to 23° Reaumur, which gradually decreased at a higher temperature up to 39°.

The plague bacilli show, according to Yersin, white transparent colonies in gelatine, with iridescent edges when looked at in reflected light. The bacilli assume the form either of slender threads or of long chains. In bouillon lumps settle on the sides and at the bottom of the glass, while the fluid remains clear.

If mice, rats or guinea-pigs are inoculated with the bubonic pulp they are sure to die—mice after 1 to 3 days, guinea-pigs after 2 to 5 days, and numerous bacilli are found in the lymphatic glands, the spleen, the liver and the blood. Many of the bacilli lie in uninuclear leucocytes, but not in multinuclear ones. The site of inoculation shows widely extended light red oedema with sanguineous effusion round the adjoining lymph gland, which has become very large and is full of bacilli. The intestinal canal, kidneys and suprarenal bodies are often hyperaemic; the liver enlarged and red; the spleen very large and frequently permeated by a sort of small miliary tubercle (lymphoma?). In the pleura and peritoneal cavity there is a little fluid containing bacilli.

Transfers of the splenic pulp and of blood from one guinea-pig to another and inoculations from cultivated bacilli are also successful. Mice frequently, and rats almost invariably, succumb when fed with cultivated bacilli and with bits of spleen or liver taken from animals which have died of the plague, and at the autopsy the blood, liver and lymphatic glands are found to be filled with bacilli.

Yersin also confined healthy and inoculated mice in the same glass chamber. The latter died first, but during the following days the former succumbed as well, and contained bacilli in their organs. The existence of bacilli could also nearly always be demonstrated in rats, which during an epidemic were found in heaps in houses and in the streets, and which often showed real bubos; likewise in flies, which had died in Yersin's laboratory. The plague bacillus was also found in the soil of a house where an attempt at disinfection had been made, but it was no longer in a virulent condition; and of several animals which Kitasato inoculated with dust from houses infected with the plague, one guinea-pig died with the symptoms of the disease.

The plague bacillus is, according to Kitasato, killed if dried for four days; also in 30 minutes by heating up to 80° Celsius, in a few minutes by heating up to 100° Celsius, in one hour by 1 per cent. carbolic acid, and in two hours by 1 per cent. quick-lime.

Yersin, Calmette and Borrel succeeded in protecting animals, specially rabbits, by inoculation with cultivations sterilized by heating up to 58° Celsius, against subsequent inoculation with virulent cultivations, and the serum of the same proved to have both a protecting as well as a healing effect. Subsequently they succeeded likewise in protecting a horse by inoculation with virulent cultivations and obtained like results.

Kitasato encountered bacilli in the blood of convalescents from the plague even three four weeks after all symptoms had disappeared.

The plague, is in the opinion of most authors, a contagious disease, and this view obtains further support through Yersin's investigations. Some, among them Hirsch and Liebermeister, take it to be contagious miasmatic. The latter assumption is based on the often observed fact that medical men and the clergy, who by their avocations are brought into close contact with those who are affected with or have died of the plague, have escaped the disease, and in this view no value attaches to the positive attempt to transfer the disease by the English doctor Whyte, who in 1802 fatally infected himself by means of inunction and inoculation with bubonic pus, nor to the less disastrous results attending the inoculation of two condemned criminals in Cairo in 1835 with blood from plague patients, because these experiments were undertaken under conditions which did not exclude infection by other methods, and because the positive and negative results stand opposed to each other. According to my judgment, one must altogether agree with Greisinger, who says: In order to prove contagiousness, it is not necessary that intercourse with an infected person should be invariably followed by acquisition of the disease, but only that it should be liable to be so followed. Apparently the contagiousness differs according to the seriousness of the cases.

Infection can probably take place by the air or by touch, consequently the poison may gain access to the body by the respiratory organs or by the skin.

The time of incubation ranges from two to seven days. In particularly virulent epidemics it may take only a few hours; quite exceptionally it may last for so long as 15 days.

The poison may be spread by persons in good health as well as by lifeless objects, by personal effects which have been used by diseased persons, such as

linen, clothes, bedding and the like, also by goods, and it seems to remain active for a long time (compare the conflicting results of Kitasato's investigations). A pregnant example of the transfer of the plague by infected effects is given by Hirsch from the epidemic at Wetljanka in 1878-79. The case was that of a girl ten years of age, in the house of whose parents a box of clothing had been deposited, coming from a house in which all the inhabitants had died about two months previously. The girl opened the box, which up to that time had remained untouched and was now about to be burnt. She took a piece of clothing out and set to work on it, and four days later, when the epidemic had disappeared, the first symptoms of the disease showed themselves in her. Trincavelli reports that a servant, after handling some ropes which 20 years previously had been used in the burial of plague corpses, took the disease and died of it (Netter.)

Plague is also, according to Yersin's investigations, apparently spread and transferred by animals (rats, insects, &c.) According to Jablonowski, a particular species of flies played an important part in the epidemic in Irak Arabi (Mesopotamia) in 1884, their appearance and disappearance coinciding with that of the epidemic.

The poison seems to be attached to the soil, which would account for the occurrence of the plague at the outbreak of an epidemic, in animals which live in or on the ground, as has repeatedly been observed in India and China. On the occasion of the last epidemic in Canton, the seizure of human beings was preceded for two or three weeks by a great mortality among the rats, and this repeated itself in each newly attacked quarter of the town. Moreover, women and children, chiefly girls, who generally stay indoors, as well as the occupants of ground-floors, were chiefly affected. The floating population escaped almost entirely, so that many people took to living on the river. As already stated, Yersin also found plague bacilli in the soil, but not in a virulent condition.

In the countries where the plague is epidemic, the poison is probably propagated between one epidemic and the next one by sporadic mild cases of disease, which by reason of their mildness easily escape attention.

If the plague is imported anywhere, for the first three or four weeks isolated cases occur in the neighbourhood of the imported case, and subsequently dissemination of the contagion and a general spread of the disease take place. An epidemic will at times last only a few weeks or months, but may extend over several years. The abatement generally comes rapidly, but sporadic cases will still occur at times for years, and the epidemic may break out again without a renewed importation of cases from outside. The seasons of the year and the temperature have a certain influence on the initiation and development of an epidemic. A moderate warmth in conjunction with dampness seems to be the most favourable condition for it. In the cooler parts of the East, and formerly in Europe, the epidemics occurred mostly in summer. In middle Egypt, particularly in Cairo, the epidemics used to cease in the height of summer at the time of the excessive dry heat; an epidemic never commenced at that time of the year. In Mesopotamia it appears mostly in the temperate season, and totally ceases during the hot one. In the tropics proper the disease has hitherto been comparatively seldom studied (on the Western Coast of Arabia, in the Island of Kutch, in Guzerat and Southern China); the climate is rather one of the temperate than of the hot zones. By severe cold the spread of the disease seems to be restricted, but nevertheless epidemics have occurred during the severe cold of winter (at Moscow in 1771, at Astrachan in 1878-79), as well as during the greatest summer heat (at Smyrna in 1735, in Malta in 1812, in Kumaon 1850).

Neither the geological character of the ground nor its altitude has any influence on the initiation of the disease.

On the other hand, the development and the spread of it are in a high degree favoured by bad hygienic conditions, specially connected with social misery, such as accumulation of dirt in the dwellings and on the streets, deficient removal of faecal matters and other animal dejecta, overcrowding and insufficient ventilation of dwellings. The poorer classes of the inhabitants are always affected the most, at times even exclusively, by the disease, causing Cabiadis to describe it as "*miseriæ morbus*." If among the mixed

population of a town or a country the different races and nationalities are affected by it in a different degree, this is to be ascribed less to race differences than to the different hygienic conditions in which they live. During the latest epidemic at Canton the foreigners living in favourable hygienic conditions with their native servants on the Island of Shamien altogether escaped the contagion, while across the river only 50 feet wide, which separates the island from the town, many Chinese were attacked. In Hong-kong, according to Ayres and Lowson, the well-housed and cleanly Europeans were attacked most rarely and comparatively lightly; the Chinese, surrounded by dirt and afraid of washing suffered the most; and between them, in respect of mortality, came the Japanese, Portuguese, Manila people and Indians. In the disappearance of the plague from Europe, the increase of cleanliness and the improvement of public and private hygiene has decidedly played an important part.

Sex is of no predisposing importance in the matter; both sexes are attacked equally. Pregnancy and lying-in afford no protection.

As regards age, those from 10 to 30 years are attacked most frequently; but younger children do not escape; and carbuncles and bubos are said to have been observed on the bodies of children prematurely born from plague-stricken mothers (Russel, Aubert-Roche). After the 50th year the disease seldom occurs.

Occupation is mostly considered as having no influence. Griesinger calls attention to the immunity of certain callings. People who have much to do with water, such as water carriers, attendants on baths, &c., and, still more, oil-carriers, dealers in oil and fat, are said to be seldom attacked.

In cases of survival of one attack the predisposition to a second usually ceases; re-infection seldom occurs, and when it does the disease usually runs a mild course.

As predisposing causes, all those evils are cited which predispose to other diseases, such as colds, bodily and mental exertion, faults of diet, fright, fear of the disease, previous sufferings, &c.

As already mentioned, the plague also occurs in animals. Besides rats and flies, buffaloes, oxen, sheep, horses, goats, pigs, dogs, deer and poultry are seized by it.

SYMPTOMS.

The features of the plague in well developed cases are extremely typical. One can often distinguish in its course four separate stages: (1) the stage of attack; (2) the stage of violent fever; (3) the stage of developed local symptoms, and (4) in case of recovery the stage of convalescence. Before the actual onset of the disease proper certain premonitory phenomena occasionally occur. They consist of loss of appetite, lassitude, depression, stiffness, racking of the limbs, slight giddiness, carache, palpitation at times, also dull pains about the groins, the axillæ, &c., where bubos subsequently appear. In most cases the disease declares itself quickly with symptoms of very severe disturbance of the general state of health and great bodily and mental weakness. Along with it exist mental delusions and heaviness of the head, violent dull headache, usually localized about the forehead and the temples, giddiness, drowsiness, or, on the other hand, unrest and sleeplessness or disturbing dreams. The face of the patient is pale and listless, the features are distorted, the eyes dull and hollow, the look staring, speech is difficult, and the walk stumbling, giving the impression of one heavily drunk. The appetite disappears; there exists a feeling of sickness, often vomiting, at times also diarrhoea occurs (the latter specially in cases ending fatally), and the patients complain of pains in the limbs and oppression of the chest. In this stage the temperature does not yet seem to rise or only inconsiderably. Also the pulse is as yet little accelerated and soft, often weak and irregular.

The stage of attack is often strongly pronounced, and may last one and even several days. In other cases, however, it is only just indicated and lasts but a few hours, and may even not occur at all, so that the high fever sets in from the commencement.

The stage of high fever is usually ushered in by one or more fits of shivering or real ague, which may continue for hours; the temperature rises to 39° and 40°, or even 41° and above, and shows irregular exacerbations and remissions. The pulse is very rapid; the beats may amount to 130° and more

in a minute; respiration is also accelerated up to a rate of 40 to 50 per minute. The skin has a burning hot and dry feeling; the face appears somewhat swollen; the eyes are suffused, bright, but staring, the pupils mostly dilated, the hearing weakened. The tongue is swollen and shows a white coating like chalk or mother-of-pearl. Subsequently it becomes dry and cracked and covered, as well as the teeth, lips and nostrils, with brownish incrustations. Violent thirst is felt, and the patients are so weak that, even when quite conscious, they are hardly able to answer a question.

Gradually stupor and quiet, more seldom wild delirium, supervene, and in serious cases the patients already on the second or third day present a condition of pronounced typhus with extreme prostration. At times, however, consciousness remains perfectly clear up to the time of death. Often a slight bronchial catarrh, or, in rare instances, pneumonia, is recognizable. Continuous violent vomiting is frequently present. At times the body appears swollen from enlargement of the liver and spleen. The renal discharge is much diminished, at times even quite suppressed.

From the second to the fifth day of the illness the localised phenomena characteristic of the plague, the bubos which have been observed in more than two-thirds of all cases, make their appearance. These develop themselves most frequently about the groins, and usually further down the thighs than venereal bubos do, two or three fingers' breadth beneath the femoral ring in the triangular space between the sartorius and adductor longus muscles. They also develop in the armpit, where, moreover, the most deeply seated glands appear to be first affected; finally on the edge of the lower jaw-bone and the neck; quite exceptionally at the elbows, in the bend of the knee or above the collar-bone. Usually a bubo appears only at one of the said places; simultaneous bubos at the groins, the shoulders and the neck very seldom occur. The glands of the neck are most frequently attacked in children; the swelling mostly comes on quickly, often suddenly and accompanied by pain. At the outset they are small, of the size of a hazelnut or a walnut, but afterwards they may attain to, or even exceed the size of a goose egg. Their surface is either smooth or tuberculate.

Oppression, pains in the lower part of the abdomen, pains across the small of the back, seem to indicate affection of internal lymphatic glands. According to Russell's statistics, in 2,700 cases of the plague inguinal bubos were present in 1841, axillary bubos in 560, and maxillary bubos in 231 cases. Inguinal bubos occurred 175 times on both sides, 729 times only on the right side, 589 times only on the left one. Axillary bubos occurred nine times on both sides, 185 times on the right, 166 times on the left side. Maxillary bubos alone occurred only 130 times, and among these 67 times in children. Cabiadis in 1,826 cases found inguinal bubos in 720, axillary bubos in 406, cervical bubos in 98, bubos in several places at the same time in 122.

Carbuncles make their appearance much seldomly than bubos, according to Lubbock only in 3 to 5 per cent. of all cases, (of Cabiadis' 1,826 cases 36 presented carbuncles) ordinarily between the first and seventh day of the illness, it may be before or after the bubos, at times also without them, and almost always preceded by the occurrence of pain and burning heat in the affected sites. The carbuncles must, according to Virchow, have a great similarity to those appearing in cases of mortification of the spleen. They begin with a small, severely burning, reddish swelling, which grows quickly, extends inwardly, and forms a protuberance with one or more small blisters on the summit, which subsequently burst. The basis of the blisters mortifies into a black scab. The swelling and the scab rapidly spread in the periphery, the extension, however, as a rule coming to an end within two days. Such carbuncles may occur in all parts of the body, with the exception of the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet; they are mostly found on the legs, the buttocks, and on the neck. They mostly occur singly; at times, however, several and even a large number may make their appearance.

With the formation of these localized phenomena, in case of a favourable development of the disease, the fever slackens coincidently with the occurrence of heavy perspiration, the pulse becomes stronger, and its frequency falls to 90 to 100 beats in a minute. The patient becomes quieter, the expression of his face more natural, the tongue becomes once more moist, and the suffusion of the eyes and the distension of the pupils decrease.

The bubos either give off pus or subside; in the former case, which is considered to be the more favourable one, the glands again swell. After a few days the abscess ripens, opens and discharges pus, blood and loosened cellular tissue, which often gives off a very offensive smell. Healing occurs after the lapse of several weeks. In rare cases the bubo remains stationary for weeks, and maturation or subsidence then occurs.

The carbuncles cease to extend, the slough, which generally has a diameter of several centimeters, is gradually detached by suppuration, and the remaining sore cicatrises. The scars often cause considerable disfigurements. Occasionally the carbuncle develops a diffuse moist blister, which spreads rapidly and may bring about gangrene of a whole limb.

In favourable cases the improvement continues, accompanied by ample secretion of perspiration and urine, and on the sixth to tenth day of the illness convalescence commences.

At times after the formation of the localised phenomena, no remission occurs, and the typhoid condition continues up to the 15th to 20th day. In another class of cases an irregular fever occurs anew after a distinct remission, while miliaria, pustules, furuncles, abscesses, mortifying erysipelas, parotitides and gangrenous inflammations of the mammary glands develop themselves. In such cases we have evidently to deal with secondary pyæmic conditions.

A hæmorrhagic diathesis frequently appears in serious cases of plague. Patochiæ appear on the skin, usually on the neck, the chest and the extremities, in the form of dots, streaks or large red, black or bluish hæmorrhages, which occasionally are so numerous that the whole skin is covered with them. Hæmorrhages may also occur from the nose, mouth, lungs, stomach, intestines, kidneys, female genital organs, and, in the case of females, often cause abortions. The hæmorrhages usually occur at the height of the disease, from the third to the seventh or eighth day. They may, however, appear even during the first stage.

Hæmorrhages of the lungs, which are generally of very rare occurrence in plague (of Cabiadis' 1,826 patients, only six had hæmoptysis), occur so frequently in particular epidemics as to have formerly given rise to the belief that one had to deal in the latter with a separate disease, very similar indeed to the plague, but specifically distinct from it, and consequently distinguished from the Oriental plague as the Indian or the Pali plague. Thus the Black Death of the 17th century, the epidemics at Guzerat and Ahmedabad (India) in 1820, in Pali 1836, Tripolis 1874, Mesopotamia 1874-77 were distinguished by hæmorrhages of the lungs. The quantities of blood which are expectorated are mostly inconsiderable, seldom amounting to more than 15 grammes, and the accompanying symptoms consist of a short dry cough, difficulty in breathing, pains in the side and behind the sternum. The appearance of hæmoptysis is generally a very unfavorable symptom; such cases generally terminate fatally on the second day of the disease and before the appearance of the buboes. Death may occur in any stage of the disease, but most frequently on the third to the fifth day. Often the immediate cause is weakness of the heart, and death ensues at times quite suddenly and unexpectedly; sometimes a very frequent, small, soft, hardly perceptible and often irregular pulse, coldness of the extremities with internal heat, occasionally cyanosis or lividity of the face, hiccough, convulsive twitching of the muscles precede the occurrence of death. In other cases death takes place after a sudden convulsion accompanied by coma, or from exhaustion in consequence of fever, or in connection with the above-mentioned pyæmic conditions.

Convalescence sometimes proceeds pretty quickly; often, however, it takes a long time, particularly in the case of prolonged suppuration of the buboes, of suppuration of internal lymphatic glands, of carbuncles, parotitides, abscesses of the skin or deeper situated tissues, of pneumonia or of a persistence of the typhoid condition.

Deviations from the typical course of the plague as described above, and which are often observed in the midst of epidemics, frequently occur, and are based chiefly on variations in the virulence and duration of the disease.

Firstly, there are cases distinguished by their extremely rapid course, in which with the appearance of the greatest prostration the patients succumb within from 12 hours to two days, even before the appearance of the character-

istic local symptoms and before any stronger reactive febrile phenomena have manifested themselves.

On the other hand, particularly at the commencement or towards the close of epidemics, and occasionally along with isolated severe cases, mild cases occur forming complete minor epidemics, in which without any severe general suffering, buboes are formed which either mature, or after a short existence subside. Also ambulatory cases without fever have been observed, which at times quite suddenly and unexpectedly end fatally.

The duration of the disease varies between a few hours and four weeks or longer. On the average, up to the commencement of the convalescence it seems to last from 6 to 10 days. In consequence of secondary typhoid or pyæmic conditions it may, however, have a much longer duration.

The mortality is always very high. At the height of an epidemic it amounts frequently to 70 to 90 per cent. and more, and at other times it is seldom less than 60 per cent. In the hospitals at Hongkong in 1894 no less than 95 per cent. of the patients succumbed. Some epidemics form an exception, and are marked by the innocuous character of the disease. Relapses are not unfrequent, and always dangerous. Secondary diseases are not often observed. There are mentioned as such, persistent suppurations of the glands and of the ears, deafness, pulmonary gangrene, great enlargement of the spleen, obstinate bleeding of the urethra, dropsy, paralysis, dumbness, mental aberrations (delirium).

Pathological Anatomy.—The corpses of those who have died of plague generally show no emaciation. *Rigor morbis* is usually moderate, and decomposition commences early. There are frequently small or large hæmorrhages on the skin, and these are often so numerous that the whole body acquires a black tint. (hence the name "Black Death.") Cutaneous carbuncles, furuncles, pustules, abscesses, &c., also may be present. The brain and the meninges are congested, and the latter occasionally show ecchymosis. The subarachnoid space at times contains a serous fluid, and the ventricular fluid may also be in excess. The brain itself is usually found to be normal. The membranes of the spinal cord show changes similar to those present in the cerebral membranes. Ecchymosis occur on the serous membranes, and sanguineous or serous effusions are often present within the serous cavities. The lungs are sometimes normal, at times bronchitis, hypostasis, pneumonia, apoplectic patches and hæmorrhagic infarcts are present.

The heart, particularly its right half, is strongly expanded by loosely coagulated or liquid blood; its substance is frequently pale and limp; the large veins of the thoracic and abdominal cavities are also much extended by blood.

The liver is usually slightly swollen and full of blood; the bile plentiful, dark and thick, and the walls of the gall-bladder are sometimes œdematous. The swelling of the liver, according to Virchow, is apparently to be ascribed to acute parenchymatous changes. Pruner and Bulard maintain that they have seen carbuncles on the liver, but have, according to Virchow, probably mistaken the erectile, dark-red swellings, which are known to occur in the liver, for such lesions. The spleen is swollen as a rule, often to double and quadruple its normal size, dark, full of blood and soft.

The mucous membrane of the intestines and the stomach frequently shows ecchymosis, and here and there injection and increased secretion of mucus.

In the stomach there are also at times hæmorrhagic erosions, and in the intestines near the ileocaecal valve and extending to the vermiform process, ulcers have been found.

The mesenteric glands are usually somewhat enlarged, at times injected to a deep red or affected ecchymosis. The kidneys are often, probably in consequence of acute parenchymatous changes (Virchow), swollen and full of blood, and show ecchymosis both on the surface and on the pelvic membrane. The tissues surrounding the kidneys are also often permeated by hæmorrhages. Not unfrequently coagulated blood is found in the pelvis, and continued thence into the urethra.

The urinary bladder is at times filled with bloody urine, and its mucous membrane ecchymosed.

The most considerable, constant and characteristic changes, presented by the plague, occur in connection with the lymphatic apparatus. The exterior buboes, which may grow to the size of a goose-egg and may even attain to a weight of several pounds, specially appear, as has been already mentioned, in the glands of the groin, shoulders and neck, and frequently extend inwards, so that the groin-buboes may communicate through the inguinal ring with the glands of the sacral and lumbar plexus, and along the spine as far as the diaphragm, while the shoulder and neck buboes may communicate with each other and with the lymphatic glands in the mediastinum. The buboes are dependent on cellular hyperplasia with more or less plethora of blood and hæmorrhagic effusions (Virchow). The glandular tissue appears sometimes uniformly red, sometimes red like the dregs of wine, sometimes violet, and sometimes whitish or marbled and of marrowy, brainlike or firm, rather lardy consistency; at times it is softened to a pulp (Greisinger). The tissue surrounding the affected glands frequently shows more or less extensive hæmorrhages, and is according to Kitasato infiltrated with a reddish gelatinous exudation. Some observers (Pugnet) have detected a considerable extension of the lymphatic ducts in the vicinity of the affected glands.

Occasionally, instead of the usual buboes confined to certain localities, a generally diffused but moderate swelling of nearly all the glands of the body occurs (Aubert). Also in those cases in which the disease has ended fatally during the first days and before any buboes have developed, single glands in the usual places have, as a rule, been found in a swollen condition.

DIAGNOSIS.

The diagnosis of the plague is frequently, particularly at the commencement of epidemics, difficult. In serious cases, malignant malaria and typhus may be mistaken for it; and in milder ones, venereal buboes and other lymphatic inflammations may lead to errors in diagnosis. What is decisive for the diagnosis is epidemic occurrence, i.e., coincidence with the presence of an epidemic, the extraordinarily severe general suffering accompanied by high fever, and the buboes. Even although there may be exceptionally rapid cases in which buboes are absent, there will in any epidemic be cases of a typical nature, leaving no possible doubt in the matter of diagnosis.

From Dengue-fever, in which also slight swellings of the glands of the groins, the armpits and the neck do appear, plague is easily distinguishable by the severe pain of the joints and muscles, the peculiar eruption and the innocuous character proper to the former disease.

How far the bacteriological examination of the blood can be made available for the diagnosis of the plague, further researches must show.

PROGNOSIS.

The plague surpasses all infectious diseases in severity, and is therefore a very serious illness. The prognosis primarily depends on the character of the individual epidemic, which, as we have seen, may vary, and next on the age of the patients. Robust adults are comparatively the least endangered; young children and the aged are, on the contrary, said to succumb almost invariably. Once having withstood the disease gives a good prognosis.

An early appearance of buboes, their early inclination (on the third or fourth day of the disease) to suppurate, a distinct remission of the fever paroxysms with a natural expression of the face and intermission of stupor, spontaneous free perspiration, surviving the seventh day, constipation, full and regular pulse, are all looked upon as favourable symptoms. On the other hand, buboes on the neck, carbuncles at the back of the neck and along the spine, hæmorrhages, strong dyspnæa, violent delirium, convulsions, considerable diarrhoea, vomiting, anuria, weak and irregular pulse, cyanosis, are regarded as unfavourable symptoms.

PROPHYLACTICS.

The prophylactic of the plague consists, in the first line, of strict measures of blockade and quarantine; to these measures is to be ascribed the fact that the plague has ceased to figure of a universal disease.* As its importation may take place by water or land, a sanitary police supervision has to be exercised both at the frontiers and over the shipping whenever it threatens.

* He has already pointed out that the disappearance of the disease from Europe was coincident, not with any increment in the enforcement of quarantine measures, but with increased attention to local sanitation

D. D. CUNNINGHAM.

At the frontier, or the customs barrier,† travellers arriving from affected districts must be medically examined. All people who are sick or suspected must be isolated, and the others subjected to quarantine, for which purpose special accommodation must be provided. As the incubation of the plague only exceptionally exceeds seven days, a quarantine of this duration should suffice. The linen, clothing and other belongings of the travellers should be disinfected: those of the sick should be burnt. The goods traffic has likewise to be watched. What goods and articles should be altogether excluded from importation from a disease-stricken country is a difficult question to answer, as every new occasion has shown. The German interdict of 29th January 1879 regarding importation from Russia extended to used clothing, body and bed linen, rags, waste-paper, fur of all kinds, hides, bladders, guts, felt, bristles, feathers, caviare, fish and sarcoptabalsam. With regard to other goods, the disinfection of the coverings would appear to be desirable.

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The disinfection of clothes, with the exception of leather goods, which should be rubbed with 5 per cent. carbolic acid, is best done by steam disinfecting apparatus, while body and bed linen should be put for three hours in a solution of 3 per cent. soft soap heated to 50° Celsius, there allowed to stand 48 hours and then washed in the ordinary manner. The coverings of goods are disinfected by rubbing or brushing with 5 per cent. carbolic solution.

Less difficult than the sanitary police supervision of the frontier traffic is that over the shipping, which must be extended to all sea-going and river vessels coming from a diseased port. Ships which have, or have had on board, people infected with the plague must undergo quarantine, and the sick must be isolated in special quarantine hospitals, while their clothing, etc., should be burnt. The belongings of the healthy crew and passengers, etc., as well as the ship, should be disinfected. For ships which have had no case of sickness on board, the quarantine may be waived; but the disinfection should take place all the same. Of particular interest in this matter is the plague regulation issued in Egypt by the International Sanitary Board in June 1894, on the occasion of the outbreak of plague in South China. It distinguishes between infected, suspected, and clean ships. Clean ships, i.e., such as come from an infected port, but have not had an ascertained or suspected case on board, are admitted to free intercourse after medical inspection. If, however, seven days should not have elapsed since departure from the infected port, that period must first be completed. Suspected ships, i.e., those on which cases of the disease have occurred, but not within the previous nine days, are to be treated in a different manner, varying as they have a medical man and a disinfecting apparatus on board or not. The former are allowed to pass the Suez Canal in quarantine and with sealed hatches; the latter only after a process of disinfection of used clothing, bedding, and other susceptible articles has been carried out at the quarantine station. Mail and line steamers, having a medical officer, though not a disinfecting apparatus, on board, are allowed free intercourse after previous disinfection of the used clothing, susceptible goods and of the ship itself, if for a fortnight previously no case of illness has occurred; if less than a fortnight has elapsed since the last case of anybody being taken ill, a quarantine of 48 hours is imposed besides.

Finally, infected ships, i.e., those which have diseased people on board, or have had such within the previous nine days, must transfer the sick to an

isolated hospital. The healthy passengers must likewise disembark and be kept for seven days in quarantine, or for a shorter time, if for several days previous to arrival no more cases have originated (if the last case occurred nine days previously, then two days, and so forth); the detention is arranged in groups, in order that all may not have to be further detained if a new case should occur. The clothing and bedding of all the sick are to be burnt, and the used belongings of the healthy passengers and crew, as well as the susceptible goods and the ship itself, have to be disinfected. The latter may then, seven days having elapsed since the last case of disease observed on board, be allowed free intercourse.

As regards the disinfection of ships, it is advisable to wash the different cabins, &c., with lime-water, washing it off again after 2—3 hours, to treat all utensils according to their kind in a similar manner, or to rub them with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, to pump out the bilge water, and to disinfect the hold with lime-water. The bilge water should anyhow contain at least 2 vol. per cent. lime-water.

It is of the greatest importance, if the plague should break out in a country where it has not shown itself during the last decennial period, completely to blockade the first place where it appears by a military cordon. Provided the place is small, this is quite feasible, as is shown, among other cases, by the example of the town Noja in Lower Italy, 1815. It is different when the disease has already spread wider, which generally happens, as is indicated by the history of recent plague epidemics, before the disease has been properly recognized, and the fear of a diagnosis, having such far reaching consequences, has been overcome. To blockade wide tracts of country is extremely difficult, if not impossible, even in distant countries not yet in communication with the world at large, but in any case it is better to be content with an incomplete blockade than to dispense with one altogether, for anyhow a considerable portion of the infection which otherwise would spread all round will be intercepted. To do this as far as possible, besides the blockade round the infected area, additional military cordons should be established in the adjoining districts. The hotbed of the disease one must try to cut off as much as possible by isolation of the sick and of suspected cases, and by disinfection of their belongings and their dwellings. According to Kitasato's investigations, the isolation of convalescents must be carried on for one month, and disinfection has to be extended to their evacuations. The corpses of the plague-stricken must either be burnt or buried at least three metres deep. The same ought to be done with the bodies of rats, mice, &c., which have died of the plague.

Papered rooms must be disinfected by rubbing down the walls with bread, white-washed rooms done over again with lime-wash, and oil-painted ones with 5 per cent. carbolic solution or white-washed and washed again after two hours; the latter process to be applied as well to the floors; those made of hard wood, inlaid, or well-painted, are to be treated with carbolic solution, ill-kept ones with lime-water.

Furniture, doors, windows, frames, wainscotings, should be well washed with a 5 per cent. carbolic solution and then rubbed dry; in the same manner metal-ware, porcelain and glass-ware are treated.

Huts should be destroyed by fire.

For the disinfection of the evacuations of the patients, lime-water is best. About an equal quantity of the disinfectant should be used, and the mixture left standing an hour before pouring it into the latrine.

Finally, much depends in the prophylaxis of plague on the improvement of sanitary conditions, for, as we have previously seen, both the origin and the development of the disease are connected with bad hygienic conditions. The latest epidemic at Canton and Hongkong further strikingly demonstrated this to be the case.

Personal prophylaxis demands a regular mode of living, the utmost cleanliness, good ventilation of dwellings, and avoidance of all contact with the diseased, their dwellings and belongings. The rubbing of the body, specially of the face and hands, with oil is recommended, based on the immunity said to be enjoyed by oil-carriers, &c., from contracting the disease.

THERAPEUTICS.

The treatment of the plague is based on symptoms; unfortunately it holds out little prospect of success. In the stage of attack stimulants, chiefly alcoholic ones, are given.

From the commencement of the disease rubbing of the skin with oil is recommended; perhaps it is its efficaciousness in lowering the fever which exercises a beneficial influence. The fever-stage demands an antipyretic treatment, cold on the head, cold baths and antifebrilia, such as quinine, antipyrin, phenacetin, &c. When a tendency to sweating arises, it ought to be encouraged by warm drinks. Later on, with declining reaction of the nervous system and typhoid conditions, stimulants, camphor, æther, &c., should again be administered. The buboes and carbuncles are treated with hot poultices, and if fluctuation occurs, are laid open by incision. In case of hæmorrhages taking place, styptics, such as liquor, ferrisen, quichlorate, secale cornutum, ergotin, &c., are to be tried.

The investigations of Yersin, Calmette and Borrel, which have been already alluded to, raise well-grounded hopes that the disease may in future be successfully treated by means of serum obtained from artificially immunised animals.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 312 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during February 1897.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Stock in hand as compiled on—						
	1st week of Feb. 1896.	1st week of Jan. 1897.	2nd week of Jan. 1897.	3rd week of Jan. 1897.	4th week of Jan. 1897.	1st week of Feb. 1897.	2nd week of Feb. 1897.
Baliaghatta	Mds. 4,53,000	Mds. 1,12,000	Mds. 1,28,900	Mds. 1,50,000	Mds. 1,78,000	Mds. 2,20,000	Mds. 2,55,000
Uttadanga	69,700	8,300	3,700	5,000	5,300	8,400	12,000
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathhola, and Culpai Ghat...	6,06,900	1,37,800	1,14,900	1,14,400	1,09,200	1,00,600	1,10,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	3,000	2,500	3,300	4,500	4,500	3,600	4,300
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,04,900	1,65,800	1,49,000	1,42,500	1,34,100	1,48,500	1,30,500
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	71,400	70,000	67,000	70,900	72,600	79,600
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	8,120	7,963	8,409	6,335	11,975	7,202	11,127
Total	18,65,620	15,72,525	9,67,309	9,79,735	10,03,975	10,50,902	10,98,027
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	11,392 (on 3rd Feb. 1896).	3,891 (on 2nd Jan. 1897.)	3,679 (on 9th Jan. 1897).	1,370 (on 16th Jan. 1897).	5,164 (on 23rd Jan. 1897).	1,16,447 (on 30th Jan. 1897).	73,529 (on 7th Feb. 1897).
On boats unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	48,105 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896).	41,602 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	49,229 (9th to 11th Jan. 1897).	45,363 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897).	65,094 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. 1897).	68,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	48,804 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).
By Canal returns	77,264 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896).	84,563 (on 2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	99,846 (on 9th to 11th Jan. 1897).	79,515 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897).	1,15,345 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. 1897).	1,36,091 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	83,546 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	20,02,381	17,15,431	11,20,063	11,05,983	11,89,577	13,71,817	12,98,906

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 8th February 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 315 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 9th February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the 10 days from 22nd to 31st January 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

		22ND TO 31ST JANUARY			
		1896		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	17	23	...	...
„ Indian „	...	56,293	76,607	555,075	7,55,519
Total	.	56,300	76,630	555,075	7,55,519
<i>Exports</i>					
To Foreign Ports	..	357,798	4,87,003	105,817	1,44,029
„ Indian „	...	51,772	74,550	20,217	27,517
Total	...	412,570	5,61,553	126,034	1,71,546

Imports—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the last 10 days of January 1897 are compared with those for the corresponding period last year —

		22ND TO 31ST JANUARY			
		1896		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	40,234	54,763	508,114	6,91,600
Paddy	...	13,442	18,296	21,131	28,766
Wheat	...	2	3	.....	..
Gram and pulses	...	2,576	3,506	25,827	35,153
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	46	62	.....	..
Total	..	56,300	76,630	555,075	7,55,519

The imports of *rice* from *Burma* are very rapidly increasing, the quantity received during the 10 days under review being so much as 484,456 cwts., against nil in the corresponding period last year. The consignments from *Chandbali* amounted to 12,611 cwts. of *rice* and 1,877 cwts. of *paddy*, against 18,072 cwts. and 9,158 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. The receipts from *Balasore* also diminished, being 10,216 cwts. of *rice* and 3,855 cwts. of *paddy*, against 22,147 cwts. and 4,284 cwts., respectively, in the previous year. The increase of 28,251 cwts. under *gram and pulse* was almost entirely due to larger imports from *Coconada* (15,357 cwts.) and *Madras* (7,413 cwts.)

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the last 10 days of January 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896 :—

1	22ND TO 31ST JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	335,061	4,56,055	115,591	1,57,832
Paddy	1,592	2,167	..	...
Wheat	1,040	1,470	498	678
Gram and pulses ..	69,752	94,940	9,813	13,856
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	5,085	6,921	132	180
Total ...	412,570	5,61,553	126,034	1,71,546

The exports of *rice* to Foreign ports showed a heavy decline, viz., from 296,174 cwts. to 108,104 cwts., or by 193,070 cwts, or 65·19 per cent. owing chiefly to a decrease of 50,794 cwts. to Ceylon 46,090 cwts. to the United Kingdom, and 26,056 cwts. to Germany. To Mauritius and Cape Colony there were no shipments against 28,735 cwts and 24,056 cwts., respectively, in 1896 ; while, on the other hand the consignments to Holland, Aden, New South Wales and Victoria aggregated 10,532 cwts, against nil in the corresponding period in 1896. Under *gram and pulse* there was a remarkable fall, viz., from 55,522 cwts to only 2,627 cwts., the despatches to the United Kingdom being only 367 cwts, against 34,589 cwts, in the preceding year, while Mauritius drew nothing this year, against 16,072 cwts. in 1896

The shipments of *rice* to the Indian ports were about one-third those of the corresponding period in 1896, viz., 12,487 cwts. against 38,887 cwts. The exports to Bombay declined from 20,383 cwts. to 10,111 cwts., while to the Madras ports only 3 cwts. were sent, against 17,740 cwts. in the last 10 days of January 1896. The despatches of *gram and pulse* fell from 14,230 cwts. 7,186 cwts., or by half, the chief decline being in the exports to Madras ports, which amounted to only 3,162 cwts., against 9,091 cwts. in the preceding year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 31st January 1896 and 1897, both days inclusive.

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras	Madras ... { 1896 { 1897 ...	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	7,413 ....	.... ....	7,413
	Bimlipatam ... { 1896 { 1897 ...	.... 831	.... ....	.... ....	638 ....	.... ....	1,469
	Coconada ... { 1896 { 1897 ...	.... ....	.... 3,017	.... ....	15,357 ....	.... ....	18,374
	Calingapatam ... { 1896 { 1897 ...	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	75 235	.... ....	75 235
	Masulipatam ... { 1896 { 1897 ...	.... ....	.... 3,358	.... ....	428 ....	.... ....	3,786
	Rangoon ... { 1896 { 1897 ...	.... 425,931	.... 9,027	.... ....	301 927	46	347 435,885
Burma	Moulmein ... { 1896 { 1897 ...	.... 57,608	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	57,608
	Akyab ... { 1896 { 1897 ...	.... 917	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	917
Balasore	Balasore ... { 1896 { 1897 ...	22,147 10,216	4,284 3,855	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	26,431 14,071
	Chandbali ... { 1896 { 1897 ...	18,072 12,611	9,158 1,877	.... ....	2,270 829	.... ....	29,430 15,317
	Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 { 1897 ...	40,219 508,114	13,442 21,134	.... ....	2,576 25,827	46	56,283 555,075
<i>From Foreign Ports</i>							
China—Hong-Kong ... { 1896 { 1897 ...		15 ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	15
Persia ... { 1896 { 1897 ...		.... ....	.... ....	2 ....	.... ....	.... ....	2
Total Foreign Ports { 1896 { 1897 ...		15 ....	.... ....	2 ....	.... ....	.... ....	1
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS ... { 1896 { 1897 ...		40,234 508,114	13,442 21,134	2	2,576 25,827	46	56,304 555,075

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 31st January 1896 and 1897 (both days inclusive).

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ...	59,103	.....	.....	34,589	.....	93,692
		{ 1897 ...	13,013	.....	.....	367	.....	13,380
France—Saint Nazaire	...	{ 1896 ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		{ 1897 ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Germany—	{ Hamburg	{ 1896 ...	18,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,018
		{ 1897 ...	4,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,004
	{ Bremen	{ 1896 ...	30,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,100
		{ 1897 ...	18,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,058
Holland	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	1,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001
Cape Colony	{ Cape Town	{ 1896 ...	14,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,063
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Port Elizabeth	{ 1896 ...	5,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,824
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ East London	{ 1896 ...	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	407
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Algoa Bay	{ 1896 ...	3,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,762	
{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Coast of Africa.	{ Delagoa Bay	{ 1896 ...	693	.....	.....	7	.....	700
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Zanzibar	{ 1896 ...	3,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,080
		{ 1897 ...	2,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,967
Egypt—Suez	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ...	2,735	.....	.....	16,672	4,661	49,471
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natal	...	{ 1896 ...	22,170	.....	.....	1,426	122	23,718
		{ 1897 ...	10,831	.....	.....	660	.....	11,491
South America—Domegara	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	73
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	4,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,165
Arabia—Muscat	...	{ 1896 ...	22,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,876
		{ 1897 ...	17,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,118
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ...	74,515	1,129	.....	1,767	.....	77,441
		{ 1897 ...	23,751	.....	.....	1,119	16	24,886
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ...	22	.....	.....	3	.....	25
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Maldives	...	{ 1896 ...	9,933	.....	.....	13	.....	9,946
		{ 1897 ...	1,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425
Persia	...	{ 1896 ...	1,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,951
		{ 1897 ...	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	759
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ...	891	.....	83	1,572	104	2,650
		{ 1897 ...	25	.....	56	385	34	480
Turkey in Asia—Bussara	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
New South Wales	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	624	.....	.....	95	.....	719
Victoria	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	4,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,742
Total Foreign Ports	...	{ 1896 ...	296,174	1,129	83	55,522	4,890	357,798
		{ 1897 ...	103,104	.....	36	2,627	50	106,817

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Indian Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	{ 1896 ...	20,383	...	3	50	20,436
		{ 1897 ...	10,111	...	...	...	10,111
Madras	Madras ...	{ 1896 ...	18	...	9,091	110	9,217
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	3,162	...	3,162
	Badagara ...	{ 1896 ...	1,986	...	...	...	1,986
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calicut ...	{ 1896 ...	6,092	...	...	...	6,092
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cannanore ...	{ 1896 ...	1,246	436	...	...	1,682
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coconada ...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	45	...	45
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin ...	{ 1896 ...	768	...	397	...	1,165
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gopalpur ...	{ 1896 ...	...	4	...	...	4
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	Laccadives ...	{ 1896 ...	1,019	27	12	...	1,058
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Negapatam ...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	110	...	110
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	220	...	220
	Punam ...	{ 1896 ...	2,741	...	...	...	2,741
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	{ 1896 ...	3,879	...	...	...	3,879
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin ...	{ 1896 ...	3	...	...	...	3
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	Rangoon ...	{ 1896 ...	776	328	3,719	4	5,407
		{ 1897 ...	76	366	3,330	77	4,648
	Akyab ...	{ 1896 ...	8	...	512	20	379
		{ 1897 ...	12	...	119	2	133
	Kyaukpriu ...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	16	...	16
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	8	...	8
Burma	Moulmein ...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	125	2	128
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	124	3	127
	Sandoway ...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	24	...	24
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	{ 1896 ...	...	15	281	...	296
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	13	...	13
Balasore	Balasore ...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	124	...	127
	Chandbali ...	{ 1896 ...	...	60	115	...	165
		{ 1897 ...	...	96	38	...	134
Kattywar - Jamnagore ...		{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 1897 ...	1,486	...	...	...	1,486
Total Indian Ports ...		{ 1896 ...	38,387	463	907	14,230	54,772
		{ 1897 ...	12,187	...	462	7,116	20,217
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.		{ 1896 ...	335,061	1,592	1,080	69,752	412,570
		{ 1897 ...	115,591	...	498	9,813	126,034

**STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.**

No. 316 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 9th February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chhandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	527	527	717
	{ 1897	...	.....	33	33	46
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	119	119	162
	{ 1897	...	.....	139	139	189
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	.....	646	646	879
	{ 1897	...	.....	172	172	234

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	20,551	2,288	22,839	31,086
	{ 1897	...	.....	147	147	200
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	44,221	44,221	60,190
	{ 1897	...	.....	21,688	21,688	29,520
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	2,219	.....	2,219	3,020
	{ 1897	...	1,543	.....	1,543	2,100
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	22,770	46,509	69,279	94,296
	{ 1897	...	1,543	21,835	23,378	31,820

The falling off under Chittagong is due to the cessation of exports to Trinidad, which received 20,551 cwts. of rice in 1896. The export trade of Cuttack, which showed a decline of 676 cwts during the period under report, was confined to Foreign Ports only. The falling off in the exports from the Balasore ports is chiefly due to smaller despatches of rice, paddy and gram and pulse to Calcutta this year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma—Rangoon	30	...	...	...	15	...	470	33	33	...	30	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	...
Total	30	...	...	...	15	...	470	33	33	...	557	33

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Trinidad	20,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,551	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras { Cochin	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	...
Calicut	1,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,911	...
Narayanganj	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Total	2,288	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,288	147
GRAND TOTAL	22,839	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,839	147

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	2	1	...	...	...	...	117	138	...	...	119	139
Total	2	1	...	...	...	...	117	138	...	...	119	139

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras—Calicut	0	2,865	2,865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,873	..
Calcutta	23,051	10,921	16,876	10,457	..	..	516	380	..	..	41,848	21,688
Total	23,051	10,921	19,740	10,457	..	..	516	380	..	..	44,721	21,688

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	2,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,219	...
Galle ... ..	...	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543
Total ...	2,219	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,219	1,543
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Nil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,219	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,219	1,543

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of December 1896, and the first and second fortnights of January 1897, as compared with the first and second fortnights of December 1895 and the first and second fortnights of January 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 8th February 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1896.		1897.		1895.		1896.	
	15th December.	31st December	15th January.	31st January.	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	31st January
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Common Rice—								
Burdwan ...	10 8	10 8	10 0	9 12	16 8	17 0	16 15	16 8
Birbhum ...	9 12	9 12	9 6	9 0	17 4	18 0	18 0	18 0
Bankura ...	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	19 0	19 0	18 12	18 12
Midnapore ...	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	18 12	20 0	20 0	20 0
				to	13 8	13 14	13 1	11 13
Hooghly ...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	15 4	15 4
Howrah ...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0
24 Pargannas ...	9 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	12 4	12 9	12 12	13 0
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	15 7
Nadua ...	9 6	9 2	9 2	9 2	16 0	16 8	16 8	16 0
Murshidabad ...	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Jessore ...	10 12	10 0	9 6	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna ...	11 8	10 14	10 8	11 3	16 2	16 8	15 12	15 12
Rajshahi ...	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 12	18 0	16 12	18 0	17 0
Dinaipur ...	10 3	9 9	9 9	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Jalpaiguri ...	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Darjeeling ...	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0
Rangpur ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	17 4	17 8	17 4	17 4
Bogra ...	9 12	9 12	10 2	10 8				
Pabna ...	9 3	9 6	9 7½	9 6	16 8	17 4	17 4	16 8
Dacca ...	10 0	10 12	10 6	10 8	14 8	13 8	13 8	13 4
Mymensingh ...	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 13	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0
Backergunge ...	old 7 8	10 4	10 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
	new 10 0							
Tippera ...	8 0	8 6	11 0	10 10	14 8	16 0	16 0	15 0
Noakhali ...	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
Chittagong ...	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 4	13 8	12 8	12 12
Patna ...	10 12	9 15	10 2	10 6	10 8	10 8	19 8	19 8
Gaya ...	10 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0
Shahabad ...	8 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	18 0
	and 9 0		and 10 0					
Saran ...	9 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 8
Champaran ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 8
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	14 0
Darbhanga ...	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 4	16 6	16 6	18 9	19 0
Monghyr ...	9 13	8 11	9 2	9 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	15 8
Bhagalpur ...	10 12	10 4	10 2	10 2	18 15	18 14	17 10	17 10
Purnea ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0
Malda ...	10 0	9 12	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	16 8	16 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	10 12	11 0	10 4	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0
Cuttack ...	12 8	11 13	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 0	23 0	23 10
Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	25 0
Puri ...	13 2	11 0	10 8	10 8	23 10	22 0	23 10	23 10
Hazaribagh ...	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 4	14 0	14 8
	10 0							
Lohardaga ...	to 11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 8
Palamau ...	9 9	8 11	9 4	8 11	14 1	14 10	14 1	14 10
Manbhum ...	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
					to	to	to	to
Singbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0
					16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

Districts.	1896.		1897.		1896.		1896.	
	15th	31st	15th	31st	15th	31st	15th	31st
	December.	December.	January.	January.	December.	December.	January.	January.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
WHEAT—								
Patna ...	9 12	9 4	9 8	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0 and 13 0
Gaya ...	8 10	8 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 0
Shahabad ...	8 8	and 9 0	and 9 0	and 8 12	and 13 0	and 13 0	and 13 0	13 0
Saran ...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	11 10	10 0
Champaran ...	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 0
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 0
Darbhanga ...	7 8	7 0	7 4	7 0	14 4	14 4	12 0	12 8
Monghyr ...	9 0	8 9	8 12	8 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	13 0
Bhagalpur ...	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	13 14	13 14	12 10	12 10
Purnea ...	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna ...	13 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Gaya ...	11 10	10 8	10 8	10 8	23 4	22 12	22 0	21 8
Shahabad ...	12 4	10 12	10 8	11 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0
Saran ...	12 0	10 6	10 8	10 8	26 0	25 8	24 8	24 8
Champaran ...	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	26 0	26 0	25 4	26 4
Muzaffarpur ...	11 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	23 8	26 0	24 8	25 0
Darbhanga ...	11 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	28 0	27 6	28 7	27 6
Monghyr ...	13 4	11 7	11 4	10 12	26 0	26 0	26 4	26 8
Bhagalpur ...	12 10	12 10	11 6	12 0	26 8	26 4	26 4	26 4
Purnea ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	24 0
Southal Parganas ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 4	31 0	31 0	28 0	25 0
Hazaribagh ...	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
Palamau ...	11 13	10 11	10 14	10 8	19 2	19 2	18 9	17 7
Manbhum ...	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0
Singbhum ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur ...	8 6	9 2	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Gorakpur ...	8 9	8 12	8 2	8 2	16 5	15 5	15 5	15 5
Mirzapur ...	7 10	7 11	7 11	7 13	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0
Benares ...	7 9	7 9	7 9	8 1½	12 4½	12 7½	13 9	12 12
Ghazipur ...	8 12	8 4	8 4	9 8	13 8	13 8	15 8	14 8
Ballia ...	.....	8 8	8 8	9 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur ...	7 9	7 9	7 11	7 6	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
Gorakpur ...	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 6	11 4	11 4	9 14	9 7
Mirzapur ...	7 12	7 13	7 14	8 2	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 8
Benares ...	7 9	7 9	7 11	8 11½	11 14½	11 8½	11 5	11 1½
Ghazipur ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	9 8
Ballia ...	.....	7 8	7 8	7 12	12 8	13 0	11 12	10 0

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 21st January 1897 :—

	Week of report.		Previous week.		Corresponding week of 1896.	
	S. CH.		S. CH.		S. CH.	
CACHAR—						
Janiganj Bazar	...	8 14	...	8 14	...	13 5
Halakandi	...	8 8	...	10 10	...	14 14
SYLHET—						
Kazi Bazar	...	9 8	...	10 1	...	15 0
Chhatak Bazar	...	10 0	...	9 0	...	13 0
Sunamganj	...	10 0	...	10 0	...	14 0
Habiganj	...	10 0	...	10 0	...	16 0
Karimganj	...	9 8	...	9 8	...	13 0
Maulvi	...	10 0	...	10 0	...	16 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 8th February 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·06, Kalna 0·61, Katwa 0·16, Raniganj 0·02. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* slightly improved by the recent rainfall. Pressing of sugarcane going on. *Boro* paddy cultivated in a few places. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar 10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	10 0
Katwa	...	...	... 10 10	to 10 15
Raniganj	...	...	...	10 4

Birbhum.—Pressing of sugarcane going on. Price of rice at Sadar 9 seers and Rampur Hat 10½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain except at Raipur, where there was only ·35 on the 1st instant. Threshing of *aman* nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient at present, except in a few places. Cow-pox reported. Rice selling at Sadar 11½ seers and Vishnupur 11½ seers per rupee. Price is higher in the interior, viz. 10 seers in 4 thinas and outposts.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·16 and Contai 1·46. Good showers in some parts. Prospect of indigo, linseed and other *rabi* crops not good, but it would improve with a little more rain. Threshing of *aman* going on. Cattle-disease reported from Salbani, Keshpur, and Binpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	{	New rice	10
				Old "	9
Contai		12
Ghatal	10½ to 12	} per rupee.

Hooghly.—Scarcely any rain except at Serampore, where ·72 fell and did good. *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·21 and Uluberia ·12. A thunder-storm on Monday (1st instant), otherwise weather unseasonably hot. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·39, Diamond Harbour ·36, Barasat ·5, Basirhat nil. Weather warmer with cloud. Prospects of standing crops poor. Lands in places are under preparation for *aus* paddy and jute. Pulses are being harvested. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.		
Sadar	9 to 11 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	9 0	
Basirhat	10 0	
Diamond Harbour	10 10	

Nadia.—Rainfall ·02 reported from Kushtia, ·07 from Moherpur, ·14 from Chuadanga, ·41 from Ranaghat. The rain did little good to crops. Harvesting of *arhar*, *mug*, *kalmi* and sugarcane still going on. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder ample everywhere. Common rice sells at 8 seers to 10 seers 12 chitaks per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

28th January	...	...	...	...	2,179
29th "	...	...	...	...	2,319
30th "	...	...	...	...	2,353
31st "	...	...	...	...	811
1st February	...	...	...	...	526
2nd "	...	...	...	...	260
3rd "	...	...	...	...	397
4th "	...	...	...	...	572
5th "	...	...	...	...	309
6th "	...	...	...	...	735

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-stations during the week—men 247, women 845, children 327—total 1,419. Number on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—Sadar subdivision—men 1,417, women 411, children 978—total 2,806; Moherpur subdivision—men 877, women 296, children 908—total 2,081; Kushtia subdivision—men 802, women 16, children 283—total 1,101. Gratuitous relief—men 375, women 543, children 155—total 1,073.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06, Kandi ·01, Jangipur ·07. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *rabi* is not good. Transplantation of *boro* nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane still going on. Mulberry and indigo doing well. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10½	} per rupee.
Kandi	...	...	...	11	
Jangipur	...	...	...	10½	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06, Narail ·01, Bangaon ·93. Days beginning to be hot; passing clouds occasionally; foggy in the morning. Rainfall too slight, especially at Sadar and Narail, to be of much use. Heavy fall of rain wanted for sowing *til* and for transplantation of *boro* seedlings. *Rabi* is being harvested. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Jessore	9½ to 10	} per rupee.
Magura	...	...	...	9 to 10
Narail	...	...	...	10
Bangaon	...	...	...	10

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Bagerhat ·02, Satkhira nil. Weather hot. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	9 to 11	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	11	
Satkhira	...	...	...	10	

No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Three relief works open. Number of persons employed on relief works in the Satkhira subdivision for the week ending 3rd February:—men 271, women nil, children 84—total 355. Gratuitous relief—men 8, women 21, children 11—total 40.

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Nator ·01; no rain elsewhere. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops not good. Transplantation of *boro* continues. Sugarcane being planted. Lands are being ploughed for *bhadai* and jute. Fodder available. Want of drinking-water reported from places. Price of rice varies from 8½ to 11 seers per rupee. Number of persons employed on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—men 526, women 6, children 16—total 548. No gratuitous relief.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Common rice sells from 10½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops favourable. Rain wanted for ploughing land for *betri* paddy. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley coming up; *tori* flowering; *phaphur* and *kalai* being harvested. Terai—Harvesting of *humanti dhar* completed; tobacco and mustard doing well; ploughing for jute and sugarcane going on. Price of coarse rice:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	7 to 9	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	9	

Tihutta, 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Land is being prepared for *aus* crop and jute. Harvesting of mustard continues. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather getting warm. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10 seers 14 chitaks per rupee, and in the interior from 8½ to 12 seers.

Pabna.—Rainfall ·03. Weather seasonable. No change in the condition of crops. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder plentiful.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather foggy in the morning. Prospects of standing crops not very favourable for want of rain. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for preparation of land for *aus* paddy and jute. Price of common rice between 9 and 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Faridpur.—Slight sprinkle of rain at Sadar. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Common rice selling at 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available. Rain wanted.

Backergunge.—Rainfall .89. Weather close. Prospects of spring crops indifferent. More rain wanted. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 9½ to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Tippera.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops not favourable. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall .52. It will do good to *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice : 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry with occasional clouds. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unchanged. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable, those of poppy slightly changed for the worse on account of the bad weather during the preceding week. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except green fodder in Bihar. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on test-works on Saturday, 6th February—men 104, women 72, children 8—total 184; gratuitous relief—men 35, women 50, children 40,—total 125.

Gaya.—Prospects of *rabi* crops continue excellent. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—*Rabi* prospects generally favourable. Some damage reported to have been done by hoar-frost and insects. Prices stationary. Number on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—men 410, women 548, children 297—total 1,255. Gratuitous relief—men 192, women 287, children 354—total 833.

Saran.—*Rabi* and poppy doing very well. *Rahar* little injured by frost in places. Sugarcane pressing going on. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 2 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—Sadar subdivision—men 530, women 875, children 1,215—total 2,620; Siwan subdivision—men 2,328, women 3,774, children 1,896—total 7,998; Gopalganj subdivision—men 1,067, women 1,443, children 995—total 3,505. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 1,198, women 4,550, children 1,215—total 6,963; Siwan subdivision—men 437, women 1,310, children 271—total 2,018; Gopalganj subdivision—men 1,156, women 3,053, children 1,490—total 5,699. Siwan poor-house 70 (men 15, women 26, children 29). Hatwa relief works 2,753; poor-houses 486; doles 231. Manjha poor-house 26; doles 155.

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* crops and poppy looking well. Price of common rice unchanged at 8½ seers, that of maize risen from 10½ to 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—men 42,759, women 37,663, children 20,079—total 100,501; gratuitous relief—men 3,083, women 6,411, children 6,438—total 15,932.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. *Rabi* prospects good. Prices are—common rice 9 seers, Burma rice 9½ seers, wheat 7½ seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 12 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 12 seers. *Maka* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—Sadar subdivision—men 285, women 743, children 6—total 1,034; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 827, women 226, children 219—total 1,272. Gratuitous relief—Sitamarhi subdivision—men 504, women 621, children 817—total 1,945.

Darbhanga.—Prospects of standing *rabi* crops fair. Rape seed and mustard are being reaped. Peas ripening. *Rahar* excellent. Price of common rice 9½ seers and of *makai* 11 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—Sadar subdivision—men 35,757, women 29,450, children 8,636—total 73,843; Samastipur subdivision—men 1,568, women 1,759, children 541—total 3,868; Madhubani subdivision—men 22,286, women 14,279, children 8,000—total 44,565. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 1,865, women 3,693, children 2,623—total 8,181; Samastipur subdivision—men 180, women 341, children 191—total 712; Madhubani subdivision—men 10,773, women 29,301, children 17,526—total 57,600. Besides the above, the Darbhanga Raj has on relief works—men 11,760, women 4,079, children 1,980—total 17,819, and on gratuitous relief—men 1,582, women 3,592, children 2,698—total 7,872.

Monghyr.—No rain except a bit at Chakai. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Prices of common rice :—

	Srs.			} per rupee.
Monghyr	
Begusarai	
Jamui	
			9 to 10½	
			9½	
			8 to 10	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops coming into ears. Some cattle-disease reported from Sadar. Test-relief works opened in Supaul and Madhipura subdivisions. Number of workers according to latest information, 816. No gratuitous relief. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 12	} per rupee.
Banka	...	...	...	10 10
Madhipura	...	...	...	10 0
Supaul	...	...	...	11 0

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of mustard and tobacco going on. Standing *rabi* crops fair. Cattle-disease reported from Araria and Raniganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	10	
Araria	...	...	...	10 to 11	

Malda.—No rain. Weather getting hot. Prospects of crops unchanged. Common rice selling from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather getting warm. Slight rain in Dumka and Deoghur. Prospects of crops unchanged except at Godda, where wheat and other *chaitali* crops are, reported to be satisfactory. Fodder and water-supply yet sufficient. Dews getting scanty. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Jamtara. Price of common rice 8 to 11 seers and of maize 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Heat increasing. Paddy harvest nearly over *Rabi* being harvested. *Dalua* growing extensively. Cattle-disease in Jajpur. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	11 13	} per rupee.
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14 7	
Banki	...	...	...	14 13	

Balasore.—A little rain in parts. *Sarad* rice being threshed. *Rabi* crops seem to be benefited by the rain. *Dalua* crop flourishing well in some places and suffering in others where no rain. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 12 to 14 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Weather cloudy, but no rain. Condition of crops and price of rice same as in last week.

Puri.—28 and 12 rainfall reported from stations Bhanpur and Ranpur. Harvesting of winter rice nearly complete. Prospects of summer rice and *rabi* crops much as before. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Giridih 46. *Rabi* doing well. Price of rice easier—8 and 9 seers per rupee. Importation by rail going on.

Lohardaga.—A little rain with hail. Lands are being ploughed. State of crops good. Rice sells at Ranchi 9 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 8 to 12 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some police-stations.

Palamanu.—Rain and slight hail on Sunday (7th). Weather cloudy. *Rabi* slightly damaged by hail in Hussenabad and Chhatarpur thanas. Prices still rising. 68 markets sold 9 seers and under per rupee, against 61 in previous week; 21 against 13 between 9 and 10 seers; none over 10 seers against 2. Latest reports show 711 on test-relief works.

Manbhum.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground as before. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Gourangui, Raghunathpur, and Para. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient at present, but diminishing. Average price of common rice :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10	} per rupee.
Gobindpur	...	...	...	8	
				9	

Stocks of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—1.02 inches of rain on the night of 7th. Prices stationary. Rice plentiful.

General Summary.—Scattered showers of rain fell in parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and also in Backergunge and Noakhali, and did good to the standing crops. In Lohardaga and Palamanu there was hail, which did some slight damage

in the latter district. Prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable in Bihar, but in all other parts (save in portions of North Bengal and Chota Nagpur) they are generally very poor. The poppy crop promises well in Bihar, but in Patna it has slightly suffered from the late unsettled weather. Spring rice is doing well, but wants rain in some districts. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute has begun in some districts. Prices show but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8½ to 11 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 2 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 2 chitaks, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9½ seers, and (*makai*) 11 seers. These prices show a slight tendency to fall in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga.

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 6th February, were—

Relief works—

Nadia	...	5,988 (men 3,096, women 723, children 2,169).
Khulna	...	355 (men 271, women nil, children 81).
Rajshahi	...	548 (men 526, women 6, children 16).
Patna	...	184 (men 104, women 72, children 8).
Shahabad	...	1,255 (men 410, women 548, children 297).
Saran	...	14,123 (men 3,925, women 6,092, children 4,106).
Champaran	...	100,501 (men 42,759, women 37,663, children 20,079).
Muzaffarpur	...	2,306 (men 1,112, women 969, children 225).
Darbhanga	...	122,276 (men 59,611, women 45,488, children 17,177).

Total 247,536, against 263,119 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—(including dependants)—

Nadia	...	1,073 (men 375, women 543, children 155).
Khulna	...	40 (men 8, women 21, children 11).
Patna	...	125 (men 35, women 50, children 40).
Shahabad	...	833 (men 192, women 287, children 354).
Saran	...	14,680 (men 2,791, women 8,913, children 2,976).
Champaran	...	15,932 (men 3,083, women 6,411, children 6,438).
Muzaffarpur	...	1,945 (men 504, women 624, children 817).
Darbhanga	...	66,496 (men 12,818, women 33,338, children 20,340).

Total ... 101,124, against 75,691 in the previous week.

Private relief—

Relief works—

Darbhanga Raj	...	17,819 (men 11,760, women 4,079, children 1,980).
Hatwa Raj	...	2,753.

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj	...	7,872 (men 1,582, women 3,592, children 2,698).
Hatwa Raj	...	717.
Rest of Saran district	..	181.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 9th February, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR OHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan ..	8 4	8 4	12 8	..	..	..	7 8	8 4	12 0	9 12	10 0	16 8	..	..	..
	2	Birbhum ..	7 8	7 8	13 8	..	..	..	6 12	6 12	13 8	9 0	9 6	18 0	..	..	..
	3	Bankura ..	8 14	8 14	12 8	..	..	..	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 8	18 12	..	..	..
	4	Midnapore ..	7 8	8 0	15 0	..	..	..	9 0	8 0	15 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8	20 0	..	..	..
	5	Hooghly ...	9 0	8 0	13 0	..	..	..	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	11 13	..	..	..
	6	Howrah ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	12 4	10 8	10 8	15 4	..	..	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	6 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	15 0	..	..	..
	8	Calcutta ..	7 10	8 0	11 13	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	17 12			
	9	Nadia ...	9 5	9 5	16 0	..	..	..	5 11	6 2	8 0	9 2	9 2	15 7	..	..	..
	10	Murshidabad ...	9 0	9 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	..	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	..	..	..
	11	Jessore ...	7 8	7 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	9 2	8 12	12 0	10 0	9 6	16 0	..	..	..
	12	Khulna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 12	9 0	14 0	11 5	10 8	16 0	..	..	..
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi ...	8 12	8 4	12 12	..	..	26 4	8 4	8 4	13 8	9 12	9 6	15 12	..	..	..
	14	Dinajpur ...	8 12	8 0	12 0	..	..	15 0	8 0	7 3	12 0	10 0	9 9 8	17 0	..	..	..
	15	Jalpaiguri ..	7 8	7 8	12 0	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	..	..	..
	16	Darjeeling ..	6 0	6 0	9 0	7 0	6 8	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	2 0	8 0	13 0	..	..	..
	17	Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	16 0	..	..	..
	18	Bogra ...	7 15	7 8	10 8	..	..	..	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 8	10 2	17 4	..	..	..
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna ..	8 4	8 10	19 8	15 0	15 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 6	9 6	9 7 1/2	16 8	..	..	..
	20	Fara ..	7 8	7 8	12 4	..	..	..	9 4	9 2	11 12	10 8	10 6	13 4	..	..	..
	21	Mymensingh ..	7 0	7 0	9 8	..	..	..	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	..	..	..
	22	Faridpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 4	5 4	7 0	9 13	9 8	14 0	..	..	7
	23	Backergunge ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	9 12	12 0	10 8	10 0	13 8	..	..	..

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch), Katwa 10 seers 1 chittaka (karkatch), and Rangpur 10 1/2 seers (panga).
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9 1/2 seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers, Tamluk 9 seers, and Chatal 9 seers 2 chittaka.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Sorangpur 10 seers, and Jhannabad 9 seers (panga).
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 8 1/2 seers, Magrahat 9 seers, and Baduria 9 seers.
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia 10 1/2 seers (panga), Chundanga 9 seers 11 chittaka (panga), Meherpur 10 1/2 seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 11 seers, and Jangipur 10 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR COMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)			MARUA OR RAOL (<i>Eleusine Corocana</i> .)			KANONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Selaria Italica</i> .)			GRAM, GHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR BUNAGA. (<i>Oryza ariztonum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	11 0	10 12	15 8
...	9 6	9 0	15 0
...	9 8	9 8	14 0
...	Small. 10 0	10 8	14 8
...	Patna kind. 10 0	10 0	16 0
...	8 0	9 8	16 0
...	10 8	10 8	15 3
...	10 0	10 0	13 8
8 0	8 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	...	10 10	10 0	10 0	14 8
...	10 13	10 10	16 0	...
...	12 0	12 0	17 0	...
...	9 0	10 0	13 4	...
...	9 0	9 0	11 8	...
...	11 4	11 4	17 4	...
...	9 0	9 93	15 0	...
...	9 8	9 8	15 0	...
...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 8	...
...	9 8	9 0	15 0	...
...	8 4	7 8	10 8	...
...	10 0	10 0	16 8	...
...	9 4	9 4	14 0	...
...	8 0	8 0	12 8	...
...	13 5	...
...	8 0	9 0	13 0	...

1st January 1897.

H.		DISTRICTS.	Number.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		

BENGAL.

A. Rs. A.	R. A.		
14 1 to 22 8	15 0	Burdwan	1
8 7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 0	Birbhum.	2
0 10 0 to 0 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Bankura.	3
4 11 4 to 0 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Midnapore.	4
0 15 0 to 0 15 0	12 0 to 12 0	Hooghly.	5
0 20 0 to 12 0	20 0 to 12 0	Howrah.	6
0 15 0 to 0 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	24-Parganas.	7
0 16 0 to 0 16 8	15 0 to 16 0	Calcutta.	8
0 7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Nadia.	9
0 5 11-6 to 0 7 8	10 0 to 12 0	Murshidabad.	10
0 10 0 to 0 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Jessore.	11
0 10 0 to 0 30 0	10 0 to 30 0	Khulna.	12
0 10 0 to 0 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Rajshahi.	13
0 10 0 to 0 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Dinajpur	14
0 15 0 to 0 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	Jalpaiguri.	15
0 20 0 to 0 10 0	20 0 to 10 0	Darjeeling.	16
0 15 0 to 0 10 0	15 0 to 10 0	Rangpur.	17
0 10 0 to 0 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Bohara.	18
0 7 0 to 0 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Pabna.	19
0 7 0 to 0 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	Dacca.	20
0 15 0 to 0 15 0	15 0 to 15 0	Wynaensingh.	21
0 15 0 to 0 15 0	15 0 to 15 0	Faridpur.	22
0 15 0 to 0 15 0	15 0 to 15 0	Backergunge	23

gura 5 seers, Narail 8 seers 11 chittaks, and

2 1/2 seers.
Daggaon 8 seers.

9 seers, Gaibandha not reported

ungang 10 seers 5 chittak, Manikganj 9 seers

1 chittak, Jamalpur 8 seers, Kargam 8 seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 10 seers (crushed) and Goalundo 8 seers (panga).
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUR. (Sorghum Vulgare.)				
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL—concluded.																		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	.	...	.	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 10	11 0	15 0	..	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	...	.	.
	26	Chittagong	..	6 8	6 8	10 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	9 0	9 0	12 12	...	...	..
BIHAR.																		
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	.	0 0	9 8	{ 12 0 and 13 0 }	13 0	12 0	25 0	9 8	9 0	12 0	10 6	10 2	16 8	11 8	11 8	21 0
	28	Gaya	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	22 8	7 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	10 12	...	18 8
	29	Shahabad	..	{ 8 0 and 8 12 }	{ 8 8 and 9 0 }	{ 13 0 }	...	11 0	22 0	{ 9 0 to 9 8 }	{ 8 0 }	8 0	10 0	{ 9 8 to 10 0 }	18 0	...	10 8	..
	30	Saran	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	11 12	9 8	9 8	17 8	...	...	...
	31	Champanan	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	6 4	6 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	18 8	.	...	.
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	.
	33	Darbhanga	...	7 0	7 4	12 8	11 8	10 8	17 5	7 0	7 0	10 8	9 4	9 0	19 0	...	...	..
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	..	8 0	8 12	13 0	11 0	13 0	22 8	6 0	6 8	9 8	9 8	9 2	15 8	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	...	8 14	8 14	12 10	11 6	11 6	21 2	8 14	8 14	13 14	10 2	10 2	17 10	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	10 4	10 0	16 9	...	...	25 0	8 12	8 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	..
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	8 0	...	14 0	...	...	..	...	...	..	10 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	..
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	...	7 6	7 4	11 0	..	...	...	8 0	7 8	13 8	10 0	10 4	16 0	...	..	.
GUSSA.																		
GUSSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	7 4	7 4	9 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 2	11 13	11 13	23 10	...	..	.
	40	Balasore	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	9 8	8 0	10 0	{ 8 0 to 10 0 }	10 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	25 0	.	...	.
	41	Puri	.	6 9	6 9	9 12	..	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	10 8	10 8	23 10	...	...	..
CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	..	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	..	...	..
	43	Boharguda	...	{ 8 0 Red. 8 0 White. 6 0 to 7 0 }	{ 8 8 8 8 7 8 }	{ 6 8 to 7 8 }	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	...	..	..
	44	Palaman	...	7 14	8 2	12 15	...	...	21 15	7 5	7 5	11 4	8 11	9 4	14 10	...	...	.
	45	Maubham	.	8 0	9 8	12 4	..	...	13 0	9 0	10 8	14 8	10 8	11 0	{ 15 0 to 16 0 }	...	...	..
	46	Singbhum	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.

At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.

W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

X. In the Barh, Bihar, and Dinapur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 9 seers 6 chittaks, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.

Yl. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Bhabua 10 seers, and Sasaram 10½ seers.

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 1 chittak, and Gopalganj 11 seers 9 chittaks.

a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers, and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasantipur 11 seers and Madhubani 11½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February 1897.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MARKS.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (mota chaul).			WHEAT (Triticum sativum).			BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	8 1 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	5 4 0	4 12 0	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	4 4 0	4 8 0	..	3 9 0	3 10 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna	6 10 0	6 10 0	.	4 4 3	4 2 0	...	4 6 0	4 5 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	5 8 0	5 8 0	.	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
6	Dacca	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	2 12 0	4 13 0	4 14 0	3 1 0	.	.	...
7	Chittagong	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 12 0		...	..
8	Patna	4 2 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	{ 3 0 0 and 3 4 0 }	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 9 0
9	Muzaffarpur	5 11 6	5 11 6	...	4 7 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 5 3	3 10 0	...
10	Bhagalpur	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	1 8 0	5 3 6	5 3 6	4 4 0	...		...
12	Ranchi	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 6 }	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 6 }	}	...	.	..

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February 1897.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvensis</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0
...	3 10 0	3 11 0	...
...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	3 12 0	4 0 0	...
...	4 1 0	4 1 0	2 10 0
...	5 0 0	5 1 0	3 2 0
3 7 0	3 8 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 10 0	1 4 6	3 7 0	3 8 0	2 0 0
...	3 1 3	...	...	3 13 0	...	...
...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...
...	2 15 6	2 15 6	1 15 0
...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zeamays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CAJIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSKED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 8 0	2 7 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	4 9 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	5 5 0	5 2 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0	...	5 8 0	5 9 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2 0	6 1 0	...
...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	4 12 0	4 9 0	...
3 0 0	3 0 0	...	5 6 0	5 6 0	..	11 0 0	11 0 0	..	4 0 0	4 12 0	...
...	...	...	3 15 0	3 14 0	1 15 0	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 4 0
3 4 0	3 2 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	...	4 6 0	4 2 0	...
4 0 0	3 13 0	...	4 11 3	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3 8 0	3 9 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	4 0 0	3 10 0	...	3 13 0	5 0 0	..
...	...	...	2 14 6	2 12 3	2 0 0	...	...	...	4 11 0	4 11 0	..
...	...	...	6 2 3	6 10 6	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..
									5 11 0	5 15 0	..

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TEL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	17 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 7 0	4 11 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 6 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	17 8 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
4 3 0	4 2 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	...
4 3 0	4 3 0	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0	5 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
30 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	{ 250 0 0 per 100 pieces.	{ 250 0 0 per 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 12 0	6 6 0
26 10 0	26 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	{ 5 12 0 to 7 4 0 }	{ 6 0 0 to 7 6 0 }	...	{ Uncleaned hides, per piece. 0 12 0 to 2 8 0 }	{ 0 12 0 to 2 8 0 }	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	30 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	{ Cleaned hides, per piece. 1 0 0 to 2 12 0 }	{ 1 0 0 to 2 12 0 }	...	...	...	...
20 0 0	29 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	10 bundles per rupoo.	12 bundles per rupee.	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 8 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	37 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	...	18 0 0 per maund	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
22 0 0	23 0 0	...	3 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0	...
22 13 9	22 13 0	...	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	27 0 0	...	7 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 8 0	32 0 0	...	3 4 0	8 0 0	...	{ 22 0 0 per maund.	{ 22 0 0	...	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	...	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0 }	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0 }	...	{ 2 0 0 per piece.	{ 2 0 0 }	...	{ 0 8 0 per maund.	{ 0 3 0 }	...

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal on the 31st January 1867.

STRAW.			JUNK STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.										MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.				
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
5 4 0	5 8 0	5 2 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	2. Burdwan
per kaban.												Crushed.				
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	3 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 3 0	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	...	3. Midnapore
per kaban.							to					Panga.				
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	3 12 0	...	3 6 0	
per maund.												Crushed.				
10	10	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	4. Pabna.
bundles per rupee.												Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	Panga.			
0 4 6	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	5 0 0	0 4 11	...	7. Chittagong
per maund.												Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 12 0	0 4 1	...	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	...	0 3 9	0 3 9	...	Panga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	0 3 8 9	...	9. Muzaffarpur.
2 10 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 0 0	0 4 0	...	10. Bhagalpur
per kaban.												Panga.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	0 3 0	...	11. Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karkatch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	12. Ranchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panga.			

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

100

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																DISTRICT.
STATION.	Variation from normal month, 5 A. M.	Mean cloud amount, 5 A. M.	CLOUD.	Rain-fall.	RAINFALL.											
					Of month.					Since 10th October 1903.						
					Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.		
1	-	2.30	+1.2	0.06	0.04	0.41	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.53	-2.47	0.00	5.27	Burdwan.	
2	-	1.7	-	0.11	0.04	0.48	-0.44	0.35	0.87	0.13	2.37	-2.25	0.50	3.43	Birbhum.	
3	-	2.2	-	0.02	0.02	0.35	-0.33	0.00	0.82	0.08	2.39	-2.34	0.10	2.45	Bankura.	
4	-	1.3	-	Nil	Nil	0.35	-0.35	0.00	0.80	0.08	2.37	-2.31	0.17	2.09	Midnapore.	
5	-	1.3	-	Nil	Nil	0.35	-0.35	0.00	0.80	Nil	2.79	-2.79	0.00	2.86	Hoochly.	
6	-	1.0	-0.7	0.05	0.02	0.42	-0.40	0.00	0.78	0.01	2.64	-2.63	0.00	2.85	Howrah.	
7	-	1.0	0	0.04	0.04	0.60	-0.56	0.00	0.72	0.19	2.41	-2.22	0.00	4.00	24-Parganas.	
8	-	1.5	-	0.01	Nil	0.34	-0.31	0.00	0.70	Nil	2.97	-2.97	0.00	2.45	Colebrook.	
9	-	1.7	0	0.01	0.01	0.45	-0.44	0.00	0.66	0.03	2.61	-2.58	0.11	2.37	Kadia.	
10	-	1.95	0	0.01	Nil	0.42	-0.42	0.00	0.80	0.03	2.56	-2.53	0.30	4.09	Murshidabad.	
11	-	1.1	-	0.01	Nil	0.45	-0.40	0.00	0.85	0.07	2.14	-2.07	0.20	3.00	Jessore.	
12	-	1.7	-	0.31	0.20	0.47	-0.27	0.80	0.86	0.51	1.62	-1.31	2.20	2.78	Khulna.	
13	-	0.5	-	0.08	0.06	0.61	-0.55	0.00	1.23	1.01	2.20	-1.28	2.90	3.33	Rajshahi.	
14	+12	4.6	-0.5	0.41	0.19	0.58	-0.67	0.30	1.40	2.16	2.55	-1.72	4.20	4.56	Dinajpur.	
15	-	0.03	0.48	-0.43	0.00	0.97	0.65	2.41	-1.76	0.75	3.11	0.00	3.11	0.00	Cooch Behar.	
16	-	0.19	0.48	-0.29	0.80	0.98	0.41	2.16	-1.76	1.00	2.42	1.00	2.42	0.00	Rangpur.	
17	-	0.00	0.41	-0.35	0.25	0.45	0.31	2.08	-2.57	1.00	3.04	1.00	3.04	0.00	Bogra.	
18	-	0.3	0.3	-0.39	0.00	0.95	Nil	2.75	-2.75	0.00	4.17	0.00	4.17	0.00	Fabna.	
19	+7	0.05	0.41	-0.36	0.20	1.06	0.10	3.70	-3.90	0.40	4.82	0.40	4.82	0.00	Dacca.	
20	-	0.01	0.40	-0.39	0.00	0.94	0.30	2.93	-2.03	0.08	3.93	-3.36	0.23	4.30	Mymensingh.	
21	-	0.44	-0.44	0.00	0.98	0.08	3.43	-3.36	0.23	4.30	0.23	4.30	0.00	4.30	Faridpur.	
22	-	0.47	-0.47	0.00	0.02	Nil	4.50	-4.50	0.00	5.19	0.00	5.19	0.00	5.19	Backergunge.	
23	-	0.05	0.41	-0.36	0.22	0.96	0.15	3.95	-3.90	0.44	5.04	-5.04	0.00	5.04	Tippura.	
24	-	0.00	0.47	-0.38	0.25	0.81	0.09	5.77	-5.68	0.25	5.34	-5.34	0.00	5.34	Noakhali.	
25	-	0.40	-0.40	0.00	0.58	0.28	6.19	-5.97	1.10	6.16	1.10	6.16	0.00	6.16	Chittagong.	
26	-	0.51	-0.51	0.00	0.68	0.31	5.05	-4.74	1.00	6.44	1.00	6.44	0.00	6.44	South Hill.	
27	-	0.63	-0.58	0.00	0.23	1.28	0.87	2.03	-1.16	2.06	2.66	-1.16	2.06	2.66	Patana.	
28	+3	0.02	0.60	-0.53	0.22	1.20	1.24	1.77	-0.53	2.22	2.88	-0.53	2.22	2.88	Gaya.	
29	-	0.06	-	0.06	0.02	0.67	-0.63	0.00	1.19	1.39	2.20	-0.01	2.33	2.96	Shahabad.	
30	-	0.01	0.02	0.67	-0.63	0.00	1.19	1.39	2.20	-0.01	2.33	2.96	-0.01	2.33	Shahabad.	
31	-	0.13	0.72	-0.60	0.23	1.49	0.05	2.08	-1.43	1.99	2.82	-1.43	1.99	2.82	Sarae.	
32	-	0.25	0.42	-0.31	1.50	1.37	0.85	1.90	-1.05	3.25	2.03	-1.05	3.25	2.03	Champeran.	
33	-	0.13	0.02	0.74	-0.72	0.00	1.31	1.79	-1.79	0.00	2.44	-1.79	0.00	2.44	Manikpur.	
34	0	0.05	0.16	-0.62	1.50	1.33	0.74	1.64	-0.90	1.80	2.36	-0.90	1.80	2.36	Darbhanga.	
35	-	0.19	0.73	-0.54	0.40	1.05	0.36	1.73	-1.81	1.40	2.33	-1.81	1.40	2.33	Monghyr.	
36	-	0.35	0.35	-1.37	1.17	1.17	0.53	1.80	-1.27	2.07	2.55	-1.27	2.07	2.55	Rhagnipur.	
37	+2	0.08	0.06	-0.58	0.20	0.90	0.44	1.75	-1.31	1.20	2.25	-1.31	1.20	2.25	Purnea.	
38	-	0.40	0.24	-0.34	0.50	0.84	0.37	2.07	-1.70	1.00	2.30	-1.70	1.00	2.30	Malda.	
39	-	0.03	0.21	-0.25	0.43	0.81	0.30	2.05	-1.46	1.29	2.71	-1.46	1.29	2.71	Northal Pargana.	
40	+1	0.01	0.37	-0.37	0.00	0.63	0.06	5.55	-5.49	0.13	5.88	-5.49	0.13	5.88	Cuttack.	
41	-	0.01	0.02	-0.33	0.14	0.66	0.03	3.01	-2.83	0.26	4.06	-2.83	0.26	4.06	Balesore.	
42	-	0.01	0.20	-0.20	0.30	0.52	0.10	7.48	-7.35	0.40	8.66	-7.35	0.40	8.66	Shant's Island.	
43	-	0.01	0.02	-0.33	0.14	0.66	0.03	3.01	-2.83	0.26	4.06	-2.83	0.26	4.06	Puri.	
44	+3	0.01	0.02	-0.33	0.14	0.66	0.03	3.01	-2.83	0.26	4.06	-2.83	0.26	4.06	Hasanighat.	
45	-	0.01	0.02	-0.33	0.14	0.66	0.03	3.01	-2.83	0.26	4.06	-2.83	0.26	4.06	Lohardaga.	
46	-	0.01	0.02	-0.33	0.14	0.66	0.03	3.01	-2.83	0.26	4.06	-2.83	0.26	4.06	Palaman.	
47	-	0.01	0.02	-0.33	0.14	0.66	0.03	3.01	-2.83	0.26	4.06	-2.83	0.26	4.06	Manbhum.	
48	-	0.01	0.02	-0.33	0.14	0.66	0.03	3.01	-2.83	0.26	4.06	-2.83	0.26	4.06	Singbhum.	
49	-	0.01	0.02	-0.33	0.14	0.66	0.03	3.01	-2.83	0.26	4.06	-2.83	0.26	4.06	Simdega.	
50	-	0.01	0.02	-0.33	0.14	0.66	0.03	3.01	-2.83	0.26	4.06	-2.83	0.26	4.06	Dumka.	
51	-	0.01	0.02	-0.33	0.14	0.66	0.03	3.01	-2.83	0.26	4.06	-2.83	0.26	4.06	Oshtor.	

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Harvest rainfall during the month.	Local rainfall from 16th October 1906 up to 31st January 1907.	Local rainfall from 16th October 1906 up to 31st January 1907.	Station.	District.	Division.	Magisterial District.
...	Nil	0.80	Nil	0.37	Nil	0.03	2.78	Kalna	Warangal.	Bardham.	Bardham.
...	Nil	0.77	Nil	0.36	0.06	0.03	2.75	Burdwan			
...	Nil	0.76	Nil	0.36	0.01	0.04	2.74	Katwa.			
...	Nil	0.66	Nil	0.40	0.06	0.17	2.21	Hanwanj.			
...	Nil	0.50	Nil	0.51	Nil	Nil	2.07	Mankur.			
...	Nil	0.39	Nil	0.45	0.03	0.07	2.03	Suri			
...	Nil	1.00	Nil	0.41	Nil	0.02	2.22	Hatampur.			
...	Nil	0.86	Nil	0.54	Nil	0.25	2.54	Bampur Hat.			
...	1	0.30	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.14	2.18	Bolpur			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.10	?	Morari.			
...	Nil	?	0.02	?	0.02	0.02	?	Lalpur			
...	Nil	0.96	0.02	0.34	0.02	0.07	2.61	Bankura	Bankura	Bankura	
...	Nil	0.80	Nil	0.35	Nil	Nil	2.27	Vishnupur			
...	Nil	0.87	Nil	0.34	Nil	Nil	2.11	Malihra			
...	Nil	0.90	0.07	0.31	0.05	0.15	2.78	Khatra			
...	Nil	1.00	0.04	0.24	0.04	0.04	1.90	Indas.			
...	Nil	0.84	Nil	0.42	Nil	Nil	2.40	Kotalpur.			
...	Nil	0.78	0.06	0.18	0.04	0.13	1.88	Onda.			
...	Nil	1.00	Nil	0.47	Nil	0.06	2.34	Jangajalghati			
...	Nil	0.60	Nil	0.17	Nil	0.10	2.43	Hajpur.			
...	Nil	0.80	Nil	0.40	Nil	Nil	2.44	Sonamukhi			
...	Nil	0.60	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.08	0.10	Qunta.	Midnapore.	Midnapore.	
...	Nil	0.86	Nil	0.30	Nil	0.01	3.31	Tamluk			
...	Nil	0.85	0.02	0.22	0.02	0.04	3.45	Midnapore			
...	Nil	0.79	Nil	0.38	Nil	Nil	1.95	Ghatol.			
...	Nil	0.81	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.14	2.88	Kakrahaty			
...																		

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

[illegible]

in Bengal in January 1897—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524
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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Harvest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1896 up to 31st January 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 31st January.	Station.	District.	Division.	Mercury, general Direction.
...	1	1.20	0.14	0.28	0.10	0.38	1.78	Madhapura Bangam.	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur, con'd.
...	1	1.20	0.14	0.28	0.10	0.38	1.78	Supaul.			
...	1	1.20	0.23	0.58	0.15	0.51	1.82	Prothabog.			
...	1	1.12	0.35	0.48	0.35	0.61	1.87	Bhagalpur.			
...	2	1.22	0.78	0.82	0.60	0.96	2.14	Bauka			
...	1	1.10	0.36	0.61	0.38	0.50	1.46	Chilong.			
...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.83	1.91	Bansil.			
...	Nil	1.04	0.05	0.64	0.05	0.19	1.91	Kishanganj ...	Purnea.		
...	Nil	0.88	0.16	0.49	0.11	0.23	1.70	Araria.			
...	Nil	0.80	0.08	0.40	0.08	0.29	2.16	Purnea.			
...	Nil	1.00	Nil	0.80	Nil	0.23	1.72	Gondwana (Korah).			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Barone.			
...	Nil	0.07	?	?	0.07	?	?	Forbesganj.			
...	Nil	0.80	0.42	0.42	Nil	1.20	1.31	Kailaganj.			
...	1	0.81	0.40	0.52	0.36	0.59	2.51	Malda.	Malda.		
...	1	0.94	0.46	0.59	0.45	0.51	1.43	Charchal.			
...	Nil	0.10	0.06	0.40	0.06	0.14	1.30	Gajol.			
...	Nil	0.90	0.04	0.71	0.04	0.19	2.98	Silganj.			
...	1	0.54	0.38	0.25	0.58	0.90	1.45	Rajmahal	Ronhal Par.		
...	1	0.52	0.25	0.47	0.55	0.85	1.85	Godda			
...	Nil	0.03	0.08	0.43	0.08	0.32	2.14	Pakour			
...	Nil	1.17	0.03	0.80	0.53	0.58	2.52	Naya Tammun			
...	Nil	1.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.72	2.33	Deoghur.			
...	1	0.81	0.12	0.40	0.13	0.48	2.30	Jamtara			
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.20	?	Beholda.			
...	Nil	0.80	0.03	0.53	0.03	0.08	1.76	Namhat.			
...	Nil	?	?	?	Nil	?	?	Assenbont.			
...	Nil	?	?	?	0.32	?	?	Katikan.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1897.

WEATHER during January was not marked by any great peculiarity, except in the absence of rainfall. The usual number of depressions crossed the Province from the west, causing considerable pressure and temperature oscillations, and fairly general cloudy weather, but the rain which fell during their passage was both very light and very local. With the exception of Orissa, where the normal rainfall is less than .04 inch, the normal for the large divisions varies from .4 inch in South-West Bengal to .66 inch in Bihar. Bihar received on an average only .15 inch, Chota Nagpur .33 inch, and other parts less than .1 inch.

It will be remembered that almost general rain fell in the north of the Province on the 31st December. The light fall continued on the 1st of January, and it is owing to the amounts recorded on that date that the averages are at all comparable with the normal. The heaviest falls on the 1st were in the east of Bihar and North Bengal, and a few light showers fell in the south of the Province on the 3rd.

After this disturbance passed away, settled weather prevailed till near the middle of the month, when the first depression, properly belonging to January, gave rise to a few very light showers in Bihar, chiefly in the Champaran district. None of the amounts reported were above a tenth of an inch. Two others followed towards the end of the month. The first of these caused light showers on the 22nd and 23rd in Saran and Champaran, the heaviest being .4 inch at Bettiah on the 22nd and at Bagaha on the 23rd. The second was on the 27th, and caused a few light scattered showers in Lower Bengal and general light rain in Palamau, the heaviest falls being about half an-inch at Balumath and Garhwa.

If the rainfall in Saran, Champaran, and Palamau be left out of account, it may be said that after the 1st of the month the Province was practically without rain.

Though the three depressions failed to give the usual amount of general rain over the Province, they caused large oscillations of pressure and temperature. The latter especially fell rapidly; but as very hot weather for the season preceded the disturbances, the cold which followed them was not very marked, and in consequence the mean, maximum and minimum temperatures are above the normal in all districts, most so in the south-west of the Province.

At the beginning of the month pressure varied from 30.2 inches in the south-west of Bihar to 29.95 inches in the south-west of the Bay, giving a gradient considerably steeper than usual. Pressure had then recovered after the passage of the depression across the western districts, but was still falling in the east and over almost the whole of the Bay area. The cold wave following the depression was shown over Bihar and North Bengal, but mean daily temperature was still between 5° and 7° above the normal in Lower Bengal. By the 3rd the pressure distribution was more normal, being high by moderate amounts, and mean temperature was in moderate excess in part of South-West and East Bengal only. But on the 4th there was a brisk fall of temperature, which gave defect of 2° to 3° in all parts, except Orissa. A slow steady fall of pressure then set in and continued till the 9th. At the same time temperature began to recover slowly, and it was not till the 10th that weather was to any extent warmer than usual, and then only in the south-western districts. The heat wave preceding the disturbance of the 15th caused a daily increase of temperature till the 15th, when excess was 7°, except in North Bihar and North Bengal, where it was about 3°. Pressure oscillations during these days were of moderate magnitude. On the 14th, after a brisk rise, readings were below the normal by .06 inch in the west of Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and by .03 inch elsewhere. The depression was over the Province on the 15th, having caused a brisk to rapid fall of pressure at all stations. Readings were very uniform and greatest in Orissa, and a faint cyclonic circulation of winds prevailed. A rapid rise followed on the 16th in the west of Bihar, and was general on the 17th. The fall of temperature began on the 17th, and on the 18th defect varied from 1° in the south-west of the Province to 8° in the west of Bihar.

There was nothing noteworthy between the 19th and 21st, except the steady rise of temperature and the rapid rise of pressure. The latter began on the 21st and continued on the 22nd, when a slight disturbance caused cloudy weather over a great part of the Province and the light rainfall in Saran and Champaran referred to above. It was soon over, and westerly winds became general; but on the 25th they were again easterly in Bihar and the north of Chota Nagpur, owing to the approach of the third shallow depression, which was over the south of the Province on the 27th. The greatest defect on that day was .08 inch at Krishnagar and Berhampore, and the fall during the previous 24 hours varied from .1 to .13 inch. Temperature was nearly 10° above the normal, except in the extreme east and north-east. Pressure began to recover on the 29th, but there was still a moderate defect at the end of the month. The fall of temperature following the disturbance was about 8°, so that means on the 30th and 31st differed from the normal by small amounts, the variation on the latter date being between excess of 2° in Orissa and Chota Nagpur and defect of 1° over the eastern half of the Province.

Pressure oscillations have been considerable during the greater part of the month, especially during the three periods of disturbed weather. As, however, readings were at

times rather largely in excess, the means for the month have not been much affected by the depressions. They are practically normal in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North Bengal, and below the normal in the other divisions by .01 or .02 inch.

Temperature.—Has been more frequently above than below the normal, and by larger amounts, the greatest excess in the daily means being 10° just before the commencement of disturbed weather, or during the cloudy weather to which the depressions gave rise. In consequence both maximum and minimum values are on an average above the normal over the whole area, the former by amounts varying from 4°·6 at Midnapore to 1° in North Bengal, and the latter by amounts varying from 4° in Chota Nagpur to less than half a degree in parts of East Bengal. Mean excess varies from 4° in part of South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur to 1° in North Bengal.

In Orissa and Chota Nagpur the average excess is 3°·1, in South-West Bengal 2°·5, in Bihar and East Bengal 1°·9, and in North Bengal 1°·6.

Rainfall.—As stated above, there were four occasions on which showers fell in places, on the 1st, 15th, 22nd and 27th. The showers were almost always light, and the total fall for the month was very light, in most parts practically *nil*. After the 1st the districts which received general, though light, rainfall were Saran, Champaran, and Palamau. In all other districts falls were very light and very scattered.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of January 1897:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 1st October 1896.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.		
														Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	94·8	41·5	81·4	58·3	68·9	+2·5	0·01	0·40	−0·39	0·02	0·82	−0·80	0·05	2·97
North Bengal	86·1	43·0	70·0	51·5	64·3	+1·0	0·08	0·47	−0·39	0·31	0·93	−0·62	0·49	2·29
East Bengal	87·2	45·0	79·8	54·4	67·1	+1·0	0·03	0·44	−0·41	0·10	0·89	−0·79	0·16	4·25
Bihar	87·7	38·0	76·1	52·0	64·1	+1·9	0·16	0·66	−0·51	0·43	1·13	−0·70	0·76	1·90
Orissa	92·7	52·5	83·7	62·0	73·2	+3·1	0·01	0·35	−0·34	0·05	0·61	−0·56	0·11	5·42
Chota Nagpur	90·2*	45·1*	78·1*	55·0*	66·6*	+3·1*	0·33	0·55	−0·23	1·00	1·15	−0·15	1·18	2·22
Awarh	84·0	43·0	75·5	52·4	64·0	+1·3								

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 9th February 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of January 1897.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	30.005		
The average pressure of January from 24 years' registers ...	30.014		
The highest pressure in the month	30.142	21st	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29.810	28th	16
The range of pressure	0.372		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	253.5		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	337.3		
°			
The mean temperature of the month	67.8		
The average temperature of January from 24 years' registers	67.7		
The highest temperature in the month	87.7	15th	
The lowest temperature in the month	49.0	19th	
The range of temperature during the month	38.7		
The mean daily range of temperature	22.3		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	29.2	31st	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month	69		
The average humidity of January from 24 years' registers ...	71		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.458		
The average vapour tension of January from 9 years' registers	0.467		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1.28		
The average cloud proportion of January from 20 years' registers	1.26		
Ins.			
The total rainfall of the month	0.04		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	0.02		
The average fall of January from 48 years' registers ...	0.43		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0.04	27th	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month	1		
The average number of rainy days in January from 24 years' registers	2		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	131.2		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51.4		
The greatest sun temperature	139.2	21st	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	56.9	22nd	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	50.2		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	7.6		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	10.4	18th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day	75.6		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	123.0	16th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	?		

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

* N. 96, N.E. 24, E. 10, S.E. 0, S. 0, S.W. 0, W. 80, N.W. 96, Calm 30.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2.5° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

* NOTE—The wind directions are for 14 days, as during the remaining period of the month the anemograph was under repair.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 8th February 1897.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of January 1897.

The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	...	...	Inches.	Date.
			80.085	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	...	...	71.8	
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	89.5	15th.
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	49.9	19th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	...	...	39.6	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	23.9	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	31.3	31st.
			%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	...	...	60	
			Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	...	...	.476	
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	0.08	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	0.08	27th.
			Dry.	
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	Nil.	

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 8th February 1897.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 31st January to 6th February 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January	31st	30.016	68.6	81.2	31.3	52.9	71.6	59.7	.315	46.3	37	Nil
February	1st	30.001	72.6	81.1	23.1	61.0	72.6	68.6	.647	66.3	81	"
"	2nd	30.033	70.5	77.5	14.1	63.4	67.9	62.7	.503	59.1	74	1.56
"	3rd	30.044	72.2	82.2	20.0	62.2	74.6	61.6	.477	57.6	65	Nil
"	4th	30.091	75.1	84.9	19.6	65.3	71.6	70.6	.737	70.1	96	"
"	5th	30.049	76.0	84.1	16.2	67.9	72.6	64.3	.637	65.8	79	0.44
"	6th	30.050	76.0	86.0	20.1	65.9	77.2	66.1	.491	68.6	53	Nil

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inches.
			30.026
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	73.0
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	33.1
The maximum temperature	...	...	86.0
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	68
			%

The total fall of rain from 31st January to 6th February 1897 ... 2.00
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 8th February 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
31st January to 6th February 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Jan.	31st	137.1	9.6	29.941	67.1	82.0	29.2	52.8	58.7	0.386	51.8	62	N N W and calm	73	Nil	Clear, <i>a</i> .
Feb.	1st	138.5	4.9	29.929	69.2	83.0	23.3	59.7	66.5	.620	65.1	87	N E and calm	53	1.26	Chiefly cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>l</i> .
"	2nd	116.5	1.7	29.954	69.7	76.2	12.1	64.1	67.0	.623	65.4	87	N and calm	84	Nil	Chiefly, cloudy, <i>o</i> .
"	3rd	131.8	8.2	29.951	70.5	79.7	17.6	62.1	64.6	.532	60.7	73	E	53	"	Partially cloudy, <i>o</i> .
"	4th	134.0	6.8	29.910	72.8	83.8	19.4	61.4	69.2	.668	67.2	81	W and calm	58	"	Partially cloudy, <i>a</i> .
"	5th	131.5	5.8	29.932	73.7	82.0	14.5	67.5	70.2	.694	68.3	84	N E	70	0.13	Partially cloudy, <i>o</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>l</i> .
"	6th	130.4	9.2	29.972	71.8	83.8	18.2	65.6	69.5	.652	66.5	77	N	58	Nil	Morning partially, day and night clear, <i>o</i> .

The mean pressure of the seven days

Inches.
29.946

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

29.972

The total number of hours of bright sunshine

Hours.
46.2

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine

78.0

The mean temperature of the seven days

71.1

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

70.0

The extreme variation of temperature

31.0

The maximum temperature

83.8

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour

Miles.
p

The mean relative humidity

%
79

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

71

The total fall of rain from 31st January to 6th February 1897

Inches.
1.39

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

0.31

The total fall from 1st January to 6th February 1897

1.43

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

0.61

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken respectively from the Munro's anemometer and a dial anemometer by L. Casella.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

—, dew; —, fog; o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers;
d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; <, lightning; /, strong wind.

NOTE.—The daily movements of the wind are from 8 A.M. to 8 A.M.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 8th February 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of December 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.			TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
1	2	3	4	5		
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Taldanda Canal System	715 7 10	18,820 0 2	574 8 3	11,357 1 1		
Kendrapara ditto	9,096 5 2	80,235 1 10	9,912 3 9	69,980 9 5		
High Level Canal, Range I	1,439 7 9	12,627 4 6	1,277 14 3	9,184 11 0		
Ditto, " II	240 2 0	2,214 12 9	348 4 9	2,168 10 4		
Ditto, " III	74 3 3	587 4 3	188 6 6	1,327 0 9		
Jajpur Canal ...	16 4 6	200 14 9	27 10 9	279 1 0		
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,581 14 6	1,14,685 6 3	12,329 0 3	94,297 1 7		
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal ...	11,695 11 0	1,15,889 14 9	10,716 7 9	94,659 0 6		
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,279 0 3	71,957 12 3	1,673 10 3	51,903 6 3		
Total South-Western Circle ...	14,974 11 3	1,87,847 11 0	12,390 2 0	1,46,562 6 9		
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System ...	1,422 4 0	15,345 13 6	1,695 2 9	16,419 8 4		
Arrah ditto ...	2,877 14 9	17,859 14 6	1,123 12 9	13,636 13 6		
Buxar ditto ...	681 0 6	7,034 1 0	756 2 6	8,273 4 9		
Total Sone Circle ...	4,981 3 3	40,239 13 0	3,575 2 0	38,329 10 7		
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,537 13 0	3,42,772 14 3	28,294 4 3	2,79,189 2 11		

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.						TOLLAGE, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	3,800	987	3,121 0 6	21,097	4,573	21,991 14 2	2,397	8	1,091 11 7	17,576	2,915	18,683 8 11
Total Orissa Circle ...	3,800	987	3,121 0 6	21,097	4,573	21,991 14 2	2,397	8	1,091 11 7	17,576	2,915	18,683 8 11

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1896-97.			EARNINGS, 1895-96.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
1	2	3	4	5		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Orissa Canals ...	14,702 15 0	1,39,677 4 5	14,320 11 10	1,10,330 10 6		
Midnapore Canal ...	11,695 11 0	1,15,889 14 9	10,716 7 9	94,659 0 6		
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,279 0 3	71,957 12 3	1,673 10 3	51,903 6 3		
Sone Canals ...	4,981 3 3	40,239 13 0	3,575 2 0	38,329 10 7		
Total ...	31,658 13 6	3,67,764 12 5	30,235 15 10	2,95,222 11 10		

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of December 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.		TOLLAGE, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	35,327 4 3	2,29,052 8 9	34,653 5 6	2,31,110 15 3
Tolly's Nala ...	8,181 1 9	57,079 13 0	6,833 10 6	63,425 9 9
Total ...	43,508 6 0	2,86,132 5 9	41,487 0 0	2,94,536 9 0
Orissa Coast Canal ...	3,150 13 3	63,924 7 6	4,856 8 9	57,648 0 6
Nadia Rivers ...	5,004 13 0	82,573 13 9	5,919 6 0	1,07,638 1 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	51,664 0 3	4,32,630 11 0	52,262 14 9	4,59,822 10 6

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February 1897.

O. O. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 6th February 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	1,369	2,49,457	3,794	1,220	3,00,775	4,773
Jute ...	118	75,725	1,033	155	57,175	911
Firewood ...	105	74,225	1,119	96	72,575	963
Other articles ...	946	2,27,125	3,299	863	2,52,365	3,799
Total ...	2,538	6,26,532	9,245	2,334	6,82,890	10,476

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	251	934	1,099	51	1,185	1,180	35	.....
Pepper	59	.....	65	.....	50	65	.....	6
Ginger	.....	73	3	124	73	127	.....	54
Chillies	157	257	168	15	414	183	231	.....
Cardamoms	.....	35	.....	77	35	77	.....	42
Others	77	18	55	53	95	108	.....	13
Lime and limestone	517	345	333	254	962	587	375	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	397	39	349	4	436	353	83	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,066	269	1,810	249	1,835	2,059	.....	724
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber	248	113	465	215	361	710	.....	349
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	80	1,116	194	549	1,196	743	453	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	11	.....	23	1	20	24	.....	4
Wool, raw	.....	8	.....	120	8	120	.....	112
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	7	6	.....	13	.....	13
Ditto, Indian	51	3	12	.....	24	12	12	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	5,645	3,218	6,254	2,011	5,843	5,265	578	.....
Total	51,423	89,163	46,804	92,535	141,378	139,359	17,878	15,839

CALCUTTA, the 5th February 1897.

J. GODFREY,
For Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd January 1897 on 1,699.70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	*281,617	Rs. A. P. 3,00,955 5 0	Mds. S. 39,41,544 0	Rs. A. P. 7,06,918 6 0	Rs. A. P. 20,312 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,18,185 11 0	69,534	147,319	236,853
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	177 1 0	.....	408 13 9	11 15 2	657 13 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year ...	686,305	7,03,459 9 0	93,62,323 3 1	15,80,868 2 0	46,700 0 0	26,40,077 11 0	206,463	232,920	439,383
Total for 3½ weeks	967,922	10,04,414 14 0	1,33,04,167 30	26,86,776 8 0	67,072 0 0	37,58,263 6 0	267,927	470,239	738,166
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	319,727	3,73,840 10 0	36,42,605 10	7,42,807 4 6	17,730 8 9	11,33,378 7 3	84,138	180,749	264,887
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	219 5 9	.....	437 0 4	10 6 11	668 13 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year	1,123,110½	13,31,12 12 4	1,25,76,864 20	27,20,524 0 8	62,227 5 7	40,86,064 2 7	301,250	504,311	805,561

* The decrease is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic and to the running of two extra troop trains in corresponding period of 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd January 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	22,512	Rs. A. P. 5,461 13 0	Mds. S. 16,250 10	Rs. A. P. 643 8 0	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,116 5 0	1,115	66	1,201
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	245 13 3	.....	23 15 2	0 5 9	275 2 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year ...	43,300	10,361 11 0	31,850 10	1,375 10 0	19 0 0	11,656 5 0	2,463	223	2,715
Total for 3½ weeks	65,712	15,822 8 0	48,100 20	1,919 8 0	27 0 0	17,772 10 0	3,608	268	3,916
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,928	5,920 14 11	12,932 30	446 6 0	9 3 0	6,376 7 11	1,107	81	1,188
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	266 5 7	.....	20 1 3	0 6 8	286 13 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year	76,103½	18,052 2 8	47,894 30	1,611 0 0	30 13 6	18,604 0 2	3,987	281	4,268

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd January 1897 on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	15,737	Rs. A. P. 12,065 6 0	Mds. S. 63,045 30	Rs. A. P. 8,733 1 0	Rs. A. P. 61 0 0	Rs. A. P. 20,860 7 0	6,533	2,636	9,169
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	74 12 2	.....	54 1 8	0 6 0	129 3 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year ...	34,164	20,246 10 0	1,04,412 0	19,490 5 0	151 0 0	48,017 15 0	15,301	7,461	22,762
Total for 3½ weeks	49,901	41,311 6 0	2,03,457 30	28,223 6 0	212 0 0	61,777 6 0	21,833	10,097	31,930
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	13,336	12,825 6 3	72,798 30	8,036 5 0	45 7 4	20,908 3 0	6,333	3,367	9,700
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	79 7 6	.....	49 12 8	0 4 6	129 8 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3½ weeks of previous year	64,408½	47,630 12 4	2,76,171 0	33,723 1 0	192 15 0	81,045 12 4	23,512	11,668	35,180

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., Dacca, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	103,000	1,10,080 0 0	7,41,130 0	1,20,380 0 0	30,260 0 0	2,60,720 0 0	31,800	20,540	61,340
Or per mile of railway ...	237	135 0 0	910 0	148 0 0	31 0 0	314 0 0	.....	...	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	635,300	3,41,970 0 0	24,10,030 0	4,11,200 0 0	24,970 0 0	7,78,300 0 0	112,200	103,380	205,670
Total for 4 weeks ...	824,370	4,52,050 0 0	31,51,180 0	5,31,640 0 0	55,230 0 0	10,38,920 0 0	134,000	133,920	267,910
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	213,115	1,08,672 0 0	7,78,760 0	1,31,877 0 0	9,704 0 0	2,50,353 0 0	31,015	31,755	62,770
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	263	134 0 0	949 0	162 0 0	1 0 0	297 0 0	.....	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	943,327	4,72,332 0 0	33,30,006 0	5,66,575 0 0	68,913 0 0	11,07,820 0 0	142,191	134,743	280,973

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,043	13,290 0 0	77,047 0	4,241 0 0	92 0 0	17,002 0 0	4,130	1,839	5,969
Or per mile of railway ...	272	106 0 0	623 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	131 0 0	...	...	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	113,278	41,714 0 0	2,32,069 0	14,254 0 0	568 0 0	55,540 0 0	13,200	5,717	19,007
Total for 4 weeks ...	147,321	55,013 0 0	3,10,006 0	18,505 0 0	680 0 0	74,178 0 0	17,430	7,555	24,975
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	32,106	12,033 0 0	69,505 0	4,466 0 0	141 0 0	16,600 0 0	3,914	1,832	5,776
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	267	96 0 0	554 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	133 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	146,214	51,155 0 0	2,76,678 0	16,312 0 0	1,200 0 0	70,797 0 0	18,045	8,030	26,075

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 96 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,091	6,610 0 0	23,000 0	2,780 0 0	280 0 0	9,450 0 0	2,482	742	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	250	77 0 0	275 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	122 0 0	...	...	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	67,900	20,050 0 0	59,600 0	5,030 0 0	840 0 0	26,520 0 0	6,323	2,443	10,806
Total for 4 weeks ...	90,020	26,660 0 0	82,180 0	8,719 0 0	500 0 0	36,179 0 0	10,805	3,225	14,030
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	23,326	7,510 0 0	28,556 0	2,103 0 0	66 0 0	10,679 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	27	87 0 0	329 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0	.....	...	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	106,255	33,491 0 0	1,29,895 0	11,463 0 0	1,604 0 0	47,477 0 0	11,400	3,486	14,886

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th December 1896 on 159 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 127 miles for Goods Traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	13,046	7,391 7 10	64,438 0	1,934 3 0	390 10 0	9,076 5 4	2,795	2,700	5,495
Or per mile of railway	82'05	46'42 0 0	225 31 0	6'76 0 0	1 26 0 0	54 44 0 0	16 32	9 47	25 79
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	2,71,935	1,37,329 14 9	2,54,100 0	88,243 5 1	5,067 9 7	2,44,440 13 5	37,976	70,558	108,532
Total for 24 weeks	2,84,981	1,44,611 6 7	2,18,548 0	90,277 8 1	5,428 4 1	2,40,317 2 9	40,671	71,265	111,936
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,027	4,730 15 0	2,54,966 0	4,402 10 0	184 14 4	9,318 7 4	1,704	5,019	6,523
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	70 83	36'06 0 0	1,991'92 0	34'30 0 0	1'45 0 0	72 40 0 0	11'75	3 21	50 96
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,63,158	85,245 13 1	76,00,166 0	1,09,491 11 3	3,307 2 10	1,09,734 11 2	18,440	129,362	147,802

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH DECEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST DECEMBER 1895.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 19TH DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST DECEMBER 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rd.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rd.
286	9,676	54 44	128	9,318	72 80	296	3,93,379	2,165 50	128	1,94,735	1,717 53	1,94,644	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd January 1897 on 271 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	17,707	9,453 0 0	1,06,000 0	10,165 0 0	361 0 0	19,909 0 0	3,792	6,686	10,478
Or per mile of railway	64 62	34 59 0 0	687'62 0	37 61 0 0	1 26 0 0	71 37 0 0	13 81	23 38	37 22
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	41,012	22,392 0 0	4,05,056 0	18,633 0 0	794 0 0	41,819 0 0	9,926	14,262	22,188
Total for 34 weeks	58,719	31,845 0 0	5,61,716 0	28,818 0 0	1,115 0 0	61,818 0 0	12,718	14,944	32,662
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	11,265	6,304 10 8	2,13,214 0	5,083 11 0	160 8 0	12,338 13 8	1,811	4,361	6,172
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	88 01	18'48 0 0	1,065'66 0	46 75 0 0	1 17 0 0	90 4 0 0	14 15	5 76	32 91
Total to corresponding date of previous year	42,361	22,630 13 0	8,39,549 0	17,829 13 0	721 0 0	41,177 9 0	6,662	18,752	25,414

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH JANUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 23RD JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 23RD JANUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rd.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rd.
286	10,390	71'87	128	12,338	96'40	286	4,29,170	2,864 10	128	2,54,476	1,987 61	2,54,476	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.
(GAURATI SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 74 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,349	818 0 0	18,548 0	573 0 0	35 0 0	1,426 0 0	419	827	1,246
Or per mile of railway ...	18'77	11'00 0 0	250'56 0	7'74 0 0	47 0 0	19'27 0 0	5'66	11'18	16'84
For previous 27 weeks of half-year ...	4,650	3,285 0 0	40,689 0	2,687 0 0	92 0 0	5,064 0 0	828	3,200	4,028
Total for 47 weeks ...	6,039	4,103 0 0	59,207 0	3,160 0 0	127 0 0	7,300 0 0	1,247	4,027	5,274
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....	.. ..	.....	.. ..
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30th JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1st FEBRUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1895 TO 30th JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1895 TO 1st FEBRUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
74	1,426	19'27	..	..	..	74	7,300	99'86	..	..	.....	.. ..	.....

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 23rd January 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 814 miles open ...	101,370	39,430	3,45,790	50,330	15,010	(a) 1,04,670	14,312	(b) 20,355	34,667
Or per mile of railway ...	123'62	48'08	423'73	61'53	18'36	127'96	.....	.....	...
For previous 27 weeks of half-year ...	206,020	89,380	10,30,100	1,25,400	27,620	2,42,480	36,970	43,611	80,580
Total for 37 weeks ...	307,390	1,28,810	13,84,890	1,75,820	42,630	3,47,160	51,281	63,966	115,257
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	100,168	42,625	4,82,388	70,667	19,821	1,33,113	15,333	(c) 24,981	36,914
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	132'50	56'38	638'08	93'47	26'23	1,76'07	.....	.....	.. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	347,723	1,44,010	15,33,744	2,70,219	51,087	4,06,316	49,279	81,173	130,452

(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic.
(b) Includes 428 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " 1,974 " " " "

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 30th January 1897 ...	12,589	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896 ...	10,581	9	0
Increase ...	2,007	7	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 30th January 1897 ...	246	13	6
Corresponding period of 1896 ...	207	7	8
Increase ...	39	6	10
Receipts from 1st to 30th January 1897 ...	46,590	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896 ...	45,075	0	0
Increase ...	524	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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NOTE ON THE LATE COTTON CROP IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

The following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT., M. FINUCANE,
The 15th February 1897. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Note on the late Cotton Crop in Bengal for the year 1896-97.

Explanatory.—There are two Cotton Crops in these Provinces, viz., the early crop which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather, and the late crop which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season, and harvested during the hot weather, in May and June. The Report on the early Cotton Crop was published by this Department on the 2nd December 1896. The present Report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the late crop.

Character of the season.—The season reviewed in this Note was characterized by general dryness. The monsoon of 1896 ceased early. In October, the usual time for sowing late cotton, the rainfall was in defect in all the late cotton-growing districts. The normal area could not be sown with late cotton, because of want of moisture in the soil. In November, the rainfall was deficient in all districts except Patna, Darbhanga, and Angul. In December the rainfall was above the normal in Bihar and below the normal in all the other late cotton-growing districts. In January, showers fell only in parts of Bihar and in Manbhum.

Area sown.—The total area sown with late cotton this year appears, from the appended statement, to amount to 75,400 acres against 104,800 acres sown in 1895-96, showing a decrease of 28 per cent. in the area sown. There has, no doubt, been a contraction in this area, owing to want of rain at the time of sowing, but the decrease noted above is chiefly due to the low estimate returned for Manbhum.

Character of the crop.—Deficiency of rain is reported to have adversely affected the outturn in all the late cotton-growing districts, except Saran, Champaran, and Angul. Sixteen-anna crops are reported from Champaran and Angul, the crop in the latter district having been greatly benefited by heavy rain in November. A 13-anna crop is reported from Saran, and the outturn would have been better if the crop had not been attacked by blight.

Out of the 15 districts for which estimates have been furnished in this report, two districts, as noted above, return an average crop of 16 annas; three districts, inclusive of Saran, with an area of 40,000 acres, or more than half the area sown, return crops varying from 12 to 13 annas; five districts estimate the crop between 8 and 11 annas; and three districts between 6 and 7 annas. Two districts, viz., Bhagalpur and Puri, report 4-anna crops only.

A comparison of this year's with last year's Returns shows that two districts now return better crops, one district an equal crop and 12 districts worse crops.

The arithmetical mean of the estimates of outturn, calculated with reference to the areas sown, amounts to 11 annas, and this estimate may be put forward as the probable average outturn of the present year's crop. Last year's late cotton crop for the Province was estimated at 12 annas.

N. N. BANERJEE,

*Assistant Director of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

COUNTERSIGNED.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of the Dept. of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,

The 4th February 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under late cotton.	Approximate area sown last year (1895-96).	Acres. If it had not been sown this year (1896-97).	Annas. Taking 10 annas to the acre, how many more would have been sown than present? (1895-96).	Annas. Taking 10 annas to the acre, how many more would have been sown than present? (1896-97).	Remarks by the District Officer.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bangalore.
Patna—consolid.	Champan	1,000	1,050	1,000	14	16	The prospect on the cotton crop, has not been so bright as in the previous years of the year like other crops.	
	Muzaffarpur	9,000	9,500	9,500	3	9	The reduced estimate of output of the present year is due to scanty rain during the last rainy season.	
	Darbhanga	9,800	7,500	7,500	12	10	owing to insufficient rain all this year the output will be less than in the last year. The crop is very uneven in this district, and I can give no opinion as to personal observation. I reproduce the figures reported, they are probably too low.	The Collector has changed the figures in columns 3 and 4, 10, 12, 14 and 16, 18, 20, 22 to 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 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2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 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Orissa	Part	1,500	1,500	800	10	4	Probably the outturn of this year has been under-estimated. The decrease in area is due to want of rain and consequent want of moisture in the soil at the time of sowing. The "normal area" appears to require revision. The outturn is expected to be small, on account of unfavourable weather at time of sowing.
	Balesore ..	500	500	25	14	13	The decrease in area and outturn is due to want of rain.
	Angul and Khondmahal	1,000	1,000	1,500	10	10	The figures in columns 3 and 4 have been corrected. The outturn is estimated at 15 annas, as flats were well irrigated by the heavy rainfall of November, and are doing well.
	Manbhum ..	25,000	25,000	1,500	10	0	The decrease in the area sown, and in the outturn, is due to want of rain.
	Shaphbhum ..	2,500	2,500	2,100	13	64	The decrease in the outturn and in the area sown this year is due to insufficient rainfall.
Orissa Nagpur	Total ..	114,700	104,000	78,400	13	11	
							The Deputy Commissioner's Return showed 12 annas in column 7 but the figure has been changed to 15 annas, with reference to his remarks in column 8.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 15 annas, an average crop, 10 annas, three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

**PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE WHEAT CROP OF
BENGAL, 1896-97.**

The following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT.,	M. FINUCANE,
<i>The 15th February 1897.</i>	<i>Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.</i>

**DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRI-
CULTURE, BENGAL.**

Preliminary Note on the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1896-97.

Explanatory.—Returns have been received from all the wheat-growing districts in these Provinces except two, viz., Darjeeling and Hazaribagh. In neither of these two districts is the wheat crop of much importance. The district returns appended hereto refer to the condition of the crop in the latter part of January. The date of each forecast is noted below the district concerned in column 2 of the returns.

The districts of the Patna Division contain a little under one-half, and those of the Bhagalpur Division about a third of the total wheat-growing area in these Provinces, which may be estimated at between a million and-a-quarter and a million and-a-half of acres. The Murshidabad and Rajshahi Districts are the more important wheat-growing districts in Bengal Proper.

2. *Character of the season.*—The monsoon rainfall of 1896 was not only very deficient, but came to an unusually early termination in the latter part of September. The month of October and the first three weeks of November were wholly rainless. The absence of rain during this period and the short rainfall of the previous months reduced the moisture of the soil and interfered with the preparation of land and the sowings of the *rabi* crops generally. Some light showers of rain fell on the 23rd and 24th November in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but except in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Palamau and Singhbhum, the rainfall was too scanty to do much good to the standing crops. In the latter part of December and the first week of January useful showers fell in all the important wheat-growing districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur; and between the middle and end of January slight showers fell in parts of Saran, Champaran, and Darbhanga.

3. *Area sown.*—In consequence of the drought which set in at the end of September, the area sown in wheat this year shows a large falling off from that of the previous year. It will be seen from the appended district returns that the total area sown in wheat in these provinces, exclusive of Darjeeling and Hazaribagh, has been estimated at 1,234,500 acres against 1,414,300 acres in 1895-96, thus showing a decrease of 179,800 acres or 12·7 per cent. on the area sown last year. The returns for the last four years give an average area of 1,441,000 acres cultivated with wheat, exclusive of the areas sown in Darjeeling and Hazaribagh. The decrease in this year's area amounts to nearly 14 per cent. on the average for the last four years. The decrease is specially noticeable in Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Murshidabad, Nadia, and Palamau, where it is reported that large areas could not be sown for want of moisture. On the other hand, it is observed that in a few districts, noticeably in Shahabad and Gaya, the present year's area cultivated with wheat is in excess of the previous year's. The increase is ascribed to the failure of the winter rice crop, which induced cultivators to sow wheat in lands where the rice crop had failed.

4. *Estimated outturn.*—According to the prospects of the crop, as they appeared about the end of January, the outturn is expected to be between 10 and 11 annas or two-thirds of the average, or much the same as was obtained last year but over a larger area. The short rainfall of the last monsoon, and the entire absence of rain during October and the greater part of November, account for the poor prospects. The crop was benefited by the rain which fell at the end of December and in January; but this rain was not sufficient to change the crop into a good one. Only one district, viz., Gaya, has returned the crop to be 16 annas; three districts, viz., Saran, Malda and Rangpur report the crop to be between 12 and 16 annas; in ten districts, viz., Shahabad, Patna, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Monghyr, Purnoa, Singhbhum, Mymensingh and Faridpur, the outturn is stated to be between 8 and 12 annas; in seven districts, viz., Bhagalpur, Sonthal Parganas, Rajshahi, Pabna, Manbhum, Bankura, Birbhum between 4 and 8 annas; and in Murshidabad, Nadia, Palamau, Lohardaga, Burdwan and Cuttack under 4 annas.

Estimating by Divisions, it may be roughly reckoned that over the reduced area cultivated, the Patna Division will have a 12-anna wheat crop, the Bhagalpur Division a crop not much over 9 annas, and the other Divisions taken together not half an average crop.

B. C. BASU,

*Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land
Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

COUNTERSIGNED.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of the Dept. of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1897.

First Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District with date of submission of forecast. (Date of forecast noted below the district.)	Approximate normal area under wheat in acres.	Approximate area sown last year (1895-96) in acres.	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97) in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas (1895-96) ?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896-97) ?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
PATNA.	Shahabad 30th January 1897.	Acres. 173,000	Acres. 139,669	Acres. 132,500	Annas. 9½	Annas. 10	The increase in area under wheat as compared with last year is due to the failure of the rice crop, a good deal of the rice area being utilized this year for wheat cultivation.	The reported decrease of area cultivated is very noticeable as compared with the figures returned for other Bihar districts, and is possibly incorrect.
	Gaya 18th January 1897.	157,600	125,700	132,200	8	16	The increase of area in column 5 over that in column 4 is due to the fact that a considerable area of paddy lands which were left fallow for want of sufficient rain at the time of sowing and transplanting was sown with wheat after the rainfall in November. The increase in outturn is due to timely rainfall.	
	Saran 25th January 1897.	147,200	137,400	89,500	8	13	Owing to the absence of sufficient moisture during the month of October, the wheat producing tracts could not be sown. The rainfall in December, however, has improved the prospects; hence the outturn is reported to be better than last year's.	
	Patna 30th January 1897.	122,500	105,600	102,000	10½	11½	The decrease in the area sown this year is owing to the wheat land being sown with oilseeds. The rainfall in December last has improved the prospects, and the outturn will be better than previous year's.	
	Parbhansa 25th January 1897.	110,200	100,400	90,000	8	11	Decrease in area and outturn is due to deficiency of rain. Owing to insufficient rainfall and want of moisture at the time of sowing, the area sown is less than the normal area. The figures I have received are worthless, and I have had to make a very rough guess. The area given is certainly much below the normal in Madhubani, and I do not think the crop will exceed 4 annas, taken on the whole, area usually under wheat. In Samast pur, I believe, it is a 14-anna crop, if not a 16-anna one. Of course I take 16 annas as an average and not a bumper crop.	

Division	District with date of submission. (Date of forecast noted below the district.)	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97) in acres.					Estimated area sown this year (1897-98) in acres.					Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
PATNA—contd.	Muzaffarpur 27th January 1897.	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	50,000	11	11	For want of sufficient moisture, due to the scanty rainfall during the rainy season the estimated outturn is less than normal.				
	Chamravan 25th January 1897.	47,000	37,500	30,000	10	11	The area is much less than usual owing to the great lack of moisture consequent on the very early cessation of the rains, and the outturn will be less for the same cause and on account of the late sowings.						
	Bhagalpur 18th January 1897.	314,000	192,500	171,100	10	7½	The estimate of normal area has been slightly reduced in consequence of a revision by the Subdivisional Officer of Madhepura. Deficient rainfall and consequent want of moisture account for the decrease in area in column 8 and in outturn in column 9.						
	Monohrr 22nd January 1897.	163,000	103,200	97,500	104	10½	The rainfall being below the normal throughout the monsoon season, a smaller area was cultivated this year.						
	Madia 28th January 1897.	66,500	44,000	47,000	11	12	Insufficient rain in October, November and December has made the sowings below the normal, and the outturn below the average.						
	Purnea 18th January 1897.	24,000	23,500	21,500	12	11	The increase in the area is due to the fact that more lands have been sown in the Araria subdivision with wheat in consequence of the partial failure of winter paddy. There being no rainfall during the sowing season the growth of the plant was retarded, hence the outturn is expected to be 11 annas. But if there is another shower in January a better outturn (16 annas) is expected.						
	Sonhal Parganas 25th January 1897.	14,000	11,700	8,100	9	7	The distribution of rainfall was not favourable, hence the area cultivated is less than that of last year. The outturn will be also less than that of last year.						
	Marshidabad 26th January 1897.	130,000	124,900	92,600	9	5	The first sowing in Pakour was destroyed by caterpillars. The decrease in the area sown as well as in the estimated outturn this year, as compared with the normal and the last year's area and outturn, is due to want of rain.						
	Nadua 16th January 1897.	27,500	17,400	6,000	7	3½	The marked decrease in the area sown and in the estimated outturn is due to the want of winter rainfall during the previous and current seasons.						
	BHAUPUR.												
FARRUKHABAD.													

RAJSHAHY.									
Rajshahi 23rd January 1897.	54,500	76,740	69,400	105	7	The decrease in area sown and in estimated outturn is due to want of moisture and seasonable rain. If there be no rain during the present quarter, the outturn will probably be less than that shown in column 7.			
Bangpur 22nd January 1897.	40,000	32,700	32,700	12	14	Up to date there is nothing to prevent a good outturn; but little importance is attached to the crop in this district, and the soil is not prepared with any care.			
Pabna 16th January 1897.	23,000	15,400	15,400	16	7	Owing to the entire absence of rainfall in the month of December a poor outturn is expected.			
Darjeeling "	8,000	8,100	.....	8	"	.....			Return not received.
CHOTA NAGPUR.									
Palamanu 19th January 1897.	12,000	19,050	4,500	12	5	Owing to the want of rain in proper time, and also to the damage done to the crop by insects, the crop will hardly be a two-anna one.			
Hazaribagh "	4,500	8,000	...	11	...	.....			Ditto.
Manbhum 21st January 1897.	8,000	8,000	1,600	8	5	The decrease in the area sown and in the outturn is due to the scanty rainfall.			
Singbhum 10th January 1897.	2,800	2,900	1,800	10	9	There has been less area under cultivation for want of sufficient rainfall in time.			
Lohardaga 1st February 1897.	2,500	1,000	500	4	3	The decrease in the area sown and in the outturn this year is due to want of rain and moisture in the soil.			
Mymensingh 18th January 1897.	14,700	10,000	6,000	12	9	Owing to want of seasonable rainfall, a smaller area was brought under cultivation of the crop, and the probable outturn will also be less by a annas than that of previous years.			
Faridpur 23rd January 1897.	2,000	1,800	2,200	10	8	Owing to failure of paddy, the cultivators sowed more land with wheat, hence the increase in area in column 6. The outturn is expected to be very poor, owing to absence of rain during the growing season.			

DIVISION.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District with date of submission. (Date of forecast noted below the district.)	Approximate normal area under wheat in acres.	Approximate area sown last year (1895-96) in acres.	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97) in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average output per acre how many annas represented the output last year (1895-96)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average output per acre how many annas represented the output this year (1896-97)?		Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.	
BURDWAN.									
Bansura " " " 25th January 1897.	6,500	6,000	2,800	12	7		Both area and outturn seem to have been seriously affected by the total absence of rain throughout the season.		
Birbhum " " " 18th January 1897.	5,500	3,500	100	44	8		Want of rain prevented sowing.		
Burdwan " " " 19th January 1897.	2,100	1,300	1,100	11½	3		Decrease in area as in outturn is due to want of rain.		
Cuttack " " " 20th January 1897.	2,300	1,400	1,000	16	2		Want of rain at ploughing time is the cause of less area being sown this year. Plants are withering for want of rain, and the estimated outturn is very low in consequence.		
Total (exclusive of Darjeeling and Hazaribagh).	1,710,200	1,414,500	1,304,500	10	104*				* Estimated by this Department.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 382 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during February 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—							
	1st week of Feb. 1896.	1st week of Jan. 1897.	2nd week of Jan. 1897.	3rd week of Jan. 1897.	4th week of Jan. 1897.	1st week of Feb. 1897.	2nd week of Feb. 1897.	3rd week of Feb. 1897.
Baliaghata	Mds. 2,79,000	Mds. 4,83,000	Mds. 1,28,000	Mds. 1,50,000	Mds. 1,78,000	Mds. 2,20,000	Mds. 2,55,000	Mds. 4,00,000
Ultadanga	57,900	69,700	3,300	5,000	5,300	8,400	12,000	15,000
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathkola, and Oulpi Ghat...	5,70,900	6,06,900	1,37,800	1,14,400	1,09,200	1,00,600	1,10,500	1,11,700
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	2,500	3,000	2,500	4,500	4,500	3,600	4,300	2,700
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	1,65,800	2,04,900	1,49,000	1,42,500	1,34,100	1,48,500	1,30,500	1,43,800
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	.....	71,400	67,000	70,900	72,600	79,600	68,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	6,425	8,120	7,963	6,335	11,975	7,202	11,127	9,747
Total	15,72,525	18,65,620	9,84,663	9,79,735	10,03,975	10,50,902	10,93,027	12,41,447
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896).	11,392 (on 3rd Feb. 1896).	3,891 (on 2nd Jan. 1897).	1,370 (on 16th Jan. 1897).	5,164 (on 23rd Jan. 1897).	1,16,447 (on 30th Jan. 1897).	73,529 (on 7th Feb. 1897).	51,335 (on 14th Feb. 1897).
On boats unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	48,105 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896).	41,602 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1897).	45,363 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897).	65,094 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. 1897).	68,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	48,804 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897),	1,09,140 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897).
By Canal returns	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	77,264 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896).	84,563 (on 2nd to 4th Jan. 1897).	99,846 (on 9th to 11th Jan. 1897).	1,15,345 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. 1897).	1,36,091 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	83,546 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	45,951 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	17,15,431	20,02,381	11,14,719	11,05,983	11,89,577	13,71,817	12,98,906	14,47,873

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 16th February 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 390 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 16th February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 7th February 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

		1ST TO 7TH FEBRUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	52,603	71,598	246,507	3,35,523
„ Indian „	...				
Total	...	52,603	71,598	246,527	3,35,550
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	78,610	1,07,038	322,400	4,38,822
„ Indian „	...	32,076	43,659	30,063	40,919
Total	...	110,716	1,50,697	352,463	4,79,741

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

		1ST TO 7TH FEBRUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	29,627	40,325	219,025	2,98,117
Paddy	...	11,653	15,861	17,283	23,524
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...
Gram and pulses	...	11,323	15,412	9,780	13,312
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	...	...	489	597
Total	...	52,603	71,598	246,527	3,35,550

The importation of rice showed an advance of 639 27 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year. The supplies drawn from Rangoon, Moulaic, and Akyah aggregated 205,315 cwts., against merely 3 cwts. in 1896, while the quantities shipped from Balasore and Chandbali jointly showed a decrease of 15,911 cwts. In the case of paddy also, Rangoon contributed largely, namely 13,408 cwts. As regards gram and pulses, the falling off in the consignments from Chandbali was compensated for by an increase in the shipments from Coconada.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the first week of February 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896 :—

1st to 7th FEBRUARY				
		1896.		1897.
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	101,331	1,37,923	334,543	4,55,350
Paddy	1,562	2,126	22	30
Wheat	2,238	3,046	529	720
Gram and pulses	5,551	7,556	13,738	18,699
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	34	46	3,631	4,942
Total ...	110,716	1,50,697	352,463	4,79,741

As in the week ending 21st January 1897, so in this week there was a considerable increase in the supplies of rice carried to foreign ports, the total quantity exported being 307,461 cwts., against only 75,999 cwts. in the preceding year. The shipments to Mauritius, Reunion, Aden, Arabia (other than Muskat), Abyssinia, Cape Colony, and the Eastern Coast of Africa amounted altogether to 200,955 cwts. against nil in 1896; while to the United Kingdom and Ceylon there was an increase of 36,565 cwts. and 8,674 cwts. respectively. Gram and pulses also were exported in large quantities to Mauritius, Reunion, and Ceylon.

The chief feature of the trade with Indian ports is an increase of 11,731 cwts. of rice shipped for Bombay, and a complete cessation of exports to the Madras ports.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th February 1896 and 1897.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Foreign Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	12,403 48,968	..... .....	..... .....	293 1,577	..... .....	12,696 50,545
France—Marseilles	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 2	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 2
Germany—Hamburg	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	18,018 9,009	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	18,018 9,009
Cape Colony	Cape Town	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 10,471	..... .....	..... .....	..... 4	..... 660	..... 11,135
	Port Elizabeth	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 787	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 787
	East London	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 522	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 522
	Algoa Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	..... 3,287	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 3,287
	Mossol Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 749	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 749
Abyssinia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 6,130	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 6,130
Eastern Coast of Africa.	Delagoa Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 466	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 466
	Zanzibar	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 482	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 482
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 68,755	..... .....	..... 396	..... 4,705	..... 2,606	..... 76,462
Natal	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 1,549	..... .....	..... .....	..... 22	..... .....	..... 1,571
Reunion	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 23,628	..... .....	..... .....	..... 2,916	..... .....	..... 26,543
Aden	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 10,671	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 10,671
Arabia—	Maskat	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 5,934 11,284	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 5,934 11,284
	Other States	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 75,017	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 75,007
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	17,915 26,589	1,562 .....	..... 3	56 1,582	..... 73	19,533 28,247
Persia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	15,067 8,956	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	15,067 8,956
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	344 5	..... .....	88 87	541 303	15 3	988 398
Turkey in Asia—Bussara	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 147	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 147
New South Wales	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	633 .....	..... .....	..... .....	90 .....	..... .....	723
Victoria	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	5,440 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	5,440
Fiji Islands	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	241 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	241
Total Foreign Ports			{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	75,995 307,464	1,562	88 486	180 11,108	15 3,342	78,540 322,400

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	14,861	...	...	...	...	14,861
			{ 1897 ...	26,022	22	4	44	220	26,382	
Madras	{	Badagara	{ 1896 ...	1,745	...	...	...	...	1,745
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{	Calicut ...	{ 1896 ...	7,006	...	...	249	...	7,255
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{	Cocconada	{ 1896 ...	...	...	10	...	...	10
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{	Cochin ...	{ 1896 ...	1,769	...	...	689	...	2,458
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{	Gopalpur	{ 1896 ...	...	...	29	...	...	29
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Negapatam	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	220	...	220	
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Tellicherry	{ 1896 ...	292	...	...	...	...	292	
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Visagapatam	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	147	...	1,926	2,516	...	4,588	
			{ 1897 ...	969	...	...	1,961	56	2,985
	{	Akyab ...	{ 1896 ...	16	...	...	120	16	152
			{ 1897 ...	1	...	...	94	14	109
	{	Kyaukpyn	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	9	...	9
			{ 1897 ...	2	...	...	11	...	13
	{	Moulmein	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	336	...	336
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	59	...	59
	{	Sandoway	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	216	...	216
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	110	...	110
Balasore	{	Balasore ...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	163	3	166
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	55	...	55
		{	Chandbali	{ 1896	225	271	...	496
				{ 1897	69	...	69
Travancore—Allepey	...	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ 1897 ...	16	...	...	...	...	15
Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 ...				25,336	...	2,160	4,571	19	32,076	
{ 1897 ...				27,079	22	43	2,630	289	30,063	
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS. { 1896 ...				101,331	1,562	2,238	5,551	34	110,716	
{ 1897 ...				331,543	22	529	13,738	3,631	352,463	

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 391 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16th February 1897.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	170	170	231
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	3,838	3,838	5,224
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	166	166	226
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	315	315	429
Cuttack ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	336	336	457
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	4,153	4,153	5,653

EXPORTS.

Port .			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896 ...	.....	13,573	69,053	82,626	1,12,463
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	23,585	23,585	32,102
Cuttack ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	4,951	44,287	49,238	67,018
	{ 1897 ...	.....	46,813	.....	46,813	63,718
Puri ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	9,103	1,210	10,313	14,037
	{ 1897 ...	.....	3,268	.....	3,268	4,448
Total ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	27,627	1,14,550	1,42,177	1,93,518
	{ 1897 ...	.....	50,081	23,585	73,666	1,00,268

The import trade of Chittagong showed a rise of 3,668 cwts., which is mainly due to the receipts of rice from Burma Ports. The falling off under Balasore is due to the cessation of exports to Mauritius and Oochin, which together were supplied with 44,951 cwts. of rice and 1,050 cwts. of paddy during the 3rd week of January 1896. The export trade of Cuttack and Puri, too, declined by 2,425 and 7,045 cwts., respectively, during the period under report, in consequence of smaller shipments to Foreign Ports.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittageng from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma { Akyab	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288
Rangoon	.....	3,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,483
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	67	77	.....	170	67
Total	.....	3,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	67	77	.....	170	3,638

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	40	152	275	.....	.....	166	315
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	40	152	275	.....	.....	166	315

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	12,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,573	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Cochin	31,381	.....	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,431	.....
Madras—Calicut	1,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,885	.....
Calcutta	20,507	17,121	11,968	5,634	.....	.....	2,202	830	.....	.....	34,737	23,585
Total	53,858	17,121	13,018	5,634	.....	.....	2,202	830	.....	.....	60,063	23,585
GRAND TOTAL.	67,440	17,121	13,018	5,634	.....	.....	2,202	830	.....	.....	62,626	23,585

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.												
Galle	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.
Columbo	401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401	.....
Mauritius	4,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	.....	4,465	.....
Total Foreign Ports	4,569	40,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	.....	4,861	40,813
Indian Ports.												
Cuttack	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	.....
Tallicherry	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	.....
Boddagomai	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	.....
Cochin	42,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	42,737	.....
Total Indian Ports	44,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	44,997	.....
GRAND TOTAL	48,709	40,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	.....	.....	.....	49,858	40,813

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.												
Columbo	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.
Galle ... ..	.....	3,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,268
Total	9,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,103	.....
Indian Ports.												
Cuttack	1,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....
GRAND TOTAL	10,278	3,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	10,303	3,268

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 15th February 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Kalna ·13, Katwa nil, Raniganj ·08. Weather cloudy. Slight rain since last night. More rain expected. Paddy being threshed. Sugarcane being pressed. *Rabi* prospects fair except in Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0 to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	10 0 to 11 0	
Katwa	10 10 to 10 15	
Raniganj	10 8	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Rampur Hat ·03. Weather cloudy. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Price of rice at Sadar 9½ seers, and at Rampur Hat 10½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·03, Kotalpur ·02, Indas ·05, Raipur ·05, Khatra ·07, Maliara ·04. Weather generally cloudy. Threshing of paddy completed. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. Fodder and water sufficient at present, except in a few places. Cow-pox reported. Rice selling at Sadar 11½ seers and Vishnupur 11 seers. In the interior the price is between 10 and 11 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Tamluk ·02, Ghatal ·15. Weather cloudy. Prospect of indigo better. Sugarcane being pressed. *Rabi* crops being collected. Threshing of *aman* still going on. Transplantation of *boro* nearly finished in Pan-kura. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur, Keshpur, and Salbani. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	11	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	12 to 13
Tamluk	...	...	...	10 to 11
Ghatal	...	...	...	11 to 12

Hooghly.—Slight rain to-day (15th) at Sadar; at Sorampore 4 fell, and did good to *rabi* and sugarcane. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01, Uluberia ·06. Weather cooler with clouds. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 04, Barasat 2·00, Basirhat ·09, Diamond Harbour nil. Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops poor. Pulses are being harvested. Lands are under preparation for *aus* and *jute*. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 to 12 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	9 0
Basirhat	...	...	...	10 0
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	10 10

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Harvesting of linseed and *rye* going on. Water-supply generally deficient. Want of fodder in Karimpur, Tehatta, and Alundanda. Isolated cases of cattle-disease in thana Tehatta. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

7th February	...	...	...	...	820
8th "	...	...	...	...	928
9th "	...	...	...	...	917
10th "	...	...	...	...	737
11th "	...	...	...	...	333
12th "	...	...	...	...	865
13th "	...	...	...	...	940

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-stations during the week—men 65, women 296, children 92—total 453. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 13th February—Sadar subdivision—men 1,207, women 413, children 912—total 2,532; Meherpur subdivision—men 1,110, women 390, children 523—total 2,013; Kushtia subdivision—men 116, women 25, children 27—total 168. Gratuitous relief—men 438, women 1,196, children 238—total 1,872.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable, but cloudy. State of *rabi* crops not good. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Pressing of sugarcane still going on. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	10½
Jaugipur	11
Kandi	10½

Three test-works open.

Jessore.—Weather cloudy and damp for the last few days, with a little rain on the 12th and 14th and a slight shower this morning (15th). Slight rainfall at Sadar, Jhenida, and Bangaon; it drizzled at Narail, but not at Magura. More rain wanted for sowing *till* and for transplantation of *boro* seedlings. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from Bangaon. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Jessore	9½ to 10
Jhenida	9½
Magura	9½ to 10½
Narail	10
Bangaon	9 to 10

Khulna.—Some rain fallen since Saturday (13th). Weather cool. *Aman*, harvested. Prospects of *boro* fair. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Khulna	9 to 11
Bagerhat	12
Satkhira	10

Numbers employed on relief works in Satkhira subdivision—men 129 and children 27—total 156. Gratuitous relief, men 38, women 111, children 67, total 216. Wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Relief-works 4. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Nangaon .02; slight drizzle elsewhere. Prospects of standing crops poor for want of rain. Transplantation of *boro* rice going on. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* rice and jute. Fodder available. Scarcity of drinking-water reported from some places. Common rice selling from 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee. Number of persons employed on relief-works on Saturday, 13th February—men 874, women 6, children 17—total 897. No gratuitous relief. Relief price of rice at relief-work, 9½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Weather cloudy. Slight rain throughout the district. Cultivation of *bhadoi* is going on. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Price of common rice from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall .09. Weather cold. Prospects of standing crops favourable. A little rain has greatly benefited the preparation of lands for cultivation of *betri* (early rice). No complaint of fodder and water. Average price of common rice, 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar during the week ending 13th February .03, Kurseong .1, Siliguri .03. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley progressing; *tori* and potatoes being harvested. *Tera*—Tobacco and mustard yet on the ground; ploughing for jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane going on. Price of coarse rice:—

	Srs.
Hills	7 to 8
Tera	9 to 10

Bhutia, 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar .16. Lands being prepared for *aus* and jute. Early *aus* being sown in places. The rain, though drizzling, has done a little good to the standing crops. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 9 to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10 seers 2 chitaks per rupee, and in the interior from 8½ to 12 seers.

Fabna.—Weather partially cloudy with a few drops of rain. Condition of crops same as last week. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Mauikganj .04, elsewhere no rain. Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops not very favourable for want of rain. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice, 10 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. Rain wanted for preparation of land for *aus* paddy. Mustard sells at 12 seers per rupee. Price of rice stationary.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather cold and cloudy. Prospects as before. Common rice selling at 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Water available, but fodder scanty. Rain badly wanted.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 58. Weather close. Prospects of spring crops indifferent. Cattle-disease in some places. Common rice sells from 9½ to 11½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather cloudy for the last three days. *Rabi* crops not doing well in Sadar, but in two subdivisions prospects are better. Fodder and water available. Price of rice :—

				Sra.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10 to 11½	} per rupee.
Brahmanbaria	..	...	...	10 to 11½	
Chandpur	.	...	...	10½ to 11	

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather hot and cloudy. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unchanged. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 40, Barh 66, Bihar 96, Milsa 137, Dinapur 47, Bikram 81. Rain will benefit late sowings, but will injure pulses ripe or being harvested. Hot-weather vegetables and sugarcane being planted. Prospects generally favourable; Fodder and water for cattle sufficient except green fodder in Bihar. Prices stationary: Patna, 10½ seers per rupee. Test-works abandoned. Numbers on gratuitous relief on Saturday, 13th February—men 23, women 36, children 21—total 80.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 108, Jahanabad 167, Aurangabad 163, Nawada 76. *Rabi* doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar, 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 71, Buxar 86, Sasaram 133, Bhabua 117. *Rabi* slightly damaged by rain. Late sowings, however, benefited. Clear weather very necessary. Prices stationary. Numbers on relief-works in Bhabua on Saturday, 13th February—men 863, women 494, children 315—total 1,177; Gratuitous relief—men 411, women 848, children 664—total 1,923: return incomplete. Sasaram gratuitous relief—men 26, women 18, children 19—total 63; Dehree—men 12, women 2, children 50—total 64. Figures for Chenari not received.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 39, Siwan 38, Gopalganj 35. *Rabi* doing well. Average price of *maka* 9 seers 14 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 13th February—Sadar subdivision—men 570, women 830, children 1,270—total 2,670; Gopalganj subdivision—men 1,734, women 2,281, children 1,665—total 5,680; Siwan subdivision—men 1,597, women 2,804, children 1,348—total 5,749; Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 1,142, women 4,492, children 1,240—total 6,874; Gopalganj subdivision—men 1,066, women 2,863, children 1,077—total 5,006; Siwan subdivision—men 460, women 1,508, children 350—total 2,318. Chapra town gratuitous relief—men 187, women 676, children 51—total 914. Revilganj town gratuitous relief—men 29, women 91, children 8—total 128. Chapra poor-house 90. Hatwa Raj relief works 3,599; poor-houses 507; doles 264. Manjha poor-houses 41, doles 26. Siwan poor-house 68 (men 15, women 24, children 29).

Champaran.—Rain (Motihari 15, Bettiah 08) very useful. *Rabi* crops doing well. Poppy doing well in Bettiah and parts of Moluhari. Slight fall in prices: common rice 9½ seers, maize 10½ seers. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 13th February—men 48,916, women 43,374, children 25,249—total 117,539; gratuitous relief—men 5,613, women 12,431, children 12,129—total 30,173.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall 50. Prospects continue fair. Prices are—Burma rice 9½ seers, common rice 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, *maka* 10 seers, barley 12 seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 12 seers. *Maka* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 13th February—Sadar subdivision—men 5,356, women 1,850, children 1,560—total 8,766; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 817, women 272, children 212—total 1,301; Hajipur subdivision—men 1,796, women 2,042, children 2,122—total 5,960. Gratuitous relief—Average daily for Sadar thana—men 2, women 4, and child 1—total 7; number on Muzaffarpur poor-house on Saturday, 13th—men 27, women 18, children 6—total 51. Gratuitous relief figures for Katra charge not received. Sitamarhi gratuitous relief—men 609, women 734, children 855—total 2,198; Hajipur gratuitous relief—men 26, women 48, children 16—total 90.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·31, Samastipur ·33, Madhubani ·22. Late sown crops benefited by the rainfall of the week. Peas ripening. Wheat, *ruhar*, and barley attaining maturity. Rice selling at 9 seers per rupee, and *makai* 10 seers. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 13th February—Sadar subdivision—men 24,081, women 29,733, children 7,873—total 61,687; Madhubani subdivision—men 32,397, women 23,188, children 11,939—total 67,524; Samastipur subdivision—men 1,549, women 2,355, children 916—total 4,820. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 4,929, women 12,225, children 6,883—total 24,037; Madhubani subdivision—men 10,731, women 29,351, children 17,736—total 57,818; Samastipur subdivision—men 73, women 128, children 52—total 253. Darbhanga Raj—relief works—men 14,929, women 4,990, children 1,796—total 21,715; gratuitous relief—men 2,122, women 5,272, children 3,880—total 11,274.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 72, Begusarai ·09, Jamui ·24. Weather cloudy and rainy during the latter part of the week. Prospects of *rabi* fair. Standing crops doing well. Sugarcane pressing in progress. Cattle-disease still reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	9 to 10	0
Begusarai	...	...	...	9	7
Jamui	...	...	...	8 to 10	0
				} per rupee.	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·81, Banka ·15, Madhipura ·19, Supaul ·13. Weather getting warmer. The rain has improved the prospects of indigo, and has done some good to barley and wheat. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar subdivision. Numbers on test-works on Saturday (13th)—Madhipura—men 877, women 617, children 285—total 1,779; Supaul men 12, women 164, children 157—total 453. Gratuitous relief—Madhipura nil; Supaul—men nil, woman 1, children 10—total 11. Price of common rice at Madhipura 10 seers per rupee. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	...	...	...	10	12
Banka	...	...	...	11	0
Supaul	...	...	...	11	0
				} per rupee.	

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·30, Kishanganj ·09, Araria ·02. Harvesting of mustard and tobacco continues. The recent rain has benefited the standing *rabi* crops which are doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Araria and Raniganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9½	
Kishanganj	...	...	...	10	
Araria	...	...	...	10 to 11	
				} per rupee.	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07, Chanchal ·37, Gajol ·15. Weather seasonable. Common rice selling from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Drinking-water has become scarce in some places in Shibganj thana.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·1. Prospects of crops continue unchanged except at Godda, where *rabi* has improved. Fodder and drinking-water still sufficient. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal. Price of common rice 8½ to 11 seers per rupee, and of maize 11½ to 16 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy and windy. Paddy harvest over. *Rabi* harvest continues. Cattle-disease in Jajpur. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	11	13
Jajpur	...	...	...	14	7
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14	7
Banki	...	...	...	15	12
				} per rupee.	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02. More or less rain in the interior. *Sarad* rice being threshed. *Rabi* crops growing well. *Dalua* flourishing in some places and suffering in others. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 14 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in some chaklas.

Angul.—No rain, but cloudy. The crop on the ground is *kulthi*, which is being harvested. Condition of people good. Cattle-disease reported from several villages. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice at Sadar 11½ seers, and in the interior 16 seers in Angul and 13½ seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. *Dalua* and *mug* growing. *Mandia* ripening and being injured in places by insects. Lands being ploughed in places for the next *sarad* and sugarcane crops. Price of common rice stationary. Fodder and grains insufficient in the Ohilka tracts.

Hazaribagh.—Weather cloudy. Occasional rain—at Sadar 1·16, Giridih ·34. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy fair. Rice sells at 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Bazar stocks sufficient. No applicants for relief-works.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 1·00. Ploughing continues. State of crops good. Rice sells at 9 seers per rupee at Ranchi, and from 8 to 12 seers in the interior. Fodder and water sufficient. Grains in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamanu.—Rainfall 1·51. Weather cloudy. A severe storm on the 11th. Some hail reported from Daltonganj and Ranka thanas. *Khesari*, wheat, barley, gram, *musur*, peas and mustard damaged to some extent; early *mahua* crop and mango much damaged. Prices of rice again risen—78 markots selling at 9 seers and under against 68 in previous week, and 13 over 9 seers and under 10 seers against 17, none at 10 and over. Number on test-relief-work 1,727, and on gratuitous relief 381.

Manbhum.—Rainfall ·31. Weather cloudy. Raining considerably since close of week. Prospects poor generally. Sugarcane, planted in places, benefited by rain. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Burrabazar, Raghunathpur, and Purulia. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient at present, but gradually diminishing. Recent rainfall will have done good. Average price of common rice:—

					Srs.
Sadar	...	...	...	..	10 }
Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	9 } per rupee.

Stock of food-grains sufficient at present. Of three test relief-works sanctioned last week, one closed as not properly supervised, and two being conducted under better management on strict task system with about 1,200 workers and 300 dependants. Another test-work opened, but did not attract labourers. 332 persons on regular gratuitous relief and some 300 more on casual gratuitous relief.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall ·34. Prices stationary. Rice plentiful.

General Summary.—Good and general rain fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and showers in North and South-West Bengal. The rain has benefited the standing crops, but has slightly injured the pulses, which are ripe or being harvested. It has also facilitated the ploughing for *aus* (autumn rice) and jute, which is in progress in several districts of Bengal Proper. In Palamanu there was a severe storm with hail on the 11th and some damage to the *rabi* crops is reported. The pressing of sugarcane is going on. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 9 seers 14 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers and (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 seers. These figures show a slight rise in Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, and a slight fall in Champaran.

The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 13th February, were—

Relief works—

Nadia	...	4,713 (men 2,433, women 818, children 1,462).
Khulna	...	156 (men 129, women nil, children 27).
Rajshahi	...	897 (men 874, women 6, children 17).
Shahabad	...	1,177 (men 368, women 494, children 315).
Saran	...	14,099 (men 3,901, women 5,915, children 4,283).
Champaran	...	117,589 (men 48,916, women 43,374, children 25,249).
Muzaffarpur	...	16,027 (men 7,969, women 4,164, children 3,894).
Darbhanga	...	133,981 (men 57,977, women 55,276, children 20,728).
Bhagalpur	...	2,232 (men 1,009, women 781, children 442).
Palamanu	...	1,727.
Manbhum	...	1,200.

Total 293,748, against 265,347 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—

Nadia	...	1,872 (men 438, women 1,196, children 238).
Khulna	...	216 (men 38, women 111, children 67).
Patna	...	80 (men 23, women 36, children 21).
Shahabad	...	2,050 (men 449, women 868, children 733).
Saran	...	14,198 (men 2,668, women 8,863, children 2,667).
Champaran	...	30,173 (men 5,613, women 12,431, children 12,129).
Muzaffarpur	...	2,346* (men 664, women 804, children 878).
Darbhanga	...	82,108 (men 15,733, women 41,704, children 24,671).
Bhagalpur	...	11 (men nil, woman 1, children 10).
Palamau	...	381.
Manbhum	...	632.

Total ... 134,067, against 101,220 in the previous week.

Private relief—

Relief-works—

Darbhanga Raj	...	21,715 (men 14,929, women 4,990, children 1,796).
Hatwa Raj	...	3,599.

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj	...	11,274 (men 2,122, women 5,272, children 3,880).
Hatwa Raj	...	771.
Rest of Saran district	...	1,042.

* Figures incomplete.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

M. FINUCANE,

The 16th February, 1897.

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of October 1896.

Where imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										FIBRE PRODUCTS.			OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.		Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other f. & g.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linsed.	Mustard seed.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Manufactured.	Manufactured.										
	Rice.	Paddy.																						
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
BENGAL.																								
Burdwan	57,163	34,129	68,493	80	1,440	.....	60,013	119	11,280	149	393	.....	.....	.....	11	20,91,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birbhum	5,826	1,233	6,753	.....	650	.....	7,403	433	4,200	1,285	722	.....	.....	.....	153	10,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	5,901	1,047	6,753	.....	851	.....	7,403	433	4,200	1,285	722	.....	.....	.....	153	10,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly	1,11,241	28,317	1,30,991	903	16,506	.....	1,48,493	2,03,400	272,759	16,028	7,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 P. rams	1,54,653	5,580	1,37,147	.....	447	.....	1,37,693	3,71,298	901,083	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nad's	9,953	713	10,570	14,315	1,090	.....	8,05,894	2,37,606	10,247	24,328	5,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murshidabad	3,183	10	3,293	5,077	32,701	.....	35,443	1,47,474	1,48,3	13,118	4,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jessore	17	125	.....	.....	4,515	.....	4,611	1,14,142	735	2,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khulna	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1,34,310	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,250	.....	28,250	1,34,310	600	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	7,925	.....	7,605	.....	.....	.....	7,605	64,145	67,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,55,325	182,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,541	110,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lauzpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,47,729	5,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	2,708	.....	2,708	.....	.....	.....	2,708	4,71,044	255,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coet. Behar	813	.....	813	.....	.....	.....	813	70,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	701	.....	701	.....	.....	.....	701	18,76,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,98,726	1,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farupur	3,880	.....	3,880	.....	.....	.....	3,880	9,38,744	36,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bachergunge	33,145	.....	33,145	.....	.....	.....	33,145	12,760	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tupera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,47,574	1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasrullah	163	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	163	9,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,995	1,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal	7,78,065	1,63,951	8,53,629	21,087	3,31,777	6,059	12,95,203	64,78,330	1,91,309	61,973	34,096	70,975	9,846	1,609	21,06,839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BIHAR.																								
Patna	562	583	1,103	1,713	40,190	11,408	44,403	283	4,440	59,011	9,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sh. Lad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chhapara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yusafpura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debnanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monohar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagalpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purnea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bihar	1,673	383	1,516	41,098	99,501	23,387	1,74,300	2,00,135	25,600	2,60,081	77,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* One maned of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of tea obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	RICE AND PADDY.				FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.					OILSEEDS.			STAPLES.					TOBACCO.														
	Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.		Jute, raw.		Gunny-bags,†		Linsed.		Mustard seed.		Tea, Indian.		Cotton, raw.		Silk, raw.		Coal and coke.		Indigo.		Refined.		Unrefined.		Manufactured.				
	Acres.	Paddy.	Acres.	Total (in rice).	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			
ORISSA.																																					
Cuttack	512	108	5,217	5,217	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212			
Balasore	1,42,273	1,02,002	2,04,386	2,04,386	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303	17,303			
Total of Orissa	1,47,430	1,03,017	2,11,513	2,11,513	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515	17,515			
CHOTA NAGPUR.																																					
Hazaribagh	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439			
Manbhum	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439			
Singbhum	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439			
Total of Chota Nagpur.	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439			
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.																																					
Assam	216	337	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216			
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	216	337	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216			
Panjab	216	337	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216			
Central Provinces	216	337	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216			
Rajputana and Central India.	216	337	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216			
Berar	216	337	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216			
Bombay	216	337	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216			
Madras	216	337	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216			
Pondicherry	216	337	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216			
Burma	216	337	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216			
Other places	216	337	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216			
Grand Total of Imports in October	9,43,657	2,73,231	11,14,420	11,14,420	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214			
of Imports in October	9,43,657	2,73,231	11,14,420	11,14,420	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214	6,04,214			

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

* One measure of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exchange of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1896 was as follows :—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanu- factured.	Manufac- tured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
To Indian ports, etc :—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay ...	47,610	30	47,620	.....	13,272	1,800	62,301	.....	1,609,650	.....	30,316	2,807	.....	27	635	.....	.....	2
Other ports in Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,114	1,639	10,973	.....	415,000	.....	.....	28	.....	213	229	.....	.....	27
Other ports in Madras ...	18	.....	18	.....	1,320	.....	1,328	.....	187,000	.....	.....	20	.....	15	1,341	8	.....	77
Burma ...	5,696	.....	5,696	3,085	12,628	1,534	23,768	10	332,400	.....	.....	239	83	14	1,561	155	13,202	87
Other Indian ports ...	40	.....	40	240	438	.....	727	3	184,000	5	.....	3	30	16	2,284	318	1,845	27
Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Inter- portal trade ..	53,272	30	53,291	4,225	36,672	4,713	98,901	13	2,896,250	5	30,316	3,007	112	286	5,944	481	15,045	80
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	40,371	.....	40,371	.....	1,577	.....	50,948	13,87,761	2,085,700	1,92,643	.....	1,20,009	367	273	.....	.....	258	4
Other Foreign ports ...	2,21,973	69	2,22,015	280	13,808	5,258	2,41,361	10,17,719	8,637,600	30,730	33,384	9,545	33,411	1,039	184	.....	738	79
Total of Foreign trade ...	2,71,344	69	2,71,386	280	15,385	5,258	2,92,309	24,05,470	10,723,300	2,23,376	33,384	1,20,554	33,778	1,903	184	.....	996	13
Grand Total (1896 of Exports in Oct. ... 1895)	3,24,616	98	3,24,677	4,505	52,057	9,971	3,91,210	24,05,483	13,619,550	2,23,381	63,700	1,32,651	33,890	2,189	6,124	481	10,041	93
	11,33,916	8,163	11,39,010	35,960	1,39,406	24,460	13,38,835	1,30,454	16,464,121	1,66,732	637	2,44,419	14,700	2,382	7,963	965	15,331	45

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of October 1896.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Re- finod.	Un- refined.	Unmanu- factured.	Manu- factured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
By country boats ...	6,06,255	1,22,474	26,038	1,01,050	4,003	11,03,691	1,186,655	67,393	42,749	.....	4,336	320	19,217	.....	4,415	26,012	14,222	2,49
" river steamers ..	66,772	15,967	1,404	11,193	.....	13,18,675	7,995	6,367	50,743	2,43,766	123	635	2,160	.....	1,191	6	1,007	48
" rail { B. I. Railway	34,659	25,808	1,69,871	1,29,749	37,103	2,16,400	35,695	2,67,108	89,071	1,774	60,737	272	35,29,23	28,543	16	5,105	2,743	68
" rail { E. B. S. Rail- way.	24,197	.....	466	2,03,424	.....	26,01,112	709,970	8,133	5,324	68,041	853	879	.....	.....	24	3,659	24,606	.....
" road ...	55,102	11,290	34	135	.....	2,90,082	54,000	62	40	.....	51	.....	2,140	.....	60	1,314	2,212	1,68
" sea ...	1,33,712	97,812	4,776	87,823	1,600	35,119	20,432	955	2,523	2,034	20,827	4	6,583	.....	70,919	51,146	509	93
Grand Total of (1896 Imports in October .. 1895)	9,43,657	2,73,221	2,23,389	6,04,244	44,608	27,07,580	1,905,277	3,69,983	1,91,453	3,16,504	67,227	1,810	36,50,756	28,543	77,694	90,394	45,561	6,22
	0,36,086	78,845	1,00,253	3,40,068	20,809	46,04,019	1,30,4,001	1,02,570	58,083	2,36,476	86,229	3,264	.....	.....	41,329	1,03,779	33,327	4,5

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of October 1896 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kero- sine oil.	Gunny- bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kero- sine oil.	Gunny- bags.		
	Euro- pean.	Indian.	Euro- pean.	Indian.					Euro- pean.	Indian.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
BENGAL.								ORISSA.									
	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Cuttack	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		
Burdwan	3,40,233		809	1,061	22,895	6,237	188,485	Balasore	500	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4,800
Birbhum	2,55,832	10,513	135	1,225	17,640	2,350	69,356		69,800	..	691	5,604	15,720	5,940	147,000		
Midnapore	4,19,344	.....	2,850	250	18,951	2,135	19,046	Total of Orissa	70,100	.....	695	5,604	15,720	5,940	161,500
Hooghly	1,88,180	6,125	725	10	2,701	6,068	55,425	CHOTA NAGPUR.									
24 Parganas	2,06,180	7,512	608	164	10,993	20,949	20,191	Hazaribagh	30,718	.....	.....	359	5,036	617	1,120
Nadia	37,118		2,137	340	18,850	8,511	114,544	Manbhum	1,12,455	883	07	1,441	21,857	3,165	13,031		
Murshidabad	1,77,113	1,225	121	95	10,721	1,032	42,722	Singbhum	37,340	2,409	54	70	7,793	810	5,312		
Jessore	1,24,371	98	1,093	.....	15,578	8,956	7,940	Total of Chota Nagpur	1,80,646	3,381	125	1,873	35,616	4,028	18,970	
Khulna	1,59,635	89	20,784	2,522	504	Grand Total of supplies into the Province under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal									
Rajshahi	1,40,113	.....	277	.....	14,339	3,990	42,365								
Shalipur	1,30,007	147	.....	478	14,739	2,134	7,000									
Jalpaiguri	1,15,133	.....	7	378	20,450	3,681	1,479									
Darjeeling	82,478	.....	125	159	12,316	2,203	12,049									
Bangpur	3,39,386	.....	816	497	28,040	4,463	5,405									
Boara	2,04,540	.....	10	104	1,380	513	5,215									
Barua	3,58,533	.....	501	100	11,042	22,071	3,027									
Pabna	34,808	.....	.....	184	11,042	32	595								
Cooch Behar	9,42,421	.....	3,094	15	36,970	75,702	4,169									
Dacca	3,40,071	.....	234	.....	20,098	0,604	.....									
Mymensingh	2,55,813	.....	882	630	20,991	7,063	10,448									
Faridpur	2,46,005	2,414	30,419	7,072	13,590	OTHER PROVINCES.									
Backergunge	1,38,090	.....	543	.....	6,076	786	350	Assam	13,99,089	.....	3,857	54	33,709	21,210	21,990
Tippura	1,19,805	.....	843	.....	2,900	450	453	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19,85,194	5,025	1,953	332	37,126	32,382	171,990
Noakhali	1,06,487	.....	599	.....	700	13	9,020	Punjab	8,01,942	9,209	205	115	11	10,045	48,890
Chittagong								Central Provinces	40,792	4,459	241	49	.....	4,106	156,445	
Total of Bengal	59,51,448	32,355	18,070	6,532	3,62,489	2,03,918	639,630	Rajputana and Central India	66,746	781	97	.....	.....	358	420
BIHAR.								Bihar	4,328	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,895
Patna	1,93,900	4,045	287	750	17,180	7,009	200,800	Nizam's Territory	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,612,085
Gaya	1,17,700	5,094	25	345	17,432	1,013	29,225	Bombay	23,098	1,908	.....	151	.....	448	602,000
Shahabad	2,56,594	190	72	748	18,855	590	20,530	Madras	21,114	.....	45	158	.....	.....	5,000
Karan	3,51,539	.....	5	136	19,373	606	53,650	Pondicherry		.....	.....	.....	.....	153	522,400
Champaran	4,89,730	.....	.....	504	18,190	2,654	37,303	Mirzapur	1,93,340	297	1,132	3,337	.....	26	10,723,500
Muzaffarpur	4,98,980	.....	.....	186	25,152	3,756	95,360	Other places	13,224	100	29	24	.....	.....	
Darbhanga	4,38,988	.....	.....	173	20,516	3,354	150,000								
Monkhyr	2,33,704	147	5	703	12,335	2,369	147,548										
Rohalgur	4,13,680	6,026	100	1,121	20,200	3,110	171,334										
Bhagalpur	5,01,277	190	42	3,785	51,300	3,044	19,109										
Purnea	1,00,008	.....	47	70	2,075	.....	2,255								
Mulda	2,16,207	.....	122	2,090	20,532	3,781	64,315									
Southal Parganas								Grand Total of Ex-ports in Oct. 1896	1,49,05,417	77,039	26,838	29,575	7,42,797	3,75,521	15,636,366		
Total of Bihar	42,02,282	10,414	601	10,747	2,68,030	32,702	903,005	ports in Oct. 1895	1,11,20,582	45,050	19,957	32,178	6,32,049	2,82,200	17,564,543		

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1896 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs. 1,21,99,522	Rs. 10,830	Mds. 1,49,773	Mds. 2,31,309	Mds. 2,47,898	No. 10,602	
United Kingdom	71,103						
Other Foreign ports							
Total of Foreign Trade	1,22,00,625	11,591			3,81,082	2,87,893	16,802
From Indian Ports—	29,746	4,46,612	13,800	33,233			
Bombay	400						
Other ports in Bombay	400	68,300		3,190			100
Madras		1,303					
Other ports in Madras		10	11				
Burma	14,231						3,480
Other Indian ports	1,400	815					
Pondicherry							
Sind							
Total of Interport Trade	40,987	5,17,520	10	13,811	36,923		3,550
Grand Total of Im-ports in Oct. 1896	1,23,07,503	5,17,520	11,601	13,811	4,17,505	2,87,898	20,352
ports in Oct. 1896	1,25,33,584	4,00,015	12,715	10,490	8,55,290	3,23,032	31,698

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of October 1896 :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	By country boat.	River steamers.	East Indian Railway.	Eastern Bengal State Railway.	Road.	Sea.	Grand Total of Exports in October 1896	No.
	Rs. 2,51,290	Rs. 6,125	Mds. 1,635	Mds. 304	Mds. 1,31,960	Mds. 32,073		95,266
	20,02,672		6,344	15,034	62,633	1,13,118		70,370
	26,23,307	60,794	3,544	4,361	3,84,073	9,551		1,601,610
	44,71,708	441	12,180	4,361	1,38,42	1,21,031		229,070
	2,08,549	7,512	515	3	3,813	7,041		3,900
	3,45,401	2,167	2,733	9,973	14,920	6,011		12,612,530
			26,134	23,775	7,42,797	3,75,521		16,636,366
			19,975	32,178	6,32,049	2,82,200		17,964,543

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 12th February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE FOOD-GRAIN TRAFFIC OF THE LOWER PROVINCES CARRIED BY RAIL.

No. 393 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 16th February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE consolidated provincial statements of rail-borne traffic in food-grains for the month of November 1896, as compared with the figures for 1895, are published below, with a brief review of the salient points.

The following statement compares the total quantity of food-grains carried by rail to and from these provinces during the month of November 1895 and 1896 :—

Food-grains.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	4,92,277	4,23,016	5,79,151	6,04,976
Paddy	83,300	2,14,171	84,516	2,39,858
Wheat	2,44,863	70,138	1,21,226	62,967
Gram and pulses ...	3,06,231	1,95,398	2,76,344	5,68,769
Other food-grains ...	2,62,129	2,44,787	3,81,318	5,60,572
Total	13,88,800	11,46,510	14,38,655	20,16,522

The import trade fell off by 17·44 per cent., but the exports rose considerably, viz., by 40·17 per cent. Compared with 1896, the total rice traffic during the month shows a decrease of 70,261 maunds under imports and an advance of 31,225 maunds under exports. The month of November is not a fair representative month for the rice trade, which is most brisk during the early spring, and is large during all the months from January to September, but the greater activity of the trade shown during this month is attributable to the increased demand that occurred after the premature cessation of the rains. In the case of paddy, the import trade showed an advance of 1,30,871 maunds, and the export trade of 15,53,342 maunds. As regards wheat, there has been a falling off, namely, 1,74,725 maunds under imports and 68,269 maunds under exports. The importation of gram and pulses declined by 1,10,833 maunds, while the exports rose by 2,92,415 maunds. Concerning miscellaneous food-grains, the figures under imports remained nearly the same as in the preceding year, but the export trade showed a large increase of 1,67,254 maunds.

The total trade of the districts in each division is illustrated in the following statement :—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ... { 1895 ...	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
... { 1896 ...	24,032	1,85,026	0,400	10,004	2,07	1,007	18,619	2,754	612	230	62,296	2,01,619
Presidency ... { 1895 ...	21,001	2,86,068	5,059	72,033	8,5	110	17,759	4,609	2,551	4,480	48,704	3,68,133
... { 1896 ...	1,31,153	15,770	20,653	4,157	2,19,332	10,608	2,31,061	61,035	53,577	15,248	6,57,803	1,00,504
Rajshahi ... { 1895 ...	1,10,371	97,719	80,349	40,169	61,176	8,200	1,24,821	1,72,087	71,809	56,301	4,61,727	3,81,270
... { 1896 ...	72,535	40,258	22,323	34,861	67	203	12,177	6,376	16,006	2,648	1,23,108	92,133
Dacca ... { 1895 ...	65,285	49,323	48,988	65,882	677	...	13,460	11,019	10,473	13,876	1,36,679	1,30,308
... { 1896 ...	5,278	11,007	2,077	87	165	46	5,900	2,039	4,981	4,865	13,484	18,074
Chittagong ... { 1895 ...	34,736	1,803	27,513	610	139	10	5,233	10,900	2,404	4,819	70,025	26,141
... { 1896 ...	779	1,007	...	238	...	...	396	306	...	...	1,714	1,051
Oriasa ... { 1895 ...	7,057	7,753	871	871	...	...	413	102	...	...	8,981	8,726
... { 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ... { 1895 ...	2,12,224	1,20,164	31,527	2,476	21,296	29,900	10,624	69,049	1,77,013	1,06,901	4,63,266	4,11,039
... { 1896 ...	1,47,954	61,364	46,103	15,703	1,846	12,836	10,927	1,05,902	1,47,615	1,05,088	3,66,807	4,61,166
Bhagalpur ... { 1895 ...	25,800	1,89,884	234	81,058	1,012	86,541	8,574	1,32,360	8,080	1,68,507	44,373	6,03,334
... { 1896 ...	0,292	78,065	1,005	48,230	678	30,607	10,725	2,01,761	8,826	2,75,660	31,345	6,35,246
Chota Nagpur ... { 1895 ...	13,507	461	10	21	1,164	9	17,915	1,808	788	15	39,283	2,209
... { 1896 ...	26,120	9,804	731	205	1,505	806	12,036	1,850	711	2,578	40,082	15,536
Total ... { 1895 ...	4,92,277	5,79,151	83,300	81,516	2,44,863	1,21,226	3,06,231	2,76,344	2,62,129	2,44,787	13,88,800	14,38,655
... { 1896 ...	4,23,016	6,04,976	2,14,171	2,39,858	70,138	62,967	1,95,398	5,68,769	2,44,787	5,60,572	11,46,510	20,16,522

The total quantity of these grains imported into, and exported from, the Lower Provinces, from and to other parts of India, is shown below:—

Food-grains.	Imports into Bengal from other Provinces in India.		Exports from Bengal to other Provinces in India.	
	1895. Mds.	1896. Mds.	1895. Mds.	1896. Mds.
Rice	3,268	17,142	84,142	1,99,502
Paddy	91	427	1,307	26,114
Wheat	1,65,461	30,125	41,824	12,944
Gram and pulses	85,278	8,010	55,391	3,81,971
Other food-grains	4,298	10,060	1,25,478	3,15,845
Total	2,58,376	66,364	3,08,142	9,36,376

The quantities received into Bengal showed a decline of 74·31 per cent., while the despatches from the Bengal districts increased more than three times in comparison with the preceding year. By far the largest quantity, aggregating 8,57,352 maunds against 2,80,835 maunds in 1895, was consigned to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh alone, as the following statement will show :—

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS TO THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH			TOTAL.
	From Bengal Proper.	From Bihar.		
		Patna Division.	Rhagalpur Division	
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ... { 1895 ...	26,800	21,706	28,102	76,614
... { 1896 ...	1,20,787	27,091	14,293	1,62,172
Paddy ... { 1896 ...	.....	950	357	1,307
... { 1897 ...	9,008	4,021	12,770	25,799
Wheat ... { 1895 ...	.....	13,487	28,288	41,775
... { 1896 ...	4,164	5,008	3,742	12,914
Gram and pulses ... { 1895 ...	338	7,660	36,090	44,088
... { 1896 ...	63,495	1,32,417	1,58,841	3,54,753
Miscellaneous food-grains .. { 1895 ...	.....	53,358	63,693	1,17,051
... { 1896 ...	31,075	95,004	1,75,608	3,01,687
Total .. { 1895 ...	27,144	97,161	1,56,530	2,80,835
... { 1896 ...	2,28,530	2,63,541	3,65,254	8,57,325

The Panjab drew a large quantity of gram and pulses and miscellaneous food-grains, namely, 21,305 maunds and 13,465 maunds, respectively, chiefly from Calcutta, Monghyr, Southal Parganas, and Patna, while a large supply of rice, amounting to 26,519 maunds, against 3,307 maunds in 1895, was shipped for Assam chiefly from Calcutta.

The internal traffic of the Lower Provinces will be considered separately, first, as regards the inter-district trade of Bengal; secondly, with regard to the trade of the Bengal districts with Bihar; and lastly, the circulation of food-grains within the Bihar Province.

The following statement shows the total inter-district food-grain traffic of Bengal Proper, as distinguished from Bihar, during 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895 :—

	1895.	1896.
Food-grains—	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	2,21,335	2,48,562
Paddy	28,724	1,14,178
Wheat	11,659	5,044
Gram and pulses	68,995	1,17,719
Miscellaneous food-grains	22,576	47,329
Total	3,53,289	5,32,832

The principal importing and exporting districts in connection with the above trade during 1896 will be seen from the table below—

RICE.					
Importing districts.			Exporting districts.		
		1896. Mds.			1896. Mds.
Calcutta	...	66,000	Burdwan	...	1,04,000
Jalpaiguri	...	28,000	Dinajpur	...	41,000
Nadia	...	26,500	Birbhum	...	31,000
Faridpur	...	25,000	Calcutta	...	27,000
Hooghly	...	15,000	Dacca	...	9,000
Manbhum	...	15,000	Nadia	...	5,000
Darjeeling	...	14,000		.....
Mymensingh	...	9,000		...	

PADDY.							
Nadia	59,000	Hooghly	...	...	33,000
Rajshahi	38,000	Calcutta	...	...	33,000
Calcutta	17,000	Burdwan	...	...	30,000

WHEAT.					
Calcutta	...	...	3,600	Murshidabad...	... 3,500

GRAM AND PULSE.					
Calcutta	...	...	85,200	Calcutta	... 9,100
Manbhum	...	...	2,600	Nadia	... 65,800
				Murshidabad	... 9,500
				Jessore	... 8,500
				Rajshahi	... 7,700

OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.					
Calcutta	...	38,100	Nadia	...	23,200
Mymensingh...	...	2,200	Rajshahi	...	6,500
			Murshidabad	...	2,600
			Dacca	...	2,600
			Dinajpur	...	2,000

The food-grain traffic of Bengal Proper with the districts comprising the Bihar Province during the month of November 1896 is compared below with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH BIHAR.							
ARTICLES.	Imports into Bengal from			Exports from Bengal into			TOTAL.
	Bhagalpur Division.	Patna Division.	Total.	Bhagalpur Division.	Patna Division.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	{ 1895	30,211	417	30,628	847	8,406	9,253
	{ 1896	8,012	94	8,106	2,192	55,814	58,007
Paddy	{ 1895	646	...	646	99	.....	99
	{ 1896	1,049	...	1,049	1,808	1,717	3,525
Wheat	{ 1895	45,575	1,028	46,603	...	17	46,620
	{ 1896	25,873	6,710	32,583	187	.....	32,720
Gram and pulse	{ 1895	87,352	46,805	1,34,157	384	1	385
	{ 1896	27,879	19,729	47,608	6,725	572	7,297
Miscellaneous food-grains.	{ 1895	32,817	18,193	51,010	236	9	245
	{ 1896	25,719	6,544	32,263	1,802	337	1,639
Total	{ 1895	1,96,601	66,443	2,63,044	1,566	8,482	9,998
	{ 1896	88,482	33,077	121,559	12,215	58,440	70,655

The falling off in the imports into Bengal from Bihar amounted to 1,41,485 maunds, or 53.79 per cent., but the exports to that Province from Bengal advanced by 60,657 maunds, or 606.69 per cent., owing chiefly to larger despatches of rice, paddy, and gram and pulses.

The following abstract shows the local trade of Bihar in food-grains during the month of November 1895 and 1896 :—

ARTICLES.	LOCAL TRADE OF THE BIHAR PROVINCE.				TOTAL.
	Exports from the Bhagalpur Division.		Exports from the Patna Division		
	Inter- district or local trade of the Division.	To Patna Division.	Inter- district or local trade of the Division.	To Bhagal- pur Division.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ... { 1895 ...	17,409	1,13,446	89,387	7,600	2,27,792
... { 1896 ...	4,975	51,676	34,095	444	91,190
Paddy ... { 1895 ...	124	29,926	1,510	15	31,575
... { 1896 ...	151	34,285	11,676	6	46,118
Wheat ... { 1895 ...	1,004	11,674	8,437	8	21,123
... { 1896 ...	383	749	1,109	8	2,249
Gram and pulses ... { 1895 ...	7,175	735	8,830	674	17,416
... { 1896 ...	3,320	3,089	7,249	608	14,164
Miscellaneous food- { 1895 ...	6,187	53,891	1,21,673	2,258	1,84,009
grains. { 1896 ...	3,925	52,949	83,746	3,476	1,53,496
Total ... { 1895 ...	31,900	2,09,673	2,29,787	10,555	4,81,915
... { 1896 ...	12,054	1,52,746	1,37,875	4,542	3,07,217

The foregoing figures show that the trade was slack in both Divisions in the Bihar Province.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination are given below.

Statement showing the quantities of food-grains imported into and exported from each district in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	RICE.				PADDY.				WHEAT.				GRAM AND PULSE.				OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.				TOTAL.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
BREHMAN DIVISION—																								
Burman	133	6,038	68,740	1,72,570	25	45	7,373	32,753	2,579	732	1,065	12,742	17,216	12,742	1,710	2,553	485	2,316	398	368	16,084	22,008	77,127	2,06,898
Burman	5	831	1,18,518	1,10,831	..	..	2,373	5,115	26	73	..	3,417	4,307	3,417	665	2,296	1	74	4,998	4,998	4,886	3,875	1,82,583	7,25,701
Burman	23,891	18,482	67	2,937	6,461	5,594	393	33,545	372	..	..	1,849	633	1,849	179	48	26	261	..	..	31,383	27,786	839	39,643
Total	24,032	21,801	1,58,625	2,86,699	6,486	5,620	10,344	72,038	2,607	893	1,067	17,789	18,849	17,789	2,754	4,819	512	2,681	239	4,450	52,386	46,704	2,00,549	3,08,139
PRINCIPAL DIVISION—																								
Patana	7,400	5,036	3,816	8,484	601	1,620	445	238	33	8	..	2,016	686	2,016	..	198	12	304	344	2	8,713	9,790	4,805	3,931
Patana	1,119,770	6,176	3,713	46,256	3,292	17,879	1,744	41,123	2,184	68,443	1,064	1,507,611	2,307,900	1,507,611	9,723	75,390	62,461	71,182	1,911	9,722	6,21,415	8,1,207	16,491	2,34,804
Patana	4,846	39,385	497	5,679	15,970	60,285	282	4,343	24	11	1,064	1,233	23	1,233	46,346	68,482	1,395	386	1,919	23,681	22,168	68,453	49,863	1,00,717
Patana	280	79	5,518	1,908	737	641	398	317	..	..	..	533	21	533	619	21,912	..	4	8	4,086	1,080	1,263	52,383	31,413
Patana	577	9,039	265	932	184	398	435	317	..	..	..	..	478	..	1,367	8,541	..	41	..	460	1,463	2,157	9,848	770
Patana	..	1,423	1,869	190	..	79	2,411	65	..	11	..	..	41	..	..	615	3	39	..	..	44	1,008	4,808	4,808
Total	1,88,192	1,1,871	15,738	97,719	20,633	59,349	4,957	46,109	2,18,322	64,473	10,673	1,24,321	2,31,931	1,24,321	63,485	1,72,997	53,577	71,424	15,943	16,201	6,17,893	4,61,727	1,09,574	3,81,576
BARHAT DIVISION—																								
Barhahi	637	690	231	169	10,019	25,044	514	48,377	..															

ATA DIVISION -																						
Patus	9,051	34,458	12,585	16,543	347	1,400	...	3,374	941	13,469	1,077	8,317	3,373	43,735	1,63,153	319	47,541	17,891	44,935	1,16,235	1,75,979	
Gaya	925	1,978	6,660	6,031	...	825	...	7,942	10	22	600	3,739	3,727	6,893	4,599	12,685	869	17,322	16,554	13,464	10,000	
Shahabad	17,687	27,348	860	1,574	...	6	...	7,942	35	82	9,217	347	498	12,144	8,135	5,988	969	31,044	31,573	14,024	64,387	
Baran	1,11,492	54,788	133	1,613	...	29,309	...	7,940	923	174	401	1,301	533	14	2,153	1,03,613	3,311	16,433	14,913	3,631	24,273	
Champan	197	508	7,351	14,073	...	1,028	...	51	3	1,643	215	14	...	968	643	1,130	9,853	1,393	2,316	18,048		
Muzaffarpur	36,513	12,540	51,636	11,711	...	3,499	804	2,574	69	8,044	205	31	...	911	891	15,021	23,945	53,250	50,234	1,02,323		
Muzaffarpur	34,411	8,837	41,318	14,012	...	29,371	690	10,631	624	2,711	1,119	33	1,043	2,633	6,183	38,974	80,970	93,324	59,653	1,13,700		
Total	2,12,228	1,47,054	1,20,134	61,228	...	48,105	2,475	15,743	21,396	22,940	13,855	10,614	1,927	68,919	1,63,302	1,77,613	1,95,068	4,53,286	3,33,887	4,11,030	4,51,106	
MAGAZINE DIVISION -																						
Monsieur	22,683	6,603	5,229	2,909	...	469	18	175	852	4	32,938	9,445	793	827	33,939	62,833	4,294	12,979	28,037	11,982	94,082	1,02,034
Bengalpur	138	304	1,48,917	63,713	...	332	20,631	47,053	5	210	31,669	10,915	14	1,916	5,399	50,340	943	1,71,812	1,111	4,161	3,77,781	2,29,833
Purnea	...	598	25,713	5,923	...	134	1,094	954	...	...	45	124	331	353	2,765	2,561	2,400	3,069	2,843	2,487	38,060	13,019
Maida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas	3,746	2,653	9,708	6,171	...	430	332	41	799	361	2,533	10,989	7,121	7,403	33,227	1,86,743	1,048	23,359	12,292	12,555	93,421	1,42,638
Total	25,460	9,252	1,50,831	71,905	...	1,965	31,034	43,255	1,012	575	66,541	3,407	8,574	10,721	1,52,352	2,01,781	5,689	2,73,510	44,313	31,345	6,13,354	6,38,248
MOTA NAGPUR DIVISION -																						
Bhawalpur	5,694	4,551	5	493	...	...	...	17	351	172	...	774	4,322	1,593	1,117	631	613	2,578	11,006	6,805	1,128	4,403
Manbhum	10,481	19,430	278	2,406	...	721	21	375	135	246	...	26	11,501	3,423	646	734	170	...	22,729	29,616	1,003	5,614
Bengalpur	2,132	1,719	168	7,987	...	...	...	...	645	1,137	...	6	1,683	1,923	...	851	...	...	4,400	4,761	168	5,517
Total	19,307	25,990	461	9,885	...	781	21	395	1,164	1,575	9	806	17,063	1,633	1,833	1,569	781	2,578	38,235	40,912	2,859	16,336
Grand Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal																						
	4,92,277	4,22,016	5,73,151	6,04,379	...	2,14,171	84,616	2,30,568	2,44,863	70,193	1,21,223	82,867	2,06,231	1,68,395	2,76,344	5,93,759	2,63,129	5,50,572	13,98,900	11,46,510	14,33,545	20,10,883

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Rice trade

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		IMPORTING									
		BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
		Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Calcutta.*	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan Division—											
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1895 ..	...	...	11,923	11,923	5,402	24,283	1,237	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	132	12,576	12,576	3,823	37,015	12,414	...	1,080	...
Birbhum	1895 ..	17	...	9,710	9,737	600	76,876	237	219	...	...
	1896 ..	66	...	2,865	3,533	271	19,804	2,031	...	21	105
Hooghly	1895 ..	3	...	...	3	...	40	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	3	...	...	3	20	71	1,482	...	...	...
Total	1895 ..	20	...	21,963	21,983	6,401	1,02,924	1,494	219	...	...
	1896 ..	671	132	15,411	16,944	4,116	57,710	15,900	...	1,055	105
Presidency Division—											
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
24 Parganas	1895 ..	...	4	...	4	...	3,709	12	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,616	12	...	85	...
Calcutta*	1895 ..	31	...	99	133	...	...	979	...	648	...
	1896 ..	80	3	30	113	603	...	8,135	...	4,561	176
Nadia	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	453	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	374	...	...	3,313	1,117
Murshidabad	1895 ..	...	...	1,101	1,101	...	4,432	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	60	...	60	...	1,476	...	...	...	...
Jessore	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	20	248	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	108	...	83	...	...	61
Khulna	1895 ..	...	...	31	31	...	1,107	430	...	220	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	63	113	...	9	...
Total	1895 ..	34	4	1,231	1,269	...	9,841	1,766	...	877	...
	1896 ..	80	63	50	173	711	4,564	8,315	...	7,970	1,373
Rajshahi Division—											
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rajshahi	1895 ..	...	...	20	20	104	...	64	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	15	279	20	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,782	38	40	...	...
Jalpaiguri	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1895 ..	...	...	7	7	...	...	5	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...
Bogra	1895 ..	...	...	221	221	583	274	1,077	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,323	...	...	...
Pabna	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895 ..	...	...	248	248	687	309	1,345	29	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,78	1,456	40	...	...
Dacca Division—											
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	4,700	68	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	...	...
Backergunge	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	312	1,800	155	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	209	...	155	...	...	...
Total	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	312	6,659	221	6	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	209	...	447	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Howrah, Scaldah and all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Rice trade

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICT.			IMPORTING									
			PATNA DIVISION.								BHAGALPUR	
			Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	T. tal.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.
			31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Burdwan Division—			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan ..	1895 ..	1,334	3	2,397	...	...	...	3,794	...	...	...
	1896 ..	15,320	4	10,942	2,824	12	4	20,112	6	...	...
Birbhum ..	1895 ..	680	...	3,002	...	...	...	4,588	...	...	...
	1896 ..	6,408	1,060	7,293	...	...	...	14,758	9	...	...
Hooghly ..	1895 ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
	1896 ..	28	...	9	...	61	3	101	...	...	...
Total ..	1895 ..	2,048	3	6,249	...	...	...	8,390	...	...	...
	1896 ..	21,757	1,064	18,246	2,824	73	7	43,971	15	...	...
Presidency Division—												
24 Parganas ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta*	1895 ..	5	2	2	...	...	1	10	...	...	...
	1896 ..	3,302	1	1,448	1,471	...	1,717	8,029	21	...	...
Nadia ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	1895 ..	5	2	2	...	...	1	10	...	...	...
	1896 ..	3,792	1	1,448	1,471	...	1,717	8,029	21	...	...
Rajshahi Division—												
Rajshahi ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	453	24	...	1	479	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	418	...	...	418	...	...	...
Darjeeling ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	453	443	...	1	897	...	...	...
Dacca Division—												
Dacca ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—concluded.

[illegible]

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Rice trade.

NAME OF REPORTING DISTRICTS.	IMPORTING										
	BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.						
	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Calcutta.*	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chittagong Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Tippera { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Nonkhali { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Patna Division—											
Patna { 1895 ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	392	...	...	...	...	399
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champan { 1895 ... ..	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga { 1895 ... ..	...	...	5	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1895 ... ..	...	...	17	17	...	400	...	...	...	...	400
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—											
Monghyr { 1895 ... ..	...	4	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bhagalpur { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	...	14
Purnea { 1895 ... ..	...	...	17	17	...	301	...	15	...	...	323
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah { 1895 ... ..	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benhal Parganas { 1895 ... ..	...	...	675	675	...	21	...	...	...	...	21
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	20	...	...	26
Total { 1895 ... ..	...	4	711	715	...	328	...	15	...	...	343
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	6	6	...	12	...	30	...	...	42
Chota Nagpur Division—											
Hazaribagh { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum { 1895 ... ..	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896	27	...	...	27	...	...	391	...	...	...	391
Singbhum { 1895	79	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896	3,468	...	...	3,468	...	265	...	...	...	...	265
Total { 1895	79	...	21	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896	3,495	...	...	3,495	...	265	...	391	...	...	586
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. { 1895	133	8	23,891	24,032	7,400	1,19,762	4,866	209	877	...	1,33,174
... .. { 1896	4,246	281	15,482	20,009	5,036	66,344	26,583	70	9,030	1,422	1,08,485
Other Provinces—											
North-Western Provinces and Oudh { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Panjab { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
... .. { 1896	1,776	...	...	1,776	...	1,776	...	...	...	...	1,776
GRAND TOTAL { 1895	133	8	23,891	24,032	7,400	1,19,770	4,866	209	877	...	1,33,182
... .. { 1896	6,038	281	15,482	21,801	5,036	68,130	26,583	70	9,030	1,422	1,10,271

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—continued.

[illegible]

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Rice trade

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		IMPORTING									
		PATNA DIVISION.								BHAGALPUR	
		Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Chittagong Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Tippera { 1895 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali { 1895 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong { 1895 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1895 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—											
Patna { 1895 ...		...	554	1,088	35	4	18	4	1,903	71	16
... .. { 1896 ...		...	200	96	3	...	90	38	400	414	...
Gaya { 1895 ...		5,012	...	1,172	3	...	...	...	6,197	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		3,804	...	...	29	...	3	...	3,820	...	...
Shahabad { 1895 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		71	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Saran { 1895 ...		2	...	10	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		21	...	...	...	...	2	...	6,658	...	...
Champaran { 1895 ...		...	...	...	6,104	...	...	18	7,609	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		173	...	57	6,707	...	556	...	48,354	...	...
Muzaffarpur { 1895 ...		...	300	1,210	46,227	...	...	1,448	11,599	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		11	...	845	10,165	...	...	278	26,207	7,417	117
Darbhanga { 1895 ...		...	...	1,268	20,377	190	1,372	...	10,556	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		53	...	128	3,029	5	5,461	...	...	...	...
Total { 1895 ...		5,914	914	5,057	71,856	104	4,856	1,476	89,557	7,468	112
... .. { 1896 ...		4,121	200	1,459	21,012	5	6,082	316	54,095	428	16
Bhagalpur Division—											
Monghyr { 1895 ...		341	...	1,762	...	...	...	148	2,051	...	20
... .. { 1896 ...		1,351	...	1	...	...	...	90	1,451	...	8
Bhagalpur { 1895 ...		1,135	...	5,780	38,106	...	31,635	34,675	1,09,712	11,710	...
... .. { 1896 ...		361	...	921	27,317	171	11,149	8,221	48,131	4,090	...
Purnea { 1895 ...		...	...	133	510	...	10	116	798	...	63
... .. { 1896 ...		...	...	19	...	...	57	...	865	...	...
Malda { 1895 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonchal Parganas { 1895 ...		85	6	788	6	...	...	...	885	479	...
... .. { 1896 ...		50	...	2,210	...	18	...	...	2,308	310	151
Total { 1895 ...		1,852	6	6,265	58,712	...	31,676	34,958	1,13,446	16,180	20
... .. { 1896 ...		1,462	...	3,211	27,317	189	11,177	8,520	51,676	4,109	219
Chota Nagpur Division—											
Hazaribagh { 1895 ...		...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		...	...	313	...	...	...	...	343	...	...
Manbhum { 1895 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		679	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum { 1895 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,598	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		1,254	...	313	...	...	...	...	5	6	...
Total { 1895 ...		...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2,917	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		1,953	...	687	297	...	...	...	2,11,188	22,685	132
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. { 1895 ...		8,989	925	17,606	1,10,518	194	36,512	36,414	1,41,594	4,873	235
... .. { 1896 ...		32,065	1,265	25,504	54,204	267	18,909	8,637	1,47,084	5,693	306
Other Provinces.											
North Western Provinces and O. d. { 1895 ...		62	...	31	944	3	...	...	1,040	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		179	...	194	521	50	1	...	952	...	71
Punjab { 1895 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces { 1895 ...		...	...	...	...	185	356	...	4,308	820	...
... .. { 1896 ...		1,606	713	1,046	...	...	...	...	2,12,228	22,685	132
GRAND TOTAL { 1895 ...		9,051	925	17,637	1,11,409	107	36,512	36,414	1,47,084	5,693	306
... .. { 1896 ...		34,452	1,978	27,548	54,788	502	19,349	8,637	1,47,084	5,693	306

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896.—continued.

DISTRICTS.

DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand total of the Province under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.						Grand total of traffic registered.
Purnea.	Malda.	Sonchal Paraganas.	Total.	Hasaribagh.	Manbhan.	Singbhum.	Total.		Assam.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana Central India.	Bombay.	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	694
...	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	702
...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
...	3,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,578
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	3,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,473
...	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007
...	7,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,753
...	71	...	...	...	...	2,370	...	10,316	...	...	...	...	12,585
...	430	81	...	...	81	911	...	13,177	2,071	...	387	...	16,546
...	6,197	...	303	...	...	...	...	6,500
...	3,829	...	1,128	58	...	...	10	5,031
...	590	...	...	...	...	580
...	8	...	...	8	79	...	1,196	...	...	...	...	1,274
...	18	...	114	...	...	...	...	132
...	31	...	1,681	...	...	...	...	1,612
...	6,066	...	687	...	...	...	...	7,553
...	7,614	...	6,450	...	...	2	...	14,072
...	48,754	...	3,272	...	...	...	...	51,626
...	11,590	...	112	...	...	...	...	11,711
...	7,520	...	...	...	...	33,749	...	6,475	...	1,001	...	...	41,318
...	14	...	...	...	...	10,570	...	3,442	...	...	...	...	14,012
...	7,600	...	...	...	...	97,354	...	21,706	...	1,094	...	...	1,20,154
...	444	80	...	...	80	34,633	...	27,091	2,129	...	389	16	64,258
...	...	171	194	...	7	26	33	2,292	...	2,937	...	...	...	...	5,229
...	...	11	19	60	13	...	79	1,318	...	1,591	...	...	...	...	2,909
...	...	1,197	15,907	...	...	2	2	1,28,962	...	19,352	...	...	683	...	1,48,967
...	...	118	4,966	...	2	...	2	53,010	...	10,955	...	...	...	...	63,965
...	...	829	829	...	...	...	...	25,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,738
...	60	...	...	...	...	5,905	...	17	...	...	...	...	5,920
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...
...	479	1,566	212	...	1,768	4,065	...	5,843	...	...	...	...	9,908
...	630	1,006	44	...	1,050	4,441	...	1,730	...	...	...	...	6,171
...	...	2,200	17,409	1,556	219	28	1,803	1,01,966	...	28,102	...	...	683	...	1,29,851
...	...	124	4,975	1,079	59	...	1,131	64,672	...	14,293	...	...	...	...	78,965
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	153	...	152	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
...	6	225	...	26	251	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
...	40	...	42	82	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406
...	80	...	89	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
...	34	2,387	...	2,525	7,956	...	51	...	...	...	...	7,987
...	6	225	89	26	340	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	451
...	78	9,739	49	9,859	9,857	...	31	...	...	...	...	9,888
...	...	3,045	25,860	5,691	10,413	60	16,167	4,89,009	3,007	76,614	11	3,176	1,034	...	5,75,151
...	...	1,206	7,619	3,605	15,790	52	10,436	4,04,874	26,519	1,62,172	10,027	2	700	10	6,02,576
...	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045
...	71	...	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,098
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	118	2,072	2,290	2,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,293
...	...	740	1,569	946	3,851	1,667	6,464	16,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,109
...	...	3,045	25,860	5,691	10,413	2,152	18,387	4,92,277	3,307	76,614	11	3,176	1,034	...	5,75,151
...	...	2,655	9,359	4,551	19,650	1,719	25,920	4,92,016	26,519	1,62,172	10,027	2	700	16	6,02,576

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Paddy trade

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT						
		BURDWAN DIVISION.			PRESIDENCY DIVISION.			
		Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Calcutta.*	Nadia.	Murshidabad.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1								9
Burdwan Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Burdwan	1895	...	4,093	4,093	414	2,868	...	...
	1896	..	5,594	5,594	1,406	13,699	8,091	..
Burbhum	1895	...	2,161	2,161	...	...	...	737
	1896	14	...	14	39	...	1,556	641
Hooghly	1895	...	...	...	...	...	494	...
	1896	..	...	...	94	3,540	17,860	138
Total	1895	...	6,254	6,254	414	2,868	494	737
	1896	14	5,594	5,608	1,499	17,379	27,507	641
Presidency Division—								
24 Parganas	1895	...	...	...	...	154	287	...
	1896	...	...	...	..	...	238	...
Calcutta*	1895	...	...	...	...	...	717	...
	1896	...	..	...	...	...	21,102	171
Nadia	1895	...	...	...	24	...	...	60
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	..	27
Jessore	1895	...	...	...	59	...	396	...
	1896	...	...	..	..	...	337	...
Khulna	1895	...	...	..	...	11	2,326	74
	1896	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
Total	1895	..	..	...	83	160	3,796	134
	1896	...	...	...	..	...	21,077	198
Rajshahi Division—								
Rajshahi	1895	...	...	..	...	...	65	...
	1896	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
Dinajpur	1895	..	...	..	...	...	7,122	...
	1896	...	...	...	..	..	5,601	..
Bangpur	1895	...	...	...	...	..	124	..
	1896	..	...	...	...	...	819	...
Bogra	1895	...	...	...	104	...	4,201	...
	1896	..	...	...	..	...	2,041	..
Total	1895	..	...	...	104	...	11,579	...
	1896	...	...	...	..	...	9,581	...
Dacca Division—								
Faridpur	1895	...	...	..	...	...	57	...
	1896	..	...	...	...	...	610	..
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	57	...
	1896	...	...	..	..	...	610	..
Chittagong Division—								
Noakhali	1895	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
	1896	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Chittagong	1895	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Tippera	1895	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
	1896	..	..	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, Port

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896.

ING DISTRICTS.

		RAJSHAHI DIVISION.						DACCA DIVISION.			
Khulna.	Total.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Fabna.	Cooch Behar.	Total.	Dacca.	Faridpur.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	3,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
...	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,913	11,913
...	4,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	47,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,813	13,813
...	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	601
3	21,276	3,714	...	...	...	965	...	4,679	392	7,608	7,830
...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	168
76	103	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	4,441	4,441
...	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65
79	21,954	3,714	...	...	2	905	...	4,081	392	829	829
...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	480
...	7,122	8,040	...	...	6,427	3,000	...	10,533	...	112	112
...	5,801	29,093	...	282	3,623	5,610	...	38,617	...	1,245	1,245
...	194	420	...	...	...	...	...	496	...	...	...
...	810	3,785	10	...	...	320	...	4,124	...	...	...
...	4,365	653	...	107	790	876	...	2,400	...	400	400
...	2,961	1,452	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	...	119	109
...	11,676	10,019	...	107	7,917	4,829	...	22,105	...	1,010	1,010
...	9,581	34,330	10	282	3,623	5,948	...	44,195	...	1,764	1,764
...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	238
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	238

Trust Railway, Howrah, Sealdah, and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Paddy trade of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.			NAMES OF IMPORT									
			CHITTAGONG DIVISION			PATNA DIVISION.						
			Tippora.	Chittagong.	Total.	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champanan.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan Division—												
Burdwan ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	343	325	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1895	...	...	...	...	343	325	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division—												
24 Parganas ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta*	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	1,049
Nadia ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jansore ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1895	...	...	...	...	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049
Rajshahi Division—												
Rajshahi ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca Division—												
Faridpur ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division -												
Noukhali ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	437	...	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	403	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippora ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	840	31	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, Port

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of Nov. 1895 and 1896—contd.

ING DISTRICTS.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			Grand total under the Provinces of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.		Grand Total.
Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Sonthal Parganas.	Total.	Razabagh.	Manbhum.	Total.		Assam.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	
32	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	7,373	...	...	7,373
307	307	...	721	721	32,616	...	839	32,955
...	2,898	...	...	2,898
...	337	...	420	757	...	...	...	3,007	...	2,526	5,533
...	...	90	...	90	...	...	...	593	...	...	593
...	33,845	...	...	33,845
...	...	99	...	99	...	...	...	10,864	...	...	10,864
307	337	...	420	1,004	...	721	721	69,768	...	2,865	72,033
...	445	...	...	445
...	238	...	...	238
...	16	...	16	1,394	...	...	1,394
...	34,634	315	5,774	40,923
...	252	...	...	252
...	4,546	...	...	4,546
...	455	...	...	455
...	337	...	...	337
...	2,411	...	...	2,411
...	65	...	...	65
...	16	...	16	4,957	...	...	4,957
...	40,020	315	5,774	46,109
...	554	...	...	554
...
...	26,567	...	...	26,567
...	...	744	...	744	...	...	...	46,407	...	...	46,407
...	550	...	...	550
...	4,943	...	...	4,943
...	7,180	...	...	7,180
...	4,532	...	...	4,532
...	34,851	...	...	34,851
...	...	744	...	744	...	...	...	55,882	...	...	55,882
...	57	...	...	57
...	610	...	...	610
...	57	...	...	57
...	610	...	...	610
...	437	...	...	437
...	403	...	...	403
...	238	...	...	238
...	31	...	...	31
...	238	...	...	238
...	871	...	...	871

Trust Railway, Howrah, Sealdah, and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Paddy trade of

NAMES OF IMPORTING DISTRICTS.			NAMES OF IMPORT.										
			CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			PATNA DIVISION.							
			Tippora.	Chittagong.	Total.	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champanan.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.
			23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna Division—													
Patna	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	36
Champanan	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...	34	326	539
Muzaffarpur	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	48	109	527
Darbhanga	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	102	282
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	11	...	636	9,574
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	...	...	...	689
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,779	902	850	...	8,531
Total	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	8	...	...	1,148	...	34	328	1,510
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,077	913	898	780	11,676
Bhagalpur Division—													
Monghyr	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	16
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	178
Bhagalpur	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,411	...	1,194	20,040	29,651
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,805	782	3,101	19,374	34,060
Purnea	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36
Bonthal Parganas	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,441	...	1,194	20,321	29,926
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,805	782	3,101	19,591	34,265
Chota Nagpur Division -													
Hazaribagh	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIKUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.													
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,559	...	1,228	20,649	31,436
		{ 1895 1896	840	31	871	1,400	325	6	10,883	1,095	3,999	20,371	47,676
Other Provinces--													
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	91
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	...	427
Total of other Provinces	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	91
		{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	...	427
GRAND TOTAL	...	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,650	...	1,228	20,649	31,597
		{ 1895 1896	840	31	871	1,400	325	6	30,309	1,095	3,999	20,371	48,115

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of Nov. 1895 and 1896—conold.

ING DISTRICTS.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			Grand total under the Provinces of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.		Grand Total.
Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Sonchal Paraganas.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Total.		Assam.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	347
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1,475	1,483
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	423	459
...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	554	...	...	514
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	...	9	536
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	603	894
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,574	...	...	2,574
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	680
...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6,537	...	2,114	10,651
...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	1,525	...	950	2,475
...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	11,652	...	4,021	15,763
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,651	...	...	29,651
132	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	24,512	...	12,770	47,082
...	...	...	124	124	...	...	...	1,004	...	...	1,004
...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	254	...	...	254
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	357	382
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	41
...	...	...	124	124	...	...	...	30,696	...	357	31,053
149	9	...	...	151	...	...	...	34,485	...	12,770	48,255
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	269	378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	369	395
...	15	29	124	238	16	...	16	23,209	...	1,307	24,516
449	352	744	420	1,965	...	721	721	2,13,744	315	25,799	2,39,543
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	427
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	427
...	15	29	124	238	16	...	16	23,300	...	...	23,300
449	352	744	420	1,965	...	721	721	2,14,171	...	...	2,14,171

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Wheat trade of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORTING										
	BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.						
	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Calcutta.	Nadua.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan ... 1895	1,015	...	...	...	...	1,015
1896
Birbhum ... 1895
1896
Hooghly ... 1895
1896
Total ... 1895	1,015	...	...	...	...	1,015
1896
Presidency Division—											
24 Parganas ... 1895
1896
Calcutta* ... 1895	21	...	...	...	21
1896	11	...	7	11	29
Nadua ... 1895	35	960	...	...	...	...	1,001
1896	77	...	...	...	...	77
Murshidabad ... 1895	9,490	...	...	...	...	9,490
1896	3,584	...	...	...	...	3,584
Jessore ... 1895
1896	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Khulna ... 1895
1896
Total ... 1895	35	10,468	21	...	...	...	10,524
1896	6	3,659	11	...	7	11	3,694
Rajshahi Division—											
Rajshahi ... 1895
1896
Dinajpur ... 1895
1896
Jalpaiguri ... 1895
1896
Darjeeling ... 1895
1896
Rangpur ... 1895
1896
Bogra ... 1895
1896
Pabna ... 1895
1896
Coch Behar ... 1895
1896
Total ... 1895
1896
Dacca Division—											
Dacca ... 1895
1896
Mymensingh ... 1895
1896
Faizpur ... 1895	3	...	...	...	3
1896
Backergunge ... 1895
1896
Total ... 1895	3	...	...	...	3
1896
Chittagong Division—											
Noakhali ... 1895
1896
Chittagong ... 1895
1896
Total ... 1895
1896

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Wheat trade of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORTING													
	PATNA DIVISION.								BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					
	Patna.	Gaya.	Siakhet.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monohr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Madda.	Sonthal Parganas.	Total.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Burdwan Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan { 1895	10	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896
Birbhum { 1895
... .. { 1896
Hooghly { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895	10	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896
Presidency Division—														
24 Parganas { 1895
... .. { 1896
Calcutta* { 1895
... .. { 1896
Nadia { 1895
... .. { 1896
Murshidabad { 1895
... .. { 1896
Jessore { 1895
... .. { 1896
Khulna { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896
Rajshahi Division—														
Rajshahi { 1895
... .. { 1896
Dinajpur { 1895
... .. { 1896
Jalpaiguri { 1895
... .. { 1896
Darjeeling { 1895
... .. { 1896
Rangpur { 1895
... .. { 1896
Bogra { 1895
... .. { 1896
Fabua { 1895
... .. { 1896
Cooch Behar { 1895
... .. { 1896	183	...	...	...	183
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896	183	...	...	...	183
Dacca Division—														
Dacca { 1895
... .. { 1896
Mymensingh { 1895
... .. { 1896
Faridpur { 1895
... .. { 1896
Hackergunge { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896
Chittagong Division—														
Nonkhali { 1895
... .. { 1896
Chittagong { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Wheat trade of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORTING												
		PATNA DIVISION.							BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					
		Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	Sonthal Parganas.
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna Division—														
Patna	1895	...	...	945	...	...	...	...	945	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Gaya	1895	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
	1896	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	...	...	...	4	4
Saran	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1895	...	...	...	1,384	...	74	...	1,458	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	155	...	60	...	215	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1895	...	...	...	3,045	51	...	202	3,298	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	4	...	...	160	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1895	41	...	115	1,541	...	327	...	2,024	...	5	...	...	5
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	63	...	1,000	6,570	51	401	292	8,437	3	5	...	...	8
	1896	734	...	...	315	...	60	...	1,109	...	4	...	...	8
Bhagalpur Division—														
Monghyr	1895	1,580	10	5,804	...	...	7	23	7,614	...	...	...	...	241
	1896	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	23	...	...	231
Bhagalpur	1895	1,054	...	377	672	...	...	1,930	4,033	278	...	...	...	278
	1896	...	...	25	...	3	...	524	559	...	...	...	...	120
Purnea	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	1895	...	...	18	...	...	9	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	2,634	10	6,380	672	...	16	1,953	11,074	278	...	...	...	726
	1896	197	...	25	...	3	...	524	749	...	23	...	...	300
Chota Nagpur Division—														
Hazaribagh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.														
	1895	2,697	10	7,449	7,249	51	427	2,252	20,128	281	5	...	...	726
	1896	931	...	25	315	3	60	524	1,252	4	210	...	...	364
Other Provinces—														
Assam	1895	677	...	393	98	...	...	...	1,168	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	10	...	10	8	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the other Provinces	1895	677	...	393	98	...	...	...	1,168	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	10	...	10	8	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1895	3,374	10	7,842	7,340	51	427	2,252	21,296	281	5	...	...	726
	1896	941	...	35	323	3	60	524	1,280	4	210	...	...	364

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Wheat trade of

NAMES OF IMPORTING											
NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.						
	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total	24 Parganas.	Calcutta.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Patna Division—											
Patna	1895	4	...	4	...	1,024	...	...	...	...	1,024
	1896	...	...	...	...	719	...	...	...	...	719
Gaya	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	344	...	...	...	...	344
Shahabad	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	5,647	...	...	...	...	5,647
Saran	1895	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzafarpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	4	...	4	...	1,024	...	...	...	...	1,024
	1896	...	...	...	...	6,710	...	...	...	...	6,710
Bhagalpur Division—											
Monghyr	1895	2,196	...	2,196	...	6,118	...	...	...	...	6,118
	1896	70	...	70	...	7,011	...	...	...	...	7,011
Bhagalpur	1895	...	5	372	...	21,582	...	...	...	...	21,582
	1896	...	...	...	...	8,703	...	...	...	...	8,703
Purica	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madda	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	131
Sonthal Parganas ...	1895	...	21	21	...	11,831	...	...	...	...	11,831
	1896	8	73	81	...	9,245	...	...	...	...	9,245
Total	1895	2,196	26	379	2,594	42,355	...	...	...	...	42,355
	1896	78	73	151	...	25,085	...	...	...	...	25,085
Chota Nagpur Division—											
Hazratnagar	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	241	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1895	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	241	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIAISON-GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL											
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIAISON-GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL	1895	2,209	26	379	2,607	35	51,810	21	...	...	54,899
	1896	319	73	...	392	6	35,351	11	...	7	35,489
Other Provinces—											
Assam	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. P. and Oudh ..	1895	...	...	...	...	1,15,273	...	...	...	...	1,15,273
	1896	...	...	...	...	12,840	...	...	...	...	12,840
Punjab	1895	...	...	...	...	7,041	...	...	...	...	7,041
	1896	...	...	...	...	938	...	...	...	...	938
Central Provinces ..	1895	...	...	...	...	11,027	...	...	...	...	11,027
	1896	413	...	...	413	15,211	...	...	...	...	15,211
Rajputana and Central India ..	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bera	1895	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	282
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the other Provinces	1895	...	...	...	...	1,65,623	...	...	...	...	1,65,623
	1896	413	...	...	413	22,089	...	...	...	...	22,089
GRAND TOTAL	1895	2,209	26	379	2,607	35	2,18,463	21	...	...	2,18,529
	1896	739	73	...	805	6	64,443	11	...	7	64,478

Net Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—concluded.

DISTRICTS.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.											Grand Total.
Hazaribagh.	Mainbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.		Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	Bihar.	Nizam's Territory.	Bombay.	Madras.	Mysoor.	Sind.	
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	...	...	...	1,973	...	11,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,499
...	...	...	...	723	...	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,077
...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	3	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	6,165	...	3,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,207
...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
...	...	...	...	...	...	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401
...	...	...	...	1,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,454
...	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
...	...	...	...	3,988	...	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,044
...	...	...	...	164	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
...	...	...	...	2,029	...	692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,721
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
...	...	...	...	9,473	...	13,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,960
...	...	...	...	7,827	...	5,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,835
381	80	...	467	16,036	...	16,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,399
172	48	...	220	7,788	...	1,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,445
...	...	...	...	26,216	...	5,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,469
...	...	...	5	9,389	...	1,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,915
...	...	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
...
...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
...	...	...	...	14,906	...	0,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,638
...	...	...	...	4,561	...	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,080
381	80	...	467	58,253	...	28,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,541
172	48	...	220	26,955	...	3,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,697
...
...	...	...	...	533	...	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	774
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...
...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	559	...	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	804
381	119	...	500	79,409	49	41,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,284
172	159	...	931	40,013	30	12,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,927
...
...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	1,46,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,459
...
...	5	...	5	12,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,868
...	...	...	...	7,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,041
...	...	...	...	938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	938
...	...	...	...	11,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,686
...	14	643	659	16,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,968
...	94	550	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262
...
...	19	645	664	1,65,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,461
...	94	550	644	30,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,125
381	158	645	1,164	2,44,863	49	41,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,86,638
172	946	1,157	1,575	70,138	30	12,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,052

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Gram and Pulse trade of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT									
		BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
		Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Calcutta.*	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan Division—											
Burdwan	1895	...	...	4	4	...	288	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	1895	190	...	...	190	...	387	...	...	...	...
	1896	41	...	55	96	...	...	...	12	...	...
Hooghly	1895	140	...	...	140	...	80	...	...	...	...
	1896	43	...	...	43	...	6	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	330	...	4	334	...	612	...	...	...	...
	1896	84	...	55	139	...	85	...	12	...	...
Presidency Division—											
24 Parganas	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	128	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta*	1895	312	12	260	583	405	...	164	24	406	41
	1896	4,531	...	71	4,606	73	...	80	498	...	...
Nadia	1895	402	...	...	402	71	41,304	...	...	12	...
	1896	1,457	111	576	1,944	388	80,802	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	1895	272	391	...	623	...	6,211	...	...	...	...
	1896	105	703	866	1,173	...	7,095	...	...	...	...
Jessore	1895	...	...	...	...	180	1,178	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	2,454	6,047	...	...	...	40
Khulna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	434	70	...	...	...
Total	1895	946	403	239	1,008	665	47,783	164	24	478	41
	1896	6,295	814	812	7,851	2,915	75,078	159	498	...	90
Rajshahi Division—											
Rajshahi	1895	...	...	...	...	...	950	50	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	3,731	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hogra	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...
Pabna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	959	50	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	...	...	...	...
Dacca Division—											
Dacca	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	342	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	1895	46	...	...	46	...	679	9	...	...	...
	1896	80	...	...	80	...	6,937	1,004	...	...	...
Backergunge	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	45	...	...	45	...	679	9	...	...	...
	1896	89	...	...	89	...	7,388	1,004	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—											
Tippera	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Gram and Pulse trade of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT												
		PATNA DIVISION.							BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					
		Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Sonthal ganj.	Total.
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Burdwan Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65
Birbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	418	617
Hooghly	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	513	689
Presidency Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
24 Parganas	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta*	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	71	...	4	2	77
Nadia	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	143	303
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	51	3,002	4,639
Jessore	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	143	303
	1896	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	71	896	55	3,004	4,716
Rajshahi Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rajshahi	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	850	360
Jalpaiguri	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	624
Cooch Behar	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	983	993
Dacca Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	319
Backergunge	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	319
Chittagong Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Tippora	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkhali	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all portions of the

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—continued.

ING DISTRICTS

CHOIA NAGPER DIVISION.				Grand total of the passenger-Govern- ment of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.					Grand Total.
Hezaribagh	Mandirum	Sing'ham.	Total.		Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Pro- vinces.	Rajputana and Central India	
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1,244	172	1,416	1,710	...	...	...	...	...	1,710
2,408	380	2,408	2,553	...	...	...	...	...	2,553
...	527	...	378	...	...	...	865	
...	1,089	...	1,126	...	...	...	2,208	
...	179	...	...	...	...	...	179	
...	88	...	...	...	...	...	48	
1,244	172	1,416	2,116	...	338	...	...	...	2,754
2,408	380	2,408	3,683	...	1,126	...	...	...	4,809
...	
...	168	...	...	...	...	...	168	
...	3,328	5,576	...	...	...	...	9,323	
41	...	41	9,227	2,111	51,120	9,433	...	...	75,559
...	46,206	...	...	...	...	...	46,206	
...	65,809	307	306	...	...	...	66,582	
...	6,139	...	...	...	...	...	6,139	
...	14,227	...	6,385	620	...	...	21,812	
...	1,367	...	...	...	...	...	1,367	
...	8,541	...	...	...	...	...	8,541	
...	515	...	...	...	...	...	515	
...	67,140	5,595	...	...	...	...	63,035	
2	487	485	98,487	2,966	61,421	10,113	...	...	1,72,987
...	5,324	...	...	...	...	...	5,324	
...	7,713	...	210	...	...	...	8,012	
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	
...	1,038	...	...	...	...	...	1,038	
...	
...	116	...	...	...	...	...	116	
...	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	
...	31	100	...	...	...	...	131	
...	419	...	...	...	...	...	419	
...	624	...	340	...	...	...	964	
...	309	...	...	...	309	
...	5,376	...	...	...	...	...	5,376	
...	9,071	100	948	...	...	...	11,019	
...	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	
...	2,045	...	...	...	...	...	2,045	
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	
...	733	...	...	...	...	...	733	
...	8,409	...	...	321	...	...	8,730	
...	113	...	...	...	...	...	113	
...	2,039	...	...	...	...	...	2,039	
...	10,579	...	...	521	...	...	10,900	
...	306	...	...	...	...	...	306	
...	57	...	...	...	...	...	57	
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	
...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	
...	308	...	...	...	...	...	308	
...	109	...	...	...	...	...	109	

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Gram and Pulse trade of

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT									
		BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
		Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hoojly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Calcutta.*	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna Division—											
Patna	1895	1,824	...	...	1,824	...	25,825	...	...	...	...
	1896	256	...	...	256	...	11,719	...	...	...	...
Gaya	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	39	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1895	339	685	...	1,024	...	8,580	...	...	...	...
	1896	430	...	...	430	...	2,057	...	...	...	...
Saran	1895	...	...	...	...	...	299	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	968	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	5	5	...	2,278	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	2,136	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1895	1	...	...	1	...	4,100	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	2,164	685	2	2,851	...	43,087	...	...	...	...
	1896	765	...	5	760	...	18,181	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—											
Monghyr	1895	2,073	...	2	2,075	...	16,577	...	...	...	...
	1896	4,144	23	...	4,207	...	5,584	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	1895	56	184	0	240	...	18,306	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	48	...	48	...	2,265	...	...	...	...
Purnea	1895	3	...	...	3	...	1,005	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	2-1	...	...	...	...
Malda	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Parganas	1895	2,670	3,514	55	6,239	...	25,603	...	...	...	...
	1896	919	2,562	5	3,486	...	1,123	...	27	...	...
Total	1895	4,811	3,706	504	8,985	...	62,153	...	...	...	...
	1896	5,163	2,653	5	7,741	...	2,123	...	22	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—											
Hazaribagh	1895	389	...	...	389	...	558	...	...	...	...
	1896	130	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1895	291	...	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	680	...	...	680	...	558	...	...	...	...
	1896	130	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE DIRECT GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL	1895	8,076	4,800	654	13,400	665	1,55,831	223	24	178	41
	1896	12,796	3,447	1,009	17,232	2,915	1,12,885	1,223	553	...	90
Other Provinces—											
Azam	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N W P and Oudh	1895	1,397	...	...	1,397	...	37,922	...	...	...	...
	1896	373	...	...	373	...	2,368	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1895	346	...	...	346	...	3,800	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1895	2,497	...	...	2,497	...	418	...	...	...	...
	1896	129	...	...	129	...	4,497	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	1895	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Bihar	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	54	...	...	54	...	606	...	...	...	...
Total of other Provinces	1895	4,240	...	...	4,240	...	74,689	...	...	...	...
	1896	556	...	...	556	...	7,175	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1895	13,216	4,800	654	18,639	665	2,50,529	223	24	178	41
	1896	19,442	3,447	1,009	23,788	2,915	1,20,060	1,223	553	...	90

* Calcutta comprises town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Gram and Pulse trade of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT												
		PATNA DIVISION.								BHAGALPUR DIVISION.				
		Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champan.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	South Patna.	Total.
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna Division—														
Patna	1895	...	2,527	5	362	3	...	...	2,897	212	...	...	346	558
	1896	...	3,727	20	...	5	9	100	3,869	372	...	...	40	416
Gaya	1895	5,000	...	...	601	...	24	...	5,894	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1895	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	6	...	6
	1896	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	473	31	16	...	...	50
Champan	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	238	210	537	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1895	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	6	...	...	...	...	...	345	351	...	8	...	...	8
Darbhanga	1895	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	76	...	...	20	96
	1896	25	...	...	341	...	24	...	393	60	65	...	...	154
Total	1895	5,075	2,544	5	1,168	14	24	...	8,850	288	14	6	366	674
	1896	1,657	3,727	29	348	...	714	744	7,249	475	93	...	40	608
Bhagalpur Division—														
Monghyr	1895	117	53	24	...	...	7	35	236	...	...	53	1,515	1,568
	1896	307	...	...	175	...	167	1,239	1,918	...	207	...	478	682
Bhagalpur	1895	...	342	148	...	...	...	...	490	157	...	6	5,234	5,497
	1896	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	55	...	30	855	946
Purnea	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	81
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	905
Maler	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Patna	1895	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	120	...	130
	1896	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	...	305	212	...	687
Total	1895	117	395	182	...	...	7	35	736	167	...	178	6,850	7,176
	1896	1,506	...	...	175	...	167	1,239	3,087	55	002	328	2,255	3,220
Other Provinces—														
Huzarbhagh	1895	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	25
	1896	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	3	...	...	12	15
Manbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	346	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	28
	1896	276	...	346	...	...	...	...	553	3	...	...	12	15
GRAND TOTAL OF PRO- VINCES UNDER THE DIRECT GOVERN- MENT OF INDIA														
	1895	5,192	2,030	187	1,169	14	31	35	9,567	455	14	344	7,421	8,234
	1896	3,370	3,727	394	523	...	911	1,983	10,908	923	1,770	383	7,477	10,553
Other Provinces—														
Assam	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh	1895	25	700	210	32	...	...	...	1,057	340	...	...	...	340
	1896	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	19	...	146	...	26	178
Punjab	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of other Provinces	1895	27	700	210	32	...	...	...	1,057	340	...	...	...	340
	1896	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	19	...	146	...	26	178
GRAND TOTAL	1895	5,217	3,729	397	1,201	14	31	35	10,624	795	14	344	7,421	8,574
	1896	3,375	3,727	408	523	...	911	1,983	10,927	923	1,910	383	7,503	10,725

Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—concluded.

NO DISTRICTS.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.					Grand Total.
Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.		Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Panjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
448	167	93	708	34,955	...	4,679	...	1,023	3,228	43,785
67	216	9	291	16,808	...	86,311	2,137	...	2,777	1,08,123
...	...	...	...	5,894	...	560	...	...	129	6,882
...	...	12	12	1,579	...	2,930	...	...	...	4,509
...	...	...	...	9,645	...	2,400	...	...	...	12,144
...	...	...	...	2,748	...	37,903	365	...	...	41,126
...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	829	...	2,328	...	...	...	3,156
...	...	...	...	968	...	...	...	...	...	968
...	...	...	...	549	...	...	...	...	...	549
...	...	...	...	2,204	...	23	...	...	...	2,317
...	...	...	...	365	...	529	...	...	...	891
...	...	...	...	2,539	...	...	...	...	...	2,539
...	5	...	5	4,632	...	2,820	...	...	...	6,954
448	167	93	708	56,509	...	7,060	...	1,023	3,657	68,649
67	220	21	308	27,586	...	1,32,417	2,522	...	2,777	1,05,302
2,681	7,565	400	...	31,535	...	5,404	...	...	...	36,939
1,104	5,175	450	7,045	19,604	...	38,025	4,441	59	...	62,823
161	10	...	...	27,675	...	30,686	...	698	340	59,789
...	...	...	...	4,104	...	25,200	345	...	...	30,249
...	...	...	...	2,766	...	...	...	...	...	2,766
...	...	...	...	2,901	...	...	...	...	...	2,901
...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61
...
160	122	...	...	33,927	...	...	...	...	...	33,927
406	24	...	429	7,769	...	94,416	3,508	...	...	1,05,749
2,914	7,706	400	11,020	95,964	...	36,090	...	686	540	1,52,782
1,514	5,501	459	7,474	34,532	...	1,58,841	8,349	59	...	2,01,781
...	114	...	144	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	1,117
...	250	20	279	631	...	...	...	...	...	631
...	...	380	380	686	...	...	...	...	...	686
...	...	603	603	693	...	...	...	11	...	704
...	2	...	2	524	...	...	...	...	...	524
...	144	380	524	1,805	...	...	...	...	...	1,805
...	261	713	974	1,848	...	...	...	11	...	1,859
5,362	9,961	1,261	15,674	2,80,953	5,597	24,088	...	1,711	5,997	2,76,544
1,583	8,491	1,573	11,647	1,86,788	3,060	3,54,753	21,505	70	2,777	5,68,759
...
1,030	1,117	...	2,147	43,554	...	...	...	...	...	43,554
...	...	...	...	2,939	...	...	...	...	...	2,939
...	1,088	...	1,088	37,245	...	...	...	...	...	37,245
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	134	612	1,026	3,941	...	...	...	...	...	3,941
...	182	256	388	5,014	...	...	...	...	...	5,014
...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	540
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	690	...	...	...	...	...	690
1,030	2,599	632	4,261	85,279	...	...	...	...	...	85,279
...	132	256	388	5,010	...	...	...	...	...	5,010
4,399	11,600	1,683	17,682	3,00,931	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,931
1,583	8,093	1,579	19,035	1,05,598	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,598

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the other Food-grains trans.*

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT									
		BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
		Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooahly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Calcutta.†	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan Division--											
Burdwan	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..
Hooahly	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..
Presidency Division--											
24 Parganas	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	344	..	..	..	..	344
Calcutta†	{ 1895 1896	20	1	..	21	..	..	1,005	..	4	3
Nadia	{ 1895 1896	..	..	20	20	2	..	356	..	20	2
Murshidabad	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	1,900	..	..	..	..	1,900
Jessore	{ 1895 1896	..	..	241	241	22,623	..	..	21	..	22,644
Total	{ 1895 1896	20	1	..	21	13,326	1,005	..	4	3	14,428
Rajahmundry Division--											
Rajahmundry	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	231	..	..	..	..	231
Dinajpur	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	6,310	..	..	..	..	6,310
Jalpaiguri	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	12
Rangpur	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	133	402	..	..	..	535
Bogra	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chanch Belur	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	12	231	..	..	..	243
Dacca Division--											
Dacca	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	398	..	..	..	398
Fairpur	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	1,690	..	..	..	1,690
Total	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	2,088	..	..	..	2,088

* Consisting of barley kodo, shamsa.
† Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the other Food-grains* trade

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICT.	NAMES OF IMPORT									
	PATNA DIVISION.								BHAGALPUR	
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Munshigarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Burdwan Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan { 1895
... .. { 1896
Birbhum { 1895
... .. { 1896
Bhooghly { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896
Presidency Division—										
24 Parganas { 1895
... .. { 1896
Calcutta { 1895	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
... .. { 1896
Nadia { 1895
... .. { 1896
Murshidabad { 1895
... .. { 1896
Jessore { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
... .. { 1896
Rajahmundry Division—										
Rajahmundry { 1895
... .. { 1896	378	...
Dinaipur { 1895
... .. { 1896	243
Jaipur { 1895
... .. { 1896
Rangpur { 1895
... .. { 1896
Bogra { 1895
... .. { 1896
Pabna { 1895
... .. { 1896
Cooch Behar { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895	378	243
... .. { 1896
Dacca Division—										
Dacca { 1895
... .. { 1896
Faridpur { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896

* Consisting of barley, kodo, shama.
† Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta.

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—contd.

ING DISTRICTS.

DIVISION.				CHOTA NAAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand total of the provinces under Lieutenant-Governor.	OTHER PROVINCES.					GRAND TOTAL.
Purua.	Malda.	Sonthal Parganas.	total.	Hazaribagh.	Mt. hum.	Singbhum.	Total.		Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Panjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
..	..	223	223	..	16	..	16	250	..	..	..	..	..	239
..	4	..	4	368	..	..	..	..	..	368
..
..	4,000	..	..	..	4,000
..
..	13	..	..	..	13
..
..	..	223	223	..	16	..	16	250	..	..	..	..	..	250
..	4	..	4	368	..	4,112	..	..	..	4,480
..
..	344	..	..	..	..	..	344
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	1,793	118	..	..	..	..	1,911
..	..	3	3	..	..	18	18	1,220	10	24,841	1,892	9	..	27,079
..	1,909	..	..	..	..	..	1,909
..	27,286	..	395	..	..	..	27,681
..	11,079	..	..	..	..	..	11,079
..	6	..	6	2,686	..	1,400	..	..	..	4,086
127	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	460	..	..	..	..	..	460
..
..	..	3	3	..	6	..	6	15,125	118	..	..	..	..	15,243
127	127	..	..	18	18	27,654	10	26,656	1,892	9	..	56,901
..
..	1,259	..	..	..	..	..	1,259
..	378	..	..	..	..	6,974	..	..	..	..	..	6,974
0	10	..	..	..	..	1,001	..	..	..	..	..	1,001
..	..	396	679	..	..	..	..	2,705	..	..	..	..	..	2,705
..
..	..	101	101	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	101
..	71	..	..	..	..	71
..	223	..	..	..	..	..	223
..	517	..	..	..	..	..	517
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
..
..	3,545	..	..	..	..	..	3,545
..
..	327	..	..	..	327
..	2,577	71	..	..	..	..	2,648
10	10	..	..	..	..	17,549	..	327	..	..	..	17,876
..	..	537	1,158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	4,865	..	..	..	..	..	4,865
..	2,648	..	..	..	..	..	2,648
..
..	2,171	..	..	..	..	..	2,171
..	4,865	..	..	..	..	..	4,865
..	4,819	..	..	..	..	..	4,819

Indian corn, oats, millets, &c.
Port Trust Railway, Howrah, Sealdah and Outpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the other food-grains* trade

NAMES OF REPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT										
		BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.						
		Burdwan.	Sirghum.	Hooghly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Calcutta †	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Patna Division—												
Patna	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	15,636	..	..	..	..	15,636
	{ 1896	43	..	..	43	3,174	..	..	..	..	3,174
Gaya	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 1896	39	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahabad	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	370	..	..	..	..	370
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saran	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	..	750
Champaran . . .	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	276	..	..	..	..	276
Muzaffarpur ..	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	1,719	..	..	..	..	1,719
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	1,120	..	..	..	..	1,120
Darbhanga	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	468	..	..	..	..	468
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	779	..	..	..	..	779
Total	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	18,193	..	..	..	..	18,193
	{ 1896	82	..	..	82	6,009	..	..	..	..	6,009
Bhagalpur Division—												
Monghyr	{ 1895	45	..	..	45	1,807	..	..	..	..	1,807
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	6,204	..	..	..	..	6,204
Bhagalpur . . .	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	15,016	..	..	..	..	15,016
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	5,639	..	..	..	..	5,639
Purnea	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	1,094
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southal Parganas ...	{ 1895	410	..	26	436	1,058	..	..	..	..	1,058
	{ 1896	10	46	..	56	7,170	..	8	..	..	7,170
Total	{ 1895	455	..	26	481	18,975	..	..	..	..	18,975
	{ 1896	10	46	..	56	19,005	..	8	..	..	19,013
Chota Nagpur Division—												
Hazaribagh	{ 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 1896	2,224	..	..	2,224	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manbhum	{ 1895	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	{ 1895	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 1896	2,224	..	..	2,224	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.												
	{ 1895	484	1	26	511	12	50,725	1,005	..	4	3	51,839
	{ 1896	2,316	46	261	2,623	204	63,272	356	8	41	4	63,885
North-Western Province and Oudh.												
	{ 1895	1	1	..	356	356
	{ 1896	..	28	..	28	..	132	132
Punjab												
	{ 1895	1,019	1,019
	{ 1896	7,610	7,610
Central Provinces												
	{ 1895	360	360
	{ 1896	171	171
Rajputana and Central India.												
	{ 1895	1	1
	{ 1896	10	10
Total of other Provinces												
	{ 1895	1	1	..	1,736	1,736
	{ 1896	..	28	..	28	..	7,923	7,923
Grand total												
	{ 1895	185	1	26	212	12	52,461	1,005	..	4	3	53,575
	{ 1896	2,316	74	261	2,651	204	71,195	356	8	41	4	71,808

* Consisting of barley, kodo, shams,
† Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the other food-grains* trade

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT									
	PATNA DIVISION.								BHAGALPUR	
	Patna.	Gaya	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Patna Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	1895 ...	2,016	1,188	..	..	..	..	3,204	101	..
1896 ...	..	3,777	32	..	..	..	..	3,809	658	..
Gaya	1895 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..
Shahabad .. .	1895 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saran	1895 ..	..	..	..	776	1,012	96	1,884	130	19
1896 ..	..	..	..	..	50	1,504	7	1,657	..	102
Champaran ...	1895 8	288	..	7,065	..	737	10	8,108	..	60
1896 608	442	75	5,339	..	2,855	42	9,900	..	..	16
Muzaffarpur .	1895 24	..	362	24,089	266	..	10,288	35,929	..	96
1896 ..	679	123	13,476	330	..	4,722	19,729	73,548	621	..
Darbhanga . .	1895 64	..	72	63,234	80	9,096	..	73,548	1,082	761
1896 1,473	310	677	35,195	630	1,827	..	49,642	1,010	125	..
Total { 1895	96	2,301	1,622	25,290	1,122	10,845	10,594	1,21,673	1,313	945
1896	9,030	5,238	907	54,008	1,916	15,776	4,771	83,746	3,189	243
Bhagalpur Division										
Monghyr	1895 99	1,819	503	586	..	20	5,546	8,573	..	..
1896 4,311	1,064	1,558	3,279	..	1,848	4,515	16,575	..	87	..
Bhagalpur . . .	1895 4	4,980	3,468	5,008	..	3,935	23,911	41,305	1,028	..
1896 122	3,881	2,023	11,339	..	8,341	18,763	44,569	501	..	..
Purnea .. .	1895 ..	..	88	..	..	..	..	38	13	..
1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Sonthal Parganas	1895 ..	3,547	338	..	..	..	..	3,885	1,945	..
1896 16	341	1,580	..	..	..	..	..	2,005	7	..
Total { 1895	107	10,352	4,337	6,584	..	3,955	28,560	53,891	2,983	..
1896	4,448	5,286	5,131	14,518	..	10,189	23,777	62,919	508	891
Chota Nagpur Division—										
Hazaribagh ...	1895 ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
1896 337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	..	..
Manbhum .. .	1895 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { 1895	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
1896	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	..	..
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	1895 199	12,656	5,966	1,01,874	1,124	14,800	38,954	1,75,573	4,998	945
1896 6,815	10,524	6,078	68,526	1,916	25,965	28,148	1,47,972	4,975	1,777	..
N.-W. P. Oudh ...	1895 50	2	2	1,738	6	222	20	2,940	..	..
1896 ..	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	444	718	..
Panjab .. .	1895 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896 2	..	437	..	..	..	..	..	439	..	..
Central Provinces	1895 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputana and Central India	1895 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of other Provinces	1895 50	9	9	1,738	6	222	20	2,940	..	..
1896 2	..	437	444	..	..	..	..	883	718	..
Grand Total	1895 249	12,658	5,968	1,03,612	1,130	15,022	38,974	1,77,513	4,998	945
1896 6,817	10,524	6,475	68,970	1,916	25,965	28,148	1,47,915	4,793	1,777	..




* Consisting of barley, kodo, shama,

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896 — conold.

ING DISTRICTS.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand total of the Provinces under L. eutenant-Gover- nor.	OTHER PROVINCES.					GRAND TOTAL.
DIVISION.														
Purnee.	Maida.	South Parga- naa.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.		Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Pro- vinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	101	...	...	...	...	18,941	...	34,740	...	612	707	45,009
...	658	...	...	...	...	7,684	...	35,561	4,298	...	...	47,543
...
...	88	...	721	...	...	...	809
...	370	...	878	...	...	...	1,248
...	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	44	...	11,223	...	...	...	11,267
...	149	...	...	...	...	2,033	...	1,278	...	...	...	3,311
...	102	...	...	...	...	2,509	...	16,144	...	...	...	18,653
...	69	...	...	...	...	8,177	...	135	...	...	...	8,312
...	16	...	...	...	...	9,603	...	295	...	...	...	9,898
...	96	...	...	...	...	37,744	...	4,708	...	...	...	42,452
...	621	...	252	...	252	21,322	...	2,546	...	...	...	23,868
...	1,843	...	...	...	...	74,859	...	21,610	...	...	...	96,469
...	2,033	...	...	...	...	82,456	...	28,511	...	...	...	110,967
...	2,258	...	...	...	...	1,42,124	...	53,358	...	612	707	1,96,801
...	...	44	3,476	...	252	...	252	93,766	...	95,004	4,298	...	...	1,93,068
...	...	40	40	...	82	...	82	10,517	...	11,352	...	...	...	21,869
...	...	46	921	...	80	...	84	23,784	...	50,063	2,768	671	...	77,279
117	...	701	1,846	...	...	...	...	59,329	...	42,723	...	2,076	4,157	1,08,285
...	...	378	879	...	...	...	...	51,844	...	1,19,002	3,816	...	...	1,74,622
...	...	71	83	...	...	...	...	5,087	...	...	...	...	...	5,087
...	...	867	883	...	...	...	...	2,705	...	355	...	...	...	3,060
2,273	4,918	613	96	...	709	17,969	...	9,618	...	345	341	28,266
636	642	285	30	38	353	13,660	...	6,288	691	...	...	20,589
2,390	...	819	6,187	613	148	...	761	92,895	...	63,693	...	2,421	4,498	1,63,507
635	...	1,291	3,528	289	110	38	437	91,993	...	1,75,608	7,275	674	...	2,75,550
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	2,578	...	...	...	...	...	2,578
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
...
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	2,578	...	...	...	...	...	2,578
2,400	...	1,038	8,681	613	170	...	783	2,57,840	189	1,17,051	...	3,033	5,205	3,83,318
769	...	1,889	8,103	289	366	56	711	2,34,727	10	3,01,627	13,465	683	...	5,50,579
...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	2,405	...	...	...	...	...	2,405
...	...	4	722	...	...	...	...	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	1,326
...	1,523	...	...	...	...	...	1,523
...	3,553	...	...	...	...	...	3,553
...	360	...	...	...	...	...	360
...	171	...	...	...	...	...	171
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	4,229	...	...	...	...	...	4,229
...	...	4	722	...	...	...	...	10,060	...	...	...	...	...	10,060
2,400	...	1,016	8,089	613	170	...	783	2,62,129	...	...	...	...	...	2,62,129
769	...	1,893	8,825	289	366	56	711	2,44,787	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,787

Indian corn, oats, millets, &c.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
7th to 13th February 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Feb.	7th	140.7	6.5	29.966	76.1	81.6	15.5	68.7	72.6	0.757	70.9	85	S W and calm ...	69	Nil	Partially cloudy, o.
"	8th	135.7	8.9	29.942	77.1	85.8	14.6	71.2	71.5	0.700	68.6	77	S W	92	"	Partially cloudy, 
"	9th	137.8	9.0	29.918	77.2	86.5	16.0	70.5	71.3	0.689	68.1	76	N W	112	"	Partially cloudy, o, 
"	10th	139.0	9.6	29.911	76.8	86.3	19.0	67.3	70.1	0.651	66.5	73	N E	71	"	Clear, 
"	11th	131.9	7.1	29.951	73.9	82.8	15.6	67.2	63.9	0.492	56.7	55	N and N N E ..	151	"	Partially cloudy.
"	12th	129.2	4.7	30.005	70.9	76.4	13.5	62.9	63.4	0.485	58.1	65	N N E, N and variable.	141	0.02	Chiefly cloudy, o, d
"	13th	115.7	1.1	29.995	67.9	71.6	9.6	65.0	64.3	0.556	61.9	81	N N W and variable.	57	0.01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	29.961
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	Hours, 46.9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	78.9
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	74.3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	71.4
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	23.6
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	86.5
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	Miles, ?
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	70
The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th February 1897	...	...	...	...	Inches, 0.03
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	0.38
The total fall from 1st January to 13th February 1897	...	...	...	...	1.46
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	0.99

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph and Munro's anemometer and a dial anemometer by L. Casella.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast;  dew; d, drizzling rain.

NOTE.—The daily movements of the wind from 7th to 10th are from 8 A.M. to 8 A.M.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,

Calcutta, the 15th February 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 7th to 13th February 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.	
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.		Humidity at 10 A.M.
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February	7th	30.052	77.6	85.9	16.6	69.3	77.6	73.9	.789	72.1	83	Nil
"	8th	.025	79.1	87.8	17.5	70.3	77.7	73.6	.775	71.6	82	"
"	9th	.000	79.5	88.1	17.3	70.8	80.6	74.8	.786	72.0	75	"
"	10th	29.977	78.1	88.2	20.3	67.9	80.6	75.8	.829	73.6	79	"
"	11th	30.022	75.6	94.8	18.5	66.3	76.6	72.3	.747	70.2	80	"
"	12th	.078	70.4	78.0	15.2	62.8	73.1	64.6	.594	58.6	69	"
"	13th	.070	71.2	77.5	12.6	64.9	69.6	64.4	.537	61.0	74	0.02

										Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days										30.032
The mean temperature of the seven days										75.9
The extreme variation of temperature										25.4
The maximum temperature										88.2
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days										76
										Inches.
The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th February 1897										0.02
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.										

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 15th February 1897.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 13th February 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 16TH FEBRUARY 1896		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	779	2,32,263	4,097	1,063	2,55,165	4,115
Jute	...	...	112	41,925	893	102	40,350	671
Firewood	...	...	78	73,975	1,066	105	89,275	1,254
Other articles	...	...	768	2,32,774	3,637	885	1,89,250	2,794
Total	...	...	1,737	5,80,957	9,693	2,155	5,74,040	8,834

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during four weeks and five days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895.

STAPLES.	1895.		1896.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	60,13,152	9,99,077	79,71,836	10,74,426	19,58,684	74,451	...	...
Cotton, raw	5,34,862	2,10,083	2,26,197	1,28,342	...	...	1,08,665	31,751
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	6,077	7,208	5,144	5,489	...	...	...	...
2.—Ditto, Indian	30,125	15,361	37,701	19,106	7,576	3,744	2,033	1,706
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,28,740	1,86,935	1,28,934	1,42,692	188	6,017	...	...
4.—Ditto—Indian	23,890	14,851	23,944	15,289	...	...	946	1,502
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	274	307	138	83	...	...	130	124
2.—Non-intoxicating	14,927	12,490	13,085	9,820	...	...	1,839	2,669
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	80,710	92,939	63,040	72,814	...	...	17,670	20,125
2.—Myrabolams	24,653	5,470	21,879	6,969	...	1,460	2,674	...
3.—Cutch	2,911	1,782	2,480	1,412	...	130	431	...
4.—Turmeric	12,729	10,381	9,721	6,915	...	...	3,005	4,405
5.—Aurine dyes	123	126	40	32	...	...	83	94
6.—Others	2,691	582	1,956	906	...	884	135	...
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,39,758	1,19,014	1,41,942	30,408	...	...	1,97,816	88,606
2.—Rice in the husk	16,613	1,803	64,792	12,211	53,079	10,408	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	5,47,614	1,02,957	13,62,413	3,24,300	8,14,799	2,21,400	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra	18,500	1,082	20,121	1,021	1,621	11,013	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	4,45,844	1,10,015	6,41,115	2,03,251	1,96,266	92,836	...	...
6.—Others	1,79,045	51,601	4,83,087	1,82,506	3,03,982	1,00,931	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	30,639	24,739	64,873	40,307	29,014	21,508	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	9,895	4,121	14,720	6,408	6,033	1,657	...	...
Horns	1,837	1,108	1,657	1,029	...	...	180	79
Jute—								
1.—Raw	2,06,801	50,030	3,53,214	87,405	1,46,413	36,545	...	...
2.—Gunny bags and cloth	73,740	34,994	1,17,488	47,239	43,748	12,246	...	...
Lao—								
1.—Stick	59,814	23,908	47,237	21,534	...	...	12,577	2,374
2.—Shell	80,002	24,010	35,463	30,340	6,301	5,330	...	...
Leather, manufactured	4,409	5,407	5,672	6,999	1,263	1,002	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	26,003	10,055	22,100	8,140	...	...	3,957	1,906
2.—Spirits	3,342	3,291	1,451	2,100	...	...	1,891	1,131
3.—Wines	3,714	6,075	3,956	6,139	582	1,118	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,229	1,530	883	720	...	...	346	810
2.—Brass, ditto	3,332	1,923	1,315	848	...	...	2,017	1,084
3.—Copper, wrought	1,220	1,346	1,552	2,026	332	680	...	...
4.—Brass, ditto	16,317	6,461	17,839	7,307	1,522	...	...	...
5.—Iron	1,67,123	72,569	83,514	37,357	...	...	1,03,009	15,312
6.—Others	10,013	8,235	20,629	14,005	9,716	6,369	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	3,682	3,597	1,032	549	...	...	2,650	2,048
Oils—								
1.—Kerosene	1,14,477	55,040	2,01,483	1,31,946	1,77,006	76,906	...	...
2.—Castor	8,180	2,581	4,479	1,360	...	...	3,710	1,221
3.—Cocconut	3,904	1,134	4,449	1,012	541	480	...	...
4.—Others	14,883	11,049	16,980	6,268	1,131	...	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	1,58,371	43,868	85,705	20,709	...	...	72,666	23,159
2.—Rape and mustard	78,584	28,356	12,921	20,050	14,340	693	...	...
3.—Til or junjh	46,453	12,044	1,11,239	20,171	64,808	8,127	...	...
4.—Poppy	16,021	6,913	16,844	3,948	...	...	177	2,927
5.—Karthuuts	313	75	611	255	...	180	...	...
6.—Castor	35,931	9,869	17,204	3,877	...	...	18,723	6,182
7.—Others	5,041	715	402	80	...	...	4,679	626
Opium	51,604	53,811	68,603	68,544	14,898	14,733	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	15,360	7,708	17,724	7,803	2,364	95	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	38,728	25,620	47,027	39,072	8,290	4,362	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	23,561	13,703	18,687	11,263	...	...	4,874	2,430
3.—Others	54,343	27,430	51,204	28,627	...	1,307	3,049	...
4.—Potatoes	1,26,135	1,02,831	1,52,196	67,944	24,069	...	...	...
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	145	133	706	149	561	15	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	406	124	5,862	2,186	5,396	2,062	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	20,317	7,643	12,892	4,571	...	...	13,025	3,111
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	1,726	179	...	...	...	...	1,726	179
5.—Other sorts	14,616	2,369	90,438	15,481	75,823	13,112	...	...
Salt	5,67,021	1,11,034	8,08,114	1,71,160	2,41,093	...	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	85,162	23,603	1,16,603	27,915	31,441	...	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	23,647	8,137	80,884	12,798	13,237	4,061	...	5,767
Milk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	3	2	14	28	11	26	...	...
2.—Indian	2,547	1,025	2,341	1,070	...	45	206	...
Milk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	3	8	2	10	...	2	1	...
2.—Indian	188	331	303	166	...	...	...	168

STAPLES.	1895.		1896.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	17,141	15,422	22,365	19,381	5,214	3,959	...	...
2.—Pepper	2,139	2,033	2,013	2,211	...	181	121	...
3.—Ginger	4,255	1,355	2,373	808	...	...	1,982	548
4.—Chillies	7,261	2,030	10,412	3,187	3,151	1,157	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	1,159	1,733	1,729	1,508	570	...	...	165
6.—Others	1,208	810	1,145	770	...	...	153	40
Stone and lime	4,70,040	72,560	3,30,280	61,659	...	...	1,48,766	16,910
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	17,682	9,053	10,732	3,676	...	...	6,950	5,377
2.—Unrefined	4,95,006	78,850	5,11,710	81,587	16,704	2,787	...	...
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	651	152	...	...	...	...	651	15
2.—Indian	4,429	2,401	4,277	2,147	...	...	152	254
Timber	1,15,031	17,094	1,21,967	23,080	6,916	4,985	...	...
Tobacco	20,147	24,503	43,490	27,157	4,343	2,654	...	...
Wool, raw	2,342	2,708	3,047	2,240	705	...	...	468
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	67	70	389	747	322	677	...	...
2.—" " Indian	3,235	4,231	4,305	5,715	1,100	1,484	...	...
3.—Shawls ... ..	...	...	41	97	...	97	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	20,815	1,519	25,505	4,012	...	2,523	4,317	...
2.—Indigo seed	16,939	5,025	11,974	3,235	...	...	1,315	1,105
3.—Mowah flower	15,794	2,544	24,913	6,021	13,019	3,480	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	30,855	5,048	65,930	11,670	24,175	8,622	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	15,791	3,725	23,504	5,482	7,713	1,757	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	95,585	30,165	62,651	24,004	...	...	2,24	6,161
7.—Wooden articles	16,513	6,843	16,176	7,002	...	210	37	...
8.—Others	7,88,973	3,21,555	10,08,174	3,13,367	2,19,201	91,751	...	...
Total	1,35,12,636	32,69,057	1,63,60,183	37,95,909	28,63,517	5,26,342	...	...
Military stores	12,660	14,204	16,104	27,755	3,444	12,552	...	...
Coal for railway	9,98,442	73,485	8,73,769	61,308	...	...	1,24,678	9,187
Railway materials	14,60,631	53,148	17,72,016	51,898	3,02,385	...	...	1,253
Live-stock ... ..	...	33,732	...	32,428	...	...	...	1,909
Total	1,69,93,369	34,44,220	1,90,28,072	39,71,489	30,34,703	5,27,243	...	...

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 8th February 1897.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 1,699·70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	*308,791	Rs. A. P. 3,38,522 7 0	Mds. S. 41,03,445 30	Rs. A. P. 9,02,710 4 0	Rs. A. P. 19,923 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,01,164 11 0	92,104	155,251	247,355
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	199 2 8	.....	531 1 7	11 11 6	741 16 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year ...	947,822	10,04,414 14 0	1,38,04,167 30	26,66,776 8 0	67,072 0 0	37,58,268 0 0	297,007	470,339	769,346
Total for 4½ weeks ...	1,256,613	13,42,937 5 0	1,74,09,613 30	35,89,486 12 0	86,994 0 0	50,10,418 1 0	390,101	625,490	1,015,591
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	335,987	3,75,194 2 2	39,70,054 0	8,22,967 7 11	18,576 14 6	12,30,758 8 7	84,943	151,313	236,256
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	223 1 6	.....	484 3 2	10 14 10	718 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	1,450,056½	16,82,606 14 6	1,66,46,918 20	35,43,511 8 7	80,804 4 1	53,06,822 11 2	390,202	635,024	1,041,826

* The decrease is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic and to the running of two postal special and three troop trains in the corresponding period of 1896.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th February 1897, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	*375,402	Rs. A. P. 4,26,182 2 0	Mds. S. 39,05,489 10	Rs. A. P. 8,16,204 4 0	Rs. A. P. 20,025 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,02,711 6 0	97,614	162,237	259,851
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	250 14 8	.....	480 3 3	11 12 6	742 14 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year ...	1,256,613	13,42,937 5 0	1,74,09,613 30	35,89,486 12 0	86,994 0 0	50,10,418 1 0	390,101	625,490	1,015,591
Total for 5½ weeks ...	1,632,105	17,69,419 7 0	2,14,95,102 30	44,06,691 0 0	1,07,019 0 0	62,82,129 7 0	487,116	787,747	1,274,863
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	340,509½	4,04,400 12 10	38,17,536 30	7,84,017 12 9	20,006 3 9	12,12,520 13 4	82,685	157,729	240,414
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	237 15 9	.....	463 9 11	11 12 4	713 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	1,805,566	20,87,003 13 4	2,03,54,455 10	43,31,629 5 4	1,00,810 7 10	63,19,343 8 8	468,807	813,363	1,282,170

* The increase is due to pilgrim traffic and to a remount special.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	21,244	Rs. A. P. 5,327 1 0	Mds. S. 16,166 20	Rs. A. P. 648 8 0	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,885 9 0	1,101	87	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	236 2 2	.....	29 2 9	0 5 9	264 10 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year ...	65,712	15,820 8 0	48,109 20	1,919 2 0	27 0 0	17,772 10 0	2,608	308	3,016
Total for 4½ weeks ...	86,956	21,053 9 0	64,290 0	2,567 10 0	35 0 0	23,650 5 0	4,709	395	5,104
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	26,674	6,653 0 0	16,471 20	517 12 0	15 11 0	7,166 7 0	1,120	68	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	299 4 0	.....	23 4 8	0 11 3	323 4 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	1,01,743½	24,706 2 8	63,886 10	2,123 12 0	46 8 6	26,880 7 2	5,107	340	5,447

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th February 1897, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,375	5,332 11 0	13,792 0	537 13 0	7 0 8	5,877 8 0	1,090	89	1,179
Or per mile of railway ...	...	239 14 2	...	24 3 1	0 5 1	264 0 4	...	...	...
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year ...	88,966	21,053 9 0	64,276 0	2,567 10 0	35 0 0	23,056 3 0	4,709	395	5,104
Total for 5½ weeks ...	108,531	26,386 4 0	78,068 0	3,105 7 0	42 0 0	29,533 11 0	5,808	484	6,292
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,329½	6,087 1 5	12,070 10	489 4 0	13 15 0	6,600 4 5	1,095	83	1,178
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	274 4 4	...	23 0 2	0 10 0	296 14 6	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	125,073	30,803 4 1	76,080 20	2,618 0 0	60 7 6	33,480 11 7	6,202	412	6,614

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,397	11,726 7 0	74,468 30	10,375 6 0	73 0 0	22,174 13 0	6,566	2,937	9,503
Or per mile of railway ...	...	73 10 6	...	64 4 6	0 7 5	137 0 3	...	...	...
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year ...	46,951	41,353 0 0	2,03,487 30	28,212 6 0	212 0 0	69,777 6 0	21,923	10,087	32,010
Total for 4½ weeks ...	66,348	53,079 7 0	2,77,954 20	38,587 12 0	285 0 0	91,062 3 0	28,479	13,024	41,503
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,044	12,153 6 3	71,534 10	9,478 7 0	44 0 6	21,675 13 9	6,522	3,394	9,916
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	75 4 10	...	58 11 7	0 4 4	134 4 3	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	86,512½	59,784 2 7	3,47,705 10	42,700 8 0	236 15 6	1,02,781 10 1	30,334	14,062	44,396

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th February 1897, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,041	13,229 9 0	64,592 0	8,802 9 0	77 0 0	22,109 2 0	6,065	3,941	10,006
Or per mile of railway ...	...	81 15 6	...	54 8 7	0 7 8	136 15 9	...	...	...
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year ...	68,348	53,079 7 0	2,77,954 20	38,587 12 0	285 0 0	91,952 3 0	28,479	13,024	41,503
Total for 5½ weeks ...	85,989	66,309 0 0	3,42,576 20	47,390 8 0	362 0 0	1,14,051 5 0	38,144	16,905	55,049
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,468	12,867 10 8	62,596 20	7,538 5 0	56 0 6	20,163 0 2	6,664	2,919	9,583
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	77 13 10	...	46 11 4	0 5 7	124 14 9	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	103,978½	73,351 13 3	4,10,800 30	50,338 13 0	293 0 0	1,32,863 10 3	38,908	17,881	56,789

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K. D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th February 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	191,900	1,08,810 0 0	6,44,020 0	89,400 0 0	5,060 0 0	2,18,870 0 0	31,700	31,606	63,306
Or per mile of railway ...	240	134 0 0	793 0	132 0 0	1 0 0	257 0 0	.....	..	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	825,870	4,52,050 0 0	31,51,140 0	5,31,640 0 0	55,230 0 0	10,38,020 0 0	134,000	132,020	267,010
Total for 5 weeks ...	1,023,330	5,60,860 0 0	37,95,100 0	6,31,640 0 0	60,290 0 0	12,52,100 0 0	165,700	164,626	330,316
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	230,773	1,16,760 0 0	7,98,741 0	1,30,662 0 0	10,556 0 0	2,57,978 0 0	31,000	31,292	62,292
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	284	144 0 0	982 0	161 0 0	2 0 0	307 0 0	.....	..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,174,100	5,89,093 0 0	41,29,710 0	6,07,330 0 0	70,470 0 0	13,65,703 0 0	173,191	170,074	343,265

* Excluding steam-bout earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th February 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,192	13,063 0 0	59,440 0	3,713 0 0	51 0 0	16,826 0 0	4,833	2,065	6,898
Or per mile of railway ...	273	105 0 0	476 0	30 0 0	... ..	136 0 0	.....	..	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	147,821	55,913 0 0	3,10,006 0	18,506 0 0	600 0 0	74,178 0 0	17,420	7,556	24,976
Total for 5 weeks ...	181,993	68,975 0 0	3,69,446 0	22,218 0 0	711 0 0	91,004 0 0	22,253	9,621	31,874
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	37,375	12,489 0 0	68,703 0	4,238 0 0	52 0 0	16,770 0 0	3,850	1,822	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	299	100 0 0	550 0	34 0 0	.....	134 0 0	.....	..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	183,580	65,653 0 0	3,45,351 0	20,580 0 0	1,313 0 0	87,576 0 0	21,805	9,852	31,657

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th February 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,010	6,920 0 0	23,440 0	2,450 0 0	60 0 0	8,870 0 0	2,502	894	3,396
Or per mile of railway ...	256	74 0 0	273 0	28 0 0	1 0 0	103 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	90,030	26,600 0 0	83,180 0	8,710 0 0	800 0 0	36,170 0 0	10,805	3,225	14,030
Total for 5 weeks ...	112,030	33,520 0 0	106,620 0	11,160 0 0	860 0 0	45,040 0 0	13,307	4,119	17,426
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	27,256	9,101 0 0	21,332 0	2,718 0 0	108 0 0	11,927 0 0	2,467	737	3,204
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	317	106 0 0	248 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	139 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	133,711	43,572 0 0	1,50,567 0	14,100 0 0	1,713 0 0	59,384 0 0	13,927	4,228	18,155

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,373	11,581 0 0	1,78,306 0	8,121 0 0	302 0 0	19,894 6 0	8,005	7,350	11,255
Or per mile of railway ...	70'63	41 54 0 0	623'06 0	28'40 0 0	1'37 0 0	71 31 0 0	14 25	25 10	39 95
For previous 37 weeks of half-year ...	58,719	31,845 0 0	6,61,716 0	28,818 0 0	1,155 0 0	61,818 0 0	12,715	19,948	32,663
Total for 47 weeks	74,072	43,226 0 0	8,40,082 0	36,939 0 0	1,547 0 0	81,712 0 0	16,623	27,298	43,921
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	11,430	6,467 0 3	2,03,557 0	3,117 15 3	118 8 0	9,689 7 0	2,014	4,730	6,763
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	88'37	50 40 0 0	1,590'29 0	24'36 0 0	72 0 0	78'77 0 0	15'71	37'01	52'76
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	63,800	29,093 15 3	10,62,900 0	20,910 12 3	842 1 0	60,876 10 6	8,629	23,461	32,117

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30th JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1st FEBRUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1896 TO 30th JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1895 TO 1st FEBRUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 19,894	Rs. 71'81	126	Rs. 9,689	Rs. 75'77	286	Rs. 4,91,527	Rs. 2,837 11	128	Rs. 2,61,075	Rs. 2,219'41	Rs. 2,25,572	.....

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 30th January 1897 on 818 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 818 miles open	102,170	45,050	4,00,760	(a) 57,000	11,770	1,16,880	14,860	(b) 21,865	36,725
Or per mile of railway	124 90	55 07	487'23	69 75	14 06	142 84			
For previous 37 weeks of half-year	307,300	1,28,710	13,84,880	1,75,820	42,030	3,17,160	61,291	63,966	115,257
Total for 47 weeks	409,660	1,73,760	17,81,660	2,32,840	57,800	3,64,040	66,157	85,821	151,978
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 758 miles open	107,924	46,561	5,45,180	76,028	10,148	1,31,737	13,203	(c) 24,925	38,128
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	142'76	60'27	721'15	100 57	13'43	174'26			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	466,717	1,89,571	20,83,983	2,86,247	61,235	5,37,053	63,541	1,06,609	169,639

(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic.

(b) Includes 1,064 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(c) " 2,086 " " " "

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 6th February 1897 ...	10,632	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896 ...	10,184	9	6
Increase ...	447	6	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 6th February 1897 ...	20 8	7	6
Corresponding period of 1896 ...	199	11	2
Increase ...	8	12	4
Receipts from 1st January to 6th February 1897 ...	57,231	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896 ...	56,280	0	0
Increase ...	951	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 13th February, 1897.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.

The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEE, BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.

The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.

The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.

The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.

The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA, BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.

The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH.

FORCIBLE REMOVAL OF SMALL-POX PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Statesman* newspaper, published in its issue of the 17th January, regarding certain cases of forcible removal of patients suffering from small-pox in the town of Howrah from their houses to the General Hospital, by order of the authorities, notwithstanding that the relatives offered to isolate them in their own houses and to arrange for their treatment?

Will it please Government to rule that in such cases, forcible removal, specially of females and children, is not necessary; and even if in any case the isolation being impracticable in their own houses, the removal of the patients to isolation hospitals comes to be necessary, the relations, if they are willing to attend on the patients, and to remain isolated, shall be allowed to do so?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

“The facts referred to in the first part of the question are, it is believed, now under judicial enquiry. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to lay down any general rules on the subject of the isolation of persons suffering from small-pox. It is for the responsible medical officer to decide in each case whether the removal of a patient to hospital is desirable in the interests of the public, and to use his influence to bring about such removal, while it is for the Superintendent of the hospital to determine whether relatives can be allowed to attend on such patients. Where the outbreak is severe and the hospital is crowded, such an arrangement would obviously be impossible.”

SALE OF ESTATES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

To ensure the sale of the estates for arrears of Government revenue at adequate prices, will the Government be pleased to order that all sales for arrears of Government revenue take place on certain fixed days in each quarter, say 15th March for all arrears unpaid on the 12th January, and all arrears of previous *kists*, the sales for which could not be arranged at an earlier quarter sale day; 30th May for all arrears unpaid on the 28th March and previous *kists* when necessary; 15th August for all arrears unpaid on the 7th June, and 30th November for arrears unpaid on the 28th September or on any other date which the Board of Revenue may fix either for all districts, or district by district, in consultation with the local authorities, instead of, as now, leaving the dates to be fixed by the Collector, or his ministerial officer, according to the convenience of the office? Is the Government aware that such a rule in the case of sales for execution of decrees of Civil Courts brings in Court a large number of intending purchasers on the fixed sale days, and results in the properties being sold at their adequate prices?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

“A proposal similar to that now made by the Hon'ble Member was submitted to the Board of Revenue by the Bihar Landholders' Association, and was fully considered by them. The Board, for the reasons stated in their letter No. 703A, dated the 14th March, 1896, a copy of which is laid upon the table, were unable to accept the proposal. The Government agree with the Board.”

No. 703A, dated Calcutta, the 14th May, 1896.

From—F. A. SLACK, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
To—The Secretary, Bihar Landholders' Association.

IN continuation of the Board's letter No. 1244A, dated the 6th of September, 1895, regarding the dates for holding sales under the Revenue Sale Law and the Certificate Procedure, I am now directed to communicate the following observations with reference to your letter of the 23rd of August, 1895, in which it is suggested (1) that the rule of having sales on a certain day in a month may be advantageously adopted with regard to sales under the Certificate Act, and that the 15th of each month be fixed as the date, the hour being one later or earlier than that fixed for the Civil Court sales, where such happen on the 15th; and (2) that revenue sales should take place on a certain date in each quarter to be known by the people beforehand, and that certain dates proposed by the Association may be fixed for such sales.

2. With regard to the first point, I am to say—

- (a) that the matter had already attracted the notice of the Board by whom was issued clause VI of rule 1, Section IV, page 26, of the Certificate Procedure Manual of 1895, a copy of which is herewith enclosed;
- (b) that the Board have reason to believe that these instructions are followed in most districts, and that the attention of the Divisional Commissioners will again be drawn to the subject with a view of introducing the procedure where such has not already been done; and
- (c) that, bearing in mind the variations in the requirements of the different districts, the date or dates on which such sales should be held monthly is a matter which must be left to the discretion of the Collector concerned to settle.

3. Referring to the second point, concerning the dates of sales for arrears of revenue, I am to state that, in order to go through the whole of the necessary procedure, much more time is requisite than the Association appear to think, and that, in order to provide for all chances of illness among, and delay on the part of, the establishment, a long term would have to be fixed, which would be inconvenient. If this were not done, there would be great risk of occasional, possibly frequent, failures on the part of the Collector's establishment to have the requisite arrangements completed by the day appointed for the sale. This would render postponements of three months necessary, and the public interests would thereby suffer. Further, it would not be convenient that sales of estates under section 14 of Act XI of 1859, for the defaults of shares, should be put off for so long as three months, as they would probably have to be if certain days were fixed, on which alone sales could take place. I am also to add that experience shows both that the attendance at revenue sales is good, and that the dates are well known beforehand. The Board therefore do not find themselves in a position to concur with the Association's proposal.

No. 704A.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners for information, and for communication to the District Officers under them, for their information and guidance.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th May, 1896. }

ROAD-CESS PAPERS.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

With the same object in view, will the Government be pleased, by an executive order, to rule that road-cess papers, showing the annual value of estates advertised for sale, form a part of the sale Records, and a return from Registration office, showing the incumbrances on the shares of estates to be sold, in cases of sales of shares under section 13 of the Revenue Sale Law, it being made one of the conditions of sales that they are nowise to be affected by the incorrectness of these returns?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

“In the opinion of Government it is not desirable to make the rule suggested. Any person intending to buy has ample time beforehand to make his own enquiries, and if the validity of the sale is not to be affected by the incorrectness of the returns alluded to, then such returns would be of no practical value.”

REDEMPTION OF ESTATES.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state what is the number of estates that had to be redeemed under section 10 of the Estates Partition Act [Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876]? What amount has been received by Government on account of these redemptions? Whether this amount has not been kept separate from the ordinary revenue; whether it has been invested; and whether the yearly income from the investment is not more than the annual land revenue which Government has lost?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

“It would seem that the section referred to by the Hon'ble Member is 11 and not 10. In the Annual Land Revenue Administration Report of the Board of Revenue, a publication that can be bought by the public, the number of estates redeemed up to date, the Government revenue on the same, and the price realized, are given. The figures up to the end of 1895-96 are given on page 13 of the Land Revenue Administration Report for that year, and are as follows:—

Number of estates	...	...	...	2,620
				Rs.
Government revenue	...	...	...	1,312
Price realized	...	...	...	37,329

“The amount realised is not kept separate from the ordinary revenue and is not invested.”

MOTI LAL'S CASE.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* newspaper, headed “The case of Moti Lal,” published in the issue of that newspaper dated the 9th January, 1897? Will the Government be pleased to order an enquiry into the truth or otherwise of the statements contained in a memorial of Moti Lal, said to have been submitted by him to Government, about the conduct and proceedings of Mr. Lyall, the Subdivisional Officer of Siwan, in connection with this case?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

“The attention of the Government has been drawn to the article referred to, and an enquiry has been made. The allegations made against the Subdivisional Officer in the Memorial submitted to Government by Moti Lal appear to be for the most part without foundation, but as charges are still pending against the Memorialist for fraud in connection with stamps, the Lieutenant-Governor will not for the present pass orders on his petition.”

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE COMMISSIONER OF BURDWAN.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been called to the letter

To—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

May it please Your Honour,—I beg most respectfully to tender resignation, under section 27A (1) of the Municipal Act, of my post of Chairman of the Kalna Municipality on account of the unnecessarily harsh and insulting manner with which the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E., was pleased to treat me during his inspection of the Municipality on the 6th January, 1897.

I have the honour to be, Your Honour's most obedient servant, Suriya Narayan Sarbadhikari, Chairman of the Kalna Municipality.

quoted in the margin which has been reproduced in several newspapers, and whether having regard to the allegations made therein, the Government will be pleased to make an enquiry and state the facts of the case? If the Government has already enquired into the case and passed orders, will the Government be pleased to communicate to the Council

the result of the enquiry and the orders passed?

(b) Is it the case that the Municipal Commissioners of Kalna, at a meeting held on the 12th January last, recorded a Resolution expressing their deep regret at the resignation of their Chairman, Babu Suriya Narayan Sarbadhikari, “especially,” to quote the words of the Resolution, “as the resignation is due only to the harsh and insulting treatment received at the hands of the Divisional Commissioner during his inspection of the Municipal Office,” and that at that meeting they further recorded a Resolution that the “Commissioners as a body felt it a deep humiliation at the improper treatment of their Chairman by the Divisional Commissioner”? Has the Government received a copy of this Resolution which by the terms of the Resolution of the Commissioners was to have been forwarded to the Local Government through the proper channel? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken upon it?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied:—

“The papers of the case are laid upon the table. The Commissioner of Burdwan absolutely denies having treated the Chairman of the Kalna Municipality in an ‘unnecessarily harsh and insulting manner,’ and the Magistrate of Burdwan, who was present during the inspection, did not observe anything which could be so construed. In his letter of the 2nd February, Mr. Buckland expresses his regret that his criticisms on the municipal administration should have been regarded by the Chairman as unduly severe, and gives an assurance that nothing personal was intended. It was clearly the Commissioner's duty to point out any shortcomings in the municipal administration. This being so, the Lieutenant-Governor will await a further communication from the Chairman before accepting his resignation.”

No. 105M, dated Chinsura, the 2nd February, 1897.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the orders of Government, a copy of a letter, No. 449M, dated 25th—26th January, 1897, from the Magistrate of Burdwan, enclosing a communication from the Chairman of the Kalna Municipality, resigning his appointment as Chairman.

2. I absolutely deny that I treated the Chairman in an "unnecessarily harsh and insulting manner." It was my duty, in the course of my inspection, to point out plainly that the collections were bad and that the arrear balances were high; also that the arrangements made by the Municipality for preserving the purity of the water-supply of the town were altogether insufficient. A copy of my inspection note, dated the 6th January, 1897, is enclosed. I regret that my criticisms on the municipal administration in these matters should have been regarded as they have been by the Chairman, and I am willing to assure him that nothing personal was intended. He gave me at the time no reason whatever to suppose that his feelings were wounded, either at the office or in our walk through the town.

3. It will be observed that the Magistrate of Burdwan, who was with me on the occasion, saw nothing in my remarks to justify the construction put upon them by the Chairman.

4. I beg to recommend that the Chairman's resignation be accepted.

No. 449M, dated Burdwan, the 25th—26th January, 1897.

From—W. DUNBAR BLYTH, Esq., Magistrate of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of letter No. 186 of the 13th instant, from the Chairman of the Kalna Municipality, together with a copy of the minutes of a meeting of the Commissioners held on the 12th idem, together with the resignation (in original) submitted by Babu Surya Narayan Sarvadhikari of his appointment as Chairman of that Municipality.

2. I heard you finding faults with the arrears in collections, and also with the absence of arrangements for preserving from pollution those tanks which had been nominally set aside for the supply of drinking water for the town, but I did not observe anything which could be construed into treating the Chairman "in a harsh and insulting manner."

Inspection Report on the Kalna Municipality.

VISITED the Kalna Municipality. Babu Surya Narayan Sarvadhikari Chairman. He is also a medical practitioner. The drainage scheme of part of the town has been once submitted to the Sanitary Engineer, and returned by him for an opinion as to the area to be drained: it will now be resubmitted very shortly: no estimate has yet been prepared. I am afraid that the Municipality is bent on too ambitious a scheme. The municipal income is about Rs. 8,000 (excluding latrine fees), so that it seems out of the question to go in for a drainage scheme costing a large sum. A much simpler scheme for letting off by culverts under roads all the water that collects on the higher land is all that is required. As to the burning ghâts, I am glad to say that the matter has been settled, as both the burning ghâts (1) for the fair-weather, (2) for the monsoon, are now to be regulated under section 259. The other points noticed by Mr. Bourdillon in June, 1895, have been receiving attention.

I looked into the collections under the head "Tax on persons and for latrine fees." A statement of the collections, demands and arrears is attached. It is evident that the collections are not good and that the arrears are too high. Much greater attention must be paid to collecting properly. As to water-supply, I am told that there are five tanks set apart for drinking water, named:—

Baruipara	...	...	...	(Municipal.)
Kassaripara	...	...	...	(Ditto)
Samajdighi	...	...	...	(Burdwan Raj.)
Laldighi	...	...	...	(Ditto.)
Mandopakhur	...	...	...	(Benode Lal Sen's.)

These five tanks are not watched by chaukidars. No prosecutions are ever instituted for soiling these tanks. It seems to me that the administration of the water-supply is very lax, and the Municipality should do much more to preserve the purity of the water. It is all nonsense to tell me that the order of the Municipality that certain tanks are to be preserved for drinking water is never disobeyed. I saw some of these tanks. The Laldighi looked fairly good. The Baruipara tank is very bad. The Samajdighi is very large. There was much dirt of animals on the bank. In fact there is no real attempt made to keep the water clear. A chaukidar should be appointed for each tank to enforce the notice prohibiting bathing, washing, &c., and to keep animals off the bank. The tanks should also be fenced.

There are 248 tanks in all, of which 46 are classed as wholesome and 202 as unwholesome. I see nothing to prevent anybody in the municipality from drinking from any of these sources of supply if they choose to do so.

There are two sets of public latrines, and a third has been sanctioned. They are cleared by sweepers, and the night-soil removed in carts. The trenching ground is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile off. There are 16 sweepers in the town altogether. The town was as clean as any I have seen. I spoke also to the Chairman of the importance of preventing the pukka drains from being built over by encroachments. No permanent structure over the drains should be allowed, and all in existence should be removed by due process. If such little "bridges" are allowed, it becomes impossible to clear the drains properly.

KALNA;
The 6th January, 1897.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Officiating Commissioner.

Abstract statement showing demand, collection, remission, and outstanding balance of tax upon persons and latrine fees levied within the Kalna Municipality, during the first three quarters of 1896-97.

PARTICULARS.	DEMAND.				Total collections during first three quarters of 1896-97, as per quarterly statement.	Total remissions granted during first three quarters of 1896-97.	Outstanding balance on close of 31st December, 1896.	REMARKS.
	1st quarter of 1896-97.	2nd quarter of 1896-97.	3rd quarter of 1896-97.	Total of last three quarters of 1896-97.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tax upon persons	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	(a) This amount shows total collection as remitted to treasury, besides Rs. 116-13 on account of collection on 31st December, 1896 remained in hand of tax-daroga and credited on 2nd January, 1897, hence reducing the actual outstanding on close of 31st December, 1896 to Rs. 891-1-9.
cl. No. I	701 15 0	695 12 6	697 3 0	2,094 14 0				
" No. II	354 11 3	340 1 9	340 1 3	1,054 1 3				
" No. III	351 7 0	319 14 6	349 12 6	1,051 2 0				
Total of Municipality	1,408 4 3	1,355 12 9	1,386 0 9	4,200 1 9	(a) 3,685 8 6	106 10 0	1,007 14 0	
Latrine fees under section 390.								(b) This amount shows total collection as remitted to treasury, besides Rs. 60-13 on account of collection on 31st December, 1896 remained in hand of tax-daroga and remitted on 2nd January, 1897, hence reducing the actual outstanding on close of 31st December, 1896 to Rs. 304-4.
cl. No. I	255 4 6	274 5 6	249 7 0	789 1 0				
" No. II	121 0 6	121 2 0	120 12 0	363 4 6				
" No. III	124 1 3	123 11 3	123 0 9	371 6 3				
Total of Municipality ..	500 12 3	520 2 9	493 13 3	1,493 12 3	(b) 1,101 15 6	36 11 9	355 1 0	

S. N. SARVADHIKARI,
Chairman.

KALNA MUNICIPAL OFFICE;
The 6th January, 1897.

No. 114M, dated Chinsura, the 6th February, 1897.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 615M, dated 5th February, 1897, calling for certain papers connected with the resignation tendered by Babu Surjya Narain Sarbadhikari of his office as Chairman of the Kalna Municipality, I have the honour to submit herewith the papers in question, and to express my regret that, contrary to my express orders, my office should have omitted to forward them with my letter No. 105M of the 2nd instant.

No. 186, dated Kalna, the 13th January, 1897.

From—BABU SURJYA NARAIN SARBADHIKARI, Chairman of the Kalna Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Burdwan.

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 27A (1) of the amended Bengal Municipal Act, I have the honour to forward herewith an application of my resignation from the office of Chairman of the Kalna Municipality, and to request that you will be kind enough to forward the same to the Local Government for acceptance. A copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners, passed at a special meeting held on the 12th instant, is herewith enclosed. As the Municipal Commissioners have expressed their willingness in that meeting that a copy of their proceedings recorded therein should accompany my application of resignation to Government, I beg to solicit, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners, that you will be so kind as to forward the enclosed copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the said meeting, along with my application of resignation, to the Local Government.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of the Kalna Municipality was held on 12th January, 1897.

PRESENT:

Babu Mohendra Nath Singh	...	Vice-Chairman.
„ Aghore Nath Chatterjee	...	} Members.
„ Ram Lal Mukerjee	...	
„ Madhab Chand Mehera	...	
„ Bidhu Bhusan Mukerjee	...	
„ Bunwari Lal Biswas	...	
„ Nilmoni Mukerjee	...	
„ Taradhono Bhattacharjee	...	
„ Durga Churn Ganguly	...	
Sheik Babulla	...	

1. The Vice-Chairman presided in the absence of the Chairman.
2. This meeting has been convened at the request of the Chairman, Babu Surjya Narain Sarbadhikari, to forward his letter of resignation of his office of Chairman of the Kalna Municipality.
3. Read his resignation letter addressed to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
4. The Commissioners deeply regret at the resignation of Babu Surjya Narain Sarbadhikari who has been serving this Municipality as its worthy Chairman for a good many years with ability, honesty, efficiency, and devotedness to the satisfaction of the public as well as of the superior authorities, especially as the resignation is due only to the harsh and insulting treatment received at the hands of the Divisional Commissioner, Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.S., C.I.E., during his inspection of the Municipal Office on the 6th January last.
5. The Commissioners as a body feel it a deep humiliation at the improper treatment to their Chairman by the Divisional Commissioner.
6. Resolved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be annexed to the Chairman's letter of resignation, and that they be sent to the District Magistrate for forwarding them to the Local Government through proper channel.

MOHENDRA NATH SINGH,
Vice-Chairman, Presiding.

RAM LAL MUKERJEE.
BUNWARI LAL BISWAS.
BIDHU BHUSAN MUKERJEE.
TARADHONO BHATTACHARJEE.
DURGA CHURN GANGULY.
AGHORE NATH CHATTERJEE.
SHEIK BABULLA (in Bengali).
NILMONI MUKERJEE.
MADHAB CHAND MEHERA (in Bengali).

Dated Ka'na, the 10th January, 1897.

From—SURJYA NARAIN SARBADHIKARI, Chairman of the Kalna Municipality,
To—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR—

I beg most respectfully to tender resignation of my post of Chairman of the Kalna Municipality on account of the unnecessarily harsh and insulting manner with which the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.S., C.I.E., was pleased to treat me during his inspection of the Municipality on the 6th January, 1897.

MURRAY TRUST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enlarge the scope of the Charitable Trust created by the Will of the late Mrs. Sally Murray, and moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said:—

“The Select Committee met and their report was in circulation and had been in the hands of Hon'ble Members for some time. The Committee had no changes to propose in the Bill, and, as I believe there can be no objection to its provisions, I now move that the Report be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT, 1895, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895. He said :—

“The Select Committee met on numerous occasions and carefully considered the provisions of the Bill. Their Report has only just been circulated, and it is proposed at the next meeting to take the clauses of the Bill into consideration, and I hope that on that occasion the Bill will also be passed.”

CHUTIA NAGPUR TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley moved that the Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents, the commutation of predial conditions or services, and the registration and resumption of intermediate tenures, in parts of Chutia Nagpur be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose, the Hon'ble Rai Pshan Chundra Mittra Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das and the Mover. He said :—

“I have already given a brief sketch of the land-question in Chota Nagpur from the earliest time when the Kols cleared the jungle and became the first cultivators of the soil down to the year 1887, and with your permission, Sir, I will now resume the story. In that year the Mundas and Uraons, who had been most persistent in memorialising Government, began to withhold payment of rents, asserting the existence of a decree which had been granted by the Home Government, but suppressed by the authorities in India, to the effect that they were the maliks of the soil and in no way bound to pay rent through any intervenor, but direct to Government. This movement seems to have been made by members of the German Lutheran Church, who at the same time presented a petition to the heads of that Mission requesting their assistance in support of their claims. When the Missionaries declared their inability to support them, they took umbrage and threatened to sever their connection with the Mission, and began to abuse the Missionaries, and went so far as to accuse them of having, in collusion with the authorities, stolen and secreted the decree. The ringleaders of the movement then proceeded to call meetings in order to induce the people to secede from the Church, to collect subscriptions, and to excite them to take possession of the majhihas land.

“The agitation gave much anxiety to the local authorities, but was eventually checked and kept under until the beginning of the cold season of 1889, when the unsettled relations between the Kols and their landlords again began to attract attention. This time, however, the excitement arose out of the action of Roman Catholic converts, who were reported to be moving about the district in large bands and compelling people to become Christians by cutting off their *chundi* or topknot of hair, as well as by threats of damage to their crops. The rapidity with which the so-called conversion of vast multitudes was effected caused much alarm in the minds of the zamindars, who began to fear for their crops as the harvest season was at hand, and some disturbances took place, and the aid of the Military Police had to be called in and various other repressive measures were resorted to. An enquiry was made into the cause of the agitation, and the conclusion arrived at by Government was that the spirit of antagonism between the landlords and raiyats was so strong and deep-rooted, and so generally diffused throughout the district, that there was no prospect of the parties arriving by themselves at any amicable settlement. The fault of the zamindars was that of the Dutch—in giving too little and asking too much—while the raiyats in some parts were even worse, ignoring the zamindars, refusing to pay rent, declining to cultivate the majhihas lands or to render any kind of service, and seeking to go back several centuries and revert to a time when Rajas and rents were unknown. In order to bring about a *modus vivendi* between the parties, it became necessary to notify to zamindars that they would not be permitted to exact labour from their tenants without any limits whatever, and to warn the latter of their unreasonable conduct in refusing to render service really due; to

this end, in my capacity as Commissioner, I issued a Proclamation drawing general attention to the custom of the country as recognised by Government and the Courts, and warning zamindars of the penal consequence of forcibly exacting labour in excess of the amount prescribed by custom, and urging the raiyats to perform their customary tasks willingly and ungrudgingly. An officer was also deputed to make enquiries in certain of the villages in the disaffected parts, as to the character and extent of these disputes, but these measures, though effectual in restoring order and in showing both parties that their claims were receiving attention, could not be expected to have a lasting result. In the meanwhile, I was in correspondence with Government as to the best means of bringing about a better understanding between landlord and tenant. I will not weary the Council by reciting the details of that correspondence, but the conclusion arrived at, with the concurrence of the Government of India, was that the object in view might be attained by extending the Bengal Tenancy Act to Chota Nagpur and giving Government the power of ordering commutation of services whenever it considered that the adoption of such a course would be calculated to avert serious dispute.

“The existing disputes chiefly fall under three heads—

(1) The assessment of rent on excess lands, that is, certain lands which the holders have somehow managed to retain possession of without payment of rent after failing to prove a bluinhari title ;

(2) the enhancement of rents paid by the tenants ; and

(3) the exaction of excessive service and rakumats by the zamindar. The settlement of the first two classes of disputes will be much facilitated by the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act into Chota Nagpur, while, as regards the last, the main object of the present Bill is the preparation of a record of the predial services and conditions rendered by the tenants and their commutation into money rents when found necessary for the preservation of the peace of the country. The landlords mostly favour the system of services and cesses, and the raiyats are not opposed to it when they are on good terms with their zamindars. There is therefore no need for interference when the parties can arrange their differences amicably among themselves. It is not proposed, then, to make commutation absolutely obligatory, but only where the parties have recourse to the authorities to settle their disputes, or where the disputes are likely to induce a breach of the peace. This is provided for in Chapter III of the Bill. It may at first sight appear that the provisions of this Chapter trench on those of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, and that two concurrent procedures will, if this Bill be adopted, be provided for the same object; but this is not strictly correct: for whereas Chapter X of the Tenancy Act requires a survey to precede the record of rights, a survey is not indispensable under Chapter III. Where there has already been a regular survey, as in the Khalsa villages of the Chota Nagpur estate in the Lohardaga district, in the Barkagarh estate in the same district, and in the Dhanwar estate in Hazaribagh, a fresh measurement will be unnecessary. It will equally not be required where there is no difference of opinion between the zamindar and the raiyats as to the quantity of land held, whether such quantity is expressed in bighas or acres, or in the local standard of annas, powas, khuris, or kats. As to the rates, conditions, and predial services, the Revenue Officer can certainly ascertain and enter these in the record without measuring the land. It would undoubtedly be an advantage to have a survey before a record is made, but the survey would often entail a heavy cost, and it must be borne in mind that in Chota Nagpur the zamindars and tenants are comparatively very poor, and that few of them would be able to afford the expenditure. The record of existing rents is indispensable, because it is provided in the Bill that in commuting predial conditions and services, the Revenue Officer shall limit the money value of them to one-fourth the existing rent paid by each tenant concerned, a limit of this kind being necessary in order to prevent the incidence of commutation falling heavily on raiyats with small rentals. Where there are chronic disputes as to the existing rents, while it will be the duty of the Revenue Officer to do his best to ascertain and record what those rents are, it is not necessary to make any

provision in the Bill for the determination of new, fair and equitable rents. Where such a course is found necessary, the provisions of the Tenancy Act should be followed. In the present Act a distinction is maintained between executive proceedings and suits, appeals in the former being dealt with by Revenue Officers, and in the latter by Judicial Officers, and it has been thought necessary to preserve a like distinction as regards the proceedings under this Chapter. While ordinarily an appeal will lie to the Commissioner, and both the Commissioner and the Board have powers of revision, the Bill provides that, where any question of title or status or right of possession to land is at issue, an appeal shall lie from the order of the Commissioner to the High Court. Section 16 of the Bill provides for the defraying of the costs of commutation proceedings and follows section 114 of the Tenancy Act, with the difference that it authorises the Revenue Officer to require a deposit in advance from the person applying for commutation.

"Chapter II of the Bill is a reproduction with a slight modification of sections 19 and 20 of the present Act, which prescribe the incidents as regards liability to enhancement of certain tenures peculiar to Chota Nagpur. The holders of *khuntkati* tenures are men whose ancestors by their own exertions cleared the forest by cutting away the *khunt* or stumps of trees, and brought the land into cultivation. Korkar, which is also known by the other terms mentioned in section 5, is low rice land which has been prepared from high land by the expenditure of much labour. All these lands have special privileges as regards liability to enhancement of rent. Take Korkar for instance. The rent cannot be enhanced except under the terms of a written contract, or in accordance with the custom of the village. But in practice it is difficult to prove what the general custom of a village is, and therefore it is proposed to alter the law by providing that, where the custom cannot be ascertained in a particular village, the custom in the neighbouring village may be considered.

"Chapter IV relates to the registration and resumption of intermediate tenures, which are defined in Chapter I to mean a dependent taluk, and any other permanent or heritable interest in land intermediate between the zamindar and the cultivator and to include a resumable tenure. A definition is given of a 'resumable tenure' so as to include a large class of tenures peculiar to Chota Nagpur, which owe their origin to grants made by the Rajas, and which are held conditionally on the survival of a male heir of the original grantee. The Chapter has been added to the Bill with a view to remove difficulties under which zamindars and tenure-holders in Chota Nagpur both labour. The matter is somewhat complicated, but it may serve to elucidate it if I quote from a description of this Chapter which I gave as Commissioner in a letter addressed to Government.

"The zamindar requires that all transfers of under-tenures within his zamindari should be registered in his *sarishta*, so that he may have no difficulty in finding out the person who is responsible to him for the rent of the under-tenure. Section 31 of Act I (B.C.) of 1879 arms him with a very efficacious method of enforcing registration of transfers by succession or inheritance. This section can be taken advantage of by any one obtaining possession of a taluk or tenure by succession or inheritance only, be the taluk or tenure one saleable under section 123 or one in which the right and interests only of the tenure-holder are saleable under section 124. Section 35 would seem to indicate that the transfer by private sale of a transferable tenure or taluk, saleable absolutely under section 123, can also be registered under section 31; but in the case of tenures held conditionally on the survival of male heirs of the original grantees, transfer by private sale cannot be registered under sections 34 and 35, even if the transferees be willing to have their names registered, unless the zamindar chooses to do so on receipt of a large bonus in the shape of a *salami*. Again, while mukarrari and other permanent tenures, which are saleable under section 123, when sold for arrears of rent, are sold free of all encumbrances created by the tenure-holder, the effect of the existing law is that jagirs and other tenures which are held conditionally on the survival of male heirs of the original grantees, and which are admittedly of an inferior status when they fall into arrears, cannot be sold free of all encumbrances by the grantees or their

male heirs. In such tenures only the rights and interests of the grantees or their male heirs are saleable. The result of this anomaly is that, while a zamindar can, under the existing law in Chota Nagpur, very easily recover arrears of rent due by a permanent transferable tenure, by putting it up to sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent, and selling it free of all encumbrances created by the tenure-holder, he has no such means of recovering his arrears from the holders of tenures held conditionally on the survival of male heirs, for it very often happens that, knowing the defect in the existing law, the grantees or their male heirs let out their tenures in sub-lease or mortgage, reserving only a nominal rent, which is often less than the rent they have to pay to the superior landlord. For instance, A, the jagirdar of a tenure, has to pay an annual rent of Rs. 100 to his superior zamindar, but he lets out his whole tenure either in mukarari or zaripeshgi for a nominal rent of Rs. 5 to B. B enjoys the rents and profits derived from the tenure and pays only Rs. 5 per annum to A. But A defaults in paying the Rs. 100 payable to his superior landlord. The superior landlord sues A and obtains a decree against him and puts up his tenure to sale under section 124 of Act I (B.C.) of 1879. No one comes forward to purchase the tenure, for it is only the rights and interests of A which can be sold under that section, and the purchase of these means the acquisition of the right of receiving Rs. 5 per annum from B, with a liability of paying Rs. 100 per annum to the superior landlord. To remove this anomaly in the rules framed for carrying on the sale of the rights and interests of an under-tenure-holder of the class referred to in section 124 of Act I (B.C.) of 1879, under instructions of the Board of Revenue, provision was made for making B, or any other sub-tenure-holder under him, a party to the suit to be instituted by the zamindar for the recovery of the rents due to him from A. It was held that when section 124 authorised the sale of the right and title of any person in the tenure, the rights and interests of any subordinate tenure-holder under A can be sold under that section, but that, in order to enable the zamindar to effect such sale, it is essential that he should make all such sub-tenure-holders parties to the suit to be instituted by him against A. The High Court of Calcutta, however, has held that such a procedure is perfectly illegal and is not authorized by law.

* * * * *

“A purchaser can be easily ousted from his holding in the event of a collusion between the zamindar and the original jagirdar or his male heirs. The purchaser has no right to apply for the registration of his name in the zamindar's sarishta, neither does the zamindar consider it safe on his part to admit him to registration, for, by doing so, he endangers his right of resumption in the event of a failure of the male heirs of the original grantees. After having once parted with their interests, the original grantees or their heirs cease to have any interest in having their names registered in the event of succession or inheritance in their families, and if the zamindar can induce the heirs of the original grantees to sit idle and keep themselves away, the zamindar can very easily obtain khas possession of the tenure. The power given by section 34 of Act I (B.C.) of 1879 is a tremendous lever in the hands of the zamindar, and can be exercised in a way which can cause ruin to the purchaser of a tenure. The object of Chapter IV of the proposed Bill is to remove the difficulty which the zamindar now labours under in the matter of the recovery of his rents, and at the same time to save purchasers from the inevitable ruin which awaits them whenever there is a succession in the families of the original grantees and the heirs of the latter are bought off by the zamindar. It will make all tenures held conditionally on the survival of male heirs of the original grantees freely transferable, as any other permanent under-tenure saleable under section 123 of Act I (B.C.) of 1879, and will give the purchasers the privilege of having their names registered in the zamindar's sarishta and of enjoying their tenures so long as there are male heirs of the original grantees, and so long as they pay the rents due to the zamindar with regularity, and at the same time of preserving the zamindar's right of resumption on failure of male heirs of the original grantees intact.

“With this explanation of the provisions of the Bill, I beg to move that it be referred to a Select Committee.”

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—“I do not understand why it should be necessary for the Government to take more powers under this Bill. Ordinarily parties have got the right to move for commutation of services under section 7. It is not the case that the raiyats in Chutia Nagpur are very weak and unable to defend their rights. From the Hon'ble Member's own statement it appears that the Missionaries have taken the raiyats by the hand and are fostering a spirit of independence among them and reviving the traditions of olden times when each person was in a manner the proprietor of the soil which he cultivated, and have encouraged aspirations which are not likely to be realised, and, further, it appears that all the Missions in Chutia Nagpur—the Anglican, the German Lutheran, and the Roman Catholic—are supporting the cause of these Kols. If therefore they thought that commutations would be advantageous to them, they would move for it of themselves. I do not therefore understand why it is necessary to take further powers under section 8 of this Bill.”

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS said:—“As the Bill is going before a Select Committee, they will consider the point which has been raised by the Hon'ble Member. I understand that there may be cases in which it may be necessary to exercise such a power in the interests both of zamindars and tenants. But as the learned Advocate-General is here, I would ask whether the provisions of section 14 can legally find a place in this Bill: whether this Legislature has the power to take away the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts?”

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—“As this Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee of which I am to be a member, the question can be considered there. I am not prepared to give an opinion at once.”

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—“The Hon'ble Member who spoke last but one has challenged the right of the Government to intervene between zamindars and raiyats in respect of the commutation of predial conditions or services. Having some personal experience in the Chutia Nagpur Division, I can say with confidence that if there is one place in the world where it is necessary to resort to legislation to give a right of intervention in such cases, it is in Chutia Nagpur, where you have a class of raiyats who possess a power of combination and are well able to take care of themselves; and they have been in the past, though I hope not in the future, to some extent supported by the missionaries. If the parties would by combined action come to a settlement, there may be no reason for the Government to exercise the power here proposed to be given. A further reason is that in all the districts of that division the arrangements relating to land are in a state which can only be described as closely approaching to chaos. I know of estates in which there is absolutely no system of land registration, and the unit upon which rent is ascertained is not the bigha or the acre, but by the maund of seed: the people paid their rents in maunds of paddy or other produce. In my memory in certain groups of villages the area of land represented by this arbitrary seed unit varied from 7 to 35 bighas, and the mere fact of the existence of such a state of things is conclusive proof of the necessity for a power of interference to settle disputes which in that part of the country often end in actual bloodshed.”

The Hon'ble MR. GRIMLEY said:—“I have only one word to add. I pointed out on the very first occasion on which I explained the objects and reasons of this Bill, that section 25 of the existing Act I (B.C.) of 1879, which provides for the voluntary commutation of predial conditions or services, is not found sufficient where there are serious disputes between the parties, and that it was decided after due consideration to allow the Government to intervene whenever they find it necessary to do so in order to preserve the peace of the country. That is the only reason why it is proposed to give this power.”

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It is only necessary for me to say, with reference to the observation which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Das as to the power of this Council to touch the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, that this Bill has been introduced with the sanction of the Government of India, and is therefore quite within the powers of this Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 27th instant.

CALCUTTA ;
The 23rd February, 1897. }

F. G. WIGLEY,
*Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.*

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 974 L.S.-G.—The 20th February 1897.—The following report of the progress made in the several districts of the Chota Nagpur Division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 471T.—R.C., dated Camp Hazaribagh, the 12th February 1897.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

In reference to your Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1896, requesting submission of quarterly reports of the progress made in each district of this division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps, if any, that have been taken by Municipalities and District Road Committees to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. In Hazaribagh the registers prescribed by the Government Circular Nos. 7 and 8T.M., dated the 15th May 1896, have been opened by the District Road-Cess Committee and the two Municipalities of Hazaribagh and Chatra. The registers opened by the Road-Cess Committee are being tested by the Deputy Commissioner in his cold-weather tours. In the two municipalities mentioned above the sources of water-supply are reported to be sufficient for the requirements of each ward within them. Since the submission of Mr. Marinden's report No. 77R.C., dated the 12th May 1896, a public meeting of zamindars, mukarraridars, thikadars and other influential persons of the district was held at Mr. Herald's invitation, and no fewer than eighty-five of them have promised in writing to increase the available supply of drinking water in their respective zamindari and *elukas* either by digging new tanks and wells or by deepening and cleansing old ones, and the aggregate sum which they proposed to spend for the purpose amounts to Rs. 35,785. The Deputy Commissioner is now addressing these persons on the subject of taking advances without delay on the terms offered under the rules prescribed in Government notification No. 69, published at pages 26 to 29 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 13th ultimo.

3. In Lohardaga the District Road-Cess Committee have prepared registers of all sources of water-supply for domestic use in rural villages containing more than 100 houses, and the registers have been forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police for verification and necessary correction. The Committee have further spent Rs. 944 in constructing four pucca wells at Lohardaga, Opa, Lodhma and Jeria, in the compounds of road-side bungalows, and these will be available to the public and to passengers frequenting the roads on the sides of which the bungalows have been constructed. Of the two municipalities in the district, Ranchi and Lohardaga, the former have simply prepared registers of the sources of water-supply existing within it, while the latter, besides preparing such registers, have improved one tank by clearing it of weeds, and have taken steps for clearing another which, though belonging to a private individual, is available to the public for use.

4. In the Palamau district the Road-Cess Committee have not yet been able to prepare the registers prescribed by the Government for want of the necessary particulars which the police were required to furnish. They have, however, undertaken the construction of three road-side wells at Latdag, Kurso and Manatu. Mr. Renny, the present Deputy Commissioner, is taking the necessary steps to give due effect to the Government orders, and expects to show satisfactory progress in the next quarter's report. In the Daltonganj Municipality the general register has been written up and the detailed register is under preparation.

5. In Manbhum the task of compiling the registers for rural villages was made over to the police in conjunction with the District Engineer, but the information collected is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Luson, far from complete, though considerable progress is said to have been made in collecting it. Of the three municipalities in the district, Purulia, Rughunathpur and

Jhalda, the registers have been excellently prepared in the case of the two first, but insufficiently in that of the last, which has not yet completed the detailed register in Form No. II. Steps are being taken to have the information brought up to the required standard in the case of the Jhalda Municipality and of all villages of more than 100 houses outside municipal limits.

No special steps appear to have been taken in this district, in consequence of the opening of these registers, to improve existing sources of water-supply or to open new ones. Mr. Lusson writes that he joined the district on return from furlough only two months ago, and his attention had not been drawn to the subject until the 18th ultimo. He promises to do his best now to see that the information tabulated is used to advantage, and that some real work is done to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to provide new ones.

6. In Singhbhum the registers prescribed by the Government have been prepared; but the District Road-Cess Committee, which is unable to maintain the District Roads properly, can ill afford to spend any sum on the improvement of water-supply in rural tracts. In the Government Kolhan Rs. 1,012 have been spent on the improvement of tanks and wells. In the Chaibassa Municipality a sum of Rs. 32 has been spent by the Municipal Commissioners in clearing wells and tanks, and another sum of Rs. 220 has been subscribed by the Thakur of Kharsawan for clearing and improving the Ranibandh, within the same Municipality.

7. It appears to me from the above *précis* that, beyond preparing the prescribed registers, the measures so far taken in the direction of improving the water-supply in the different districts do not as yet hold out much promise of sufficient practical results, except in the district of Hazaribagh, where Mr. Herald has been giving much personal attention to the matter. I am forwarding extracts of his proceedings, noticed in paragraph 2 above, to the other District Officers for their information and guidance.

LIBERALITY OF RAO JOGENDRA NARAYAN ROY.

No. 1001F., dated Calcutta, the 8th February 1897.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Financial Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. ⁹/₁₃₉ Mis., dated the 29th January 1897, I am directed to forward, for your information and for communication to Rao Jogendra Narayan Roy of Lalgola, the enclosed copy of a Notification of to-day's date regarding the establishment of the Rao Mohesh Narayan Roy Serai at Raghunathganj in the Jangipur subdivision of the district of Murshidabad.

2. I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor an expression of His Honour's acknowledgment of his liberality and public spirit. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

LIBERALITY OF RAI SETAB CHAND NAHAR, BAHADUR, OF AZIMGANJ.

No. 932Medl., dated Calcutta, the 19th February 1897.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

WITH reference to your Memorandum No. 396J., dated the 23rd December 1896, and previous correspondence, relating to the establishment by Rai Setab Chand Nahar, Bahadur, of Azimganj, of a charitable dispensary, within his estate at Setabganj, in the district of Dinajpur, to be maintained from the proceeds, amounting to Rs. 624 per annum, of an endowment of landed property created by him, I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks may be conveyed to the donor for his liberality and public spirit. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is glad to recognise this evidence of of the Zamindar's wish to provide medical aid for his tenantry. I am to add that there is no objection to the name of the dispensary being changed to the "Lady Mackenzie Setabganj Charitable Dispensary," as proposed by the donor.

2. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE
THIRD QUARTER OF 1896-97.

No. 146B., dated Calcutta, the 13th February 1897.

From—E. H. WALSH, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the
SALT. salt market for the third quarter of 1896-97,
comprising the months of October, November,
THE HON'BLE MR. W. H. GRIMLEY. and December 1896.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under review, amounted to 24,40,628 maunds, against 26,77,294 maunds in the previous quarter, and 27,75,261 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 57,12,378, against Rs. 61,68,873 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 65,18,246 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In all cases fractions are omitted.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the golas in Orissa during the quarter under review, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in Table I below :—

TABLE I.

1				2
				Puri.
				Mds.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter	...			4,25,549
Manufactured and added during the quarter	...			.....
Total				4,25,549
Sold during the quarter	...	...		9,272
Wastage	...	...	...	.....
Total				9,272
Balance at the close of the quarter	...	...		4,16,277

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter under review amounted to 9,272 maunds, against 16,134 maunds in the previous quarter, and 15,248 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was levied during the quarter on the full quantity sold.

4. The subjoined Table II shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under

review, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1894-95		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Third quarter.		Third quarter.		Third quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—United Kingdom ...	Mds. 10,06,627	Mds. 16,33,294	Mds. 14,17,488	Mds. 16,01,904	Mds. 9,87,486	Mds. 10,15,811
II.—Hamburg (Germany) ...	2,80,503	1,84,870	3,30,432	3,59,282	2,06,888	1,07,600
Lanka ...	1,80,810	58,688	1,71,470	47,812	1,88,050	25,386
Mascot ...	61,250	1,03,086	24,292	60,262	1,200	79,262
Panama ...	99,270	5,080	1,25,003	35,070	...	63,788
IV.—Salt ...	54,600	8,610	2,000	1,000	1,200	9,231
Rawayah ...	4,00,422	83,070	8,04,147	1,01,510	2,00,722	4,00,550
Aden ...	4,47,872	2,42,388	3,17,110	2,08,765	2,67,755	3,14,095
Singapore ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
V.—Madras ...	...	...	...	...	9,092	8,506
VI.—Bombay ...	1,21,385	1,30,036	1,50,612	1,45,213	1,36,234	1,50,595
Total ...	26,60,511	23,61,118	28,12,014	26,82,040	21,78,134	22,02,905

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter under review, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	Third quarter of 1895-96	Fourth quarter of 1895-96.	First quarter of 1896-97.	Second quarter of 1896-97.	Third quarter of 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saltica Government Salt golas ...	Mds. 29,30,016	Mds. 25,50,046	Mds. 13,80,350	Mds. 17,03,053	Mds. 13,11,553
Kidderpore Dock ditto ...	6,20,000	5,49,200	1,72,853	1,703	...
Ditto do. Private golas ...	...	...	...	...	5,806
Chittagong Government Salt golas ...	2,01,164	3,00,777	1,46,701	1,168	60
Ditto Private ditto ...	...	60,000	48,061	44,183	20,235
Narayanm (Salt Bonded Warehouse of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.)	...	...	...	...	2,320
Khulna (ditto) ...	519	6,940	1,946	5,088	6,774
Malabar (ditto) ...	2,485	8,552	137	...	3,036
Chandrab (ditto) ...	3,060	3,066	3,724	...	10,084
Banab Bazar (ditto) ...	2,809	2,809	...	...	2,000
Total ...	38,73,152	34,69,340	17,11,073	18,03,025	13,65,428

The stock in bond at the close of the quarter was reduced to about one-third of that at the close of the corresponding quarter of the previous year, but there was a marked advance in the shipments of salt for the port of Calcutta, as noted in paragraph 9, being 53,560 tons, against 40,430 tons in the previous quarter and 30,200 tons in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shown in table IV below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Via Balakhal.	Via Sankrail.	Via Govan-khally.	Via Kidderpore.	Via Ballia-Ghat.	Via Ruttollah-Ghat.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railway or via Chittpur.	Quantity despatched into the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Third quarter of 1894-95 ...	Mds. 1,58,462	Mds. 1,11,163	Mds. 76,041	Mds. 73,184	Mds. 3,08,474	Mds. 4,442	Mds. 8,00,650	Mds. 3,00,551	Mds. 2,62,363	Mds. 61,740
Ditto of 1895-96 ...	1,62,026	1,18,962	74,000	67,607	5,00,283	23,651	8,00,545	2,23,283	1,70,000	19,000
Ditto of 1896-97 ...	1,18,928	1,11,683	73,505	64,609	3,16,168	748	11,15,373	2,51,731	1,42,752	36,432

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review, amounted to 11,991 maunds 10 seers, as noted in the margin, against 9,742 maunds 30 seers in the previous quarter, and 20,609 maunds 10 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty, amounted to 6,982 maunds, against 5,315 maunds in the previous quarter and 4,210 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows :—

					Tons.
October	...	...	...	...	14,050
November	...	...	...	...	12,200
December	...	...	...	...	27,310
Total	...	...	...	...	53,560

It is reported that four sailing ships were *en route* for Calcutta at the close of the quarter, with 12,700 tons of salt from Hamburg.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter under review :—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th Oct. 1896.	Fortnight ending 31st Oct. 1896.	Fortnight ending 15th Nov. 1896.	Fortnight ending 30th Nov. 1896.	Fortnight ending 15th December 1896.	Fortnight ending 31st December 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool pansa	103 6 2	121 1 6	124 3 0	110 9 7	107 12 11	115 0 0
Hamburg kukach ... ..	...	120 0 0	118 0 0	102 0 0	100 14 0	109 11 2
Mumut ditto	32 8 8	41 14 4	48 0 0	34 12 4	37 12 4	38 4 9
Jaldah ditto	60 0 0	76 14 4	83 0 0	64 1 4	50 9 4	65 11 2
Kumbay ditto	67 8 0	54 0 0	51 5 4	62 12 0	53 0 0	52 10 8
Rock ditto ... ..	...	...	...	53 0 0	101 0 0	111 0 0

11. The following table VI shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Narayanganj, Khulna, Balasore, Chandbali, and Bhairab Bazar (Mymensingh) during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous year :—

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		Third quarter of 1895-96.	Third quarter of 1896-97.	Third quarter of 1895-96.	Third quarter of 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Chittagong	Liverpool	1,08,090 0 0	...	62,541 35 0	41,230 12 0
Narayanganj	Ditto	...	25,000 0 0	10,523 20 0	26,976 0 0
Khulna	Ditto	5,100 0 0	24,409 0 0	6,810 0 0	26,377 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	12,450 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,447 0 8	7,064 0 0
Chandbali	Ditto	27,237 0 0	21,930 0 0	23,576 0 0	11,068 0 0
Bhairab Bazar	Ditto	16,869 0 0	24,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	22,000 0 0
Total		2,29,746 0 0	1,13,339 0 0	1,26,858 15 8	1,37,753 12

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 483 *Stats.*—The following is published for general information.M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during February 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—					
	1st week of Feb. 1896.	2nd week of Jan. 1897.	3rd week of Jan. 1897.	4th week of Jan. 1897.	1st week of Feb. 1897.	2nd week of Feb. 1897.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	2,79,000	1,28,900	1,50,000	1,78,000	2,20,000	2,55,000
Ultadanga	67,900	3,700	5,000	5,300	8,400	12,000
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hatkhola, and Culpai Ghat...	5,70,900	1,14,930	1,14,400	1,09,200	1,00,600	1,10,500
Pathuriaghata, Posta, and Jorabagan	2,500	3,300	4,500	4,500	3,600	4,300
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	1,65,800	1,49,000	1,42,500	1,34,100	1,48,500	1,30,500
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,41,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	71,400	70,000	67,000	70,900	72,600	79,600
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore	.....	8,409	6,335	11,975	7,202	11,127
Total	15,72,525	9,67,309	9,79,735	10,03,975	10,50,902	10,93,027
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.†	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896).	3,679 (on 9th Jan. 1897).	1,370 (on 16th Jan. 1897).	5,164 (on 23rd Jan. 1897).	1,16,447 (on 30th Jan. 1897).	73,529 (on 7th Feb. 1897).
On boats unloaded—	41,602 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	49,229 (9th to 11th Jan. 1897).	45,363 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897).	65,094 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. 1897).	68,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	1,09,140 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897).
By Port Commissioners' returns	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	99,846 (on 9th to 11th Jan. 1897).	79,515 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897).	1,15,345 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. 1897).	1,36,091 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	48,804 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).
By Canal returns	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,546 (9th to 8th Feb. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	17,15,431	11,20,063	11,05,983	11,89,577	13,71,817	12,98,906
						14,47,873
						14,87,360

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

† Figures furnished by the Collector of Howrah.

‡ Data by the Railway authorities.

(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd February 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 485 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 14th February 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

1	8TH TO 14TH FEBRUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	15	20
„ Indian „ ...	33,582	45,709	170,503	2,32,074
Total ...	33,582	45,709	170,518	2,32,094
<i>Exports.</i>				
To Foreign Ports ...	245,610	3,34,303	30,139	41,022
„ Indian „ ...	78,340	106,629	5,097	6,938
Total ...	323,950	4,40,932	35,236	47,960

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table* below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

1	8TH TO 14TH FEBRUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice ...	25,478	34,678	153,870	2,09,434
Paddy ...	7,897	10,749	12,358	16,821
Wheat ...	...	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses ...	207	282	4,280	5,825
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c. ...	...	.....	10	14
Total ...	33,582	45,709	170,518	2,32,094

As in previous weeks, the chief feature of the import trade of the period under report is the considerable quantity of rice, amounting to 1,40,727 cwts., that was received in Calcutta from Burma. The only ports outside Burma which contributed to the rice trade were Balasore and Chandbali, although the shipments from those places showed a heavy falling off in comparison with that of 1896. The bulk of the imports of gram and pulses was derived from Coconada and Chandbali.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the 2nd week of February 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896:—

8TH TO 14TH FEBRUARY				
		1896.	1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	285,200	3,88,189	31,633	43,056
Paddy	594	809	29	39
Wheat	4,024	5,177	113	154
Gram and pulses	24,392	33,200	3,450	4,655
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	9,740	13,257	41	56
Total ...	323,950	4,40,932	35,236	47,960

The export trade in rice with foreign ports fell off from 229,477 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year to 29,162 cwts. during the week under report. The exports by sea in the preceding week were 3,07,464 cwts. With the exception of Ceylon, to which a trifling quantity, namely 1,361 cwts., was shipped against 60,571 cwts. in the preceding year, the only port to which Bengal rice was consigned is Barbadoes in the West Indies, which received 28,072 cwts. against 1,049 cwts. in 1896. To the United Kingdom, Mauritius, Aden, Arabia and Persia, which received largely during the corresponding period of 1896, there were no exports at all.

In the case of the coasting trade, the exports of rice decreased from 55,723 cwts. to 2,171 cwts., those of wheat from 4,024 cwts. to 3 cwts., those of gram and pulses from 10,543 cwts. to 2,912 cwts., and those of miscellaneous food-grains from 2,028 cwts. to 11 cwts. The only items worthy of notice in the statement are an export of 1,697 cwts. of rice and 2,664 cwts. of gram and pulses carried to Rangoon, against 1,516 cwts. and 7,735 cwts., respectively, in the corresponding period last year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th February 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>				<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Madras	{	Coconada	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	2,093	.....	2,093
	{	Calingapatam	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	184
Burma	{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	133,916	6,501	.....	127	.....	140,544
	{	Moulmein	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	6,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,811
Balasore	{	Akyab	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,500
	{	Balasore	{ 1896 ...	8,406	2,458	.....	.....	.....	10,864
			{ 1897 ...	3,677	3,738	.....	.....	.....	7,415
{	Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	17,072	5,439	.....	207	.....	22,718	
		{ 1897 ...	9,161	619	.....	1,876	.....	11,956	
Total Indian Ports { 1896 ...				25,478	7,897	.....	207	.....	33,582
{ 1897 ...				153,865	12,358	.....	4,280	.....	170,503
<i>From Foreign Ports.</i>									
Ceylon	{		{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
China—Hong-Kong	{		{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total Foreign Ports { 1896 ...				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ 1897 ...				5	.....	.....	.....	10	15
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS { 1896 ...				25,478	7,897	.....	207	.....	33,582
{ 1897 ...				153,870	12,358	.....	4,280	10	170,518

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	39,315	22	...	2,521	519	42,407
	Madras	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	15	...	...	5,299	1,467	6,781
		Badagara	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,492	3,492
		Bamlipatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897	7	7
		Calicut	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	5,887	5,887
Madras	Cannanore	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	499	...	...	...	...	499
	Cochin	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	997	...	...	146	...	1,143
	Coconada	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Negapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	73	...	73
	Tellicherry	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,995	...	...	...	...	3,995
	Vizagapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,516 1,697	...	3,940	7,735 2,661	5	19,196 4,361	
	Akyab	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3 46	...	...	139 112	7	149 156
Burma	Kyaukpadaung	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2	...	...	132	...	134
	Sandoway	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	105 43	...	105 43
Balasore	Balasore	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	100 59	...	100 59
	Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2	...	84 3	292 21	...	378 24	
Cuttack	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Travancore—Alleppey	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	366	...	...	...	366
Kattywar—Jamnagore	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	59	...	...	...	59
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	55,723 2,171	22 ...	4,024 3	16,543 2,912	2,028 11	78,340 5,097
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	285,200 31,633	594 29	4,024 113	24,392 3,420	9,740 41	223,950 35,236

**STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.**

No. 484 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd February 1897.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the ten days ending 31st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Port.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	.....	430	430	58
	{ 1897	...	.....	4,762	4,762	6,482
Narayanganj	{ 1896	...	.....	147	147	200
	{ 1897	...	.....	147	147	200
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	219	219	298
	{ 1897	...	.....	414	414	563
Cuttack	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ 1896	...	.....	649	649	883
	{ 1897	...	.....	5,323	5,323	7,245

EXPORTS.

Port.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	9,021	67,447	76,468	1,04,081
	{ 1897	...	1,620	73	1,693	2,304
Narayanganj	{ 1896	...	.....	182	182	180
	{ 1897	...	.....	826	826	1,124
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	27,974	82,916	110,920	1,56,974
	{ 1897	...	.....	29,934	29,994	40,825
Cuttack	{ 1896	...	.....	26,125	26,125	35,559
	{ 1897	...	8,299	.....	8,299	11,296
Puri	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	3,161	.....	3,161	4,303
Total	{ 1896	...	36,995	176,650	213,645	2,90,794
	{ 1897	...	13,080	30,893	43,973	59,852

The import trade of Chittagong showed a rise of 4,332 cwts., which was mainly due to the supply of rice and paddy from Burma Ports. Narayanganj and Balasore also showed an improvement of 147 cwts and 195 cwts. respectively.

The falling off in the export trade of Chittagong is chiefly attributable to the cessation of exports of rice and paddy to both Foreign and Indian Ports, which together received, in the corresponding period of 1896, 74,775 cwts. in excess of the shipments during the period now under review. Narayanganj showed a rise of 694 cwts. owing to larger despatches of rice and gram and pulse to Chittagong. The decline of 80,926 cwts. in the case of Balasore was due to smaller shipments of rice, paddy and gram and pulse to both Foreign and Indian Ports. The falling off in the Cuttack trade amounted to 17,826 cwts., no rice was sent thence to Indian Ports, which received 25,675 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year, while the trade of Puri was confined to Colombo, which was supplied with 3,161 cwts. of rice against nil in 1896.

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Ports.												
Chittagong	.....	488	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	753	.....	.....	132	826
Total	.....	488	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	753	.....	.....	132	826

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Ports.												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	104	169	2	.....	308	219	414
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	104	169	2	.....	308	219	414

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	27,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,974	.....
Indian Ports.												
Calcutta	14,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,114	.....
Cochin	5,480	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,930	.....
Cannanore	1,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,494	.....
Bhadravay	1,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,057	.....
Telicherry	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008	.....
Bombay	2,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,247	.....
Calcutta	37,694	22,089	11,174	7,667	.....	.....	7,332	355	.....	483	56,300	20,994
Total	63,030	22,089	11,624	7,667	.....	.....	7,332	355	.....	483	82,946	20,994
GRAND TOTAL	91,064	22,089	11,624	7,667	.....	.....	7,332	355	.....	483	1,010,020	29,194

MEMORANDUM ON THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS
TO AND FROM CALCUTTA DURING NOVEMBER 1896.

No. 486 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

The total quantity of food-grains imported into and exported from Calcutta during the month of November 1896, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, is shown below:—

Specification of routes.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895 Mds.	1896. Mds.	1895. Mds.	1896. Mds.
By internal routes, i.e., by rail, road, river (country boat and steamer) and canals ...	13,97,004	11,83,043	1,72,798	5,07,255
By sea (in both foreign and coasting vessels) ...	1,02,822	3,09,165	9,80,681	5,24,390
Total ...	14,99,826	14,92,213	11,53,482	10,31,645

There was very little fluctuation in the total import trade, though in the trade carried by internal routes there was a decrease of 15·3 per cent. as compared with November 1895. The falling off in the internal trade was principally in rice and wheat, and this decline is counterbalanced by increased importation of rice and gram and pulses by sea. In the total export trade the decline was 10·5 per cent., while the quantity exported by internal routes showed the marked increase of 193·5 per cent. In the exports by sea there was a decrease of 46·5 per cent.

Imports.—The table below shows the total trade in each kind of food-grains imported during the month by all routes:—

		November 1895.	November 1896.
		Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	...	7,91,273	7,93,392
Paddy ...	...	59,760	1,55,103
Wheat ...	...	2,31,580	1,00,685
Gram and pulses ...	...	3,60,931	3,83,364
All other kinds of food-grains ...	...	45,282	59,669
Total ...	...	14,99,826	14,92,213

Of these imports, 13,97,004 maunds were received by internal routes during November 1895, and 11,83,048 maunds during same month in 1896, the sea-borne imports during those two months being 1,02,822 maunds and 3,09,165 maunds respectively. The increase in the paddy trade was due to larger imports, principally from Midnapore (67,678 maunds against 12,650 maunds) and from Burdwan (29,238 maunds against 4,309). The falling off in the inland trade was due to short despatches of rice mainly from Backergunge, (16,434, maunds against 2,31,440 maunds), and also to short consignments of wheat from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which exported only 12,810 maunds, against 1,54,241 maunds in November 1895.

Exports.—The export trade in each staple of food-grains is shown in the following table:—

		November 1895.	November 1896.
		Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	...	8,28,025	6,25,112
Paddy ...	...	35,410	1,10,421
Wheat ...	...	15,772	15,969
Gram and pulses ...	...	2,53,519	2,36,776
All other kinds of food-grains ...	...	20,756	43,367
Total ...	...	11,53,482	10,31,645

There was a decline of 10·5 per cent. in the total exports owing chiefly to smaller exports by sea, which aggregated only 5,24,390 maunds against 9,80,684 maunds, while there was a marked increase in the inland export trade of 3,31,457 maunds, and this increase was general in all grains, and was not limited to any part of the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The despatches to Nadia were 44,554 maunds against 9,404 maunds, and to Jessore 22,228 maunds against 1,177 maunds. The exportation to Assam was 1,20,705 maunds against 36,355 maunds, and to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 1,07,641 maunds against only 26 maunds during the month of November 1895.

Statement I showing the several routes followed by the trade in food-grains imported into and exported from Calcutta during the month of November 1895 and 1896.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	By rail.		By country boat.		By inland steamers.		By road.		By sea.		Total.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ... { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	1,12,049 77,849	3,711 86,256	5,28,459 4,52,104	30,327 38,524	18,972 49,126	6,830 80,946	65,161 40,365	13,186 17,297	67,732 1,07,957	7,74,069 4,01,089	7,83,373 7,04,392	8,28,025 6,25,112
Paddy ... { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	2,264 17,725	1,394 40,023	33,910 93,318	17,340 52,420	1,705 8,670	... 20	8,698 10,633	14,091 17,523	19,373 21,847	1,745 30	80,760 1,65,103	35,410 1,10,421
Wheat ... { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	2,07,873 61,331	100 4,311	23,690 11,768	177 1,484	114 396	377 355	2,749 7,285	4,608 21,057	12,419 2,100	2,34,880 1,00,085	15,772 15,969	
Gram and pulses ... { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	2,40,530 1,08,286	9,323 76,359	1,01,585 1,36,896	22,512 16,133	1,709 4,417	24,769 14,516	1,605 23,961	23,176 72,063	17,107 1,06,758	1,73,740 3,86,931	3,86,931 2,56,778	
Other food-grains... { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	40,343 36,011	1,911 27,072	4,837 1,867	98 31	1,543 2,388	20 ...	... "	103 20,218	19,714 12,973	4,283 29,600	20,766 43,367	
Total ... { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	6,00,459 3,64,283	16,441 2,34,804	6,91,390 6,95,047	70,554 1,08,694	22,386 63,770	31,964 98,250	73,767 68,918	64,039 65,601	1,02,882 3,09,185	9,80,684 5,24,390	14,00,828 11,92,313	11,53,483 10,31,646

Statement II.—Showing the imports into and exports from Calcutta of food-grains during the month of November 1896, compared with corresponding month of the year 1895.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Grain and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Grand Total.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan { Imports from ...	33,941	48,148	4,509	20,208	103	02	3,408	3,848	...	81	41,849	61,881
Burdwan { Exports to ...	118	194	...	20	...	20	990	4,911	20	181	1,128	5,395
Birbhum { Imports from ...	61,804	19,994	...	...	...	...	357	...	...	...	63,141	19,894
Birbhum { Exports to ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	73	...	1	...	73	3
Midnapore { Imports from ...	1,23,859	3,79,071	12,660	67,678	...	195	1,000	3,030	...	12	1,38,175	3,50,379
Midnapore { Exports to ...	240	160	1,188	216	...	...	5,004	3,606	...	1,773	6,444	6,000
Hoochly { Imports from ...	51,471	1,34,305	7,077	21,227	1,705	1,315	10,440	9,571	133	4	70,804	1,69,430
Hoochly { Exports to ...	26,016	14,736	16,834	21,833	2,443	3,482	22,335	20,431	62	54	68,090	60,536
Total { Imports from ...	2,72,075	4,80,010	24,036	1,17,313	1,908	1,377	15,963	16,440	133	35	3,14,071	6,21,084
Total { Exports to ...	26,374	15,083	18,072	2,663	2,543	3,937	28,341	20,508	96	2,008	75,075	71,865
24 Parganas { Imports from ...	1,39,547	83,002	8,107	4,946	...	45	39	3,273	...	...	1,48,642	1,01,289
24 Parganas { Exports to ...	16,247	22,674	11,106	17,836	69	4,567	17,424	14,903	24	2	43,583	59,983
Nadia { Imports from ...	5,039	6,073	104	652	8,070	7,044	1,08,354	1,07,337	3,049	2,084	1,21,665	1,79,260
Nadia { Exports to ...	2,763	10,296	3,861	33,096	32	11	1,653	893	1,035	609	9,444	44,584
Murshidabad { Imports from ...	1,285	2,329	1,165	...	2,232	5,640	14,281	22,668	11,277	1,300	30,240	35,033
Murshidabad { Exports to ...	18	...	...	500	...	...	104	470	...	...	123	909
Jessore { Imports from ...	4,577	...	4,160	...	...	...	2,137	17,011	...	67	10,844	17,078
Jessore { Exports to ...	678	12,740	...	8,791	...	27	500	650	4	20	1,177	22,328
Khulna { Imports from ...	3,207	...	5,575	370	...	...	...	487	...	...	6,782	877
Khulna { Exports to ...	...	4,130	...	303	...	11	61	50	3	2	44	4,496
Total { Imports from ...	1,55,651	1,01,424	21,794	5,918	10,312	12,741	1,21,827	2,06,946	14,326	6,517	3,21,136	3,33,498
Total { Exports to ...	18,701	44,840	14,006	60,183	101	4,811	16,722	10,195	1,126	693	54,616	1,32,259
Rajshahi { Imports from ...	2,374	1	...	...	1,338	320	4,514	22,340	881	...	9,127	22,676
Rajshahi { Exports to ...	42	900	...	3,714	...	...	118	106	105	85	246	4,810
Dinajpur { Imports from ...	8,336	8,916	...	...	...	...	...	301	...	...	8,436	6,247
Dinajpur { Exports to ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	100	117	208	160	306
Jalpaiguri { Imports from ...	...	5,187	...	...	4	4	95	181	4	157	103	6,529
Darjeeling { Imports from ...	...	163	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	8	34	183
Darjeeling { Exports to ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur { Imports from ...	...	2,970	...	...	...	6	887	1,265	140	133	862	2,376
Rangpur { Exports to ...	126	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,790
Bogra { Imports from ...	5,071	855	...	...	...	...	167	120	66	78	5,071	855
Bogra { Exports to ...	...	59	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	237	266
Fabna { Imports from ...	...	7,567	...	545	...	...	150	4,098	...	...	180	12,209
Fabna { Exports to ...	80	611	...	1,640	...	...	679	307	137	106	796	2,764
Oooch Bihar { Imports from ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	475	...	...	142	1,564
Oooch Bihar { Exports to ...	34	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { Imports from ...	15,791	16,715	...	846	1,332	320	4,811	20,737	883	...	22,670	44,567
Total { Exports to ...	306	8,477	...	5,364	8	10	1,747	2,083	578	773	2,629	17,237
Dacca { Imports from ...	4,574	...	...	...	...	74	1,017	2,551	...	31	5,592	2,866
Dacca { Exports to ...	36	236	...	862	4	420	62	20	...	...	102	1,538
Mymensingh { Imports from ...	1,016	...	555	...	18	23	44	676	...	...	1,615	676
Mymensingh { Exports to ...	123	917	...	600	...	...	169	231	2	...	812	1,771
Faridpur { Imports from ...	10,373	3	...	...	73	...	1,361	14,569	...	...	11,789	14,578
Faridpur { Exports to ...	693	7,691	601	14,243	...	234	778	96	84	43	2,116	22,297
Backergunge { Imports from ...	2,31,419	10,434	...	...	100	...	631	1,900	...	...	2,32,073	18,294
Backergunge { Exports to ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	...	...	...	509
Total { Imports from ...	2,47,383	16,437	555	...	13	74	2,054	10,070	...	31	2,61,009	36,408
Total { Exports to ...	752	8,834	601	16,701	22	677	1,000	8,6	86	43	2,333	26,115
Tippera { Imports from ...	3,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,025	...
Tippera { Exports to ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali { Imports from ...	28,951	567	...	...	...	80	...	6	...	...	28,951	567
Noakhali { Exports to ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
Chittagong { Imports from ...	830	40	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	800	...
Chittagong { Exports to ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
Total { Imports from ...	32,776	567	...	...	...	80	...	255	...	...	32,770	567
Total { Exports to ...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	375
Total of Bengal { Imports from ...	7,29,076	6,21,183	41,658	1,23,767	19,615	14,321	1,40,384	2,69,985	15,312	6,603	9,41,702	10,80,008
Total of Bengal { Exports to ...	40,138	82,204	33,649	1,03,233	2,974	10,080	50,833	46,787	1,846	5,517	1,31,180	2,47,841
Pattah { Imports from ...	140	...	...	...	685	719	27,433	11,806	6,224	3,174	24,490	15,009
Pattah { Exports to ...	5	3,332	...	1,040	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	4,466
Gaya { Imports from ...	...	...	...	...	...	341	327	...	...	...	327	344
Gaya { Exports to ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Grand Total	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Shahabad	{ Imports from Exports to	...	...	...	...	...	5,647	10,231	3,420	370	...	10,601	9,086
Saran	{ Imports from Exports to	...	1,471	...	...	...	...	1,002	200	404	730	1,490	1,471
Champaran	{ Imports from Exports to	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,418	...	...	278	1,418	276
Muzaffarpur	{ Imports from Exports to	4	1,717	...	...	...	...	1,903	6	1,079	1,130	3,046	1,126
Darbhanga	{ Imports from Exports to	38	...	...	...	1,285	...	5,747	4,100	400	779	7,540	4,679
Total	{ Imports from Exports to	183	6,029	...	1,040	1,070	6,710	48,211	19,650	8,544	6,000	58,909	32,459
Monghyr	{ Imports from Exports to	...	2	...	...	9,410	7,014	21,720	6,000	3,317	6,204	34,477	19,820
Rhagulpur	{ Imports from Exports to	...	4	...	...	17,299	8,703	22,183	2,205	12,496	5,039	51,978	16,551
Purnea	{ Imports from Exports to	578	212	...	...	382	...	7,224	731	...	...	8,184	731
Malda	{ Imports from Exports to	804	282	...	...	2,766	1,446	3,451	600	1,254	...	8,275	2,329
Banthal Parganas	{ Imports from Exports to	24	6	...	...	9,403	9,245	23,842	2,700	1,125	7,162	31,434	10,173
Total	{ Imports from Exports to	1,496	294	...	...	30,560	20,408	78,400	12,801	14,222	10,005	1,37,345	58,603
Cuttack	{ Imports from Exports to	1,340	600	1,702	1,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,642	1,934
Balasore	{ Imports from Exports to	403	1,307	...	5,215	...	...	640	750	...	...	1,109	7,272
Total	{ Imports from Exports to	1,742	1,907	1,702	6,549	...	...	640	750	...	...	4,751	9,206
Hazaribagh	{ Imports from Exports to	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	2
Manbhum	{ Imports from Exports to	...	302	...	...	...	...	...	481	...	...	...	873
Singbhum	{ Imports from Exports to	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Total	{ Imports from Exports to	...	267	16	...	...	...	...	483	...	...	16	265
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.	{ Imports from Exports to	7,25,017	6,33,649	10,387	1,30,266	54,845	47,639	2,73,635	3,09,944	42,108	31,707	11,47,109	11,36,636
Assam	{ Imports from Exports to	410	1,04,380	...	315	386	221	28,860	16,672	147	717	30,469	1,20,705
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	{ Imports from Exports to	23	5	...	...	1,54,241	12,840	28,786	2,618	355	121	1,01,167	16,506
Punjab	{ Imports from Exports to	...	5	...	...	7,038	938	30,538	2	2,717	7,010	10,547	8,555
Central Provinces	{ Imports from Exports to	6	1,776	...	...	13,068	15,211	468	4,608	...	...	11,427	21,655
Rajputana and Central India	{ Imports from Exports to	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	4	12
Berar	{ Imports from Exports to	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	600	...	...	47	600
Bombay	{ Imports from Exports to	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total of trade by internal routes	{ Imports Exports	7,25,541	6,25,435	46,947	1,30,266	2,30,072	76,024	3,40,824	3,11,278	45,180	39,461	11,07,004	11,83,048
Total of trade by sea	{ Imports Exports	67,732	1,07,857	13,373	24,847	4,508	24,057	17,107	72,086	102	20,218	1,08,800	3,09,165
RAWD TOTAL OF TRADE BY ALL ROUTES	{ Imports Exports	7,93,273	7,33,292	60,320	1,55,113	2,34,580	1,00,081	3,57,931	3,83,364	45,282	59,679	12,15,804	14,92,213

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY RAIL FROM HOWRAH.

No. 487-Statistics.—The following statement, showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported by rail from Howrah during the period 1st January to 13th February 1897 inclusive, is published for general information.

It is observed that the whole quantity of food-grains carried from Howrah to stations in these provinces was only 1,85,690 maunds; whereas more than four times that quantity—5,96,809 maunds—were exported to the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The exports to other provinces aggregated 1,98,376 maunds.

It has not as yet been found possible to compile returns of the shipments of food-grains from Kidderpore, Chitpore, and the Port Trust Railway; but it is expected that such returns will shortly be ready for publication.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd February 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah by rail from 1st January to 15th February 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	1st to 9th January 1897.	Week ending 16th January 1897.	Week ending 23rd January 1897.	Week ending 30th January 1897.	Total.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>							
Tarakerwar ...	219	24	...	...	243	...	...
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	17	...	...
Total ...	248	24	...	...	272	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>							
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	58	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
Burdwan ...	85	10	...	...	95	48	...
Rauiganj ...	553	538	200	169	1,460	223	142
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...
Ghuskara ...	2	...	...	101	103	...	...
Total ...	712	548	200	270	1,730	271	142
<i>Birbhum.</i>							
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>							
Chocadanga ...	...	...	...	353	353	...	...
Kushtea ...	...	...	...	343	343	...	387
Allamdanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	888	...
Total ...	...	...	...	696	696	888	387
<i>Murshidabad.</i>							
Azimganj ...	20	...	...	137	157	154	...
Total ...	20	...	...	137	157	154	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>							
Lalmonir Hât ...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...	755	755	...	...
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>							
Jalpaiguri ...	...	392	...	...	392	...	...
Ramshai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
Total ...	...	392	...	...	392	...	375
<i>Darjeeling.</i>							
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	382	382	346	...
Total ...	...	...	...	382	382	346	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	983	964	200	2,295	4,442	1,659	904

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	1st to 9th January 1897.	Week ending 16th January 1897.	Week ending 23rd January 1897.	Week ending 30th January 1897.	Total.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>							
Giridih ...	...	...	374	376	750	...	376
Total ...	...	...	374	376	750	..	376
<i>Mandhum.</i>							
Purulia ...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	31	...	...
<i>Singbhum.</i>							
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	31	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	31	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR ...	62	...	374	376	812	..	376
BIHAR.							
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>							
Sahibganj ...	...	380	...	...	380	372	...
Baidyanath ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	2	380	...	...	382	372	...
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>							
Bhagalpur ...	385	...	379	...	764	...	...
Total ...	385	.	379	...	764	...	..
<i>Monghyr.</i>							
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	...	...	388	...	...
Monghyr ...	382	...	...	...	382	...	...
Garhara ...	1,142	372	377	377	2,268	377	...
Tegra ...	371	375	...	...	746	...	...
Begamsarai ...	...	371	...	...	371	...	..
Total ...	2,283	1,118	377	377	4,155	377	...
<i>Patna.</i>							
Barh ...	1,172	376	...	...	1,548	...	...
Patna City ...	...	378	...	...	378	1,129	...
Patna Ghat ...	2,635	5,636	744	3,388	12,403	1,888	2,258
Bankipore ...	355	...	1,136	...	1,491	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	1,625	372	...	379	2,876	757	...
Sadispur ...	...	375	...	...	375	...	...
Bihta ...	1,211	...	...	...	1,211	...	126
Total ...	6,998	7,137	1,880	3,767	19,782	3,774	2,384
<i>Gaya.</i>							
Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370

STATION TO WHICH CON- SIGNED.	1st to 9th January 1897.	Week ending 16th January 1897.	Week ending 23rd January 1897.	Week ending 30th January 1897.	Total.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shahabad.</i>							
Arrah ...	383	372	...	374	1,129	...	...
Buxar ...	...	758	...	755	1,513	1,541	...
Dumraon ...	...	...	...	378	378	372	...
Total ...	383	1,130	...	1,507	3,020	1,913	...
<i>Darbhanga.</i>							
Samastipur ...	...	...	...	...	374	...	2,393
Dalsingarai ..	374	...	...	...	8,169	...	...
Darbhanga ...	1,880	6,289	...	...	1,104	...	...
Kamtaul ...	...	1,104	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,254	7,393	...	...	9,647	...	2,993
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>							
Kanti ...	...	...	...	1,022	1,022	...	748
Matipur ...	...	...	...	1,115	1,115	...	404
Dholi ...	1,139	3,819	1,127	758	6,843	883	1,147
Muzaffarpur ...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...
Bhagwanpur ...	382	...	...	...	382	...	...
Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,543	3,819	1,127	2,895	9,384	883	2,676
<i>Champaran.</i>							
Maeni ...	...	...	...	1,018	1,018	...	...
Segowli ...	...	2,978	2,378	1,410	1,410	...	1,929
Jindara ...	4,890	452	385	1,379	6,735	...	385
Bettiah ...	...	...	...	507	507	...	...
Para ...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...
Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,890	3,430	2,763	4,314	15,397	383	2,314
<i>Saran.</i>							
Ekma ...	758	436	1,188	1,780	4,112	375	879
Chapra ...	2	...	...	...	2	1,505	...
Goldenganj ...	...	372	...	...	372	...	...
Daronda ...	1,522	1,071	6,085	7,731	16,409	5,747	5,166
Savan ...	3,911	2,219	1,568	3,056	10,784	1,155	1,121
Revelganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,193	4,128	8,791	12,567	31,679	8,782	6,666
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	21,931	28,535	15,317	25,427	91,210	16,184	16,803
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	25,976	29,499	15,891	28,093	99,464	18,143	18,083
NORTH-WESTERN PRO- VINCES AND OUDH.							
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>							
Dildarnagar ...	...	...	...	1,868	1,868	747	750
Guhmer ...	...	...	3,460	365	365	...	2,262
Tari Ghat ...	1,892	...	...	...	5,352	...	...
Total ...	1,892	...	3,460	2,233	7,585	747	3,012

STATION TO WHICH CON- SIGNED.	1st to 9th January 1897.	Week ending 16th January 1897.	Week ending 23rd January 1897.	Week ending 30th January 1897.	Total.	Week ending 6th February. 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PRO- VINCES AND OUDH.— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Banarès District.</i>							
Zamania ...	371	...	747	751	1,869	376	...
Sakaldiha ...	376	...	...	1,897	2,273	883	...
Mogulsarai ...	...	...	379	...	379	...	...
Banarès Cantonment ...	3,016	10,413	7,309	6,073	26,811	5,401	382
Total ...	3,763	10,413	8,435	8,721	31,332	6,160	382
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>							
Chowrichowra ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,124	...	...	386	1,510	375	...
Gorakhpur ...	392	384	397	1,131	2,304	1,142	...
Sahjanwa ...	381	...	392	...	773	1,146	377
Total ...	1,897	384	789	1,517	4,587	3,790	377
<i>Basti District.</i>							
Basti ...	420	...	375	1,138	1,933	751	374
Uska Bazar ...	...	390	...	753	1,146	...	...
Total ...	420	390	375	1,894	3,079	751	374
<i>Gonda District.</i>							
Gonda ...	...	...	381	1,104	1,485	384	374
Other places ...	...	...	...	1,153	1,153	3,374	1,129
Total ...	...	...	381	2,257	2,638	3,758	1,503
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>							
Ahaura Road ...	...	392	753	360	1,505	1,891	749
Chunar ...	...	376	...	447	823	...	...
Mirzapur ...	3,736	1,934	9,192	7,603	22,465	3,038	1,172
Gainpura ...	383	...	...	...	383	...	...
Total ...	4,119	2,702	9,945	8,410	25,176	4,924	1,921
<i>Allahabad District.</i>							
Manwari ...	...	...	...	378	378	377	...
Jasra ...	...	...	...	376	376	750	...
Miza Road ...	2,293	4,914	3,850	4,690	15,747	4,186	...
Nahwai ...	...	...	1,138	381	1,519	...	...
Allahabad ...	6,759	15,932	11,215	14,777	48,683	11,305	1,874
Bharwari ...	3,464	1,581	...	2,774	7,819	375	760
Sirathu ...	376	751	1,137	2,287	4,551	1,125	...
Shiurajpur ...	...	379	...	384	763	...	...
Other places ...	...	...	...	376	376	...	...
Total ...	12,892	23,557	17,340	26,423	80,212	18,178	2,634
<i>Futtehpur District.</i>							
Bindki ...	3,437	4,837	1,514	4,599	14,387	1,962	4,941

STATION TO WHICH CON- SIGNED.	1st to 9th January 1897.	Week ending 16th January 1897.	Week ending 23rd January 1897.	Week ending 30th January 1897.	Total.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PRO- VINCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>							
Cawnpore City ...	16,286	29,055	14,258	33,474	93,071	18,405	13,444
<i>Etawah District.</i>							
Phaphund ...	...	1,128	381	1,134	2,043	759	374
Bhagthua ...	388	...	...	...	383	...	...
Etawah ...	5,774	7,909	4,169	1,165	19,017	3,826	2,856
Jasawantnagore ...	874	1,110	875	1,125	3,014	1,156	...
Total ...	6,536	10,177	4,925	3,424	25,002	5,741	3,230
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>							
Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	378	...
Kanauj ..	...	381	...	...	381	...	...
Total ...	...	381	...	...	381	373	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>							
Kaurara ...	756	1,893	750	383	3,782	1,157	...
Sakhohabad ...	785	371	...	810	1,966	381	379
Total ...	1,541	2,264	750	1,193	5,748	1,538	379
<i>Agra District.</i>							
Firozabad ...	3,415	5,055	1,125	2,420	12,015	762	762
Agra ...	3,857	4,577	4,152	7,992	20,578	2,272	748
Total ...	7,272	9,632	5,277	10,412	32,593	3,034	1,510
<i>Sitapur District.</i>							
Sitapur ...	...	...	...	379	379	...	...
<i>Muttra District.</i>							
Muttra ..	401	...	1,552	378	2,331	392	377
<i>Alighur District</i>							
Sikandra Rao ..	...	753	...	...	753	...	...
Hattrass ...	5,751	1,490	4,586	9,840	21,667	2,277	...
Alighur ..	1,133	755	757	3,709	6,414	1,436	...
Total ...	6,884	2,998	5,343	13,609	28,834	3,713	...
<i>Bulandshahr District.</i>							
Khurja ...	...	1,875	...	3,433	5,308	377	...
Dibai ...	384	...	372	...	756	...	...
Total ...	384	1,875	372	3,433	6,064	377	...

STATION TO WHICH CON- SIGNED.	1st to 9th January 1897.	Week ending 16th January 1897.	Week ending 23rd January 1897.	Week ending 30th January 1897.	Total.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PRO- VINCES AND OUDH —contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Meerut District.</i>							
Ghaziabad ... ..	...	375	...	191	566	...	384
Meerut	395	2,302	1,125	3,039	6,851	1,126	1,181
Total	385	2,677	1,125	3,230	7,417	1,126	1,515
<i>Banda District.</i>							
Banda ... ..	...	813	...	374	1,187	...	1,891
Bargarh ... ..	...	...	367	375	742	388	1,119
Manikpur ... ..	...	...	384	...	384	375	374
Kurwi	392	373	...	380	1,145	425	1,533
Total	392	1,186	751	1,129	3,458	1,188	4,918
<i>Moradabad District.</i>							
Moradabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	377	391
Chundawai	408	...	...	374	732	377	...
Total	408	...	...	374	732	754	391
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>							
Shahganj	1,522	3,412	1,582	742	7,558	754	381
<i>Bareilly District.</i>							
Aonla	1,130	...	...	380	1,510	805	383
Bareilly	1,200	375	382	754	2,711	1,129	4,900
Total	2,330	375	382	1,134	4,221	1,934	5,283
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>							
Jaunpur	2,342	4,246	2,628	5,280	14,496	5,259	...
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>							
Shajehanpur	1,135	1,125	371	1,549	4,180	718	404
Tilhar	1,510	774	767	2,010	5,061	715	419
Aujhce	1,123	1,161	...	400	2,684	375	...
Total	3,768	3,060	1,138	3,959	11,925	1,888	823
<i>Eta District.</i>							
Kashganj	376	...	...	378	754	...	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>							
Lucknow	3,852	4,610	1,911	6,826	17,199	3,781	1,159
Alamnagar	1,937	3,408	383	2,248	7,976	2,697	...
Kukori ... ..	...	1,115	...	376	1,491	396	...
Malihabad	754	...	...	...	754	...	...
Total	6,543	9,133	2,294	9,450	27,420	6,874	1,159

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	1st to 9th January 1897.	Week ending 16th January 1897.	Week ending 23rd January 1897.	Week ending 30th January 1897.	Total.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PRO- VINCES AND OUDH— concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>							
Radhauli ... ..	...	...	...	1,133	1,133	375	1,528
Fyzabad	1,114	1,899	1,545	4,588	9,146	4,950	1,916
Ajodhya ... ..	...	...	762	...	762	375	...
Gosainganj ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	405	...
Total	1,114	1,899	2,301	5,721	11,041	6,105	3,444
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>							
Akbarpur ... ..	...	378	...	772	1,150	748	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>							
Duryabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
Bara Banki	765	757	...	1,893	3,415	395	...
Safdarganj	2,766	2,269	746	3,014	8,795	1,891	2,049
Total	3,531	3,026	746	4,907	12,210	2,286	2,427
<i>Hardoi District.</i>							
Balamau ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	376	...
Hardoi	1,495	2,654	822	1,133	6,104	1,966	376
Baghauli	1,131	1,964	750	1,618	5,493	1,132	...
Sandila	383	...	372	383	1,138	370	...
Total	3,009	4,618	1,944	3,164	12,735	3,814	376
<i>Bijnor District.</i>							
Bijnor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,121	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>							
Mahoba ... ..	...	399	...	...	399	...	...
Other places	3,859	6,834	3,406	...	14,099	...	...
TOTAL OF NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	76,616	1,16,597	78,475	1,62,596	4,31,284	1,07,729	54,796
PANJAB.							
<i>Delhi District.</i>							
Delhi	6,502	9,484	10,496	13,335	39,817	10,989	4,892
<i>Jullundur District.</i>							
Jullundur City	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>							
Umballa City	402	...	...	...	402	...	438

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	1st to 9th January 1897.	Week ending 16th January 1897.	Week ending 23rd January 1897.	Week ending 30th January 1897.	Total.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PANJAB—concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>							
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	376	...
Rewari ...	2,336	3,098	4,248	3,113	12,795	1,556	2,660
Total ...	2,336	3,098	4,248	3,113	12,795	1,932	2,660
Other places ...	2,279	3,475	2,275	4,158	12,187	3,008	3,394
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	11,522	16,057	17,019	20,606	65,204	17,053	11,384
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	1,145	1,145	481	383
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.							
Ajmere ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
Sutna ...	758	1,587	...	751	3,096	378	1,125
Mhow ...	147	...	...	...	147	769	379
Ulwar ...	...	...	392	...	392	379	381
Indore ...	...	...	...	750	750	...	...
Jeypore ...	...	...	...	378	378	...	...
Bawal ...	...	...	...	378	378	...	377
Harphulpur ...	...	...	...	383	383	...	388
Other places ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,320	...
Total ...	905	1,587	392	2,610	5,524	3,848	3,026
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	378	378	778	...
BERAR.							
Malkapur ...	26	...	...	...	26	...	...
Khamgaon ...	66	...	...	...	66	...	...
Akola ...	53	...	...	...	53	...	...
Amraoti ...	66	...	...	...	66	...	...
Total ...	211	...	...	...	211	...	...
Unspecified places ...	506	2,522	1,076	11,216	15,320	9,883	4,918
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,36,423	1,89,573	1,27,695	2,26,679	6,80,370	1,57,915	92,590
ABSTRACT.							
Total of Bengal ...	983	964	200	2,205	4,442	1,659	904
" " Bihar ...	24,931	28,535	15,317	25,427	94,210	16,484	16,803
" " Chota Nagpur ...	62	...	374	376	812	...	376
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	97,303	1,39,908	93,317	1,62,596	4,93,124	1,07,729	54,796
" " the Panjab ...	11,522	16,057	17,019	20,606	65,204	17,053	11,384
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	905	1,587	392	2,640	5,524	3,848	3,026
" " Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	1,145	1,145	481	383
" " Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	378	378	778	...
" " Berar ...	211	...	...	...	211	...	...
" " Unspecified places...	506	2,522	1,076	11,216	15,320	9,883	4,918
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,36,423	1,89,573	1,27,695	2,26,679	6,80,370	1,57,915	92,590

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of January and the first fortnight of February 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of January and February in 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 23rd February 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1897.			1896.		
	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Common Rice—						
Burdwan ...	10 0	9 12	11 0	16 16	16 8	16 8
Birbhum ...	9 6	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 4
Bankura ...	11 8	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	18 12
Midnapore ...	10 8	10 8	11 0	13 1	11 13	11 13
Hooghly ...	8 8	8 8	9 0	14 0	15 0	14 8
Howrah ...	10 8	10 8	...	12 12	13 0	13 0
24 Parganas ...	10 0	10 8	11 0	14 8	15 7	14 8
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	16 0
Nadia ...	9 2	9 2	9 2	16 0	16 0	16 0
Murshidabad ...	10 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
Jessore ...	9 6	10 0	11 0	15 12	15 12	15 12
Khulna ...	10 8	11 3	11 6	18 0	17 0	17 0
Rajshahi ...	9 6	9 12	9 12	16 0	16 0	16 0
Dinajpur ...	9 9	10 0	9 9	13 0	13 0	12 0
Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 4	17 4	17 4
Rangpur ...	10 0	10 8	10 8			
Bogra ...	10 2	10 8	10 2	17 4	16 8	16 0
Palna ...	9 7	9 6	10 0	13 8	13 4	13 4
Dacca ...	10 6	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
Mymensingh ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 0
Faridpur ...	9 8	9 13	9 12			
Backergunge ...	10 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Tippera ...	11 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	15 0	14 0
Noakhali ...	10 8	10 8	10 0	12 8	12 12	13 0
Chittagong ...	9 0	9 0	9 4	19 8	19 8	18 8
Patna ...	10 2	10 6	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
Gaya ...	9 0	9 0	9 8			
Shahabad ...	9 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Saran ...	8 8	9 8	10 0	18 0	18 8	18 8
Champaran ...	8 0	9 0	9 3	15 0	14 0	15 0
Muzaffarpur ...	9 0	9 4	9 0	16 8	15 8	15 0
Darbhanga ...	9 2	9 8	9 8	17 10	17 10	18 4
Monghyr ...	10 2	10 2	10 12	21 0	20 0	19 0
Bhagalpur ...	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 8	16 0	16 8
Purnea ...	9 0	10 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	16 8
Malda ...	10 4	10 0	10 12	23 0	23 10	23 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	11 13	11 13	11 13	22 0	25 0	25 0
Cuttack ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	23 10	23 10	24 0
Balasore ...	10 8	10 8	13 2	14 0	14 8	14 8
Puri ...	8 0	8 0	9 0			
Hasaribagh ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	14 0	14 8	14 0
Lohardaga ...	9 4	8 11	8 7	14 1	14 10	14 10
Palamau ...	11 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	16 0
Manbhum ...	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
Singhbhum ...						

Districts.	1897.			1896.		
	15th	31st	15th	15th	31st	15th
	January.	January.	February.	January.	January.	February.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
WHEAT—						
Patna ...	9 8	9 0	8 0 and 9 0	15 0	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0
Gaya ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	10 0
Shahabad ...	8 8 and 9 0	8 8 and 8 12	8 0 and 9 0	12 0 and 13 0	13 0	11 0
Saran ...	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 10	10 0	10 8
Champaran ...	9 0	9 0	8 1½	12 8	12 0	10 8
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	10 8
Darbhanga ...	7 4	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 8	11 8
Monghyr ...	8 12	8 0	8 4	14 0	13 0	12 0
Bhagalpur ...	8 14	8 14	8 14	12 10	12 10	12 10
Purnea ...	10 0	10 4	11 0	18 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna ...	11 8	11 12	12 8	26 0	26 0	27 0
Gaya ...	10 8	10 8	10 8	22 0	21 8	22 0
Shahabad ...	10 8	11 8	11 0 and 11 8	22 0	21 0	23 0 25 0 25 8
Saran ...	10 8	10 8	10 4	24 8	24 8	25 0
Champaran ...	10 0	10 8	10 11½	25 4	26 4	28 7
Muzaffarpur ...	10 8	10 0	10 0	24 8	25 0	26 0
Darbhanga ...	9 12	10 0	10 0	28 7	27 6	28 7
Monghyr ...	11 4	10 12	11 8	26 4	26 8	25 0
Bhagalpur ...	11 6	12 0	12 0	25 4	25 4	25 4
Purnea ...	16 0	13 0	...	26 0	24 0	23 0
Sonthal Parganas	12 0	12 4	12 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
Hazaribagh ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga ...	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	16 0
Palamau ...	10 14	10 6	9 9	18 9	17 7	18 7
Manbhum ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Singthum ...	10 0	10 0	...	.....	.....	.....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—						
Jaunpur ...	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
Gorakpur ...	8 2	8 2	8 13	15 5	15 5	14 14
Mirzapur ...	7 11	7 13	7 12	12 0	13 0	13 0
Benares ...	7 9	8 1½	8 6	13 9	12 12	12 11½
Ghazipur ...	8 4	9 8	9 4	15 8	14 8	13 8
Ballia ...	8 8	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	12 0
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur ...	7 11	7 6	7 12	11 0	11 0	11 0
Gorakpur ...	7 3	7 6	8 9	9 14	9 7	9 14
Mirzapur ...	7 14	8 2	8 9	11 0	10 8	10 8
Benares ...	7 11	8 11½	7 13	11 6	11 1½	10 9
Ghazipur ...	7 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	9 8	9 4
Ballia ...	7 8	7 12	9 0	11 12	10 0	10 0

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 4th February 1897 :—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	... 9 6	9 6	14 0
Hailakandi	... 9 9	9 9	14 14
SYLHET—			
Kazi Bazar	... 11 0	10 8	13 6
Ohhatak Bazar	... 10 0	10 0	13 8
Sunamganj	... 10 0	10 0	13 0
Habiganj	... 10 8	10 8	12 8
Karimganj	... 8 14	9 8	12 0
Maulvi	... 10 0	10 0	16 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 22nd February 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·84, Kalna 1·40, Katwa 0·73, Raniganj 0·41. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done much good to the standing *rabi* crops, and ploughing is now going on briskly in many parts. Sugarcane is being pressed. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. a.	Srs. c.	
Sadar 10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	... 10 8	to 11 0
Katwa	...	...	... 10 10	to 10 15
Raniganj	...	...	...	10 4

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·15, Rampur Hât 0·06. Weather seasonable. Crushing of sugarcane going on. Price of rice at Sadar 9½ seers, and Rampur Hât 11½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 0·83, Indus 0·85, Khatra 0·44, Maliara 0·57, Gangajalghati 0·67, Kotalpur 0·5, Raipur 0·48, Vishnupur 0·82. Weather cloudy at the beginning of the week. The recent rain has started ploughing. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Fodder and water sufficient except in a few places. Cow-pox reported. Common rice selling at Bankura and Vishnupur at 11 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·77, Contai 1·19, Tamluk 0·42, Ghatal 0·27. Weather seasonable. Prospect of indigo better. Sugarcane is still being pressed. *Rabi* crops are being collected. Threshing of *aman* still continues. Transplantation of *boro* finished. Cattle-disease reported from Salbani, Binpur, and Naraingarh. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	11	} per rupee.
Contai	12 to 13	
Tamluk	10 to 12	
Ghatal	10 to 11	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·37, Serampore 0·10, Jahanabad 0·33. Rain too late to do much good to *rabi*. Rice sells from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·11, Uluberia 0·16. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Pressing of sugarcane still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 9 to 10½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·16, Barasat 0·20, Basirhat 0·05, Diamond Harbour 0·30. Weather warmer with cloud. Prospects of standing crops poor. Ploughing going on for the next crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. a.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 to 11 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	9 0	
Basirhat	10 0	
Diamond Harbour	10 10	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·46, Kushtia 0·45, Meherpur 0·26, Chuadanga 0·33, Ranaghat 0·65. Weather fair and seasonable. Prospects of standings crops poor. Rain has facilitated the ploughing of *aus* and jute lands. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder not sufficient in some places. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

14th February	...	...	...	...	1,001
15th "	...	...	...	...	920
16th "	...	...	...	...	590
17th "	...	...	...	...	623
18th "	...	...	...	...	618
19th "	...	...	...	...	610
20th "	...	...	...	...	654

Number of persons who received relief at police-stations during the week—men 70, women 231, children 126—total 427. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 20th February—Sadar subdivision—men 2,356, women 843, children 2,043—total 5,242; Meherpur subdivision—men 493, women 83, children 108—total 684; Kushtia subdivision—men 403, women 110, children 60—total 573. Gratuitous relief—men 279, women 891, children 286—total 1,456.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·18, Kandi 0·23, Jangipur 0·12. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable. Gram is likely to be a good crop in Jangipur subdivision. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Pressing of sugarcane still continues. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	10½
Kandi	11
Jangipur	11

} per rupee.

Three test-works opened.

Jessore.—Weather cloudy with drizzling rain at beginning of week. Rainfall at Jessore 0·58, Jhenida 0·33, Magura 0·34, Narail 0·40, Bangaon 0·57. Harvesting of *rabi* crops is almost over. The recent rain has done good to the sowing of *tii* and to *boro* seedlings. More rain wanted. Fodder and water available. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from Bangaon. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Jessore	9 to 10½
Jhenida	9½
Magura	9½ to 10
Narail	10½
Bangaon	9 to 10

} per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 0·21, Bagerhat 0·11, Satkhira nil. Weather getting hot. *Boro* doing well. Sowing of *tii* going on. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Khulna	10 to 11
Bagerhat	12
Satkhira	10

} per rupee.

Numbers employed on four relief works—men 274, children 77—total 351. Gratuitous relief—men 107, women 374, children 246—total 727. Wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Water getting scarce.

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·15, Nator 0·07, Nangaon 0·16. No change in the prospects of the *rabi* crops. Transplantation of *boro* continues. Lands are being prepared for *bhadai* rice and jute. Fodder available everywhere. Scarcity of drinking-water reported from some places in Rajapur outpost. Price of rice ranges between 8½ to 12 seers per rupee. Two of five test-relief-works closed on Saturday, the 20th. Report from one not received. Numbers employed on two relief-works—men 509, women nil, children 71—total 580. No gratuitous relief. Price of rice at relief-works, 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops fairly good. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—No rain. Days warm, nights cool. Preparation of land for *betri* rice commenced. Prospects of standing crops favourable. No complaint of fodder and water. Average price of common rice, 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—No rain at Sadar and Kurseong, 0·03 at Siliguri. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley progressing; *tori* and potatoes being harvested. Terai.—*Haimanti* paddy being threshed; ploughing for jute, *bhadai* rice, and sugarcane going on. Price of coarse rice:—

	Srs.
Hills	7 to 8
Terai	9 to 11

} per rupee.

Bhutla, 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Lands being prepared for *aus* and jute. Early *aus* being sown in places. Harvesting of mustard nearly finished. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Slight rain in the district. Average 20 inch. More rain urgently wanted for *aus* and jute sowing. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10½ seers, and in the interior from 8½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·50, Sirajganj 0·92. Weather seasonable. Condition of crops partly improved by fall of rain. Price of common rice varies from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·25, Manikganj 0·46, Narainganj 0·21, Munshiganj nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops not very favourable, but recent rain has done some good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32, Jamalpur 0·13, Kishorganj 0·75, Netrokona 0·33, Tangail nil. Weather getting warmer. The rainfall will facilitate preparation of lands. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Drinking-water at present sufficient.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Goalundo ·30, Madaripur ·13. Weather seasonable. Prospects in Madaripur good, elsewhere as before. More rain wanted. Common rice selling at 9½ to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar and Patuakhali nil, at Pirojpur and Bhola ·51, Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Common *aman* rice selling at 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar ·09, Chandpur ·16, Brahmanbaria nil. Weather bright and cool for the season. Prospects of *rabi* crops not improved. Fodder and water available. Prices of rice :—

	Srs.			} per rupee.
Sadar	10 to 11½	
Brahmanbaria	10 to 12	
Chandpur	10½ to 11½	

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Feni ·05. Prospects of crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather hot with occasional clouds. *Rabi* crops suffering from want of rain. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rain at Bihar 0·05 only. Recent rain has improved prospects of late *rabi* sowings and of millets and sugarcane now being planted, and has destroyed insect-blight in Barh. Slight damage done to crops, ripe or harvested. Prices rising slightly in Barh. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient except green fodder in Bihar. Price of common rice at Patna, 11 seers per rupee. Numbers on gratuitous relief on Saturday, 20th February—men 17, women 19, children 4—total 40.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Aurangabad ·49; other stations nil. Harvesting of *rabi* commenced. Prospects very good. Price of common rice at Sadar, 10½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. *Rabi* harvest commenced. Poppy prospects continue favourable; lancing and leaf-making in progress. Prices almost stationary. Numbers on relief-works in Bhabhua on Saturday, 20th February—men 456, women 414, children 305—total 1,175; gratuitous relief—men 1,303, women 2,550, children 1,929—total 5,782.

Saran.—No rain. *Rabi* doing well. Mustard, *rahar* and peas ripening. Average price of *makai* 9 seers 14 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 20th February—Sadar subdivision—men 738, women 949, children 1,273—total 2,960; Gopalganj subdivision—men 2,110, women 2,212, children 3,534—total 7,856; Siwan subdivision—men 9,250, women 15,470, children 6,705—total 31,125. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 1,200, women 4,495, children 1,125—total 6,820; Gopalganj subdivision—men 1,272, women 3,636, children 1,318—total 6,226; Siwan subdivision—men 548, women 1,707, children 471—total 2,726. Chapra Town—Gratuitous relief—men 121, women 547, children 60—total 728; Revilganj Town—Gratuitous relief—men 19, women 62, children 6—total 87; Chapra poor-house 101. Matwa relief-works 5,984, poor-houses 488, doles 302. Manjha poor-houses 49, doles 156. Siwan poor-house 56 (men 10, women 21, children 25).

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* crops good. Poppy improving. Opium gathering commenced. Outturn good. Slight rise in prices: Common rice 9 seers, maize 10 seers. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 20th February—men 47,073, women 37,035, children 23,394—total 107,502; gratuitous relief—men 5,244, women 10,354, children 12,282—total 27,880. Bagaha figures, about 15,000 workers and 5,000 gratuitous, not received, excluded.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects fair. Prices are—Burma rice 9½ seers, common rice 8½ seers, wheat 7 seers, *makai* 10 seers, barley 11 seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 12 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 20th February—Sadar subdivision—men 8,927, women 2,800, children 1,674—total 13,401; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 1,189, women 468, children 275—total 1,932; Hajipur subdivision—men 1,801, women 2,040, children 2,181—total 6,022. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 231, women 561, children 331—total 1,123; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 830, women 1,232, children 1,286—total 3,348; Hajipur subdivision—men 26, women 88, children 16—total 140. Gratuitous relief figures for Majorganj, Bokraha, and Raipura Circle not received—estimated figures are—men 65, women 78, and children 20. Muzaffarpur poor-house—men 31, women 6, children 7—total 44.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops continue to be fair. Peas are ripening, and in places are being harvested. *Rahar* attaining maturity. Common rice selling at 9 seers and *makai* 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, the 20th February—Sadar subdivision—men 20,542, women 29,817, children 8,993—total 59,352; Madhubani subdivision—men 31,577, women 28,399, children 13,498—total 73,474; Samastipur subdivision—men 2,210, women 3,053, children 975—total 6,238. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 5,141, women 13,420, children 7,376—total 25,937; Madhubani subdivision—men 4,453, women 12,929, children 7,511—total 24,893; Samastipur subdivision—men 123, women 199, children 121—total 443. Darbhanga Raj-relief works—men 14,525, women 4,795, children 1,867—total 21,097; gratuitous relief—men 2,525, women 5,800, children 3,896—total 12,221.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather cold with high west wind. Standing crops very promising. Mustard and rape-seed are being gathered. Outturn good. Opium slightly affected by strong west wind. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Monghyr	9 to 11 0
Begusarai	9 8
Jamui	8 to 10 0

} per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather seasonable and healthy. The recent rain is said to have done some harm to mango blossoms. Westerly wind is beneficial to the *rabi* crops. Deficiency of water reported from one part of Supaul subdivision. Price of common rice has risen from 11 seers to 10 seers 10 chittaks per rupee in Banka; 11 to 10 seers in Supaul; 10 seers 12 chittaks to 10 seers 2 chittaks in Sadar. It remains stationary at 10 seers in Madhipura. Price of *marua* in Supaul has risen from 15 to 14 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday (26th)—Madhipura subdivision—men 2,929, women 1,753, children 632—total 5,314; Supaul subdivision—men 274, women 367, children 253—total 894. Gratuitous relief—Madhipura subdivision—children 251, Supaul subdivision—men 1, and children 34.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Harvesting of mustard and tobacco nearly finished. Outturn fair. Standing *rabi* crops doing fairly well. Lands are being ploughed for next *bhadoi* crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	9½
Kishanganj	...	10
Araria	...	11

} per rupee.

Malda.—Rainfall at Shibganj 14. Weather getting hot. Wheat and barley ripening. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Want of drinking-water in some places reported from Gomastapur and Shibganj thanas.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 16. Weather clear with strong west wind. *Rabi* fair in Godda and Pakour; otherwise prospects unchanged. Prices of food-grains stationary. Fodder getting scanty. Water-supply sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 0.64. Rain has benefited the *dalua* and *ghaimung*. Cattle-disease in places. Fodder sufficient. Rice only available in some places in small quantities. Common rice sells at:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	11 13
Jajpur	14 7
Kendrapara	14 7
Banki	15 12

} per rupee.

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.87. Anxiety of loss of standing *rabi* crops with fear of scarcity of water and fodder removed by rain. *Sarad* rice being threshed; *dalua* rice flourishing well, and is in ear in places; sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rain on 16th and 17th. No crop on the ground except garden vegetables. *Kutth* and *china* harvested. Cultivators engaged in ploughing. Condition of people good. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice stationary.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.25, Khurda 6.2, Satpura 5.12, Banpur 3.70, Pipli 3.0. *Dalua* and *mug* growing fairly well. *Mandia* ripening. Land being ploughed for next *sarad* and sugarcane crops. Fodder and grains scarce in tracts adjoining the Chilka, and relief-works have been started. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.02, Giridih 3.2. Weather hot. Pressing of sugarcane almost completed. Prospect of poppy good. *Rabi* fair. Rice sells at 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 1.37. State of standing crops good. Ploughing continues. Rice sells at Ranchi 9 seers, and in the interior from 8 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some police-stations. Grain stocks sufficient for the present.

Palamanu.—No rain. Weather bright and becoming hot. Rain of previous week did some damage (not much) to *rabi* in eastern part of district. *Rabi* doing well; if no more rain. *Rab* and *mahua* should yield well. The price of common rice under 9 seers prevailed in 57 markets, against 37 in previous week; at 9 seers in 21 against 41; and over 9 seers and under 10 seers in 12 against 13. Burma rice is on the way here from Gaya. Number on relief-works—2,602 and on gratuitous relief 409. Cattle-disease reported from Balumath thana.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·22, Gobindpur ·52. Weather seasonable. Sugar-cane being planted in places. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Raghunathpur and Burrar bazar. Fodder and drinking-water both reported to be insufficient in thana Raghunathpur, and the latter in thana Gourangdih. Average price of common rice 10 seers per rupee at Sadar; 9 and 9½ at Gobindpur. Stocks of food-grains sufficient at present. Nine test-works in operation. 2,403 persons on regular gratuitous relief, and about 1,000 more on casual gratuitous relief. Recent rains have softened the soil, and ploughing is in progress throughout the district.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Chaibassa 1·70, Cuackradharpur 1·53, Ghatsilla 1·47. Prices stationary. Rice plentiful.

General Summary.—There was general rain in South-West and East Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur during the week. The rain has to some extent benefited the *rabi* crops, and has facilitated ploughing for the autumn crops. Spring rice is doing well. In Bihar the harvesting of *rabi* crops and the gathering of opium have begun. The pressing of sugar-cane is still going on. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient. The want of drinking-water is beginning to be felt in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 11 seers, Shahabad 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 9 seers 14 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 seers. These figures show a slight fall in Rajshahi and Patna, and a slight rise in Champaran; elsewhere prices were stationary.

The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 20th February, were—

Relief-works—

Nadia	...	6,499 (men 3,252, women 1,036, children 2,211).
Khulna	...	351 (men 274, women nil, children 77).
Rajshahi	...	580 (men 509, women nil, children 71).
Shahabad	...	1,175 (men 456, women 411, children 305).
Saran	...	12,241 (men 12,098, women 18,631, children 11,512).
Champaran	...	107,502 (men 47,073, women 37,035, children 23,394).
Muzaffarpur	...	21,355 (men 11,917, women 5,308, children 4,130).
Darbhanga	...	139,064 (men 51,329, women 61,269, children 23,466).
Bhagalpur	...	6,208 (men 3,203, women 2,120, children 885).
Palamau	...	2,602.

Total 327,577, against 300,763 in the previous week

Gratuitous relief—

Nadia	...	1,456 (men 279, women 891, children 286).
Khulna	...	727 (men 107, women 374, children 246).
Patna	...	40 (men 17, women 19, children 4).
Shahabad	...	5,782 (men 1,303, women 2,550, children 1,929).
Saran	...	15,772 (men 3,020, women 9,838, children 2,914).
Champaran	...	27,880 (men 5,244, women 10,354, children 12,282).
Muzaffarpur	...	4,823 (men 1,193, women 1,965, children 1,665).
Darbhanga	...	51,273 (men 9,717, women 26,548, children 15,008).
Bhagalpur	..	286 (men 1, woman nil, children 285).
Palamau	..	409.
Manbhum	..	2,403.

Total ... 110,851, against 104,270 in the previous week.

Grand total on Government relief 438,428, against 405,033 in the previous week.

Private relief—

Relief-works—

Darbhanga Raj	...	21,097 (men 14,525, women 4,705, children 1,867).
Hatwa	...	5,984.

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj	...	12,321 (men 2,525, women 5,800, children 3,896).
Hatwa	...	790.
Rest of Saran district	...	1,177.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 23rd February, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																
BURDWAS DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	9 8	8 4	12 8	..	...	...	9 12	7 8	13 0	11 0	9 12	16 8	...	...	..
	2 Birbhum	7 8	7 8	13 8	...	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 6\ 12 \\ 8\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	6 12	12 0	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9\ 0 \\ 9\ 12 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	9 0	17 4	..	...	..
	3 Bankura	8 14	8 14	12 8	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 4	18 12	...	..	..
	4 Midnapore	8 0	7 8	16 0	...	..	...	8 8	9 0	16 0	11 0	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 10\ 8 \\ 11\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	19 8	..	...	..
	5 Hooghly	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	11 13	..	...	..
	6 Howrah	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	12 4	...	10 8	16 0	...	...	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7 24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 8	11 0	10 8	14 8	..	...	..
	8 Calcutta	8 0	7 10	11 13	11 13	10 0	16 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 13	10 0	17 12
	9 Nadia	9 5	9 5	13 5	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 4	9 2	9 2	14 8	...	...	..
	10 Murshidabad	9 0	9 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	8 12	8 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	..	...	..
	11 Jessore	7 0	7 8	11 4	10 0	10 0	13 4	10 0	9 2	11 12	11 0	10 0	16 0	..	...	..
	12 Khulna	...	...	...	...	..	...	9 14	9 12	14 0	11 6	11 3	16 0	...	...	..
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13 Rajshahi	8 4	8 12	13 8	...	...	26 4	8 4	8 4	13 8	9 12	9 12	15 12	...	...	..
	14 Dinajpur	8 0	8 12	11 8	...	...	18 0	$\begin{smallmatrix} 7-12-4 \\ t \end{smallmatrix}$	8 0	11 12	$\begin{smallmatrix} 9-9-3 \\ t \end{smallmatrix}$	10 0	17 0	...	...	..
	15 Jalpaiguri	8 0	7 8	13 0	...	..	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	..
	16 Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	..
	17 Ranepur	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	...	...	..
	18 Bogra	7 8	7 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 0	..	..	..	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 2	10 8	17 4	...	...	..
Dacca DIVISION.	19 Pabna	8 4	8 4	18 12	15 0	15 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 9	10 0	9 6	15 0	...	...	..
	20 Dacca	7 8	7 8	12 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 0	10 8	10 8	13 4	..	...	..
	21 Mymensingh	7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	..
	22 Faridpur	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	7 0	9 12	9 12	14 0	...	...	..
	23 Backergunge	..	...	...	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 6	10 8	13 8	...	...	..

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 10 seers 15 chittaks, and Ranagani 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

B. At Kamrup Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers, Tamruk 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and Ghatal 9 seers 2 chittaks.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers, and Jahanabad 9 seers (1 rupee).

F. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chotla 10 seers, Barasat 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Magrahat 8 seers, and Baduria 9 seers 5 chittaks.

G. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers (panga), Churudang 9 seers 9 chittaks (panga), Moherpur 10 seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 11 seers, and Jangam 11 seers.

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chittak, Magura 8 seers 11 chittaks, Narail 8 seers 11 chittaks, and Bangaon 9 seers 2 chittaks.

Districts of Bengal on the 15th February 1897.

PEERS OF 80 TOTALS.

BAJRA OR COMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoid- eum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

[illegible][illegible]

000	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	12 0	12 0	12
000	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000

100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100

			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			
EWOOD.		SALT.	SALT.			DISTRICTS.
return. <small>of last year.</small>	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return. Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	return. <small>of last year.</small>	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return. Next preceding return. Corresponding return of last year.	Number.

BENGAL.

[illegible]

ur rupees are :—Bagerhat 9 seers and Satkhira not reported.
 muga per rupees are :—Nator 5½ seers and Naugaon 8 seers.
 seers per rupee.
 5 Kurcong, and 9 seers at Nilguri.
 ur rupees are :—Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda 8½ seers.
 rs per rupee.
 be retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj not reported, Manikganj 9 seers,
 10 seers 6 chittaks.
 at per rupees are :—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chittaks, Jamalpur 8 seers, Kagramari 8 seers.
 ur rupees are :—Madaripur 10 seers (crushed) and Goulundo 8 seers (fanga).
 ur rupees are :—Bhoia 8 seers, Projpur 8 seers, and Patuakhali not reported.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—concluded.																
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera	7 4	7 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 10	10 10	13 0	...	...	...
	25 Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	...	...	...
	26 Chittagong	6 8	6 8	10 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	9 4	9 0	13 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna	{ 8 0 and 9 0 }	9 0	{ 12 0 and 13 0 }	12 0	13 0	25 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	10 8	10 6	18 8	13 0	11 8	20 0
	28 Gaya	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 4	10 8	21 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	16 0	10 8	10 12	19 4
	29 Shahabad	{ 8 0 and 9 0 }	{ 8 0 and 8 12 }	11 0	...	...	...	9 0 { 9 0 to 9 8 }	...	{ 10 0 to 11 0 }	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...
	30 Saran	8 8	8 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	21 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 8	17 0	...	...	...
	31 Champaran	8 14	9 0	10 8	...	12 0	28 0	6 4	6 4	8 8	9 34	9 0	18 8	...	...	...
	32 Muzaffarpur	8 0	8 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...
	33 Darbhanga	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	17 6	7 8	7 0	10 8	9 0	9 4	19 11	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	8 4	8 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 0	...	...	20 0
	35 Bhagalpur	8 14	8 14	12 10	12 10	11 6	22 11	8 14	8 14	13 14	10 12	10 2	18 4	...	...	...
	36 Purnea (Kasba)	11 0	10 4	16 9	...	...	21 0	8 0	8 12	15 0	9 8	10 0	19 0	...	...	...
	37 Malda (English Bazar).	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	12 0	10 8	10 0	16 8	...	...	...
	38 Southal Pargana.	7 12	7 6	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	10 12	10 0	16 8	...	...	...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION.	39 Cuttack	7 4	7 4	8 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 2	11 13	11 13	23 0	...	...	...
	40 Balasore	10 0	10 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	{ 8 0 to 10 0 }	{ 8 0 to 10 0 }	18 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	...	...	...
	41 Puri	6 9	6 9	7 12	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 13	13 2	10 8	24 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	14 8	...	...	...
	43 Lohardaga	{ 7 12 to 8 12 }	{ 8 0 to 9 0 }	{ 8 8 to 10 0 }	...	...	...	{ 7 0 to 7 8 }	8 0	13 0	{ 8 8 to 9 0 }	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
	44 Palamau	5 12 to 6 12	6 0 to 7 0	6 4 to 7 12	9 0	...	20 4	7 5	7 5	11 4	8 7	8 11	14 10	...	...	...
	45 Manbhum	9 0	8 0	10 8	...	...	...	{ 7 8 to 8 0 }	9 0	14 8	{ 10 0 to 10 8 }	10 8	{ 15 0 to 16 0 }	12 0	...	20 0
	46 Singhbhum	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.

U. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.

V. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers, Dinapur 10½ seers, and Bihar not reported.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 9 seers 6 chittaks, Aurangabad 9 seers 8 chittaks, and Nawada 9 seers.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasaram 10½ seers, Buxar 11 seers, and Bhabua not reported.

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 11 chittaks, and Gopalganj 11 seers 9 chittaks.

a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.

b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Maunabum 11½ seers and Samastipur 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd February 1897.

's of Bengal on the 15th February 1897 —(concluded).

SEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhol- icum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Kleinsine Coroana.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...
...
...

...	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0
...
...
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	25 0
...	...	...	12 4	...	...
...
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 7

..
...
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...
12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...

...
...
...

...	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0
...	...	...	11 4	12 2	20 4
...
...

			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.	Number
			SALT.				
FIREWOOD.			SALT.				
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		

BENGAL—concluded.													
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.			
...	...	...	9	T	Panga.	9	0	10	0	..	3 14 0	Tippera.	21
...	...	...	8	U	Panga	8	0	10	0	4 12 0	3 12 0	Noakhali.	25
0 0	80	0	80	0	8 0	8 0	11	0	4 12 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26

CHITTAGING DIVISION.

BIHAR.														
0 130	0 130	0 10	0	10	0	11	Panga. 0 13 12		0	3 12	0	3 6	9 Patna.	27
0 180	0 160	0	X 9 8	10	0	10	Panga. 10 4 0 0		0	4 0	0	3 12	0 Gaya.	28
0 140	0 120	0	Y { 9 8 and 10 0 Z }	10	0	11	0	{ 4-3 6 and 4-0-0 }	0	4 0	0	3 10	0 Shahabad.	29
0 160	0 160	0 10	0	10	0	10	10 4 0 0		0	3 12	0	3 12	0 Saran.	30
0 200	0 180	0 10	a 15	10	0	10	8 14 0 0		0	4 0	0	3 12	0 Champaran.	31
0 160	0 160	0 11	b 0	11	0	11	Panga. 0 13 10		0	3 10	0	3 10	0 Muzaffarpur.	32
0 160	0 176	0 10	c 8	10	0	11	Muskat 8 13 8		0	4 0	0	3 8	0 Darbhanga.	33

PATNA DIVISION.

0160	{ 126 0 168 0 }	d	9	0	9	0	10	0	4	7	1	4	7	1	3	8	0	Monghyr,	34
0151	8 151	8	10	0	10	0	10	11	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	Bhagalpur	35
0320	0 320	0	9	8	10	0	10	0	4	0	0	...	8	10	0		Purnea (Kusba),	36	
0140	0 160	c	{ Karkatch. 9 8 1 9 8 Panga. 9 0 9 0 }	10	8	{ Karkatch. 4 4 0 4 0 0 Panga. 4 8 0 4 8 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
0160	0 130	0	10	4	10	4	10	8	13	12	0	3	14	6	3	10	0	Sonthal Pargana.	38

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

																	ORISSA.			
0	90	0	80	0	10	12	10	12	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	7	0	Cuttack.	39	
																	Karkatch.			
0	100	0	120	0	10	6	10	8	3	14	0	8	8	0				Balasore.	40	
																	Panga.			
0	80	0	80	0	12	4	12	0	12	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	Puri.	41
																	j			
																	i			
																	h			

CHOTA NAGPUR.											
2240	0 240	0	^k 8 C	8 0	9 0	1 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
160	0 160	0	8 8	8	10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 1 0	Lohardaga.	43	
...	...	...	Panga. 7 14	9 0	9 4	...	...	...	Palamau.	44
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 10	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \ 14 \ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 4 \ 0 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	4 0 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45
100	0 100	0	7 0	7 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46	

It per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamin 9 seers.

1 per rupee are :—Banka 8½ seers, Madhipura 9 seers, and Supal 10 seers.

the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

It per rapoo are: -Deoghur 9 noors (panga), Godda 9 noors (mixed), Jamlara 9 noors (pan a) mahar 9 noors (panga).

‡ (पण०) per rupee are :—Jajpur 8 seers and Kondrapura 9 seers.

16 9 mesi per tutto.

עגף ימין ר' יצחק.
אם לא ימצא:

its per rupo.

shed for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MARKS.												
		RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (mota chaul).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 2 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan ...	4 0 0	5 4 0	...	3 8 0	4 0 0	...	4 2 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	{ 4 4 0 to 4 8 0 }	4 4 0	...	{ 3 6 0 to 3 8 0 }	3 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	4 0 0	4 4 8	...	4 12 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 12 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	3 1 0	...	...	...
7	Chittagong ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	4 5 0	4 2 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	2 1 6	4 5 0	4 2 0	{ 3 0 0 and 3 4 0 }	3 5 0	3 0 0	1 9 0
9	Munshipur ...	5 11 0	5 11 6	...	4 11 0	4 7 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 3	...
10	Bhagalpur ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3 11 6	3 15 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3 3 0	3 8 0	...
11	Cuttack ...	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	1 8 0	5 3 6	5 3 6	4 12 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	{ 5 5 0 to 5 11 0 }	5 0 0	...	{ 4 7 0 to 4 11 0 }	4 7 0	...	{ 5 2 6 to 7 9 9 }	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 6 }	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd February 1897.

JUAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	2 12 0
...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...
...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...
...	4 1 0	4 1 0	2 10 0
...	4 14 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
3 0 0	3 7 0	1 11 6	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 7 6	3 8 0	3 7 0	2 5 0
...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...
...	3 11 6	3 12 0	...
...	Drs or kalas.		2 0 0
...	2 10 3	2 15 6	...
...	4 11 0	4 7 0	...
...	5 5 0	5 0 0	...

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zamays).			ABHAR DAL OR TUR -- CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPSEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 9 0	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	5 5 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 2 0	...	4 12 0 to 4 15 0 Mustard.	5 8 0	...
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 3 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	5 0 0 to 4 0 0 Rapeseed.	4 12 0	...
3 0 0	3 0 0	...	5 6 0	5 6 0	..	11 0 0	11 0 0	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	1 15 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 4 0
3 1 0	3 4 0	1 9 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 14 6	3 5 0	3 4 0	...	4 0 0	4 6 0	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	4 11 3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
3 5 3	3 2 0	...	3 8 3	3 8 0	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	3 11 6	3 13 0	..
...	...	...	2 12 3	2 14 6	2 0 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	4 11 0	...
...	...	..	6 2 0	6 2 3	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	5 0 0 to 5 12 0	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	...

40 STANDARD SHEETS.

TEL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 4 0	4 22 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	..	16 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	4 0 0 4 6 0	4 4 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 14 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 4 0	4 7 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	..	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	..	..	...	...	...	3 12 0	...
...	..	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	4 3 0	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...
...	...	...	...	3 4 0	...	17 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	...
4 3 0	4 3 0	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	..	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	4 0 0 4 7 0	4 7 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	..

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
30 0 0	30 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250 0-0 per 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 6 0
25 5 0	26 10 0	...	...	...	...	Uncleaned hides, per piece.			...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	5 4 0 to 6 14 0	5 12 0 to 7 4 0	...	0 8 0 to 2 4 0	0 12 0 to 2 8 0	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	Cleaned hides, per piece.			...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	0 12 0 to 2 8 0	1 0 0 to 2 12 0	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	10 undles per rupee.	10 bundles per rupee.	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	37 0 0	9 8 0	12 0 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0 per maund.	...	8 12 0 per maund.	8 12 0 per maund.	...
22 0 0	22 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...
22 13 2	22 13 9	...	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0 per maund.	...
26 0 0	29 0 0	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 8 0	30 8 0	...	4 0 0	3 4 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0 per maund.	...	20 0 0 per kaban.	20 0 0 per kaban.	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	...	13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	...	2 0 0 per piece.	2 0 0 per piece.	...	0 3 0 per maund.	0 3 0 per maund.	...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th February 1897.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 4 0	5 4 0 per kahan.	5 2 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
7 0 0	7 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	2. Burdwan.
2 0 0	2 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0	...	0 3 0	0 4 0	...	3 15 0 3 13 0	3 15 0 3 12 0	...	3. Midnapore.
0 10 0	0 10 0 per maund.	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 9 0	4. Pabna.
10	10 bundles per rupee.	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 7 0	0 4 6 per maund.	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 9	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	9. Munassipur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 3 9	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0	2 10 0 per kahan.	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 1 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 14th to 20th February 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.		°	h	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Feb.	14th	134.5	9.8	29.941	72.2	84.1	24.8	59.3	67.7	.626	65.3	81	N N W, W S , and calm.	61	Nil	Chiefly clear
"	15th	86.5	Nil	.954	70.5	70.8	4.3	66.5	68.2	.662	67.0	89	S S E and variable	67	0.08	Cloudy, o, d.
"	16th	98.6	"	.916	70.0	73.7	7.6	66.1	68.2	.669	67.2	91	S S E, E by N, and E S E.	61	0.08	Cloudy, o, d.
"	17th	123.2	1.8	.883	70.7	76.5	12.0	64.5	68.8	.680	67.7	91	S by E and S S E	45	0.01	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d.
"	18th	134.9	9.6	.924	69.5	78.7	19.6	59.1	59.5	.380	51.4	55	W N W and N N W.	102	Nil	Clear,
"	19th	136.8	8.4	.887	68.2	82.0	26.8	53.2	59.3	.394	52.3	60	W by N and W S W.	82	"	Clear,
"	20th	140.8	9.1	.866	71.2	83.5	22.0	61.5	61.5	.422	54.2	60	W S W, W N W, and N W by W.	59	"	Chiefly clear,

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	29.910
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	38.7
				79.8
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	70.3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	73.4
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	30.9
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	84.1
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles.
				11
				%
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	75
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	67
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th February 1897	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	0.17
The total fall from 1st January to 20th February 1897	...	...	...	0.30
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	1.63
				1.29

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☁ dew; — fog; o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 14th to 20th February 1897.

Month	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February	14th	30.040	73.4	86.8	26.9	59.9	78.6	70.6	.669	67.3	73	Nil
"	15th	.063	80.0	71.0	2.9	68.1	70.6	65.6	.555	62.4	75	0.01
"	16th	29.995	70.8	74.6	8.7	65.9	69.6	67.6	.618	66.1	90	0.14
"	17th	.982	71.0	77.0	12.1	64.9	69.6	68.4	.680	67.8	94	0.02
"	18th	30.013	69.3	80.7	22.8	57.9	73.3	59.9	.338	48.2	41	Nil
"	19th	29.982	68.7	83.5	29.6	53.9	75.5	59.7	.305	45.4	35	"
"	20th	.939	74.0	86.2	24.4	61.8	77.6	68.6	.580	63.2	61	"

										Inches
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days										30.002
										⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days										70.9
The extreme variation of temperature										32.9
The maximum temperature										86.8
										%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days										67
										Inches.
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th February 1897										0.17
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.										

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 22nd February 1897.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of December 1896.

Divisions.	Districts.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Population under registration.					Number registered.					Cholera.					Small-pox.							Fever.					Dysentery and Diarrhea.					Injury.					Other causes.					TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-General, F.R.C.S.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, BENGAL

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of December 1896.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.										TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.		
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Intest.	Other causes.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	1. Burdwan	84,477	48	16.68	1	1.24	...	...	73	95.32	23	2.92	3	...	8	2.76	108	37.56	175	60.84	
Midnapore	2. Midnapore	82,464	74	27.48	1	1.36	...	...	73	92.84	13	1.6	...	...	...	10.68	118	43.60	210	48.72	
Hooghly	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	82,046	97	31.59	1	1.24	...	...	67	94.94	56	6.82	...	...	...	6.84	114	41.28	210	48.72	
Howrah	4. Howrah	81,838	120	39.96	1	1.24	...	...	67	94.94	56	6.82	...	...	...	6.84	114	41.28	210	48.72	
	5. Howrah	116,004	338	34.08	1	1.08	...	...	180	16.32	50	4.28	...	...	...	9.36	338	34.08	314	37.92	
	6. Cossimbazar-Chitour	31,253	51	19.44	2	1.08	...	...	23	8.76	10	3.2	...	...	...	7.36	63	24.00	98	36.60	
	7. Wankrala	32,575	42	16.34	4	1.44	...	...	24	8.76	1	1.36	...	...	...	1.80	31	12.36	66	24.00	
	8. Barnagar	34,578	45	16.34	7	1.50	...	...	34	17.52	21	7.32	...	...	...	2.84	61	21.00	104	36.56	
	9. South Suburban Bar-	63,617	134	37.04	7	1.20	...	...	118	30.32	21	7.32	...	...	...	3.56	153	36.84	170	39.28	
	ackpore.	38,517	70	23.55	2	1.60	...	...	46	16.44	12	3.36	...	...	...	5.00	70	23.55	139	46.68	
	10. Khorda South Bar-	38,724	71	23.55	1	2.76	...	...	35	38.98	6	1.92	...	...	...	3.12	117	47.16	129	51.96	
	ackpore.	39,950	28	15.96	4	2.88	...	...	69	39.36	10	5.64	...	...	...	6.24	98	64.34	116	66.76	
Dalenta	11. Nalhati	681,500	1,310	23.04	117	9.04	3	0.4	893	15.72	293	5.16	33	4.8	792	14.04	2,140	37.80	2,388	41.52	
	12. Nabadanga or North	31,500	46	27.96	1	1.36	...	...	46	27.96	2	1.4	...	...	...	6.00	62	29.76	123	57.84	
	Barackpore.	30,457	71	29.60	...	...	...	...	58	29.88	...	...	...	...	...	9.28	67	29.60	165	68.04	
Kadia	13. Kuntipur	36,576	65	29.60	...	...	...	...	58	29.88	...	...	...	...	...	4.32	100	33.72	188	63.96	
Murshidabad	14. Murshidabad	31,407	45	25.90	...	...	...	...	58	29.88	...	...	...	...	...	4.32	100	33.72	188	63.96	
	15. Rampur Boalia	21,407	45	25.90	...	...	...	...	58	29.88	...	...	...	...	...	4.32	100	33.72	188	63.96	
Ra. shahi	16. Ra. shahi	23,867	48	36.64	...	...	...	...	58	29.88	...	...	...	...	...	4.32	100	33.72	188	63.96	
Pabna	17. Pabna	23,867	48	36.64	...	...	...	...	58	29.88	...	...	...	...	...	4.32	100	33.72	188	63.96	
Dacca	18. Dacca	23,867	48	36.64	...	...	...	...	58	29.88	...	...	...	...	...	4.32	100	33.72	188	63.96	
Chittagong	19. Chittagong	23,867	48	36.64	...	...	...	...	58	29.88	...	...	...	...	...	4.32	100	33.72	188	63.96	
	20. Dacca	23,867	48	36.64	...	...	...	...	58	29.88	...	...	...	...	...	4.32	100	33.72	188	63.96	
	21. Dacca	23,867	48	36.64	...	...	...	...	58	29.88	...	...	...	...	...	4.32	100	33.72	188	63.96	
	22. Pabna City	16,192	435	35.12	1	1.07	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
Patna	23. Bihar	47,723	132	35.12	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	24. Dacca	44,410	140	31.68	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
Gaya	25. Gaya	40,983	213	31.68	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
Shahabad	26. Arrah	46,903	75	19.93	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	27. Basaran	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	28. Chapra	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	29. Bettiah	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
Umanparan	30. Munshampur	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	31. Hajpur	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	32. Darbhanga	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	33. Monghyr	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	34. Bhagalpur	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	35. Cuttack	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	36. Balasore	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	37. Puri	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	38. Ranchi	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
Lohardaga	39. Lohardaga	22,713	65	24.33	...	...	...	...	152	39.68	15	2.16	...	...	...	3.60	211	31.44	214	36.96	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	8,329,621	5,574	28.68	220	1.08	9	0.3	3,435	17.88	731	3.96	73	3.6	1,786	9.12	6,337	39.64	5,388	27.60	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	5,295	26.76	410	2.04	21	1.0	3,193	15.94	651	3.36	64	2.4	1,136	6.76	5,388	27.60	.....	.....
	Difference + or -	.....	+308	+1.92	-130	-96	-12	-07	+305	-2.04	+127	+60	+12	+18	+620	+3.36	+853	+5.04	.....	.....

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.
Areas leased for irrigation up to end of December 1896.

CROPS.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall.		REMARKS.	
								Long-term leases.					Season leases.					Grand Total.	Up to end of month.		During month.
								Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadol.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Up to end of month.	During month.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
CANAL	Outback	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,542	109	66	19,133	2,984	10,087	8,107	8					8,115	18,132	53-15	58-98			
		Ditto, 2nd "	666	41											17,556	33,041	53-35	58-33			
		Madrasan	776	68	65	38,080	15,003	15,135	17,923		33				5,939	53,191	53-38	58-33			
		Kendrapara	1,067	305	85	52,803	48,407	47,363	5,828						1,938	3,149	54-22	59-44			
		Gobri	573	56	31	2,903	1,963	1,712	1,712	234					2,468	3,533	45-21	49-67			
		Do. Extension	646	46	21	3,408	960	1,055	2,468						3,533	4,165	53-91	70-16			
		Patamundi	885	98	49	12,450	10,920	944	3,453	697					4,165	13,273	56-06	No gauge			
		High Level, Range I	603	94	5	21,327	14,255	14,045	8,711	123	4				8,637	22,860	59-19	76-10			
		Ditto, do. II	727			1,866	978	332	1,611	1,994					1,611	1,994	48-73	51-75			
		Jajpur Canal	700	139	123	10,147	9,619	7,316	16,674	610					9,685	16,371	55-87	No gauge			
SOUTH-WEST. DIV.	Midnapore	High Level, Range III	727	31	51	24,617	9,962	7,316	16,674	235				17,579	24,493	57-63	63-66				
		Total				180,800	115,603	106,563	76,084	1,633	373				73,070	154,693					
		Total of the corresponding period of last year								131	6,011	444			6,008	117,129					
		Midnapore	1,411	1941		53,519	54,674	59,293	59,293								58,298	46-74	48-08	30 days discharging.	
		Paschura	523	643		6,099	6,750	7,004	7,904							7,904	58-93	58-93	30-88	5 days discharging.	
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II				686	1,057	1,137	1,137							1,137					
		Total				60,345	62,451	69,389	69,389							68,339					
		Total of the corresponding period of last year						63,132								63,132					
		Western Main	4,342	1,924	476	60,354	30,606	14,056	5,681	34,714					45,256	59,313					
		SOUTH	Shahabad	Buxar	1,256	455	423	143,703	79,046	46,070	24,108					92,049	139,019	0-27	28-47	0-50	47-64
Arrah	2,000			937	723	246,246	189,617	130,103	8,621	41,356				62,453	1,2390	0-22	26-73	0-23	33-05		
Eastern Main						3,325	2,227	1,874	1,003	1,158				2,227	4,101		36-59	0-03	56-31		
Panna	1,468			437	302	86,474	50,330	58,351	21,929	13,068				1,673	36,713	0-24					
Total						513,733	362,121	230,946	65,389	153,754				15,133	230,633						
Total of the corresponding period of last year								244,040	27,476	55,796				13,616	97,890						
Grand total						753,963	540,298	423,893	209,761	167,417	373			19,133	317,703						
Grand total of the corresponding period of last year																					
Grand total of the corresponding period of last year								417,694	27,627	69,317	444				13,616	104,086					

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sonu Canal. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd February 1897.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 20th February 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year*

NATURE OF CARGO	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 20TH FEBRUARY 1897			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1896		
	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage	Number of boats	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
	No	Mds	Rs	No	Mds	Rs
Rice and paddy	901	2,68,410	1,407	954	2,11,925	3,487
Jute	55	21,875	387	93	39,855	677
Firewood	95	74,45	1,095	95	54,625	795
Other articles	932	2,61,00	3,908	883	2,41,650	3,487
Total	1,883	5,65,210	8,800	2,040	5,48,025	8,86

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th February 1897, on 1,696.70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	233,955	2,66,768 5 0	41,17,679 10	8,44,011 13 0	19,637 0 0	11,72,412 3 0	90,730	148,853	239,583
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	180 7 8	.....	497 11 11	11 8 10	689 12 5	..	.....	.....
For previous 52 weeks of half-year ...	1,633,105	17,69,419 7 0	2,14,95,103 30	44,05,891 0 0	1,07,019 0 0	62,92,189 7 0	487,115	787,747	1,274,862
Total for 52 weeks ...	1,921,060	20,76,188 12 0	2,56,12,782 0	52,51,702 13 0	1,26,038 0 0	74,54,541 9 0	577,845	936,600	1,514,445
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	275,206	4,00,890 9 6	39,85,609 20	7,96,668 4 11	20,848 0 6	12,18,606 14 11	82,836	152,186	235,022
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	235 12 9	.....	468 13 3	12 4 3	710 15 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 52 weeks of previous year ...	2,180,961	24,87,894 4 10	2,42,30,064 30	51,28,307 10 3	1,21,658 8 4	77,37,080 7 5	551,893	965,889	1,517,782

* The decrease is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic in the corresponding period of 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th February 1897, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,961	4,036 4 0	18,913 10	725 4 0	7 0 0	7,658 10 0	1,003	35	1,038
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	221 9 8	.....	32 10 1	0 8 0	254 8 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 52 weeks of half-year ...	108,231	26,386 4 0	78,088 0	3,105 7 0	42 0 0	29,533 11 0	5,809	494	6,303
Total for 52 weeks ...	129,292	31,312 8 0	7,001 10	3,410 13 0	40 0 0	35,192 5 0	6,001	579	7,480
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	30,821	9,500 15 3	13,634 30	454 4 0	20 7 3	9,977 10 6	1,302	60	1,462
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	427 6 3	.....	20 8 5	0 14 9	446 13 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 52 weeks of previous year ...	161,403	40,203 3 4	89,721 10	3,074 4 0	80 11 9	42,159 6 1	7,594	802	8,096

* The decrease is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic in the corresponding period of 1896.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th February 1897, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	14,729	11,168 7 0	1,729 10	8,33 15 0	80 0 0	19,779 6 0	0,466	3,756	19,206
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	69 2 10	.....	52 14 0	0 7 11	12 11 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 52 weeks of half-year ...	83,969	66,909 0 0	3,44,578 0	47,740 5 0	302 1 0	1,14,000 4 0	25,141	16,965	42,106
Total for 52 weeks ...	98,718	77,744 7 0	4,03,300 0	55,944 5 0	442 0 0	1,14,844 11 0	41,000	20,715	61,715
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,634	13,498 15 6	12,099 30	8,106 5 0	40 0 0	21,640 3 3	6,487	2,126	8,613
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	83 9 2	.....	50 9 7	0 4 4	13 7 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 52 weeks of previous year ...	122,015	85,840 10 9	4,72,390 20	58,405 2 0	237 0 0	1,44,122 15 6	43,425	21,087	64,512

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., Dacca, K. D., AND ASSAM-BENGAL SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th February 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	190,580	1,07,580 0 0	678,030 0	1,04,200 0 0	4,900 0 0	2,16,570 0 0	31,720	30,795	62,515
Or per mile of railway	234	1 3 0 0	834 0	128 0 0	1 0 0	2 61 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,023,330	5,80,660 0 0	3,706,100 0	6,31,040 0 0	60,290 0 0	12,63,190 0 0	165,790	164,525	330,315
Total for 6 weeks	1,213,850	6,88,440 0 0	4,475,030 0	7,35,340 0 0	65,290 0 0	14,80,000 0 0	197,510	195,311	392,821
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	205,921	1,07,850 0 0	617,988 0	1,29,755 0 0	4,800 0 0	2,46,483 0 0	30,460	31,000	61,460
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	253	1 3 0 0	750 0	159 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,380,031	6,96,961 0 0	4,947,678 0	8,36,592 0 0	85,339 0 0	16,12,282 0 0	203,660	201,974	405,634

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th February 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	34,755	13,165 0 0	83,908 0	4,720 0 0	233 0 0	18,120 0 0	4,755	2,324	6,979
Or per mile of railway	278	105 0 0	671 0	38 0 0	2 0 0	145 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	181,508	68,075 0 0	3,60,463 0	22,318 0 0	711 0 0	91,044 0 0	22,053	9,620	31,673
Total for 6 weeks	216,263	81,240 0 0	4,43,371 0	26,947 0 0	934 0 0	1,09,124 0 0	26,808	11,944	38,752
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,208	11,507 0 0	66,786 0	4,034 0 0	75 0 0	15,706 0 0	3,886	1,800	5,686
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	266	93 0 0	534 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	126 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	216,707	77,281 0 0	4,12,167 0	24,616 0 0	1,397 0 0	1,03,282 0 0	25,781	11,652	37,433

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th February 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,380	6,400 0 0	27,230 0	2,720 0 0	50 0 0	6,170 0 0	2,502	742	3,244
Or per mile of railway	247	74 0 0	317 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	107 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	112,030	33,020 0 0	104,030 0	11,190 0 0	800 0 0	45,040 0 0	13,307	4,110	17,417
Total for 6 weeks	133,310	39,420 0 0	131,260 0	13,910 0 0	910 0 0	54,210 0 0	15,809	4,852	20,661
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	23,970	7,375 0 0	27,518 0	2,108 0 0	63 0 0	6,381 0 0	2,457	717	3,174
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	277	85 0 0	320 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	111 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	116,467	50,854 0 0	178,08 0	16,335 0 0	1,775 0 0	48,935 0 0	14,414	4,600	19,014

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.
(CHITTAGONG SECTION)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th February 1897 on 374 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 19 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Md. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week (24 per mil. of railway)	18 137	10,703 0 0	205,441 0	9,615 0 0	894 0 0	20,391 0 0	8 517	7,460	15,977
For previous 5 weeks of half year	64 19	39,100 0 0	711 5 0	31,521 0 0	3,020 0 0	73,661 0 0	12 53	28,15	35,78
Total for 57 weeks	78 072	41,236 0 0	8,411 5 0	36,630 0 0	1,847 0 0	81,719 0 0	10,623	27,266	38,889
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10 4	21,111 7 10	1 41 0	5,113 5 0	1 5 12 0	25,859 8 10	3 625	3,801	7,426
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	1 15	17 6 0 0	11 1 0	25 70 0 0	17 0 0	101 52 0 0	2 169	24 59	47 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7 8 4	60 703 5 1	12 11 1 0	24 651 1 3	917 13 0	11 236 3 4	12,231	27,263	39,494

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6th FEBRUARY 1897		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6th FEBRUARY 1896		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JANUARY 1896 TO 6th FEBRUARY 1897		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1895 TO 6th FEBRUARY 1896		Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Per mile worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
288	20,561	71 10	167	101 5	12,134	2,011 11	17	2,45,535	2,40 99

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES LITBUT STATE RAILWAY)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 6th February 1897 on 519 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs.	Md. c.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 519 miles open (24 per mil. of railway)	10 1	(7) 1 3	1 1 0	(6) 22 840	12 480	(a) 1,15,050	6 177	(b) 22,143	27,3
For previous 54 weeks of half year	11 20	17 6	1 1 5	2,12,890	57 400	1,63,040	(6) 177	8,881	151,0
Total for 57 weeks	11 11	16 30	22 710	2,44,620	70 240	6,77,090	81 314	1,07,923	189,2
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 750 miles open	1 17	40 23	11 52	79,002	11 704	1,35,010	15,664	(c) 24,736	36,4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	11 5	50 84	72 2	104 62	15 21	1,82 07			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11 21	2,34 10	20,33 710	2,65,331	74,103	6,75,153	77,205	1,30,524	205 0

* The difference of one mil. between this and the last on is due to revision of open mileage vide Agent & Chief Engineer's No. 1,444 of 6th February 1897.
(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic.
(b) Include 75 miles of ballast transport on open line.
(c) " 1,100 " " " "

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 13th February 1897	12,465 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896	16,773 7 10
Decrease	4,307 7 10
Receipts per mile for the week ending 13th February 1897	244 6 7
Corresponding period of 1896	328 13 11
Decrease	84 7 4
Receipt from 1st January to 13th February 1897	69,696 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896	73,038 0 0
Decrease	3,342 0 0

DISTRESS IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

No. 582(Fam.).—The 26th February 1897.—The following are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 581(Fam.), dated Calcutta, the 26th February 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your report No. 491F.G., dated the 21st February 1897, with its enclosures, on relief operations in the Patna Division, for the half-month ending the 13th February, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has perused it with much pleasure. It shows that every care and attention is being given by yourself and the Collectors to famine relief administration in every detail, with eminently satisfactory results.

2. *Paragraph 45 of your report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you in thinking that Mr. Hare's observations on the necessity of having a reserve of both Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers are judicious, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Collector has already made the arrangements suggested.

3. *Paragraph 51 of your report.*—With regard to Famine Statements D and E (Forms 5 and 7) for the district of Darbhanga, you observe that they probably do not include figures relating to the relief works under the Public Works Department. I am to draw your attention to Government order No. 434-Fam., dated the 13th February 1897, and to request that steps may be taken in future to give figures for works under the Public Works Department, as well as those under the civil officers, in the statements and accounts. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you that from the figures abstracted in paragraph 51 of your letter it is clear that more and more control is being gained over the relief-workers, and that the rates per thousand cubic feet of earthwork now arrived at, viz. Rs. 3-1-11 and Rs. 2-12-10, are, if correct, moderate considering that many of the works are tanks.

No. 491F.G., dated Bankipore, the 21st February 1897.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my famine report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the two weeks ending 6th and 13th February 1897.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. As usual, I employed part of the interval between the dates for submission of my fortnightly reports in making a rapid tour, which on this occasion took me into the Muzaffarpur district, which I had not hitherto visited except for a few hours at a time.

3. Leaving Bankipore on the night of the 11th February, I reached Muzaffarpur in heavy rain at midnight. After discussing several matters of importance with Mr. Hare, I left again at midday and proceeded to Sitamarhi *via* Samastipur and Darbhanga; at Lahiria Sarai Mr. Carlyle met me, and at Darbhanga Mr. Mills joined us, and I received reports from both those officers.

On Saturday, the 13th, Mr. Russell, the Subdivisional Officer, drove me to Belsand and back (14 miles south). We stopped in several villages on the road, and visited the relief works going on on the road: at Belsand I met Mr. H. Crowdy, the Manager, and Mr. Bradley (Assistant District Superintendent), the Charge Superintendent, and inspected the poor-house there, and the books and returns of the charge. On the 14th we drove to Shiuhar and back (15 miles south west). As it was Sunday there were no relief workers visible, but we stopped and made enquiries in several villages, and I checked the gratuitous lists in one village on the road. At Shiuhar I met Mr. Reily (Assistant District Superintendent) who is temporarily Charge Superintendent there, and went through his books with him besides inspecting the poor-house. After returning to Sitamarhi, I visited the local relief works and the poor-house; at night Mr. Russell and I went by train to Pupri. On the 15th I inspected the relief works and poor-house at that place with the Charge Superintendent, Mr. Clair, and the Subdivisional Officer, and drove on to Rajkhand Factory (14 miles), where we were met by Mr. Hare. In the afternoon Mr. Hare and I proceeded to Muzaffarpur (17 miles) passing along the Rajkhand road, which has been and is being raised and broadened by famine labour. Leaving Muzaffarpur again at midnight of the same day I reached Motihari in the morning, and spent the whole of the 16th with the Collector over famine matters. We visited the poor-house and the chaukidari parade at the Sadar thana, and I discussed many matters with the Joint-Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Civil Surgeon. In the evening I left again for Bankipore, arriving there at 6-30 on the morning of the 17th.

4. A memorandum of my observations and conclusions with the necessary instructions has been forwarded to the Collector of Muzaffarpur.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

5. *Patna*.—The state of this district remains excellent: the crops are good, and though some little damage from caterpillars is reported, Mr. Inglis states that if ordinary weather continues, the *rabi* will be a better crop than has been reaped for years. The harvesting of the earlier crops, such as peas, mustard and *rahar*, has begun, and gives employment to the labouring classes which will continue till the middle of March. Rain fell on the 11th and 12th, averaging half an inch all over the district, and reaching an inch at Bihar and nearly an inch and-a-half at Hilsa: as it was succeeded by fine clear weather, its effect was wholly beneficial, the crops on the threshing floors sustaining no material damage.

6. Prices are rising slightly, but private charity still supplies the wants of the pauper population, and gratuitous relief appears not to be required. A poor-house, however, is almost completed at Patna, and the District Board are building rest-houses at suitable spots along frequented routes, where shelter and a cooked meal is given to all wayfarers who choose to ask for them. The cost of the dole, as shown in Form No. 7, is very high, and the Collector has been asked to explain the figures. All relief works have been closed as such.

7. It was stated in my last report that for the first time imports had exceeded exports, the difference being 9,269 maunds: it now appears from the complete figures since received that a net addition of 16,848 maunds should have been made to the exports, turning the excess of imports to an excess of exports amounting to 7,579 maunds. During the fortnight under report the exports again exceeded the imports by 12,358 maunds, the figures being 60,678 maunds and 48,320 maunds. Two-thirds of the imports were rice, and nearly half the exports "other food-grains." The exports reported up to date from the time that reports began are more than double the imports, the figures being 4,70,796 maunds and 2,10,458 maunds. No better proof could be adduced of the general prosperity of the district.

8. *Gaya*.—Not less satisfactory is the report from this district also. An average of 1.13 inches of rain fell throughout the district; and as the dull weather was quickly succeeded by sunshine, little or no damage was done to the grain on the threshing floors, while the standing crops were greatly benefited: it is not too much to expect a full average *rabi*, or 16-anna crop. The harvesting of the earlier crops has commenced, and will give employment till the

middle of March. Prices generally are steady, but there is a rise in that of wheat.

9. The import and export traffic has been slack during the fortnight under report, the imports amounting only to 5,504 maunds and the exports to 1,695 maunds. It remains to be seen what effect the late orders sanctioning a bounty on grain exported to Palamau will have on the export trade. About 600 maunds of rice have already been exported thither. I am writing to the Collector of Gaya to ascertain from the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau what amount goes into his district from Gaya, in order that it may be noted in the Gaya reports.

10. The only kind of relief that is going on is the distribution of cooked food to travellers and others along the Grand Trunk Road at Kusa, Madanpur and Aurangabad: Madanpur is a little over 20 miles from Kusa, and Aurangabad is about 14 miles further on. About 112 persons were fed daily at Kusa and 107 at Aurangabad; the Madanpur kitchen is only just opened. All are maintained at private expense. The District Engineer has informed me in conversation that most of those relieved are people returning from Bengal, many of them in bad condition; Mr. Grierson in a private letter confirms this information, and adds that there is also a large number of people still going east from the North-Western Province, of both sexes and all ages.

11. Labour is now coming to the South Bihar Railway, and this work should provide employment throughout the summer. The Collector has not stated what has wrought this change, and he will be asked whether there has been any advance in the rates offered.

12. A large sum (Rs. 80,800) has been advanced during the current financial year under the Land Improvement Loans Act, of which Rs. 9,000 have been advanced during the fortnight under review.

13. *Shahabad*.—In my last report I stated that the Collector had found that distress was becoming acute in the Bhabhua subdivision, and was making arrangements to meet it. These arrangements have now been completed, and have been specially reported by him in his letter No 3282G. of the 14th instant, which is forwarded with the present district narrative.

14. The area affected is unaltered, save that a fresh tract is under observation, *i.e.*, the strip of low land between the Rhotas hills and the Sone from Akbarpur to the south-western boundary of the district. Enquiries are being made here, and no definite opinion can yet be formed as to the condition

Number.	Name of charge	Area.	Population.	Number of circles.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ramgarh	316	69,804	5
2	Chand and Champur	212	1,23,123	6
3	Bhabhua and Chenari	224	1,04,118	6
4	Adhaura plateau	500	14,711	4
	Total	1,312	3,33,156	21

of the people. The remainder of the affected area has been arranged in charges and circles as shown in the marginal statement. In charges Nos. 2 and 3 the circles have been fully manned. Mr. F. C. B. Birch has been placed in charge of No 3, and Mr. D. Percy Smith, who reported himself to me here yesterday, will take charge of

No. 2, which is at present under the Inspector of Police. For the Adhaura and Ramgarh charges, which are so far partially manned by Circle Officers, and where distress is not imminent, no Charge Superintendent will be appointed for the present, the Circle Officers reporting direct to the Subdivisional Officer. These arrangements have my approval. As Circle Officers began work from the 6th instant only, the returns are not yet quite complete.

15. Mr. Marindin's estimate of expenditure, received with the separate letter above quoted, is Rs. 79,727 for 1896-97 and Rs. 3,07,834 for 1897-98, or Rs. 3,87,561 in all. These figures are composed of the following items:—

	1896-97. Rs.	1897-98. Rs.	Total Rs.
Relief works and gratuitous relief, Bhabhua subdivision and Chenari	75,727	2,99,834	3,75,561
Gratuitous relief through police elsewhere, poor-houses, &c.	4,000	8,000	12,000
Total	79,727	3,07,834	3,87,561

I hope that the expenditure will not reach this amount, and at any rate no grant from Provincial Revenues is yet required, as the District Board have sufficient funds to meet the present needs of the district. In 1873-74, when the effect of the Sone Canals was only a fraction of what it now is, and when the rice crop was 2 annas only in place of 6 annas, the total expenditure on relief works and gratuitous relief (so far as I can make out from the figures supplied by Government) was Rs. 3,82,683, of which Rs. 2,22,939 represent cash payments and Rs. 1,59,744 the value of grain at Rs. 4 a maund. These figures are exclusive of loans and of grain advances.

16. Except in the affected tract, where comparatively little *rabi* is grown, the promise of the winter crops is excellent. Rain fell on the 11th and 12th instant, from about three-fourths to an inch, and a quarter all over the district, which has done little damage and much good: caterpillars are reported in some places. The price of common rice is stationary, but there has been a marked fall in the price of those food-grains which are earliest harvested, viz., wheat, grain, peas and *masur dal*.

17. There has been a shrinkage of both imports and exports, the figures being 24,895 maunds and 7,999 maunds, respectively, against 46,806 maunds and 23,647 maunds during the three weeks covered by my last report: the balance in favour of the district is, therefore, 16,896 maunds as against 23,159 maunds last reported and 15,994 maunds in the fortnight ending 9th January. The imports were nearly all rice (24,428 maunds), which came from the districts of the Burdwan Division: most of the exports were "other food grains." Buxar shows by far the heaviest traffic in imports.

18. The Collector reports that in the affected area grain stocks are said to be very low: he has appointed grain contractors in the Chainpur Chand charge under section 35 of the Famine Code. I have called his attention to the recent orders of Government sanctioning a bounty for grain imported into Palamau, and consider that it may be necessary to apply for similar orders for the Adhaura charge later on, in order to supply the people with grain before the rains render the passes into the hills impracticable.

19. Here, as in Gaya, there are a number of poor travellers along the Grand Trunk Road, and for the relief of them a poor-house has been constructed at Sasaram, and kitchens and shelters have been opened at four places situated at convenient distances along the road. The number of persons relieved appears to have averaged 564 per diem, though this is not quite clearly stated. It is also reported that a good number of persons have left their homes in search of work; the Collector will be asked whether this is a usual incident or a novelty.

20. Four relief works were opened during the period under review. One of these, viz., the Hata-Durgaoti road, which has been opened for a long time, is now drawing to a conclusion, which accounts for the falling off in the number employed. The number of male units employed was 2,810 in the second week and 3,879 in the first, while those on daily wage irrespective of task was 2,099 to 2,267. When the Circle Officers have completed their enquiries, I hope that many of these will be relieved at their homes, and I have instructed the Collector to this effect. The outturn of work per male unit is fair, ranging from 30 to 52 cubic feet, which is doubtless due to the fact that about half the workers are of the A class. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet is also low. The average daily wage irrespective of task is higher than that of the male unit, which should not be the case unless there is a large number of special gangmen in the former. The new programme of relief works has not yet been received by me.

21. The number of persons on gratuitous relief, including those fed at the kitchens and poor-houses, appears from Form No. 6 to have been 8,229, as against 599 in the previous report; but in the body of the report the Collector states that, so far as returns have been received, they show that those on charitable relief proper were 6,972. Mr. Marindin thinks that the opening of relief circles will lead the public generally to suspend their charity all over the district. I have pointed out that it is quite impossible for Government to take over the support of the paupers all over Shahabad, and that in parts of the district where the crops have been good the well-to-do must, as in ordinary years, be left to support the pauper population.

22. *Saran*.—No material change is reported in the condition of affairs in this district, but the Collector has been on tour through the eastern portion of Gopalganj, a part of the district which he had not previously visited, and the result is that he has somewhat modified the opinions enunciated in his last report. He considers the Siwan subdivision pretty safe, but the Gopalganj subdivision will require careful attention, and later on relief will be wanted in parts of the Sadar subdivision. I consider this forecast very near the truth.

23. Crop prospects continue good; the rain of the 11th and 12th instant averaged from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, running up to $\frac{3}{4}$ th of an inch in places: it has done, as elsewhere, no damage to the crops, and great benefit to the backward *rabi*. The latter is estimated at 16 annas in the Siwan subdivision, about 10 to 12 annas in the Sadar and the same in Gopalganj taken as a whole. Bearing in mind the energy of the cultivators and the extra area sown in *rabi* this year, I feel pretty sure that the winter crops of 1896-97 will be quite up to the full average of ordinary years.

24. No apprehension is felt as to food-stocks, and the shrinkage in the amount of imports may mean either that money is tight or that the baniya's golahs are full: Burma rice is said to be available everywhere. The figures for road, river and rail show imports 92,675 maunds against 2,00,205 maunds, and exports 10,193 maunds against 26,560 maunds in the three weeks of the previous report: the balance in favour of the district is thus 82,482 maunds, against 1,73,705 maunds in the preceding three weeks.

25. There were 27 Government relief works open during the fortnight as against 23 in the previous period. The following abstract statement gives the most important information on this head and that of gratuitous relief:—

Week ending.	Number of works open.	Daily outturn per male unit	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—			
			Task work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief including dependents.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Under Government.</i>						
23rd January	24	25	8,158	731	5,835	14,724
30th "	23	23	9,185	917	4,486	14,618
6th February	27	27	10,464	781	13,560	21,805
13th "	27	30	6,917	1,029	13,068	21,014
<i>B.—Under the Mutua Raj.</i>						
21st January	6	28.9	1,858	169	931	2,958
28th "	6	39	1,734	186	558	2,478
6th February ... ..	.....	31	1,803	304	604	2,711
13th " ... ..	.....	33	1,777	356	646	2,779

The figures show some falling off in the number on task work, due to the cutting of the *rabi* having commenced: the outturn per male unit reported in Form No. 7 is a little better than in the previous report, having been 27 and 30 cubic feet against 28, 25 and 29 cubic feet: the average earned by each male unit has been 1 anna 3 pies and 1 anna 4 pies, against 1 anna 2 pies 1 anna 2 pies and 1 anna 3 pies. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet is Rs. 2-13, which is about the same as before. The average of the daily wage irrespective of task is still somewhat high, being 1 anna 8 pies and 1 anna 5 pies. This is, no doubt, due here, as in other places where the number of task workers is not very large, to the influence of the higher wages paid to the mates, special gangs and odd men of various kinds.

26. The total number on task work during the last week of the fortnight were men 15,842, women 22,983, big children 14,202, small children

5,300; total 58,327. The unusual proportions in this crowd of workers have been noticed and explained in previous reports. It is to be expected that the numbers will decrease still further for a time as work in the harvest field increases, but Mr. Earle is about to start new works in the Gopalganj subdivision under Public Works Department agency. One of the most important and largest of these is the excavation of more channels in connection with the Saran Canals. Mr. Buckley has lately gone up to Chapra in connection with this scheme. The above figures do not include any for works under Public Works Department agency.

27. The daily average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was 14,352, and the average daily dole was about 9 pies. Seven poor-houses were open during the period under review, which fed an average of 700 persons a day.

28. *Champaran*.—The situation in this district remains unaltered, except in three particulars, *i.e.*, a better task has been obtained, larger numbers are now on gratuitous relief instead of being on the relief works, and the Public Works Department have commenced to take over the larger works. These will be dealt with in turn.

29. The prospects of the crops continue good: the rainfall of the 11th and 12th was lighter here than in other districts, but was sufficient to freshen up the *rabi* without doing any damage whatever: the result is that the Collector is now able to forecast an average crop of *rabi* (16 annas) over the area sown. It is feared that this area is a good deal below the normal, but even so it seems safe to predict a crop equal to three fourths of that of an ordinary year.

30. Prices are either stationary or show a tendency to fall owing partly to the importation of Burma rice. Prices are a good deal higher at out-of-the-way places. The Collector's remarks in his 8th paragraph deserve careful perusal; it would indeed be an aggravation of the present crisis if it were found that the present tightness of money prevented importation. The matter will be further considered, and, if necessary, separate proposals submitted.

31. The food-grain traffic of the fortnight has been comparatively insignificant: the imports by rail aggregating 11,351 maunds, and the exports 1,678 maunds, as against 14,745 maunds and 4,573 maunds in the previous three weeks: the result is a balance of 12,673 maunds in favour of the district, against 10,472 maunds at the end of the previous period. The imports were mostly rice and paddy from Calcutta and the Bardwan Divisions, and the exports chiefly comprised the same grains to Saran. These figures take no account of the road traffic which is still considerable, for rice is still coming in from Nepal all long the frontier, and the Saran statistics show that during the period under review 1,139 maunds passed from Champaran into Saran through Gobindganj Ghat.

32. There is no general deterioration of health. In consequence of statements made to me, I proceeded to Motihari on the 16th instant, and in company with the Collector and other officers visited the poor-house and attended the *ch'akidari* parade. I saw a large number of persons brought in by the *ch'akidars*, many of whom were in bad condition: a sensible proportion of these were professional beggars and cripples, and many of the others were already in receipt of gratuitous relief. They had been hitherto relieved through the police under sections 12 and 166 of the Famine Code, and it was reported that their numbers had risen very rapidly during the past fortnight. The explanation is that many of the voluntary Circle Officers have been unable to complete their lists for the reasons cited in paragraphs 5 and 25 of Mr. Macpherson's report, so that instead of the destitute and dependents being relieved in their villages, they either received aid from the police or were relieved as dependents on the works. Mr. Macpherson has been busy for some time in appointing paid Circle Officers to assist the voluntary officers. Here this aid seemed necessary, and the result is already apparent, as will be noticed below. Meanwhile these necessitous persons have not failed to get relief, though they may not have received it in the most suitable manner. The matter is referred to in paragraph 35 of my last report.

33. As regards relief works, the process of taking over by the Public Works Department, mentioned in my last report, has been continued in the period under review; but, for reasons mostly beyond their control, this transfer has not been carried out so rapidly as had been anticipated by too sanguine persons: by the end of the period under report only 7 works, according to the Collector, had been taken over out of 23. As matters are still in a state of transition, it is hardly fair at present to compare the results of Civil and Public Works agency.

34. Taking the works as a whole then, whether under Civil or Public Works agency, it appears that on the 13th February there were 75 works open, against 61 on that day fortnight. The following statement compares the principal figures in respect of relief works and gratuitous relief during the last and the preceding fortnight:—

Week ending.	Number of works open.	Daily outturn per male unit.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—			
			Task work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief including dependents.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23rd January ...	...	14	71,977	1,216	4,004	80,197
30th " ...	61	15	74,261	1,716	4,730	80,740
6th February ...	...	36½	62,800	2,057	7,515	72,392
13th " ...	75	19	67,175	2,742	15,222	85,129

These figures show a sensible improvement. The fact that most of the works are tanks, and the other considerations stated in Mr. Macpherson's 18th paragraph, fully explain, in my judgment, the apparently small outturn in the last week, and the small outturn which has been apparent throughout: they also justify the apparently high cost per 1,000 cubic feet, which for the last four weeks has been as follows: Rs. 5-14-8, Rs. 4-14-4, Rs. 2-10-6 and Rs. 4-6-1. These rates would not have been so low as they are, had not the penal wage been rigorously enforced in the attempt to restore and enforce order. According to the Collector the total number of persons on Government relief works on the 13th February was 117,339, as against 97,319 on the 30th January; but in addition to this there was a considerable, though undetermined, number on private relief works, some figures for which are given in the Collector's 20th paragraph. So far as these statistics can be relied on, the average daily number of persons on private relief works during the fortnight was 1,767. The Bettiah Raj has not yet decided on what course to pursue in order to benefit its raiyats, as the Maharani is unwell and unable to attend to business, but it is hoped that substantial aid will be given in the execution of the Tribeni Canal scheme; in the meantime a poor-house has been opened and some small works have been undertaken.

35. During the week ending 13th February as many as 19,146 persons were gratuitously relieved, against 9,925 in the previous week. These figures, and those in the statement above, show that the circle organization is being rapidly completed, and that gratuitous relief is being more largely given in villages. The Collector fully appreciates the advantages of this system which I have repeatedly brought to his notice, and I look forward to seeing the works cleared within the current fortnight of a large number of dependents and D class labourers, and the police relieved of the functions which they have been discharging as a temporary measure.

36. A poor-house has been constructed so far at Motihari only. I visited it on the 16th instant, when it contained about 70 inmates. The average for the week ending 13th February was 35. I have desired the Collector to construct a poor-house at the head quarters of each charge without delay.

37. *Muzaffarpur*.—The chief feature in the history of this district for the first fortnight of February is a large increase in the numbers on relief works and in the receipt of gratuitous relief.

38. Crop prospects continue good, and the *rabi* ought to yield nearly three-fourths of the average outturn of the district. Mr. Hare reports that in Hajipur the area sown is 25 per cent. in excess of the normal; and though this is not the case throughout the district, especially in the north, yet I am confident that there is a general excess which will compensate to some extent for some failures. I noticed during my trip through Sitamarhi that the crop, though healthy, is backward; but towards the north of the Division the *rabi* is always later than it is to the south. The rainfall ranged from 1.42 of an inch at Shiuhar in the Sitamarhi subdivision to .32 in Sitamarhi itself. On the average, half an inch fell all over the district, and did no damage and much good to the backward crops.

39. Prices are practically stationary; and as Mr. Hare points out, the hardness of prices indicates a sufficiency of food-stocks.

40. The imports are 52,939 maunds and the exports 5,308 maunds, as against 55,935 maunds and 11,111 maunds for the previous three weeks: this shows a distinct advance, and the balance in favour of the district for the fortnight is 47,631 maunds, as against 44,821 maunds for the previous three weeks. Rice and paddy provide just half the total imports, and 20,082 maunds, or almost all the remainder, were "other food-grains." Rather less than half of the exports come under the same head.

41. The number of relief works has increased from 23 to 36, but the figures for 33 only are given in Form No. 5. The following abstract taken from Form No. 7 gives the principal figures for the past and previous fortnight:—

Week ending.	Number of works open.	Average daily outturn in cubic feet.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—			
			Task work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23rd January ...	23	80	4,723	184	4,291	9,198
30th " ...	22	76	7,981	217	19.8	10,1.6
6th February ...	29	82.13	16,982	374	12,376	29,832
13th " ...	33	80.68	16,727	630	11,189	31,516

It will be observed that the numbers on relief works have increased cent. per cent., while those in the receipt of gratuitous relief have increased in a much larger proportion. This is as it should be, for, so long as the helpless and dependents are assisted, the general population can afford to wait a little longer before they seek the relief works. The outturn per male unit is extraordinarily high, but I have satisfied myself in my tour through Sitamarhi that the measurements are correct, and that the recorded task is really done. I found several instances where particular gangs had done more than 100 cubic feet per male unit. One explanation is that the proportion of adult males to others is very large, and another that all the work that I saw, and most of the work in the district, is road work, with short lead and lift and very light soil. The Collector and his subordinates have from the first insisted on a fair task being done, and the result shows that the task can be done and a fair wage obtained, if the labourers only try: a good many have been deterred, I think, by the fact that little or no concession was made (in Sitamarhi at any rate) when labourers first came to the works. I am of opinion that more relief through the medium of works is needed, and I have asked the Collector to open several large works under Public Works Department agency: a letter, later than his report, informs me that 9 works, each capable of employing 6,000

persons, will be opened by the 1st proximo. These works will be conducted strictly on the principles of the Public Works Department Resolution No. 420M.P.I.; and as they have been started after sufficient notice, they should afford most important evidence as to the popularity and efficiency of that system.

42. From what I saw on my tour, I considered that gratuitous relief should be somewhat more liberally granted, and I am glad to see from the present returns that my instructions to that effect have already been anticipated.

43. The list appended to Mr. Hare's tables shows that the Darbhanga Raj relief works in the Parihar Circle employed an average of 758 persons, or 693 male units, during the fortnight: about three-fourths of these were men.

44. On behalf of Government five poor houses are now open, all in Sitamarhi, except that at Muzaffarpur; one will shortly be opened at Hajipur. I visited all the four in the Sitamarhi subdivision, and found the arrangements good, except that Medical Officers are badly wanted: they have been applied for. The average daily number of inmates has not been stated, but it is about 50. The Darbhanga Raj poor-house at Parihar had a daily average number of 211.

45. Mr. Hare reports that he requires assistance in some of his larger charges; the matter will be separately dealt with. His observations on the necessity of having a reserve of both Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers are most judicious.

46. As regards agricultural loans, I have authorized all officers to make them freely up to the limit of their existing allotments, and to report whether they wish for additional funds. The matter is further referred to below.

47. *Darbhanga*.—In this district the note of the fortnight is an apparent increase in the numbers on gratuitous relief, a more rigid control over the relief workers, and a continuation of the operation of making over large works to the Public Works Department.

48. Gentle rain fell throughout the district on the 11th and 12th instant, giving an average all round of a quarter of an inch; this was wholly beneficial, and the prospects of the *rabi* crop continue excellent. The area sown, however, is reported to be a good deal less than usual, especially in Madhubani.

49. Prices show little fluctuation. Common rice is a little cheaper in Samastipur and a little dearer in Darbhanga; Indian-corn, which is being eaten up everywhere, is a little dearer in consequence; and *sahar*, which is being harvested in the south of the district, has not yet had any effect on the market.

50. The traffic in food-grains has been brisker than in the previous three weeks, as the imports aggregate 50,591 maunds against 50,058 maunds, and the exports were 20,229 maunds against 13,266 maunds: the balance in favour of the district is, therefore, 30,362 maunds for the fortnight, as against 36,792 maunds for the previous three weeks. As usual, the majority of the imports consists of rice and paddy (15,049 and 13,107 maunds), but "other food-grains" give a total of 21,954 maunds, most of which came to Darbhanga itself, and nearly half the exports were "other food-grains."

51. There are now 98 relief works open in Darbhanga, as against 83 at the end of the previous fortnight. The following abstract gives some of the most important figures in this connection:—

Week ending.	Number of works open.	Average daily outturn of work.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—			
			Task work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23rd January	77	34.4	67,583	872	47,316	111,770
30th " "	83	29.00	80,238	2,044	73,228	145,448
6th February	..	26.8	82,346	1,306	64,821	155,551
13th " "	98	32.2	77,946	2,116	70,128*	150,133

* N.B.—The Collector has since written to say that by an error in compilation, there is an excess of about 30,000 in the figures from Madhubani.

These figures, which are taken for the most part from Forms Nos. 5 and 7, do not altogether tally with those given in the body of Mr. Carlyle's report.

The explanation probably is that while the statements do not include Public Works Department figures, the statistics quoted by Mr. Carlyle in his paragraph 111 (a) probably do so. As the number of works taken over is now considerable, the omission is unfortunate, and it makes a criticism of the above figures hardly worthwhile. However, they may be taken as those of civil agency works only, and in that sense they afford ground for satisfaction: it is clear that more and more control is being regained over the workers, as is indeed definitely stated by Mr. Carlyle, and the rates per 1,000 cubic feet given in Form No. 7, viz., Rs. 3-1-11 and Rs. 2-12-10, are very low, considering that many of the works are tanks: they have of course been reduced by the vigorous enforcement of the penal wage which has, very properly, been freely used in order to coerce contumacious gangs.

52. Subject to whatever may be reported later about the mistake of 30,000 in the Madhubani figures, gratuitous relief appears to have again increased, and the daily number of persons in receipt thereof now nearly equals that of the male units on relief works: the reasons for this unusual proportion have been explained in previous reports. The increase in the past fortnight, if real, is due to the increasing pressure of high prices, and is in some respects a complement of the better figures for outturn of work on relief works. In several of the thanas of the district relief works have not been started up to the full needs of the population, and it is in these that gratuitous relief plays the chief rôle: as the full programme of relief works is worked up to, I confidently expect that not only will the absolute numbers on gratuitous relief be somewhat reduced, but their proportion to that of persons on relief works will be diminished. The Collector has, during the past fortnight, paid a visit to the head-quarters of each Charge Superintendent, and he writes that the supervision which the Charge Superintendents have found time to exercise over Circle Officers exceeded his expectations.

53. Poor houses are open at four places, but I have authorised the Collector to open one at the head-quarters of each charge for the purposes of sections 111 (2) and 71 of the Code.

PART III—CONCLUSION.

54. No material change in the situation has occurred during the fortnight under review, but such changes as have taken place give cause for satisfaction.

55. Prices are practically stationary. The harvesting of the early crops has fairly begun in South Bihar, and this has led to the employment of a good deal of labour in the fields which will increase in volume as the month progresses: the harvest in North Bihar is always later than in the south, so that the effect in the most affected districts is not yet so apparent; but, on the other hand, it will last later, and carry the people well on into March. It is to be observed that, on the whole, the harvest is earlier this year than usual.

56. Rain fell all over the Division on the 10th, 11th and 12th, and appears to have been heaviest in South Bihar: Darbhanga received but little. As the fall was gentle and steady, and was not accompanied by wind or hail, while it was rapidly followed by sunshine and a west wind, the effect has been most beneficial, and has still further improved the already excellent prospects of the *rabi*. The promise of the poppy continues good, especially in South Bihar. Caterpillars are reported from one or two places south of the Ganges, but no great harm has been done.

57. Another effect of the frequent light showers which we have had since Christmas is to enable the raiyats to cultivate their fields, and the extent to which this has been done everywhere is quite unusual. A very large proportion of the rice lands have already been ploughed or dug up, many of them more than once, and I am assured on all hands that this process will be repeated, so that the lands may be ready for early sowings of *bhadoi* as soon as the monsoon arrives.

58. The food-grain traffic continues to be brisk, as the subjoined statement will show. The figures for Patna for the three weeks ending the 30th

January, published in my previous report, have been corrected in accordance with the Collector's present report.

DISTRICT.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		EXCESS - I. OR E.	
	Three weeks ending 30th January.	Fortnight ending 13th February.	Three weeks ending 30th January.	Fortnight ending 13th February.	Three weeks ending 30th January.	Fortnight ending 13th February.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna	Mds. 1,08,544	Mds. 48,470	Mds. 1,16,123	Mds. 60,462	E. 7,679	E. 11,009
Gaya	4,507	8,804	5,698	1,085	E. 1,191	E. 3,809
Shahabad	46,805	24,895	23,647	7,499	E. 23,159	E. 19,806
Saran	1,87,033	81,316	22,249	8,483	E. 1,65,404	E. 72,831
Champanan	14,745	14,351	4,773	1,678	E. 10,172	E. 12,673
Muzaffarpur	65,036	62,939	11,111	6,008	E. 44,824	E. 57,631
Darbhanga	50,078	50,591	13,700	2,320	E. 36,702	E. 3,302
Total	4,68,288	2,78,066	1,96,617	1,05,856	...	...

It will be seen that while in Patna the exports still exceed the imports, the balance in all the other districts is the other way, Gaya for the first time appearing as an importing district, no doubt owing to the needs of Palamau. Saran is again the largest importer, but both its total imports and net excess are less than half what they were in the previous three weeks. Remembering the difference in the duration of the period under report, the excess of imports is greater than it was for the period of my previous report in Champaran and Muzaffarpur, and about the same in Darbhanga. The total volume of trade comes to 2,78,066 maunds of imports and 1,05,856 maunds of exports, against 4,68,288 munds and 1,96,617 maunds in the previous period of three weeks. The amount of rice in maunds imported from Howrah, presumably either Burma or Orissa rice, is as follows:—Patna 9,291, Shahabad 1,544, Saran 14,314, Champaran 3,682, Muzaffarpur 4,851, Gaya and Darbhanga nil; total 33,682. Paddy was also imported from the same place in the following quantities: to Patna 794 maunds, Saran 1,764 maunds, Champaran 1,951 maunds, total 4,509 maunds.

59. Before passing on to consider the details of the administration of relief works and gratuitous relief during the past fortnight, it will be interesting to note what proportion of the population in the affected tracts is now in the receipt of relief of all kinds. The figures are given in the statement in the margin.

DISTRICT.	Numbers in receipt of relief on February 13th	Estimated population of affected area.	Percentage receiving relief.
1	2	3	4
Shahabad	3,227	371,824	.86
Saran	13,709	1,841,598	2.51
Champaran	117,712	972,000	15.19
Muzaffarpur	26,891	1,660,000	1.6
Darbhanga	200,078	2,270,000	8.81
Total	411,417	6,615,422	6.21

Those in column 2 are taken from the *Gazette of India* of the 20th instant, but they have been subjected to some modifications. The Collector of Darbhanga has reported that by an error in compilation the reported figures under gratuitous relief were 20,000 too high; the reduction has now been made. I have included the Hutwah and private relief figures in Saran and the Darbhanga

Raj figures in Darbhanga, less 1,100 allowed to Muzaffarpur to represent the operations of the Raj in the Parihar Circle. Even after these corrections, however, the figures are still incomplete, as it is believed that returns from some of the Public Works Department works are not included, both in Champaran and Darbhanga. The figures in column 3 are taken from the published fortnightly reports of the District Officers.

60. It seems unlikely that the Champaran figures will rise much higher, and I trust that neither in Shahabad nor in Saran will they ever reach 5 per cent.; but it is clear that in Darbhanga, as relief works are opened out to the full in some of the thanas where gratuitous relief is now the mainstay of relief administration, the number will rise. In Muzaffarpur the numbers will certainly increase with the opening of large relief works by the Public Works Department, and it is to be observed that the figures for the affected population (taken from Mr. Haro's report of the 2nd December last) include all areas likely to be distressed up to the end of March.

61. I next give below as before an abstract statement comparing the principal items of relief administration, district by district, for the past and previous periods of report. Many of the items have already been noticed in dealing with the district reports.

DISTRICT.	THREE WEEKS ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1897.								FORTNIGHT ENDING 13TH FEBRUARY 1897.							
	TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	
	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		C. ft.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		C. ft.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		A. P.		A. P.
..	512	73	2 4	2 0 1	18	2 3	7	2 1	....	.....	..	....	.....	.....	87	0 10
..	1,172	34	1 7	2 15 4	386	1 7	3 16	1 5	....	40 1/2	1 3 1/2	2 5 8	363	1 8	0 9 7/8	0 6 1/2
..	8,168	27 1/2	1 2	2 13 4	747	1 2	4 7 9	0 0	8,690	24 1/2	1 5 1/2	2 13 6 1/2	905	1 6 1/2	13,314	0 0
..	70,163	18 1/2	1 3	5 11 6 1/2	1,612	1 8	4,255	1 0 1/2	64,807	24 1/2	1 4	3 8 9 1/2	2,390	1 8 1/2	11,344	0 10 1/2
..	7,573	74	1 4	1 1 11	240	1 9	2,418	2 0	10,864	81 1/2	1 5	1 1 3	552	1 10	13,282	0 6 1/2
..	72,509	31	1 5	2 13 0	1,365	1 4	41,942	2 8	86,145	22 1/2	1 4 1/2	2 15 4 1/2	1,740	1 2 1/2	67,635	0 5 1/2
1	1,66,037	.....	.....	.....	4,347	.....	51,656	.....	176,343	.....	...	...	5,953	.....	1,12,061	.....

62. Turning first to task work, it will be seen that there has been a general increase in the daily number of male units employed, which is caused by the advance in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga: in Patna and Gaya there are no relief works, and in Shahabad and Champaran the numbers have fallen off. There is an improvement in the outturn of work in every district except Darbhanga, and there the decrease is very slight. The improvement is greatest in Champaran. I have already remarked on the large outturn in Muzaffarpur, and pointed out that it is due to the small numbers employed and the large proportion of adult males among them. As regards average daily wage in the five districts where work has been going on, the mean is 1 anna 4 $\frac{1}{10}$ pies this fortnight, as against 1 anna 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pies in the previous three weeks, and it will be seen that the district variations from the general mean are smaller than they were. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet is nowhere excessive; it is highest in Champaran, but there it has been reduced by nearly 38 per cent. in the fortnight, and the Collector has clearly explained that there are good reasons for the present high rate in this district: the cost is again lowest in Muzaffarpur.

63. The numbers on daily wage irrespective of task have increased everywhere, except in Shahabad. For the whole Division the ratio these bear to the task workers is 3·38 per cent., but it is much less than that in Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, and higher in the other two districts.

64. In the matter of gratuitous relief, it will be seen that the numbers have very largely increased everywhere,—a result due partly to the completion of circle organization, partly to my admonitions, and partly, especially in Muzaffarpur and Shahabad, to some increase of distress. The percentage of numbers on gratuitous relief to the whole number relieved is as follows:—Shahabad 88·34, Saran 58·11, Champaran 14·43, Muzaffarpur 43·28, Darbhanga 43·77; whole Division 38·2. In Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga the ratio will probably fall as relief works are more fully opened out, while in Champaran it will probably increase as the circle organization is improved and dependents are sent off the works to their villages. In Saran, for reasons previously stated, it will probably remain high throughout the operations.

65. The average dole appears to have been everywhere reduced, which is perhaps due to a majority of the new recipients of gratuitous relief being women and children. The instructions for calculating the average dole in the footnote to Form No. 7 leave something to be desired, and the matter will be looked into at once.

66. Appendix A gives the expenditure to date, so far as it can be ascertained from the financial statements supplied with each fortnightly report. It is obviously incomplete, for among other things it shows nothing spent as bounties for *kutchra* wells, whereas it has been ascertained from the reports themselves that the following sums have been spent: Champaran Rs. 522; Darbhanga Rs. 920. However, taking the figures as they stand, it appears that up to date nearly seven lakhs of rupees have been expended, of which Rs. 2,63,870 have been spent during the past fortnight.

67. As noticed in my remarks on the Muzaffarpur report, I have authorized all Collectors to grant advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act freely. My reasons for this order, and the limitations which I have imposed, are set forth in my Divisional Circular No. 9 of 1897, a copy of which I append. I have no doubt that the money is urgently wanted, and that it will be used to advantage, while nothing approaching the wholesale operations of 1873-74 will be allowed, either now or later in the season.

68. The process of taking over large works by the Public Works Department has been going steadily on. I learn from demi-official letters just received from Messrs. Mills and Toogood that the following progress has been made.

69. In Champaran, five Public Works Department subdivisions have been arranged and works opened as stated in the margin. New works are to be started as fast as the establishment is available in the Ramnagar subdivision. In view of the contraction of works now expected in Saran, I am arranging with Mr. Toogood and the Collector to transfer some of the Public Works Department establish-

Subdivision.	Name of subdivisional officer.	Number of works taken over.	New works.
1	2	3	4
Ramnagar	Mr. Chester	..	2
Berhah	.. Sedgely	1	2
Mothari	.. Rooke	2	1
Phulpara	Babu N. N. Mookerji	..	2
Ram	.. R. K. Mookerji	..	2

ment of that district to Champaran where they are badly required. From Darbhanga Mr. Mills reports that 11 large works have been taken over in Bani-pati thana, 3 in Khajauli, 1 in Tadhubani and 1 in Phulparas. He states that practically all the needed works in North Darbhanga have now been taken over, though others will be required shortly. Mr. Mills will now take up the works in the Sadar subdivision. In Muzaffarpur, as already stated, 9 major works under Public Works Department agency will be opened on different dates during the current week.

70. It has been arranged everywhere that as the Public Works Department take over works, or open new ones, the neighbouring works under civil agency shall be closed as soon as possible. I have forwarded to the two Superintending Engineers a form of weekly progress report, showing the number of old works taken over, and new works started, in each district, and it will be submitted with effect from the current week. It is too soon yet to judge of the effect of the system laid down in Public Works Department Resolution No. 420M.P.I.: in Champaran the outturn at the outset was not altogether satisfactory, but that was certainly due, in great part, to the novelty of the experiment; from Darbhanga Mr. Mills reports that the results vary a good deal; here also a reasonable time must be allowed to elapse before a fair judgment can be formed.

71. Officers of the Public Works Department complain as bitterly as Civil officers have done of the inefficiency of many of their subordinates; this is inevitable at a season of distress such as this, and it is not till a great deal of weeding-out has been done that perfect order and efficient control will be secured.

72. The usual statements are appended.

APPENDIX A.

DISTRICT.	RELIEF WORK.				GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				MISCELLANEOUS.							GRAND TOTAL.	
	Paid for task work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Dependents under sections 83 and 84.	Total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Poor-houses, &c.	Relief of artisans.	Relief by grain doles.	Relief by money doles.	Kitchens.	Miscellaneous charitable relief.	Total of columns 6 to 11.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Cash and stores.	Bounties for directing wells.		Total of columns 13 to 16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Patna	Rs. A. P. 2,101 0 1	Rs. A. P. 63 13 9	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 3,165 13 10	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 70 15 3	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 70 15 3	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 3,240 13 1
Gaya	6,150 9 1	3,354 0 3	2 8 0	8,916 1 4	1,496 5 0	.....	.....	480 3 9	.....	.....	1,916 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,594 9 1
Siubhed	24,873 9 11	2,268 10 1	.....	27,043 4 0	33 5 4	.....	.....	7 10 1	.....	.....	17,113 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,016 3 10
Saran	3,351,657 14 4	8,583 4 0	5,385 3 8	4,56,143 4 9	15 0 3	.....	.....	16,607 7 5	.....	.....	16,622 7 8	123 5 0	2,936 0 4	.....	.....	3,119 5 4	2,74,890 1 9
Champanan	32,547 11 9	1,469 0 3	53 10 3	34,063 6 3	189 13 1	.....	.....	1,804 5 3	.....	.....	2,110 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,164 1 1
Muzaffarpur	9,02,509 1 6	5,014 8 2	387 13 6	9,07,911 6 2	3 5 0	.....	.....	33,985 3 6	.....	.....	63,757 15 0	763 3 4	7,694 14 6	487 15 6	.....	8,938 7 4	9,90,837 11 6
Darbhanga	5,69,379 14 8	21,043 3 6	5,775 3 3	5,96,097 3 4	1,756 13 9	.....	.....	50,004 11 3	.....	.....	91,595 8 4	835 14 4	10,630 14 10	480 15 6	.....	12,007 13 6	6,09,763 8 4
Total																	

PATNA COMM. 'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,

The 21st February 1897.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Offg. Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

FAMINE CIRCULAR No. 9 OF 1897.

Dated Bankipore, the 16th February 1897.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Collector of

HITHERTO it has been the policy of most Collectors in the distressed districts in the Division to abstain from granting advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the present in the belief that any money advanced now would not be applied to the purpose for which it was ostensibly granted, but merely to maintenance.

2. From enquiries made in several districts, however, I am satisfied that during the present year a great deal of land has been cultivated much earlier than usual, and that after the showers which have fallen, and in anticipation of an early monsoon, a good deal of cultivation would be done if the raiyats and small farmers could afford to pay for it.

3. In these circumstances, I consider that it would be better to make some advances now than to withhold them altogether till April and May, and therefore authorize you, if you think proper, to make advances freely under the Act subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) The agreements for repayment to be joint and several.
- (b) Not more than Rs. 4 a bigha to be advanced up to a maximum of Rs. 50 to any one person.
- (c) Not more than half to be advanced now.
- (d) A definite date to be fixed when the remainder is to be advanced.

4. The allotment at present made to your district is stated in the margin. You may advance up to that amount. Please state what further amount, if any, you will require to advance before the 31st March next and how much during 1897-98.

	Rs.
Shahabad	29,000
Saran	31,000
Champaran	11,000
Musaffarpur	28,000
Darbhanga	10,000

5. It is understood of course that these advances are made under the Act, and that they are entirely separate from the special advances for the purchase of grain alluded to in

paragraph 13 of Government Resolution No. 5133 of the 10th December 1896, as well as from those for village improvements dealt with in paragraph 19 of the same Resolution.

No. 243F, dated Camp Ratna, the 16th—18th February 1897.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of my No. 292R.Ct., dated Bardaha, the 1st—2nd February 1897, I have the honour to forward, under section 9 of the Famine Code, the accompanying copy of extracts from a report submitted under section 10 by the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas with his No. 4549R., dated the 26th January 1897. Though so dated, it was not received in my office till the 13th February, or by me till yesterday, and appears to have been despatched on the 12th February. The chief object in forwarding the extracts to Government is to confirm the estimates for the Sonthal Parganas submitted under my No. 3395R., dated the 11th January 1897, and to prepare for the grants being appropriated. The omitted portions refer either to information already reported by me to Government, or to contentious matter, and this editing is necessary, if only for the reason that copying has become a very heavy item in my office. I do not forward the map referred to in the Deputy Commissioner's 12th paragraph, because it does not give the information which it is intended to convey. I have reproduced the reference to turnpikes in paragraph 17, but do not at this juncture endorse the views expressed. The passage indicates the character of some of the matter omitted. The final sentence about establishment refers to the restoration of the district staff, which has lately been drawn on, to its former strength, and not to any more definite proposals. The staff at present is ample.

No. 4549R., dated Camp Hiranpur, the 26th January 1897.

From—R. CARSTAIRS, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas,
To—The Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, Bhagalpur.

I HAVE the honour to report, under the provisions of section 10 (Chapter II) of the Famine Code, that scarcity prevails in this district, and that distress is imminent in certain

parts of it. The parts in which there is more immediate fear are Godda and Jamtara, of which the former is nearest famine. In this report I propose to declare a part of the Godda subdivision to be an affected tract.

2. * * * * *
3. * * * * *
Crops, such as mustard, *kurthi*, and the like, have been in most places a failure * * * * *

5. (b) *Area and population likely to be affected.*—The total area of Godda subdivision is likely to be affected, that is, 957 square miles with a population of 385,000. Out of this the area more immediately affected is the southern part of the subdivision, having an area of 331 square miles and a population of 102,800. This last area, comprising tappas Passye and Bellathan, and the southern end of the part of the Damin-i-koh estate, which lies in Godda, I propose to declare an affected tract.

(2) *Character of communications in the affected area.*—No part of the area is touched by the railway, and it has no navigable waterway.

There are no metalled or fully bridged roads within its area. It communicates by means of roads, passable in the dry season, but nearly all more or less impassable by reason of hill streams and bad surface in the rains, with the railway stations of Bhagulpur, Ghaga, Pirpointi, Timpalur, Kotalpukur, and Pakaur on the loop line, and with Deoghur on the chord line, and toward the south with Dumka and Suri. Internally it is provided with unmetalled and unbridged roads (a few small bridges and culverts have been built) giving access to almost every part of it, but little used in the rainy season.

(c) *Condition of grain stocks.*—The enquiry ordered by Government into the condition of grain stocks was made, but gave no trustworthy results. If we are to accept its results—no one has any stock at all. Traders will not reveal the state of their resources, nor will producers, and we are obliged, therefore, to fall back on our knowledge of the general conditions of local business.

In making his estimate Mr. Piffard has excluded the Paharia population, numbering some 23,000, on the ground that their crops of *bapa* and *bhadol*, on which they depend, have been abundant. They may need help, being in the habit of coming down for employment to the valleys and of selling firewood, but their case is not urgent.

6. At a recent conference held at Dumka with my Subdivisional Officers, we determined that a reasonable estimate for average outturn of crops was—

	Per acre.
	Mds.
Winter rice	... 12 cleaned rice.
Second crop on this land (1st and 2nd class only)	... 4 grain.
Bhadol	... 10 grain of all sorts.
Second crop	... 5
„ class <i>bari</i> land (chiefly <i>kurthi</i> and <i>rahar</i>)	... 4½

Mr. Piffard accepted these figures, which are in some cases higher than those he gave originally. I give in a table below a calculation of the outturn in a normal and in the year of all crops. They include oilseeds and other non-edible crops, which can be sold for rent and other purposes. They do not include mohwa and fruit.

I have calculated the value of an acre of first class, second class, and third class winter rice land for the purpose of determining average outturn at 3½, 2, and 1, respectively, since it would not be right to take an acre of the latter as of equal importance with an acre of the first in producing food. The proportion takes into account short cultivation

7. The figures are as follows:—

Winter rice.				
CIRCLE.	Normal area.	Outturn.	Proportion saved.	Outturn.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Mds.		Mds.
Godda	44,500	5,14,000	9 aunas	2,89,000
Mahagama	32,100	3,91,700	9 „	2,20,000
Poraya	24,200	2,90,400	5½ „	1,00,000
Damin-i-koh, excluding hills	21,600	2,49,700	9 „	1,40,000
Total	1,22,900	14,45,800	8½ annas	7,49,000

Second crop, Winter rice land.

CIRCLE.	Area.	Outturn.	Proportion saved.	This year's outturn.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Mds.		
Godda	25,300	1,01,200	8 annas	50,600
Mahagama	23,600	94,400	8 "	47,200
Poraya	12,700	50,800	6 "	19,000
Damin-i-koh	13,000	52,000	8 "	26,000
Total	74,600	3,08,400	7½ annas	1,42,800

Phadoi.

Godda	10,200	1,02,000	10 annas	63,800
Mahagama	8,000	80,000	10 "	50,000
Poraya	6,200	62,000	8 "	31,000
Damin-i-koh	13,000	1,30,000	10 "	81,000
Total	37,400	3,74,000	9½ annas	2,26,800

Second crop on Bhadoi land.

CIRCLE.	Area.	Outturn.	Proportion saved.	This year's outturn.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Mds.		
Godda	10,200	51,000	6 annas	19,000
Mahagama	8,000	40,000	6 "	15,000
Poraya	6,200	31,000	4 "	7,750
Damin-i-koh	13,000	65,000	6 "	24,000
Total	37,400	1,87,000	5½ annas	65,750

Kahar, Kurthi, &c.

Godda	20,000	50,000	4 annas	22,500
Mahagama	14,000	61,300	4 "	16,000
Poraya	26,400	1,18,800	4 "	29,700
Damin-i-koh	29,000	1,30,500	4 "	32,400
Total	89,700	4,03,600	4 annas	1,00,600

These figures condensed give the following result :—

Circle.	Normal outturn.		Outturn this year.	
		Mds.		Mds.
Golda	8,58,200		4,44,900
Mahagama	6,70,400		3,48,200
Poraya	5,53,000		1,87,450
Damin-i-koh	6,27,200		3,03,400
Total	...	27,08,800		12,83,950

The Poraya circle is thus singled out as the worst, having an outturn of about 31 per cent. of the normal, as against about 47 for the subdivision. The cold-weather crops were merely estimate. The facts about *bhadoi* and winter rice are known.

8. The grain calculated by Mr. Piffard to be necessary to feed the population is 10 chitaks per head. This would make the supply necessary for a whole year about 20,00,000 maunds, so that the normal outturn estimate agrees with probabilities. If these figures are correct, there is a deficiency of food-supply for the subdivision of rather over 7,00,000 maunds, without reckoning rent and other expenses to be met and exports. We know that large exports have been and are going on. This calculation does not take account of mohwa, which is reckoned to give, if the crop succeeds, a full month's supply of food for the Sonthals, nor of such produce as lac and tusser, whose export help to bring something into the district, nor of the annual temporary emigration in search of work which reduces the number of mouths to be filled, and brings a little something, *i.e.*, from without. Where there is so much that must be little more than guess work, it would be rash to build too much either way on figures. Mr. Piffard's estimates of the proportion of crops saved are, however, the best he can make after very careful enquiry, and I so far accept them as to say the prospects disclosed are very serious and warn us to be fully on our guard.

9. Coming to the area of scarcity, I find that the population is 102,000, and the supply needed to support them for eight months, that is, up to the beginning of the *bhadoi* harvest, at 10 chitaks per head daily, is 5,81,000 maunds of grain.

The outturn for this area is—

CROP.			Area.	Normal outturn.	Proportion	Outturn this year.
1			2	3	4	5
			Acres.	Mds.		Mds.
Winter rice	...	...	39,100	4,68,200	5 annas	1,46,300
Second crop	...	...	21,800	87,200	5 "	27,000
<i>Bhadoi</i>	...	...	13,050	1,30,500	8 "	65,200
Second crop	...	...	13,050	65,250	4 "	16,300
Kurthi, &c.	...	...	41,200	1,85,400	4 "	46,300
Total			.....	9,36,550	.....	3,01,100

* This is inconsistent with the figures given above (Mr. Piffard's), but as he did not give separate statistics for the tract under report in detail, I have made this calculation for myself. I think his was wrong.

R. C.—26-1-97.

The population of this area is (excluding Paharias about 10,000 souls) about 114,000,* and the grain necessary to support them for a day is 1,781 maunds, or for a year 6,50,000 maunds. Supposing the above calculation to be right, the following is the time the produce of this season's crops would last :—

<i>Bhadoi</i> crops	...	about 36 days.
Winter rice	"	82 "
Second crop of <i>bhadoi</i>	"	9 "
Kurthi, &c.	"	26 "
Second crop, winter rice	"	15 "
Total		168 "

There is in addition the stock of grain over from last harvest, amounting, according to Mr. Piffard's estimate in November, to about 60,000 maunds, or a supply for about 33 days. Of the above supplies, no part but the *bladoi* crop was available before the end of December, and thus we may calculate that at that time there was a supply available locally, supposing none was exported, for 132 days at least, or, since it is quite certain this year's maize was not all consumed by the end of December, we can put it at not less than 150 days. The old stock was probably understated at 60,000 maunds, but taking it at that, we had at the end of December probable supplies for 183 days, or up to the end of June. Besides this, we may calculate that the Santhals, who form about half the population of the distressed area, would get a month's food from mohwa, and a fair amount of miscellaneous supplies from the forest, especially in the rains. There is likely to be a certain amount of emigration also in search of work, of which the ordinary emigrant for a few months only is not likely to meet with so much success as usual.

10. I should be inclined to let the stock mohwa and savings from emigration go to balance the loss by export. They are all uncertain items; in fact everything in the calculation is uncertain, being the best guess we can make, and this gives us a local supply for 150 days, or 5 months, up to about the end of May, leaving three months, June, July, and August, to be provided for. The stock of grain will not be equally divided, some raijats having enough and something over, the traders having some, and many raijats having none at all. We have calculated that there may be a beginning of pinching at any time, and that it will probably become serious from the 1st of April onward.

11. (d) *Sources of supply.*—As we cannot in any way check the coming and going of supplies, I propose to leave this question to be dealt with solely by trade. In order to attract prompt supplies in out of the way places, where necessary, we should be prepared to make small preliminary advances to enable traders to move their stocks, but, as I understand, the question of where supplies are to come from is not to be our concern at all.

12. (e) *Proposed measures of relief.*—In my No 412 R.* of the 16th January 1897, I have explained what system of relief measures we propose to adopt.

It is not proposed to open within the circles kitchens or poor-houses, or to form lines for workers, but we should have a hospital and dispensary at a central point, Poraya, where the outpost is, and a hospital assistant in charge. All cases of sickness should at once be conveyed there or to Godda. If the distress is severe, we shall need a second hospital and dispensary on the east side of the tract. Chandna in the Damin-i-koh is a suitable point. The buildings need only be temporary, and need not be erected until they are wanted. It may be preferable to hire quarters. The Chandna bungalow has good out-houses.

The Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Piffard, has got his plans and estimates for relief works in working order. The people likely to come to the work have their own tools, but we have ordered, in addition to the reserve stock of tools which we already have, such reserve of hoes, picks, and stone-hammers as we think necessary. Mr. Piffard has been of great help both in working out a system of relief better suited to our needs than the more elaborate and costly Bihar system, and in making all the practical arrangements. His set of maps which he has prepared gives us a much more accurate and detailed knowledge of facts regarding villages and populations as they are than we should otherwise have obtained. I think all is ready to begin when necessary in the area indicated. The enclosed map shows where it is and what are leading roads outside and within it.

13. (f) *Estimate of expenditure likely to be incurred and the local sources from which it can be met.*—I see in your report to Government No 278 R., of 1st January, you have correctly stated that we have in this district very small public resources from which to meet the expense of any extra work such as relief. There is no road or Public Works cess, and Government has not made over to us for local expenditure the pound and ferry receipts. The Government grant for roads, which is for the whole district, is spent mainly on repairs and establishment charges, and it is impossible, in view of the anticipated development of distress in almost every part of the district, to propose to concentrate it on this one spot. Within the Godda subdivision itself expenditure will have to be incurred after the 1st April, and I am receiving claims from nearly every other part of the district for more expenditure to give employment to those in distress.

14. There are sources from which I have hopes, although I cannot reckon on them as I could on funds actually under my control.

In the first place there is the liberality of the local landlords, on whom the moral obligation of spending money for the relief of their people is all the greater on account of the absence of local taxation, and of local well-to-do tenants for the same reason. The greater part of the affected area now under report is tuppa Passye in the Lachmipur estate, and the manager, Mr. Braidwood, has already arranged for the opening of works wherever needed. I am not sure what he proposes to spend, but he will spend liberally. The greater part of the remainder is in the Government estate Damin-i-koh, and I hope that Government will not be backward in setting a good example to other landlords, and will, if necessary, increase its grants for estate improvement. The balance of the area is Boibathan, a long narrow strip between these two, whose people will be able to do a little, but not much, for themselves, but will be benefited by any work done in the neighbourhood. The proposed opening of the works for the projected Bousi Railway would be a help to the western

(Passye) side, but not to so great an extent as it would have been had the original line by Nonihat been adhered to. The line, as I understand, will now run direct from Bousi to Deoghur, leaving Passye some distance to the west.

I have also hopes that there will be some relief by means of emigration to a distance. The temporary crop-cutting expeditions have not been so productive as usual, many having come back empty-handed.

Where all is so uncertain, I can make no useful estimate, and can only repeat that which I have already submitted in answer to Government's order, in its No. 79Agri. of the 31st December 1896, and your No. 3328R. of the 6th January 1897.

This for Godda subdivision is Rs. 1,50,000, and for the whole district Rs. 3,11,200, of which Rs. 6,200 is to be spent in 1896-97 and Rs. 3,05,000 in 1897-98.

15. (g) *Any other matter necessary for the information of Government.*—As has been already reported to you, and by you to Government, the area most likely to be affected next to Godda is Jamtara. There will be distress in all parts of the district, more or less, owing to the high prices, but it has not manifested itself as yet. I observe considerable activity among the agriculturists in their usual engineering works of improving levels and making small reservoirs and reclaiming hollows, and I have already received promises from a number of local proprietors, among whom may be mentioned Raja Ram Ranjan Chakrabarti Bahadur, of Hetampur; Rai Kamaleswari Prasad Bahadur, proprietor of Belpatta; Mr. Braidwood, Manager of Hendwai and

Kamaleswari (of Monghyr). of Lachmipur estate, parts of which lie in the subdivisions of Godda, Dumka and Deoghur; Mr. Maling Grant, who owns land in Dumka and Deoghur; the zamindars of Patsanda in Godda; Babu Dariuo Lal, Ghatwal of Suruth; Babu Ram Charan Sing, Ghatwal of Banon-gaon; the Manager of the Baneili estate, part of which is in Godda; the Ghatwal of Marraro in Jamtara, that they will spend money in giving employment. The Sankara, Rohini, Punasi and Narainpur estates are under the Court of Wards, and we are arranging for expenditure when needed. The zamindar of Pahia proposes to give help mainly by allowing facilities to private persons for making improvements in the shape of tanks and bunds. The largest proprietor in the district is Government, to whom I am addressing a separate report on the subject of improvements in Government estates.

16. In the Pakaur subdivision the situation is peculiar, owing to trouble in connection with the recent settlement of Ambar and Sultanabad. The Sonthal raiyats in those estates are, partly from the evil advice and threats of agitators, and partly from legitimate grievances, in an uneasy frame of mind, which has partially spread to the adjoining part of the Damin-i-koh estate of Government. The community system is strongly developed among them, and they consequently object to the interference of the kanungo, even when that is to take measurements and make plans for relief works. They look on it as an invasion on their privacy, and having just had a course of settlement amins, they decline any further interference, saying they do not want bunds. In this subdivision there is no great likelihood that relief works on a large scale will be needed, the only parts reported as distressed being a few villages on the east side. I am therefore instructing the Subdivisional Officer to make up his precautionary relief programme, which is not likely to be needed this year, by projects for raising the local roads a foot or two. Pakaur is sore at present, and needs delicate handling.

17. As will be seen from the above report, I am in hopes that while the unexpected may always happen, and has been prepared for as far as possible, the district will probably get on without formal relief measures, except perhaps in the south of Godda and in the north-west of Jamtara. The extension of section 84 of the Tenancy Act proposed in my No. 697R., of the 2nd June 1891, would in my opinion be of the utmost use to us this year, as being likely to stimulate works of local improvement, which have been considerably impeded by the want of such a provision. Our resources would also be materially strengthened if the permission asked for in my No. 411P.-W., of the 5th September 1896, to establish turnpikes on the Dumka-Rampur Hat road were granted, and the same permission extended to our other expensive roads, namely, the Suri-Blagapur and the Dumka-Deoghur roads.

It may be said that this is a bad year to place impediments in the way of traffic. On the contrary, I think that to make the road self-supporting would be rather to withdraw a bounty than to impose a tax. While it is our duty not to put needless obstacles in the way of traffic, it is as little our duty to stimulate by maintaining free roads the exports of grain from the district, which, in the opinion of many, is going on to an excessive extent.

As executive orders only are needed to give effect to those proposals, and their effect would be almost immediate, I hope that even in this busy year time will be found to pass orders.

19. I began this report meaning to keep it ready until the result of Mr Piffard's test works should be known. I think, however, that I ought to submit it to you at once, that you may be in possession of the views and information it contains. I have endeavoured to work out the information of Godda subdivision first, that being most urgent. I shall try to complete the information for the rest of the district by degrees, and submit it as it is ready. I do not expect any extensive operations in any case before the beginning of April, and think that with loans and useful private and public works, it may be possible in almost all parts to stave off the necessity for declaring famine at all. I submit my report chiefly on account of establishment.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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SCHEME FOR THE SUPPLY OF FILTERED WATER TO THE TOWN OF BERHAMPORE.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT--MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 115-M

READ—

A letter from Sanitary Board, No. 47S.B., dated the 10th February 1897, submitting, for the sanction of Government, plans and estimates for a scheme for the supply of filtered water to the town of Berhampore, together with a letter No. 54M., dated the 20th January 1897, and its enclosures, from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division on the subject.

Read also—

The previous correspondence regarding the water-supply scheme.

In April 1894 the Municipal Commissioners of Berhampore expressed a desire to improve the water-supply of their town, and instructions were issued by the Sanitary Board for the preparation of a scheme, with an approximate estimate of the cost of carrying it into effect. The Sanitary Engineer inspected the town, and on his report, which was drawn up in consultation with the local officers, it was decided that the best plan would be to pump water from the river Bhagirathi into settling-tanks, and distribute it, after filtering, through the ordinary street stand-posts for five or six hours in the morning and three or four

hours in the afternoon, as is done at Dacca and Burdwan. The approximate cost of such a scheme, which would give a supply of eight gallons per head per diem, was estimated at Rs. 2,21,800, or in round numbers Rs. 2,25,000. As soon as this was known, the question of providing the necessary funds was considered, and as it was not possible for the Municipality to carry out such a project without substantial aid from private or other sources, a deputation of the leading inhabitants of Berhampore waited on Maharani Surnomoyee, c.i., of Kasimbazar, in order to seek her aid towards the financing of the scheme, and that generous lady, with her characteristic liberality, at once offered to bear the entire cost of the scheme, provided it did not exceed Rs. 2,21,000, on being assured that Government would grant the services of an engineer free of cost, and that the Municipality and the District Board would undertake to bear the cost of maintenance of the works when completed. In August 1894 instructions were issued by Government to the Sanitary Board to undertake the preparation of a scheme under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer, with the assistance of a surveyor on Rs. 250 a month and a draftsman, the expenditure on this account being met from Provincial revenues, in case it could not be provided out of the total limit of cost. The Board, with the approval of Government, deferred the preparation of the plans and estimates until the water of the river Bhagirathi had been thoroughly tested and analysed. Samples of the water were taken at different seasons, and analysed, with the result that it was found to be "organically safe," and convertible, under a proper system of filtration, into a good supply. The settlement of details such as the position of the pipe lines and standposts occupied some time, but the Sanitary Board have at last succeeded in drawing up a complete scheme. The total cost is now shown to be Rs. 2,38,883, the reasons for the increase being (a) that it was not known, at the time the rough estimate was prepared, that the water of the Bhagirathi required such careful filtration; (b) that provision has been made for house-connections; and (c) that the present estimate provides for a constant supply of water. It appears, however, from a report submitted by the Magistrate of Murshidabad, that the estimate is susceptible of reduction under certain heads, and that the actual expenditure in the execution of the works will probably not exceed the original estimate. Subject to this proviso, the Maharani agrees to pay the whole cost of the scheme, which may, therefore, be regarded as financially sound. The Municipal Commissioners of Berhampore have resolved to bear the entire cost of maintenance and to impose the necessary water-rate. As regards the carrying out of the project, it is proposed that this should be undertaken by the Magistrate of the district in consultation with the Maharani.

The Lieutenant Governor sanctions the scheme as drawn up by the Sanitary Board, and approves the proposal that it should be carried out by the Magistrate of the district in consultation with the Maharani. Sir Alexander Mackenzie desires to take this opportunity of thanking the Maharani for her munificent gift, which is only one of her many acts of public spirit and liberality, and which will confer a lasting boon on the town of Berhampore. This Resolution will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DISTRESS IN THE PRESIDENCY, CHOTA NAGPUR AND OTHER DIVISIONS, EXCEPT THE PATNA DIVISION.

No. 611(Fam.).—The 2nd March 1897.—The following are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 609Agri. (Fam.), dated Calcutta; the 1st March 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

IN continuation of this Government's letter No. 455Agri (Fam.), dated the 16th February 1897, reporting on relief operations in the Patna Division, I am directed to submit famine statements A and B for the districts of Nadia and Khulna, together with the following report on the condition and prospects of the Presidency and other Divisions in Bengal.

2. *Presidency Division.*—Of the districts in the Presidency Division, there is nothing new to report with regard to the 24-Parganas, in which there is no distress at present, nor any immediate prospect of necessity for relief. In Murshidabad, as reported in paragraph 9 of my letter No. 447Agri.(Fam.), dated the 16th February 1897, there is some probability of distress, especially in a tract bordering on the affected area in the north-west of the district of Nadia. Test works have been opened, and the situation is being carefully watched.

In the district of Jessore the worst tracts are an area of 106 square miles in the north-east of the Magura subdivision, situated mostly in thana Muhammadpur but partly in thana Magura and out-post Salikha, and an area of 168 square miles in thana Bangaon. The total population of the two tracts is about 163,000. The most important crop in these tracts is *aman* or winter rice, which, in consequence of deficient rainfall from July to November, was a total failure, the average outturn, except in *bils* or swamps, being estimated at about two annas. The crop next in importance is the *aus* or autumn paddy, the outturn of which last season was only about six annas; the *rabi* crops also, which are of minor importance, have suffered for want of rain. On the other hand, jute is largely grown in the tracts in question, and yielded a good outturn. Another resource of the people of these parts is the date-palm, which is extensively grown and affords a means of subsistence to many till the middle of March, when the tapping season closes. In consequence of high prices, some slight distress is being felt, and a small number of persons has been placed on gratuitous relief. But distress requiring the opening of relief works is not considered likely to appear till March or April, and may last till the end of June. The Lieutenant-Governor does not apprehend that relief measures on an extensive scale will be required in this district.

The area now affected in the district of Khulna is 442 square miles with a total population of 262,000 persons, comprising thanas Asasuni, Magura and Kaliganj in the Satkhira subdivision, and a portion of thana Paikgacha in the Sadar subdivision. Nearly the whole of this area consists of reclaimed Sundarban lands, and is intersected by numerous tidal rivers and channels, the water of which is salt during the greater part of the year. Practically the only crop grown is winter-rice, the aggregate area occupied by other crops being, it is believed, not more than 2 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The failure of the rice in this area is not so much due to shortness of the rain as to impregnation of the soil with salt water arising from the failure of the local landholders to keep up embankments. Their attention has been called to the matter, and it has been pointed out to them that the responsibility for relieving distress in

this area rests primarily with them. In the first five months of 1896 the rainfall recorded at Satkhira and at Nakipur, another recording station in the Satkhira sub-division, fell short of the normal by 6·04 and 9·17 inches respectively; and was not sufficient to wash out the salt from the soil. The lands had, moreover, been submerged by a storm wave in October, 1895, which partially destroyed the crop of that year and left a large deposit of salt. The result of this combination of unfavorable circumstances and of the short ill-distributed rainfall from July to November was that the winter-rice crop almost entirely failed over the greater part of the area in question. There can be no doubt that the failure of the winter rice crop for two successive seasons has caused distress among the people, but although relief works have been opened in the affected tract since December last, the number of labourers employed on them is still small. At the end of January there were three relief works open, but the total number of labourers shown in the famine statement now submitted is only 147. Since then the number has increased, the total number reported on the 21st February being 351. It is remarkable that there are no women among the relief workers. This is reported to be due to the social customs of the people of the district which debar women from seeking employment on relief works. The number on gratuitous relief at the end of January was 142, and, on the 20th February, 727, of whom 374 were women.

The condition of the affected tract was reported at the end of January to have undergone no change. There is no *rabi* crop, and food stocks were reported to be small, but grain was being imported by the local dealers. Two more tracts are considered likely to be affected in this district, viz., an area of 60 square miles with a population of 46,000 in thanas Satkhira and Magura, where distress is apprehended from the middle of March, and 201 square miles with a population of 96,000 in thanas Mollahat and Morelganj of the Bagerhat subdivision, but the Commissioner has not yet put this Government in possession of complete information regarding these tracts.

In the district of Nadia distress is spreading, and the areas affected at the close of January were:—

Nadia.					
Thanas.					
	...	...	...	...	Square miles.
Kaliganj	...	...	...	...	109
1 Nakushipara	...	...	...	...	67 50
1 Chapra	...	...	...	...	65
1 Meherpur	...	...	...	...	66 50
1 Gangul	...	...	...	...	63 00
Karimpur	...	...	...	...	193 00
1 Daulatpur	...	...	...	...	72 00
1 Tehatta	...	...	...	...	135 30
1 Naopara	...	...	...	...	44 25
					815 25

The population of this area is reported to be 428,644.

The tracts where distress first made its appearance are the Kaliganj and Nakashipara thanas of the sadar subdivision and thana Tehatta of the Meherpur subdivision. This portion of the district is known as the Kalantar, and is a low lying tract subject to floods and well adapted to the cultivation of winter rice. There is very little land in this area suited to the cultivation of *aus* or autumn paddy, or of *rahur* (*cajanus indicus*), but *rabi* crops, such as wheat, gram, linseed, &c., are largely grown. In consequence of insufficient and unseasonable rainfall, the outturn of the *aus* crop was not more than 6 annas and the winter rice was almost a total failure, the estimated outturn being only one anna. Of the *rabi* crops, generally speaking, wheat and lentils as well as *khesari* (*lathyrus sativus*) and peas have totally failed, and the other crops which have yielded some outturn do not materially affect the condition of the tract in question. The condition of thanas Karimpur and Daulatpur in the Meherpur subdivision, as described by the local officers, is similar to that of the Kalantar. The principal crops grown are rice and *rabi*. Last year the average outturn of all crops taken together was not more than 8 annas. This year the *aus* yielded only about a four-anna outturn, while the *aman* or winter rice has been a total failure, and the prospects of the coming *rabi* are reported to be gloomy. A great part of the population of both tracts consists of landless labourers and poor cultivators.

Test works were started early in December. In the report for the second-half of January, it is stated by the local officers that two test works and two regular relief works under Civil Officers, and one relief work under the Public Works Department were open during that period, and the total numbers on relief works and gratuitous relief at the end of the month were 8,229 and 1,084 respectively. The only other form of relief given was in the grant of loans, and it is stated that Rs. 15,950 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act to 25 applicants during the period under report.

3. *Chota Nagpur Division.*—Particulars regarding the Chota Nagpur Division were furnished in paragraph 8 of my letter on estimates of expenditure No. 447Agri.(Fam.), dated the 16th January 1897. The Commissioner's report for the second half of January shows no change for the worse in the condition of the districts of Lohardaga and Singhbhum.

As regards the district of Palamau, under the recent orders of the Government of India, a subsidy of 8 annas a maund (up to a limit of 50,000 maunds) from general revenues has been sanctioned in aid of the importation of grain up to the end of March. The causes of distress in the district of Palamau were fully described in the papers submitted to the Government of India with my letter No. 381Fam., dated the 11th February 1897, are briefly as follows:—Palamau does not in the best of years produce sufficient food for the support of its population, but depends on certain tributary states and the district of Lohardaga to make up the normal deficit in the food supply of the district. This year, in consequence of the general failure of crops, these sources of supply have stopped. There was only a five-anna winter rice crop, preceded by a *bhadai* or autumn crop of $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas, and by poor harvests in 1895-96. The whole district, with an area of 4,905 square miles and a sparse population of about 600,000 persons, is reported to be affected. Prices are unusually high, being in places less than 8 seers per rupee. The worst portion of the district is a broad tract, of which the area has not yet been reported by the local officers, running from east to west through the centre of the district. It is within this tract that the scarcity of supplies for sale and the consequent high prices are most felt. In the block to the north of this tract, the state of things gradually improves until the Gaya border is reached, where no indication of distress is at present visible. The corresponding block to the south abounds in forest products, and does not as yet give any great cause for anxiety. During the period under report relief measures were still being organised. The telegraphic report of the 21st February shows that on that date there were in Palamau 2,602 persons on relief works and 409 on gratuitous relief.

In paragraph 8 of my letter No. 447Agri (Fam.), dated the 16th February 1897, it was stated with regard to Manbhum that the outturn of the winter rice crop averaged about 5 annas in thanas Gobindpur, Tundi, Nirsha, Chas and Chandil, comprising 1,280 square miles with a population of 361,000 persons, and that, with the exception of thana Chandil, this area included the greater part of the tracts affected in 1873-74. It was also stated that the Deputy Commissioner was of opinion that if the *mahua* crop failed, two-thirds of the district, with a population of 800,000, would be affected. He did not, however, anticipate much distress before March. A report since received shows that while thana Chandil does not at present give reasons for anxiety, distress has suddenly made its appearance in thana Tundi in the Gobindpur subdivision, and the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur writes that it certainly now looks as though the distress in Manbhum were approaching that of 1874. The prospects of the *rabi* crop in this district are poor. With regard to this and the other districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, the Commissioner wrote on the 12th February that the *mahua* was not yet in flower, but that if the weather was favourable that crop might still be a good one.

No material change is reported to have taken place in the condition of the district of Hazaribagh as described in paragraph 8 of my letter of 16th February above quoted, but prices were high, ranging from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

4. *Orissa Division.*—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division reports that neither in Angul nor Balasore is there any reason to suppose that scarcity is imminent, and he is of opinion that very ordinary relief measures will suffice for both districts. Cuttack remains in a state of uncertainty, but what is known shows the necessity for watchfulness, especially with regard to the following areas:—

		Square miles.	Population.
Sadar subdivision	...	278	208,000
Banki Government estate	...	117	58,795
Jajpur subdivision	...	324	173,000
Kendrapara subdivision	...	173	88,400
Kujang Ward's Estate	...	320	69,877
Kanika ditto	...	265*	85,563
Total	...	1,477	683,635

* Exclusive of 174 square miles lying within the district of Balasore.

In Puri distress has made its appearance, and measures of relief are being taken in certain tracts near the Chilka lake, which is also the area in which distress first manifested itself in the great Orissa famine of 1866, but the Lieutenant-Governor is not in possession of precise information relating to the area and population affected.

5. *Bhagalpur, Rajshahi, Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.*—There is now nothing to add to what was stated with regard to these Divisions in paragraphs 11 to 14 of my letter No. 447Fam., dated the 16th February 1897.

6. Maps of the districts of Nadia and Khulna showing the areas affected are herewith enclosed.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 30th January 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SELES PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE.		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Kaoli.	Rahar.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Nadia	2,792	1,644	Sq. miles, 813.25	428	4,542	1,110	21	2,407	8,220	1,094	8 to 10 srs.	11 to 12 srs.	15 to 16 srs.	(Not stated)		Nil.
Khulna	2,077	1,177	443	203	33	107		7	147	132	10 to 14 ch.	...	...	15	20	Nil.
Total	4,869	2,821	1,256.25	630	4,576	1,217	21	2,414	8,366	1,226		...	...	...	...

Monthly Famine Statement B for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 30th January 1897.

DISTRICT	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896 UP TO END OF MONTH, UNDER—			REVENUE STORAGED.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Nadia	22,861					31st January 1897.	Rs. 18,261	Rs. 2,091	Rs. 21,960	Nil	...	Nil.
Khulna	10,180	*	1,466	...	1,306	13th January 1897.	404	332	275	.....	.....	.....
Total	33,041	9,004	13,081	9,004	12,761	.....	18,755	2,413	22,235	N 1	...	Nil.

* The programme for this district is not complete.

THE following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT.,
The 2nd March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

First forecast of the oilseed crops of Bengal, 1896-97.

N.B.—Returns have been received from all districts except Darjeeling.

Explanatory.—The chief oilseed crops in these Provinces are:—(1) rapeseed and mustard, (2) linseed, (3) *til* or gingelly, and (4) other oilseeds, *e.g.*, castor-oil and *sirguza* (niger oilseed), &c. Two varieties of *til* are grown, viz. (a) the *bhadoi til*, which is sown during the rains and reaped early in the cold weather, and (b) the *rabi til*, which is sown in the cold weather and reaped shortly before the setting in of the rains. Both varieties are included in the present report.

2. *Character of the season.*—The monsoon season of 1896 was exceptionally dry. It also ceased early. The month of October was practically rainless, and no general rain was received over the Province till the third week of November. The absence of rain during this period and the deficient rainfall of the previous months produced a want of moisture in the soil which interfered seriously with the sowing of the oilseed crops. In December there was no rain in Lower Bengal and Orissa. In North Bengal there was general light rain on the 31st, and in Bihar and Chota Nagpur light rain fell on the 25th and 31st. In January, rain was very light throughout the Province, in most parts practically nil. During the first fortnight of February, good and general rain fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and showers were recorded in North and South-West Bengal, and also in Backergunge and Noakhali in East Bengal; it is probable that this rain which has fallen since the district returns were submitted may have improved prospects.

3. *Area cultivated.*—Exclusive of Darjeeling, for which no returns have been received, the total area sown with oilseeds in Bengal during the current year is estimated at 3,604,600 acres against 4,182,900 acres estimated to have been sown in 1895-96. This shows a decrease of 578,300 acres, or 13·8 per cent., on the area sown last year. The decrease is due to the early cessation of the monsoon rains, and subsequent want of rain which left the soil generally too

dry for sowing. An increase in the area sown this year is, however, noticeable in Bogra, Pabna, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Malda. In Gaya and Malda the season is said to have been favourable for sowing. In Patna, wheat lands, and in the remaining districts mentioned above, rice lands, which could not be sown with these crops owing to deficient rain, were utilized for growing oil-seed crops.

4. *Character of the crop.*—On reference to the appended returns, it will be seen that out of 44 districts from which reports have been received, no district returns an average crop (of oil-seeds taken as a whole) amounting to 16 annas; nine districts, viz., Dinajpur, Bogra, Tippera, Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea and Malda, report crops from 12 to 15 annas; and 18 districts, viz., Jessore, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Noakhali, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Balasore and Hazaribagh, report crops from 8 annas to less than 12 annas. The remaining 17 districts, including all the districts of the Burdwan Division and most of the districts in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions, return crops less than 8 annas.

Fourteen districts now return better crops than those of 1895-96, four districts equal crops, and the remaining districts worse crops. Taking the Province as a whole, the crop of the present year would appear to be much the same as that of the previous year, and may be estimated at 10 annas against $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas estimated for the previous year, but this outturn will be obtained over a smaller area than in 1895-96. The poor outturn of the year may be ascribed to the deficient rainfall of the last monsoon season and to subsequent want of rain in October and throughout the greater part of November.

The rain which has fallen since most of the returns appended to this note were written may have improved the prospects of the crop. If so, the improvement will be noticed in the final forecast which will be issued about the 21st May 1897.

N. N. BANERJEE,
Assistant Director of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,
Director of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd February 1897.

First Forecast of the Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1895-96).	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895-96)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896-97)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Til Other oilseeds " Total "	Acres. 28,360 10,000 3,900 1,900 44,200	Acres. 28,400 9,100 3,300 1,300 40,700	Acres. 28,600 8,400 3,000 900 35,000	Annas. 10 9½ 14 13 10	Annas. 4 6½ 8 4 5	Owing to the early cessation of rains in September, and for want of seasonable rain, the area and outturn are less than that of last year.	
	Birbhum	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Til " Total "	1,000 3,000 500 4,500	800 1,300 400 2,500	290 200 100 500	3 5 4 4½	6 5½ 4 5½	Want of rain prevented sowing except at a few places in the river banks.	
	Bankura	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Til " Other oilseeds " Total "	1,300 9,600 9,900 10,000	1,100 9,600 9,900 9,600	800 1,700 2,200 2,100	8 13 13 13	6 6 6 6	The decrease both in area and outturn is due to unusual cessation of rains during the year. The unfavourable weather of the year has also affected the outturn.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISION.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1895-96).	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre outturn last year (1895-96) ?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre this year's outturn (1896-97) ?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan (General).	Midnapore	Linseed " and Rapeseed " and Til Other oilseeds "	Acres. 24,300 40,300 30,400 24,300 119,300	Acres. 14,800 31,100 26,200 21,300 93,400	Acres. 21,700 32,400 19,700 19,000 79,400	Annas. 8 9 8 6 8	Annas. 8 9 7 6 8	The area brought under cultivation has been less than the normal area as well as the area of last year in consequence of the total failure of rain, and for the same reason the outturn is also likely to be less than that of last year.	
	Hooghly (with Howrah).	Linseed " and Rapeseed " and Til Other oilseeds "	Acres. 2,700 5,300 1,200 2,300 11,500	Acres. 2,800 4,900 800 1,900 9,800	Acres. 1,900 3,300 " " 1,900 7,000	Annas. 7 9 " " 7 8	Annas. 7 9 " " 7 8	The decrease in area sown and estimated outturn is due to want of rain.	
	24-Parganas	Linseed " and Rapeseed " and Til Other oilseeds "	Acres. 1,600 600 700 4,000 6,900	Acres. 1,300 400 600 3,800 6,200	Acres. 400 400 500 800 2,100	Annas. 7 3 12 9 9	Annas. 4 3 9 9 8	The unusual decrease in the area sown this year is due to scanty rainfall at the sowing season. The same cause also accounts for the decrease in the estimated outturn of the crop.	
	Nadia	Linseed " and Rapeseed " and Til Other oilseeds "	Acres. 27,900 57,700 17,800 13,000 111,500	Acres. 40,000 23,200 8,800 7,900 79,900	Acres. 23,600 20,300 6,200 4,300 54,400	Annas. 9 8 7 9 8	Annas. 9 8 7 9 8	Owing to want of rain, most of the lands could not be cultivated, hence the marked decrease in the estimated area sown this year. The decrease in the estimated outturn is also due to the same cause. The area under khadar till in the Manghat subdivision shown last year, has been excluded from the present return, as there has been no cultivation of the same during the current year.	

MURSHIDABAD.		30,500	26,900	23,300	9	8	The decrease in the area sown this year as well as in the estimated outturn as compared with the normal area and that sown last year, and with last year's outturn, is due to want of rain.
Linseed and Rape-seed and mustard.		23,700	18,900	14,900	16	7	
Til		8,100	7,800	6,300	12	7	
Other oilseeds ..		20,000	15,600	11,700	10	6	
Total		82,500	68,600	53,200	11½	5½	
Jessore		42,000	23,000	10,200	9	5	The decrease in area sown this year and the poor outturn are due to want of rainfall during the year and to want of flood in the Narail subdivision this year.
Linseed and Rape-seed and mustard.		51,400	40,000	31,900	7	7½	
Til		20,900	22,800	24,100	9½	11½	
Other oilseeds ..		6,500	4,500	4,300	8	9	
Total		122,600	97,500	70,000	8½	8½	
Khulna		8,000	4,900	4,000	10	8	Zila til is rarely cultivated in Ragerhat. Bhadri til has not yet been sown. The Subdivisional Officer has therefore shown no area under this column. The decrease in area and outturn is due to want of rain. The area under bhadoi til sown and harvested during 1896 should have been returned for this report.
Linseed and Rape-seed and mustard.		67,000	62,000	60,000	9½	6½	
Til		4,200	4,200	800	9	6	
Other oilseeds ..		5,500	5,100	5,100	12	10	
Total		82,700	74,100	70,000	9½	7	
Rajshahi		3,270	3,200	2,900	11½	9	The decrease in the area and outturn this year is due to continuous drought.
Linseed and Rape-seed and mustard.		94,600	94,600	82,900	11½	9	
Til		1,900	1,900	1,500	11½	9	
Other oilseeds ..		45,000	45,000	44,900	11½	9	
Total		144,670	144,400	132,200	11½	9	
Dinalpur		100	100	100	10	14	The deficiency in outturn is due to there not being sufficient moisture in the land for want of rain, but it is not considerable, and some showers at the end of December did good.
Linseed and Rape-seed and mustard.		129,500	123,500	120,000	10	14	
Til		100	100	100	10	14	
Other oilseeds ..		100	100	100	10	14	
Total		129,700	123,700	120,200	10	14	
Jalpaiguri		27,800	25,800	25,600	11	11	The Sub-Deputy Collector of Alipur Tahsil has submitted revised figures for normal area under rapeseed and mustard for his tahsil, hence the increase in column 4. He considers that the area hitherto shown was much under estimated. He has submitted the figures shown here after ascertaining the actual state of things.
Linseed and Rape-seed and mustard.		400	400	400	10	10	
Til		800	800	800	12	13	
Other oilseeds ..		28,500	27,100	25,500	11	11	
Total		28,500	27,100	25,500	11	11	

		12,000	8,000	7,000	11	9	
		110,100	86,400	88,200	104	94	
Dacca	Linseed and Rape-seed mustard.	27,900	23,800	14,100	114	11	Want of rain is the cause of the decrease in the area sown and outturn estimated.
	Til	34,500	34,500	35,900	11	9	
	Other oilseeds						
	Total	183,300	182,600	144,700	11	94	
Mymensingh	Linseed and Rape-seed mustard.	42,700	35,300	35,900	11	10	For want of rain, low lands ordinarily cultivated with paddy were grown with mustard - hence there has been an increase of area under rapeseed and mustard. For want of rain there was less cultivation of it this year than in the last year. For want of rain, the outturn of all kinds of oilseeds this year is expected to be less than that of last year.
	Til	89,200	74,300	73,700	13	11	
	Other oilseeds	204	200	900	16	13	
	Total	563,000	405,500	408,100	13	11	
Faridpur	Linseed and Rape-seed mustard.	7,000	6,900	5,900			The low outturn is due to scanty rainfall during the growing season.
	Til	8,000	8,000	5,000	14	9	
	Other oilseeds	5,000	4,500	4,500			
	Total	68,000	60,700	59,700	14	8	
Bachergunge	Linseed and Rape-seed mustard.	30,100	29,800	29,800	94	8	The oilseed crops have been seriously affected by continued drought, and therefore a poor outturn is expected.
	Til	29,600	26,800	25,800	10	8	
	Other oilseeds	7,000	5,900	5,000	9	7	
	Total	66,500	66,000	64,000	94	8	
Tipperr	Linseed and Rape-seed mustard.	9,500	4,500	4,500	14	14	Owing to failure of the winter (rason) crop, the cultivation under linseed and mustard has to some extent increased this year. The outturn of the oilseed crops is not expected to be better than that of last year on account of drought.
	Til	163,400	50,000	51,300	14	14	
	Other oilseeds	27,300	19,000	19,000	16	16	
	Total	1,807,700	74,300	75,300	144	144	
Noakhali	Linseed and Rape-seed mustard.	17,800	15,500	13,700	10	8	The decrease in area and outturn is due to drought during the time of cultivation and sowing.
	Til	6,500	6,300	3,200	104	64	
	Other oilseeds	6,100	5,700	3,000	104	9	
	Total	31,000	25,300	20,700	104	64	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISION	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1895-96).	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas represented the output last year (1895-96)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas will represent this year's output (1896-97)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
CHITTAGONG (-continued.)	Chittagong	Linseed ... and Rapeseed ... and Til ... Other oilseeds ... Total ...	Acres. 1,000 2,300 100 100 3,500	Acres. 800 3,700 100 100 4,700	Acres. 200 900 ... 1,100	8 8 ...	3	The decrease in area and output is due to want of rain	The Collector has re- turned nominal areas of 35 acres each under til and other oilseeds.
	Patna	Linseed ... and Rapeseed ... and Til ... Other oilseeds ... Total ...	Acres. 24,800 30,000 1,800 18,400 75,000	Acres. 16,500 22,900 1,600 13,100 54,100	Acres. 19,100 28,700 23,700 12,100 61,600	10 1/2 13 8 11 1/2 10 1/2	10 1/2	The increase in the area sown this year is due to the wheat land being sown with oilseeds owing to the failure of rain at the sowing season.	
	Gayá	Linseed ... and Rapeseed ... and Til ... Other oilseeds ... Total ...	Acres. 85,400 27,300 13,800 51,100 200,500	Acres. 62,500 15,600 9,300 73,800 162,300	Acres. 61,500 15,400 9,300 80,400 169,000	6 6 1/2 6 6 6	14 13 12 13 13 1/2	The increase in acreage under rapeseed and mustard and other oilseeds, and of the estimated output, is due to timely rainfall.	

Shahabad	Linseed	12,200	9,500	16,600	94	94	The increase in the area under oilseeds, as compared with last year's area, is due to the failure of the rice crop, a good deal of rice land having been utilized this year for oilseed cultivation.
	Rapeseed	9,800	4,000	7,300	74	74	
	Mustard	300	300	1,000	74	74	
	Other oilseeds	13,700	7,200	11,500	11	94	
	Total	36,000	21,000	36,400	94	94	
Saran	Linseed	8,200	6,600	6,000	8	10	For want of moisture, the area sown is less, but the crop is healthy and the outturn is expected to be more than last year's.
	Rapeseed	24,600	24,500	29,000	10	11	
	Mustard	4,600	4,000	1,400	6	10	
	Other oilseeds	11,700	17,300	10,600	10	13	
	Total	49,100	45,400	39,000	34	11	
Champan	Linseed	207,700	173,000	140,000	11	11	The area is much less than usual, owing to great lack of moisture consequent on the very early cessation of the rains, and the outturn on the area will be less than usual, owing to the same cause and the lateness of the sowings. Also food crops have been sown in preference to oilseeds this year.
	Rapeseed	161,300	76,000	64,000	8	11	
	Mustard	3,000	3,000	4,000	10	11	
	Other oilseeds	3,000	2,800	2,100	6	9	
	Total	315,000	254,800	210,100	10	11	
Muzaffarpur	Linseed	17,000	17,000	17,000	10	12	The estimated outturn is less than the normal owing to the scanty rainfall in the rainy season, but more than last year's outturn, as the winter rain improved the condition of these crops.
	Rapeseed	17,000	17,000	17,000	10	12	
	Mustard	13,000	13,000	13,000	4	12	
	Other oilseeds	47,000	47,000	47,000	4	12	
	Total	94,000	94,000	94,000	4	12	
Darbhanga	Linseed	47,700	46,400	43,400	8	12	Though there may be some decrease in the area sown, the mustard bears a fine crop this year, an average area has been returned allowing for the reduction in area.
	Rapeseed	49,400	46,300	40,300	8	16	
	Mustard	36,100	27,500	27,500	9	16	
	Other oilseeds	133,200	114,500	114,300	54	15	
	Total	366,400	334,700	325,500	24	15	

PATNA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1897-98).	Estimated area sown this year (1898-97).	Taking 10 annas to represent the average output per acre in the average output per acre in this year (1897-98).	Taking 10 annas to represent the average output per acre in the average output per acre in this year (1898-97).	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Monghyr	Linseed " " and Rapeseed " " and Mustard " " and Other oilseeds " " Total	Acres. 10,500 11,500 1,000 10,700 33,300	Acres. 5,000 8,500 400 7,800 22,000	Acres. 4,500 7,500 400 7,600 20,000	Annas. 12 12 8 12 11	Annas. 10 12 10 12 11	Owing to scanty rainfall a smaller area was sown than last year.	
	Bhagalpur	Linseed " " and Rapeseed " " and Mustard " " and Other oilseeds " " Total	Acres. 14,100 58,200 500 17,200 70,000	Acres. 12,300 56,700 600 15,700 65,200	Acres. 11,700 55,700 500 14,900 60,600	Annas. 8 104 10 9 94	Annas. 6 94 6 94 84	Deficient rainfall and consequent want of moisture account for the decrease in area in column 6 and in output in column 8.	
	Purnea	Linseed " " and Rapeseed " " and Mustard " " and Other oilseeds " " Total	Acres. 10,000 200,000 1,000 212,000	Acres. 8,500 195,500 600 204,600	Acres. 8,000 190,500 500 200,500	Annas. 12 12 16 16	Annas. 12 14 16 16	The sowing season for linseed and oil was not favourable, hence the decrease in area.	
	Malda	Linseed " " and Rapeseed " " and Mustard " " and Other oilseeds " " Total	Acres. 8,300 80,000 11,500 97,900	Acres. 10,200 67,200 7,000 84,000	Acres. 10,200 66,400 7,000 83,600	Annas. 8 8 8 8	Annas. 12 12 to 14 8 12 to 14	Mustard has been sown more extensively than usual owing to the early cessation of the rains and low state of rivers, which allowed the land to be prepared early. The figures given for last year's area and the normal area have been found to be quite wrong by personal enquiry. The normal area is therefore estimated to be 84,000, and the area this year is 100,000 acres.	The area in column 6 against rapeseed and mustard has been altered in this office with reference to the alterations made by the Collector in columns 4 and 6.

The Deputy Commissioner has changed the normal area under all kinds of oil-seeds and last year's area under til without assigning any reason for the change.

The distribution of rainfall was not favourable; hence the smaller area cultivated and the bad outturn.

Early cessation of rain prevented the sowing of a large area under all kinds of oil-seeds crops, and this is also the cause of the poor outturn.

The decrease in area and outturn is due to difficult rain throughout the growing season.

Casualty of rain in Satepore, October and November, retarded the sowing of mustard and oil-seeds which was taken up in the first week of land after the rainfall of 23rd November. Losses in the area sown in September withered for want of rain. In Khordha Mr. Leved reports: "For want of rain there has been a total failure this year in the cultivation of the oil-seed crop."

The season is unfavourable to all the crops except "Pongol" and "Pongol" oil-seeds. There has been no rain since the middle of September etc.

The decrease in the outturn is due to scanty rain since the sowing season.

The decrease in the area sown and the outturn this year is due to the early cessation of rain and want of moisture in the soil.

Sonthal Parganas.	Mustard and Til	12,900	10,000	6,800	10	4
	Other oilseeds	89,400	61,700	6,500	10	4
	Total	102,300	71,700	13,300	20	8
	and	102,300	71,700	13,300	20	8
Cuttack	Mustard and Til	4,900	1,000	1,000	13	6
	Other oilseeds	14,500	11,200	11,200	14	6
	Total	19,400	12,200	12,200	27	12
	and	19,400	12,200	12,200	27	12
Balasore	Mustard and Til	3,700	3,300	3,300	13	6
	Other oilseeds	16,000	12,100	12,100	14	6
	Total	19,700	15,400	15,400	27	12
	and	19,700	15,400	15,400	27	12
Angul and Khordha	Mustard and Til	6,000	6,000	6,000	13	6
	Other oilseeds	2,700	2,000	2,000	10	4
	Total	8,700	8,000	8,000	23	10
	and	8,700	8,000	8,000	23	10
Puri	Mustard and Til	600	3,000	3,000	11	5
	Other oilseeds	8,900	7,000	7,000	16	8
	Total	9,500	10,000	10,000	27	13
	and	9,500	10,000	10,000	27	13
Hazaribagh	Mustard and Til	14,200	22,300	22,300	11	5
	Other oilseeds	11,000	11,000	11,000	10	4
	Total	25,200	33,300	33,300	21	9
	and	25,200	33,300	33,300	21	9
Lalitpur	Mustard and Til	75,100	75,100	75,100	10	4
	Other oilseeds	10,000	10,000	10,000	10	4
	Total	85,100	85,100	85,100	20	8
	and	85,100	85,100	85,100	20	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Name of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895-96)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896-97)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
CHOTA NAGPUR—continued.	Palamu	Linseed " and Rapeseed " mustard.	Area 1,300 12,000	Area 11,800 10,900	Area 8,400 7,400	7 7	7 7	The decrease in area this year is due to want of rain.	As estimated by this Department on the returns furnished by District Officer in the latter part of January. The rain, which has fallen in February may have improved prospects.
		Til	9,800	7,000	10,300	7	8		
		Other oilseeds	2,400	2,200	2,400	7	8		
		Total	25,500	31,900	24,100	7	7 1/2		
CHOTA NAGPUR—continued.	Manbhum	Rapeseed and mustard.	Area 25,600 23,000	Area 3,300	3,300	4	4	The decrease in the area sown in the case of rapeseed and mustard and other oilseeds is due to want of rain. The decrease in outturn is due to the same cause.	As estimated by this Department on the returns furnished by District Officer in the latter part of January. The rain, which has fallen in February may have improved prospects.
		Til	2,000	2,000	3,000	12	6		
		Other oilseeds	61,900	51,200	4,800	3	3		
		Total	79,500	79,200	11,100	12	4		
CHOTA NAGPUR—continued.	Singbhum	Linseed " and Rapeseed " mustard.	Area 7,800 31,200	Area 7,800 29,800	Area 6,700 25,700	12 1/2	12 1/2	The decrease in outturn is due to insufficient rainfall.	As estimated by this Department on the returns furnished by District Officer in the latter part of January. The rain, which has fallen in February may have improved prospects.
		Til	12,400	11,800	4,000	12 1/2	6		
		Other oilseeds	6,000	6,000	600	12 1/2	6		
		Total	27,200	56,800	40,600	12 1/2	6		
CHOTA NAGPUR—continued.	All Benar exclusive of Darjeeling	Linseed " and Rapeseed " mustard.	Area 905,500 712,700	Area 688,000	688,000	9 1/2	9 1/2	N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on	As estimated by this Department on the returns furnished by District Officer in the latter part of January. The rain, which has fallen in February may have improved prospects.
		Til	2,553,900	2,137,100	1,999,800	11 1/2	11		
		Other oilseeds	422,100	398,800	340,200	10	9 1/2		
		Total	1,022,400	866,300	621,900	10 1/2	10 1/2		

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 512 *Stats.*—The following is published for general information.M. FINUCANE,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.**Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during March 1897.*

NAMES OF MANDS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—			
	1st week of Mar. 1896.	2nd week of Feb. 1897.	3rd week of Feb. 1897.	4th week of Feb. 1897.
Baliaghatta ...	Mds. 5,74,000	Mds. 2,55,000	Mds. 4,00,000	Mds. 4,25,000
Ultadanga ...	69,000	8,400	12,000	20,100
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathkola, and Culpai Ghat...	6,05,800	1,10,500	1,11,700	1,23,700
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan ...	5,000	4,300	2,700	3,400
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj ...	2,67,300	1,30,500	1,43,800	1,38,100
Minor bazars (1) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1) ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur* ...	.....	72,600	68,500	85,200
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore† ...	15,241	11,127	9,747	16,910
Total ...	20,26,341	10,93,027	12,41,447	13,02,410
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	15,249 (on 3rd Mar. 1896).	73,529 (on 7th Feb. 1897).	51,335 (on 14th Feb. 1897.)	97,954 (on 21st Feb. 1897.)
On boats unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	43,350 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	68,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	1,09,140 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897)	41,490 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897.)
By Canal returns ...	71,508 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	83,546 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	45,951 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897.)	45,506 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	21,56,448	12,98,906	14,47,873	14,87,360
				51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)
				56,324 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)
				45,28,045

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

† Figures furnished by the Director of Revenue.

‡ Data furnished by the railway authorities.

(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

a, Railway return not received.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 513 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 2nd March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 21st February 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		15TH TO 21ST FEBRUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	3	4	.....	.....
„ Indian „	...	27,121	36,915	109,325	1,48,803
Total	...	27,124	36,919	109,325	1,48,803
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	220,616	3,00,283	149,106	2,02,950
„ Indian „	...	51,861	70,588	25,372	31,534
Total	...	272,477	3,70,871	174,478	2,37,484

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

		15TH TO 21ST FEBRUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	14,111	19,656	95,936	1,30,581
Paddy	...	9,024	12,283	8,724	11,874
Wheat	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	3,659	4,980	3,920	5,334
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	745	1,014
Total	..	27,124	36,919	109,325	1,48,803

As in previous weeks, the chief feature of the import trade is the considerable quantity of rice, amounting to 89,635 cwts., received in Calcutta from Burma. The imports from Chandbali showed a falling off of 7,754 cwts. as compared with those for 1896. The shipments of rice from Balasore remained practically the same as in the previous year, but this port supplied 1,763 cwts. of paddy against nil in 1896. The bulk of the imports of gram and pulses came from Coconada and Chandbali.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the third week of February 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896 :—

15TH TO 21ST FEBRUARY				
			1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	253,910	3,45,600	154,989	2,10,957
Paddy	3,463	4,713	22	30
Wheat	1,216	1,655	577	785
Gram and pulses	13,789	18,768	16,283	22,163
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	99	135	2,607	3,549
Total ...	272,477	3,70,871	174,478	2,37,484

The export trade in rice with foreign ports declined from 212,376 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year to 137,657 cwts. during the week under report. The exports by sea in the preceding week were 29,462 cwts. The shipments to Mauritius, West Indies, Cape Colony, and Natal amounted altogether to 63,222 cwts. against nil in 1896, while to Arabia, the United Kingdom, and Ceylon, the exports decreased by 86,238 cwts., 6,093 cwts., and 3,254 cwts., respectively. On the other hand, there was a complete cessation of exports to Germany, Abyssinia, and Aden, which together received 31,615 cwts. of rice in the corresponding period of last year. The figures under gram and pulses showed a slight advance of 4,910 cwts., due chiefly to comparatively larger supplies having been despatched to Mauritius, United Kingdom, Reunion and Trinidad.

In the case of the coasting trade, the exports of rice decreased from 41,394 cwts. to 17,332 cwts., those of paddy from 440 cwts. to 22 cwts., those of wheat from 1,195 cwts. to 441 cwts., and those of gram and pulses from 8,756 cwts. to 7,240 cwts. As regards miscellaneous food-grains, the figures rose from 76 cwts. to 337 cwts. The decrease in the rice trade was chiefly in the supplies carried to Bombay, Madras, and Travancore, while the quantity of gram and pulses shipped for Rangoon aggregated 1,656 cwts., against 3,107 cwts. in 1896.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st February 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 110	..... .....	..... 150
Madras	{	Madras	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 745	..... 745
		Coconada	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	764 2,045	..... .....	764 2,045
	{	Calingapatam	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	342 .....	..... .....	342
		{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ... 1897 81,689 6,081 298	..........	..... 88,068
{	Moulmein		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 6,692	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 6,692
	{		Akyab	{ 1896 ... 1897 1,251 880
Bala re	{	Ba'ssore	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,395 1,015	..... 1,763	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,395 2,778
		Chandbali	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	13,040 5,286	9,024 .....	..... .....	2,653 1,427	..... .....	24,617 6,713
	Total Indian Ports			{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	14,438 95,936	9,024 8,724	3,659 3,920 745	27,121 109,325
<i>From Foreign Ports.</i>									
Straits Settlements	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS			{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	14,441 95,936	9,024 8,724	..... .....	3,659 3,920	..... 745	27,124 109,325

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st February 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Foreign Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	33,470 27,377	..... .....	..... .....	1,173 2,003	..... .....	34,643 30,180
Germany ...	Hamburg	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,002 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,002
	Bremen	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,003 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3,003
Cape Colony	Cape Town	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 1,512	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 495	..... 2,007
	Port Elizabeth	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 2,806	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 2,806
	Algoa Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 3,452	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 3,452
Abyssinia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	17,275 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	17,275
Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 499	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 499
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 24,845	..... .....	..... .....	..... 3,452	..... 1,731	..... 30,028
Natal	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 2,359	..... .....	..... .....	..... 69	..... .....	..... 2,418
Reunion	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	13,582 10,467	..... .....	..... .....	375 1,492	..... .....	14,057 11,959
South America—Demerara	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,503 .....	..... .....	..... .....	410 .....	..... .....	1,943
West Indies	Jamaica	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 9,768	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 9,768
	Trinidad	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 18,480	..... .....	..... .....	..... 1,006	..... .....	..... 19,486
Aden	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	9,365 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	9,365
Arabia—Maskat	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	48,615 6,701	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	48,615 6,701
	Other States	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	44,324 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	44,324
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	32,057 28,803	1,263 .....	..... 40	1,716 9	..... .....	35,036 28,852
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	14	1,760	21	4 .....	..... .....	1,799	
Persia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,242 587	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3,242 587
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	128 1	..... .....	..... 96	476 232	23 44	627 363
Fiji Islands	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,836 .....	..... .....	..... .....	849 .....	..... .....	4,685
Total Foreign Ports ...				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	212,516 137,657	3,023	21 186	5,033 9,043	23 2,270	220,616 149,106

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	31,235 16,576	... 22	... 1	1,255 823	... 50	32,490 17,472
	{	Madras	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	110 29	... ...	... ...	3,120 3,978	... 176	3,230 4,183
		Badagara	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,994 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,994 ...
		Cannanore	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,791 ...	410 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,234 ...
		Coconada	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	60 ...	... ...	60 ...
Madras	{	Cochin	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	567 ...	... ...	... ...	202 ...	... ...	769 ...
		Nagapatam	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	29 ...	147 361	... ...	147 410
		Vizagapatam	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	38 ...	... ...	38 1
		Rangoon	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	674 721	... ...	1,161 276	3,407 1,656	76 109	5,318 2,762
Burma	{	Akyab	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	46 ...	... ...	7 ...	111 156	... 2	164 158
		Kyaukpyu	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1 2	... ...	... ...	1 11	... ...	2 16
		Moulmein	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	58 ...	... ...	58 ...
		Chittagong	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	324 64	... ...	324 64
Balasore	{	Balasore	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	71 ...	... ...	71 ...
		Chandbali	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... 3	... ...	27 135	84 37	... ...	111 176
Cuttack	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	1 ...
Port Blair	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 ...	... ...	8 ...
Travancore—Allepey	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,973 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,973 ...
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	41,331 17,332	440 22	1,195 441	8,756 7,240	76 357	51,861 25,372
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	253,910 154,989	3,463 22	1,216 577	13,789 16,283	99 2,607	272,477 174,478

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 514 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd March 1897.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 7th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

				IMPORTS.			
Ports.				From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	...	.....	489	489	666
	{ 1897	...	...	...	2,157	...	2,936
Narayanganj	{ 1896	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	...	.....	222	222	362
	{ 1897	...	...	.....	359	.....	488
Cuttack	{ 1896	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	{ 1896	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ 1896	...	...	.....	711	711	968
	{ 1897	...	...	.....	2,516	2,516	3,424

				EXPORTS.			
Ports.				To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	...	12	147	159	216
	{ 1897	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Narayanganj	{ 1896	...	...	.....	272	272	370
	{ 1897	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	...	33,245	64,937	98,182	1,33,637
	{ 1897	...	...	.....	15,393	15,393	20,951
Cuttack	{ 1896	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	{ 1897	...	...	11,755	.....	11,755	16,000
Puri	{ 1896	...	...	5,143	.....	5,143	7,000
	{ 1897	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ 1896	...	...	38,400	65,356	103,756	1,41,223
	{ 1897	...	...	11,755	15,393	27,148	36,951

Owing mainly to larger supplies of rice, paddy, and gram and pulse from Narayanganj and Burma, the import trade of Chittagong showed a rise of 1,668 cwts. The Balasore trade also showed an improvement of 137 cwts., which was due to large despatches from Calcutta. Of miscellaneous food-grains none of these were sent to Balasore in the corresponding period of last year.

Balasore and Puri showed a decline of 82,789 cwts. and 5,143 cwts, respectively, in consequence of smaller despatches of rice, paddy, and gram and pulse to Calcutta; there were no exports to other Indian and Foreign ports. The trade of Cuttack was confined to Mauritius, to which 11,755 cwts. of rice were sent against *nil* in the corresponding period of 1896.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>													
Narayanganj .. .. .	...	48	..	..	..	...	15	236	..	..	15	829	...
Burma and Mergow .. ..	...	..	..	1,259	..	..	60	94	12	..	74	1,234	...
Calcutta .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	188	..	1,259	..	..	177	130	12	..	189	2,155	..

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	12	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>													
Cutch, Siam, ...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	...
Total	147	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	159	...	...

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Ports.													
Chittagong		..	..	..	..	..	..	272	..	..	..	272	..
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	272	..	..	..	272	..

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Bilasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th February 1891, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which exported	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-stuffs, such as sugar, butter, oil, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For op Port's	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For op Port's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	69	23	104	156	—	70	222	359
Total	—	—	—	—	69	23	164	156	—	166	222	359

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Dabhoi to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 15th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Port, to which re-ported.	Ree.		Pass.		Wharf.		On board ship.		Other for 1896, 1897, 1898, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	97.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Imported.</i>	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.
<i>Manifes.</i>	5,215										732	
<i>Imported.</i>												
Calcutta	94,111	11,000	8,700	2,762			3,986	1,171			97,800	15,265
(Canton)	1,200										10,700	
Manila	1,180										9,000	
(Canton)	1,100										13,100	
Bombay	1,577										9,100	
											1,577	
Total	98,068	11,000	8,700	2,762			3,986	1,171			112,177	15,265
GRAND TOTAL	98,068	11,000	8,700	2,762			3,986	1,171			112,177	15,265

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Felse Pound in the Collected District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 11th February 1897, as compared with the totals of the corresponding period of 1896.

[illegible]

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	5,143	.....	.....	.	.....	.....	.. ..	..	.	....	5,143	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Nil ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	... ..	..	...	.. ...	...	.....
Total ..	5,143	.. .	...	.	.....	...	... ..	..	... .	.....	5,143	.

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 557-Statistics.—The following statements show the quantities of rice and other food-grains—

- (a) Exported by the East Indian Railway from Howrah during the period from 1st January to 20th February 1897 inclusive;
- (b) Exported by the East Indian Railway from Kidderpore Docks, Chitpore, and the Port Trust Railway during the period from 31st January to 20th February 1897 inclusive.

During the month of January the quantity exported from these places was 87,800 maunds. 14,63,292 maunds were therefore carried up-country from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway between 1st January and 20th February 1897; the destinations to which 13,75,492 maunds were shipped appear in the statements below. Of this quantity, 9,53,007 maunds (or about two-thirds) were carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,81,588 (about one-eighth) to stations in these provinces; the rest (2,40,897 maunds) were carried to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd March 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah by rail from 1st January to 20th February, 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
BENGAL.				
<i>Hooghly.</i>				
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	..
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	..
Dasghora ...	2	..	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>				
Memari ...	58	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	48	...	...
Raniganj ...	1,460	223	142	206
Sitarampur ...	10	..	...	..
Ghuskara ...	103	...	..	...
Total ...	1,730	271	142	206
<i>Birbhum.</i>				
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	3	..	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>				
Chuadanga ...	353	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	..	387	...
Alamdanga ...	..	888	...	...
Total ...	696	888	387	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>				
Azimganj ..	157	154	...	...
Total ...	157	154	...	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>				
Lalmonir Hat ...	55	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	755	...	...	...
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>				
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	...	..
Ramshai ...	...	...	375	356
Total ...	392	...	375	356
<i>Darjeeling.</i>				
Darjeeling ...	382	346	...	...
Total ...	382	346	...	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,412	1,659	904	562

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
CHOTA NAGPUR.				
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>				
Giridih ...	750	...	376	..
Total ...	750	..	376	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>				
Purulia ...	22	...	...	..
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	..	...
<i>Singbhum.</i>				
Chakradharpur ..	31	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR ...	812	...	376	..
BIHAR.				
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>				
Sahibganj ..	380	372	...	374
Baidyanath ..	2	...	...	...
Total ...	382	372	...	374
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>				
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	...	...
Total ...	764	..	...	...
<i>Monghyr.</i>				
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	..	...
Monghyr ...	382	...	...	...
Garhara ...	2,268	377	...	...
Togra ...	746	...	...	...
Begansarai ...	371	...	...	...
Total ...	4,155	377	..	..
<i>Patna.</i>				
Barh ...	1,548	...	..	376
Patna City ...	378	1,129	...	...
Patna Ghat ...	12,403	1,308	2,258	3,805
Bankipore ..	1,491	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	757	...	...
Sadispur ..	375	...	...	..
Bihta ...	1,211	...	126	...
Mokameh ..	..	...	...	378
Dinapur ...	...	...	...	375
Total ...	19,782	3,774	2,384	4,934
<i>Gaya.</i>				
Gaya ...	...	..	370	..

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR—concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shahabad.</i>				
Arrah	1,129	...	...	...
Buxar	1,513	1,541	...	371
Dumraon	378	872	...	...
Total ...	3,020	1,913	...	371
<i>Darbhanga.</i>				
Samastipur ... ..	...	...	2,393	...
Dalsingh Sarai	374	...	...	378
Darbhanga	8,169	...	...	755
Kamtaul	1,104	...	...	...
Total ...	9,647	...	2,393	1,133
<i>Muzafferpur.</i>				
Kanti ... ..	...	...	748	...
Matipur	1,022	...	...	...
Dholi	1,115	...	404	...
Muzaffarpur	6,843	883	1,147	3,057
Bhagwanpur	22	...	...	...
Sitamarhi	382	...	...	...
Hajipur ... ..	...	...	377	785
Total ...	9,384	883	2,676	3,842
<i>Ohamparan.</i>				
Maesi	1,018	...	...	...
Segowli	1,410	...	...	...
Jindara	6,735	...	1,929	...
Bettiah	5,727	...	385	3,410
Para	507	...	...	...
Motihari ... ..	...	883	...	376
Total ...	15,397	883	2,314	3,786
<i>Saran.</i>				
Ekma ... ..	...	375	...	...
Chapra	4,112	1,505	379	2,597
Goldenganj	2	...	...	...
Daronda	372	...	...	...
Savan	16,409	5,747	5,166	7,720
Revelganj	10,784	1,155	1,121	1,868
Total ...	31,679	8,782	6,666	12,185
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	16,484	16,803	26,625
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,404	18,143	18,083	27,187
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.				
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>				
Dildarnagar	1,868	747	750	804
Guhmer	365	...	...	...
Tari Ghat	5,352	...	2,262	...
Total ...	7,585	747	3,012	804

STATION TO WHICH CON- SIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February. 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Benares District.</i>				
Zamania	1,869	376	...	...
Sakaldiha	2,273	383	...	...
Mogulsarai	379	...	...	...
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	5,401	382	1,140
Total ...	31,332	6,160	382	1,140
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>				
Chaurichaura ... ..	...	1,127	...	1,501
Tahsil Deoria	1,510	375	...	383
Gorakhpur	2,304	1,142	...	...
Sahjanwa	773	1,146	377	...
Total ...	4,587	3,790	377	1,884
<i>Basti District.</i>				
Basti	1,933	751	374	1,137
Uska Bazar	1,146	...	...	376
Total ...	3,079	751	374	1,513
<i>Gonda District.</i>				
Nawabganj ... ..	...	...	...	381
Gonda	1,485	384	374	1,132
Other places	1,153	3,374	1,129	...
Total ...	2,638	3,758	1,503	1,513
<i>Baraich District.</i>				
Baraich ... ..	...	...	...	376
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>				
Ahraura Road	1,505	1,891	749	...
Chunar	823	...	...	...
Mirzapur	22,465	3,033	1,172	1,883
Gainpura	383	...	...	...
Total ...	25,176	4,921	1,921	1,883
<i>Allahabad District.</i>				
Manwari	378	377	...	...
Jasra	376	750	...	...
Mija Road	15,747	4,186	...	757
Nahwai	1,619	...	...	...
Allahabad	48,683	11,365	1,874	3,395
harwari	7,819	375	760	1,502
Sirathu	4,551	1,125	...	1,152
Shiurajpur	763	...	...	...
Other places	376	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	18,178	2,634	6,806
<i>Futehpur District.</i>				
Bindki	14,387	1,962	4,941	1,507

STATION TO WHICH CON- SIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>				
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	18,405	13,444	15,931
<i>Etawah District.</i>				
Phaphund ...	2,643	759	374	...
Bharthna ...	383	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	3,826	2,856	754
Jasawantnagar ...	3,014	1,156	...	...
Total ...	25,062	5,741	3,230	754
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>				
Farukhabad ...	...	373	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>				
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,157	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,966	381	379	...
Total ...	5,748	1,538	379	...
<i>Agra District.</i>				
Firozabad ...	12,015	762	762	813
Agra ...	20,578	2,272	748	1,124
Total ...	32,593	3,034	1,510	1,937
<i>Sitapur District.</i>				
Sitapur ...	379	...	...	...
<i>Muttra District.</i>				
Muttra ...	2,331	392	377	858
<i>Allyghur District.</i>				
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...
Hattrass ...	21,667	2,277	...	370
Allyghur ...	6,414	1,436	...	...
Total ...	28,834	3,713	...	370
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>				
Secundrabad ...	...	...	...	377
Khurja ...	5,308	377	...	...
Dubai ...	756	...	...	...
Total ..	6,064	377	...	377

STATION TO WHICH CON- SIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH — <i>contd.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Meerut District.</i>				
Ghaziabad	566	...	384	375
Meerut	6,851	1,126	1,131	5,016
Total	7,417	1,126	1,515	5,391
<i>Banda District.</i>				
Banda	1,187	...	1,891	...
Barguh	712	388	1,119	...
Manikpur	384	375	374	380
Kurwi	1,145	425	1,533	373
Total	3,458	1,188	4,917	753
<i>Moradabad District.</i>				
Moradabad ... ..	...	377	391	381
Chundowsi	792	377	...	4,482
Total	782	754	391	4,863
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>				
Shahganj	7,558	754	381	...
<i>Bareilly District.</i>				
Aonla	1,510	805	383	...
Bareilly	2,711	1,129	4,900	7,946
Total	4,221	1,934	5,283	7,946
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>				
Jaunpur	14,496	5,259	...	1,517
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>				
Shajehanpur	4,180	748	404	...
Tilhar	5,061	765	419	2,698
Aujhi	2,684	375	...	1,178
Total	11,925	1,888	823	3,876
<i>Eta District.</i>				
Kashganj	754	...	...	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>				
Lucknow	17,199	8,781	1,159	2,622
Alamnagar	7,976	2,697	...	371
Kakori	1,491	396	...	...
Mahhabad	754	...	...	...
Total	27,420	6,874	1,159	2,993
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>				
Pilibhit ... ..	...	...	...	375

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>				
Radhauli	1,133	375	1,528	378
Fyzabad	9,146	4,950	1,916	3,778
Ajodhya	762	375	...	...
Gosainganj ... ..	...	405	...	...
Total	11,041	6,105	3,444	4,151
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>				
Akbarpur	1,150	748	...	748
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>				
Duryabad ... ..	...	...	378	...
Bara Banki	8,415	395	...	377
Safdarganj	8,795	1,891	2,049	...
Total	12,210	2,286	2,427	377
<i>Hardai District.</i>				
Palamau ... ..	...	376	...	...
Hardai	6,104	1,966	376	...
Baghauli	5,493	1,132	...	...
Sandila	1,138	370	...	...
Total	12,735	3,844	376	...
<i>Bijnor District.</i>				
Nagina ... ..	...	...	...	375
Najibabad ... ..	...	...	...	375
Bijnor ... ..	...	1,124	...	...
Total ... ..	...	1,124	...	750
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>				
Mahoba	399	...	...	374
Other places	14,099	...	...	...
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	1,07,729	54,800	71,767
PANJAB.				
<i>Delhi District.</i>				
Delhi	39,817	10,989	4,892	10,206
<i>Jullundur District.</i>				
Jullundur City	3	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>				
Umballa City	402	...	488	377

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
PANJAB—concl'd.				
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>				
Gurgaon ...	...	376	...	376
Rewari ...	12,795	1,556	2,660	5,787
Total ...	12,795	1,932	2,660	6,163
Other places ...	12,187	4,126	3,394	5,645
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	17,053	11,394	22,391
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
Katni ..	...	...	...	382
Jubbulpur ...	...	...	...	750
Peparia ...	...	...	...	748
Kareh ...	...	...	...	375
Other places .	1,145	481	383	.
Total ...	1,145	481	383	2,255
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.				
Dholpur ...	...	...	...	1,126
Ajmere ...	...	...	376	...
Sutna ..	3,096	378	1,125	1,131
Mhow ...	147	769	379	.
Ulwar ...	392	379	381	..
Indore ..	750	...	..	..
Jey pore .	378	...	..	385
Bawal ...	378	...	377	.
Harpulpur ...	383	...	388	.
Other places ...	...	2,322	..	...
Total .	5,524	3,848	3,026	2,642
Hyderabad ..	378	778	...	..
BERAR.				
Malkapur ...	26	.	...	..
Khamgaon ..	66	.	..	..
Akola .	53	...	...	.
Amraoti ..	66	...	...	386
Total ...	211	...	..	386
Unspecified places ...	15,320	10,284	4,914	8,346
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,90,370	1,58,316	92,590	1,84,974
ABSTRACT.				
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	1,659	904	562
" " Bihar ...	91,210	16,484	16,808	26,625
" " Chota Nagpur .	812	...	376	...
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,93,124	1,07,729	54,800	71,...
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	17,053	11,394	22,391
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	3,848	3,026	2,642
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	481	383	2,255
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...
" " Berar ...	211	...	...	386
" " Unspecified places...	15,320	10,284	4,914	8,346
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,370	1,58,316	92,590	1,84,974

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpore Docks and Port Trust Railway) by rail from 31st January to 20th February 1897.

Station to which consigned.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4
BIHAR.			
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bhagalpur— Ghoga	370	.....
Patna— Patna	2,490	1,500
Mokameh	378	.....
Digha ghat	378	.....	378
Total	378	2,868	1,878
Gaya— Gaya	381
Shahabad— Arrah	370
Darbhanga— Darbhanga	378	.....
Muzaffarpur— Muzaffarpur	392	756	.....
Champaran— Bettiah	756	762
Motihari	378	.....
Total	1,134	762
Saran— Chapra	3,391	1,883
Revelganj	370	.....
Savan	370	2,220
Ekma	810
Total	4,131	4,913
Total of Bihar	770	9,637	8,304
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
Ghaziपुर— Farighat	370	.....
Sakaldiha	378	.....
Total	748	.....
Benares— Benares	1,504	5,212	370
Gorakhpur— Gorakhpur	378	.....
Tahsil Deoria	378	.....
Chaurichaura	370
Total	756	370
Basti— Basti	1,134	1,496
Khalilabad	378	.....
Uska Bazar	748	370
Total	2,260	1,866

Station to which consigned.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—contd.			
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gonda—			
Gonda	1,504	1,890	726
Nawabganj ... ..	.....	.....	748
Total	1,504	1,890	1,474
Bahraich—			
Bahraich ... ..	.....	378	.....
Mirzapur—			
Mirzapur	3,407	6,480	370
Ahaura Road ... ..	.....	1,139	.....
Chunar ... ..	.....	378	...
Total	3,407	7,997	370
Allahabad—			
Mija Road	748	2,240	2,640
Allahabad	7,626	10,570	4,479
Mansuri ... ..	.....	378	.....
Naini ... ..	.....	370	.....
Bharwari	766	378	378
Sirathu ... ..	.....	1,510	1,129
Jasra ... ..	.....	370	378
Total	9,130	16,816	9,004
Fatehpur—			
Khaga	378	381	.....
Bindki	1,134	5,851	3,361
Total	1,512	5,732	3,361
Cawnpore—			
Cawnpore	7,709	16,761	13,502
Etawah—			
Phaphund	387	378	1,126
Etawah	1,898	1,890	2,013
Bharthna ... ..	.....	.....	378
Total	2,285	2,268	3,517
Manipuri—			
Kaurara ... ..	.....	378	.....
Agra—			
Agra ... ..	.....	758	684
Ferozabad ... ..	.....	378	392
Total ... ..	.....	1,136	1,076
Muttra—			
Muttra ... ..	.....	370	.....
Allyghur—			
Hattaras ... ..	.....	378	.....
Bulandshahar—			
Kharja ... ..	.....	1,512	1,188
Dehai ... ..	.....	756	.....
Secundrabad	370	.....	.....
Total	370	2,268	1,188

Station to which consigned.				Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 18th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1				2	3	4
Meerut—				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ghaziabad	...	...	...	875	878	.....
Meerut	...	...	...	370	3,016	1,126
Total				745	3,894	1,126
Banda—				881	1,890	1,184
Banda	...	...	...	748	1,882	1,504
Kurwi	...	...	...
Total				1,129	3,772	2,688
Moradabad—				1,515	1,128	1,506
Ohandowsie	...	...	...	.....	756	.....
Moradabad	...	...	...
Total				1,515	1,884	1,506
Azimgarh—				1,514	3,012	1,110
Shahganj	...	...	...
Bareilly—				1,488	2,688	1,189
Bareilly	...	...	...	432	748	.....
Aonla	...	...	...
Total				1,920	3,436	1,189
Jaunpur—				2,271	3,783	5,262
Jaunpur	...	...	...
Shahjehanpur—				.....	758	762
Aunji	...	...	...	380	380	1,132
Shahjehanpur	...	...	...	370	758	970
Tilhar	...	...	...
Total				750	1,896	2,864
Lucknow—				2,269	5,680	1,882
Lucknow	...	...	...	756	3,463	356
Alamnagar	...	...	...	.....	.....	378
Kakori	...	...	...
Total				3,025	9,093	2,616
Pilibhit—				.....	378	763
Pilibhit	...	...	...
Fyzabad—				3,010	3,779	2,622
Fyzabad	...	...	...	756	878	.....
Ajodhya	...	...	...	756	1,128	.....
Radhauli	...	...	...	.....	.....	384
Gossainganj	...	...	...
Total				4,522	5,285	3,006
Sultanpur—				.....	370	.....
Akbarpur	...	...	...
Bara Banki—				.....	750	378
Bara Banki	...	...	...	2,268	6,151	756
Safdarganj	...	...	...
Total				2,268	6,901	1,124
Hardai—				1,131	2,449	370
Hardai	...	...	...	.....	756	378
Baghauli	...	...	...	.....	378	.....
Sandila	...	...	...
Total				1,131	4,683	748

Station to which consigned.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—concl'd.			
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sitapur— Sitapur ... ..	.....	378	748
Jhansi— Jhansi ... ..	.....	756	.....
Hamirpur— Mahoba	378	378	756
Lalitpur— Lalitpur ... ..	.....	378	.....
Bijnour— Dhampur ... ..	.....	.....	370
Najibabad .. ..	.....	.....	758
Total ... ..	.....	.....	1,128
Kheri— Lakshmipur ... ..	.....	.....	378
Total of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	48,589	1,13,978	63,020
PANJAB.			
Delhi— Delhi	1,134	5,281	5,763
Amritsur— Amritsur ... ..	.....	740	.....
Umballa— Umballa ... ..	.....	748	1,118
Gurgaon— Paraknagar ... ..	.....	378	.....
Rowari ... ..	.....	.....	378
Total ... ..	.....	378	378
Other places in the Panjab	2,994	3,408	748
Total of the Panjab	4,128	10,555	8,007
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Bargarh ... ..	.....	370	.....
Katni	740	1,118	.....
Sehora Road	370	758	.....
Jubbulpur	1,437	3,783	2,248
Kampti ... ..	.....	378	378
Nagpur	756	1,515	756
Jamsar Road ... ..	.....	378	.....
Kareli	370	756	385
Paparia	378	378	378
Burhanpur ... ..	.....	370	684
Gadarwara ... ..	.....	.....	740
Saugar ... ..	.....	.....	380
Other places in the Central Provinces	.....	.....	.....
Total of the Central Provinces	4,051	9,834	5,949

Station to which consigned.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.
1	2	3	4
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.			
Jeypur ... ..	.....	.....	378
Neemuch ... ..	.....	378	...
Ujjain	381	.....	.....
Jaitwar	378	.....	.....
Indore	756	.....	.....
Sulna ... ..	.....	2,650	378
Other places in Rajputana and Central India ...	.....	.....	.....
Total of Rajputana and Central India ...	1,515	3,028	756
Unspecified places	4,512	8,825	3,784
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,565	1,55,857	89,820
ABSTRACT.			
Total of Bihar	770	9,637	8,304
.. North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	48,589	1,13,978	63,020
.. the Panjab	4,128	10,555	8,007
.. Central Provinces	4,051	9,834	5,949
.. Rajputana and Central India ...	1,515	3,028	756
.. Unspecified places	4,512	8,825	3,784
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,565	1,55,857	89,820

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 1st March 1897.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather getting much warmer. A considerable amount of ploughing was done after the late rain, but the ground is again becoming hard. Prospect of *rabi* crops fair. State of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar 10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	... 10 8	to 11 0
Katwa	...	...	... 10 15	to 11 2
Raniganj	...	...	...	10 4

Birbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sugarcane crushing nearly finished; outturn poor. Price of rice at Sadar 9½ seers, and Rampur Hat 11½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Ploughing going on in places, but more rain is wanted. Fodder everywhere sufficient. Water insufficient in a few places. Cow-pox reported. Rice selling at Bankura 11½ seers and Vishnupur 11 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospect of indigo good. *Rabi* crops are still being gathered. Threshing of *aman* going on. *Boro* is being sown in Binpur and Gopiballavpur. Cattle-disease reported from Salbani, Naraingarh, Khespur, Binpur, and Benapura. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	11	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	... 12	to 13
Tamluk	...	...	...	10½
Ghatal	...	...	... 10½	to 12½

Hooghly.—No rain. Want of rain felt throughout the district. *Rabi* suffers for want of moisture. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot with clouds. Prospects of *rabi* not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—No rain. Weather warmer with cloud. Prospects of standing crops poor. Ploughing going on for the next crops, but rain wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Some cattle-disease in Budge-Budge thana. Prices slightly fallen. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.		
Sadar 9 to 10	8	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	10 0
Basirhat	...	...	...	10 8
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	10 10

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *rabi* crops not favourable. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Pressing of sugarcane still continues. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	10½	} per rupee.
Jangipur	10½	
Kandi	11	

Four test-works open.

Jessore.—No rain. Weather hot in the day, nights cool; generally clear; occasionally foggy in the morning. Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost over. Lands are being prepared for cultivation of *aus*, but more rain is wanted badly. Fodder and water available. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from Bangaon. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.		
Jessore 10½ to 11	8	} per rupee.
Jhonida	...	...	...	10 0
Magura	...	...	... 9½ to 10	0
Narail	...	...	...	10 10½
Bangaon	...	...	...	10 0

Khulna.—No rain. Weather getting hot. *Boro* doing well. Rain wanted. Sowing of *til* going on. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	10 to 12	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	12	
Satkhira	...	...	...	9½	

Numbers employed on four relief-works—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	422	nil	85	507
Dependants	...	...			Not ascertainable.	
Otherwise relieved	...	...	159	628	313	1,100
					Total	1,607

Wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Water getting scarce.

Rajshahi.—No rain. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops very poor. Transplantation of *boro* not yet finished. Lands are being prepared for *bhutoi* rice and jute. Sowing of jute commenced in some places. Fodder available everywhere. Scarcity of drinking-water reported from some places. Common rice selling from 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Two test-works open. Numbers employed on Saturday, 27th February—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...		560	Nil	25	585

Price of rice at relief-works, 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather somewhat hot in day, cool at night. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Price of common rice, 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—No rain. Days warm, nights cool. Preparation of land for *tetri* paddy going on. Harvesting of mustard and some other *rabi* crops commenced. Prospect of tobacco fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice, 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 01. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley coming to perfection; *tori* and potatoes being harvested. *Bhutta* being planted. Terai.—*Haimanti dhan* being threshed; ploughing for jute and *bhadoi dhan* going on. Price of coarse rice:—

					Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	...	9	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	...	9 to 11	

Bhutta, 13 to 20 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Lands mostly prepared for *aus* and jute and sowing going on. Rain wanted. Harvesting of mustard finished; prospects fair. Common rice selling at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather growing warm. *Cheena* suffering for want of rain. Sowing of *kaun* retarded. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10 seers 14 chitaks per rupee and in the interior from 8½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair. Rice sells at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Numbers on Saturday, 27th February—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...		47	Nil	6	53

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. No change in the prospect of standing crops. Fodder available. There is want of drinking-water in some parts of the district. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—No rain. Weather clear; warm days, cool nights. Lands under cultivation for *aus* paddy and jute. Pulses reported to be doing well. Average price of common rice 10 seers per rupee. Drinking-water sufficient at present.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain wanted. Common rice selling at 9½ to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—No rain. Days hot, nights cool. Prospects of spring crops not fair. Common rice sells from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather cool with intermittent foggy mornings. Rain badly wanted to facilitate ploughing. Fodder and water available. Price of rice :—

				Sra. c.	Sra.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9	8 to 11	0
Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	10	10 to 12	0
Chandpur	...	...	...	10	8 to 11	4

} per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects not good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice, 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather unusually dry. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* crops. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Sporadic cattle-disease reported.

Patna.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* continue assuring. Lancing of poppy progressing favourably. *Rabi* crops are being harvested. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices in Barh rising slightly. Price of common rice at Patna, 11 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th February—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dependants	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Relieved in poor-houses	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Otherwise relieved...	...	...	14	36	11	61

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* continues ; outturn good. Price of common rice at Sadar, 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. *Rabi* harvest in progress. Poppy prospect continues favourable. Prices stationary. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th February—

Bhabua subdivision—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-works	...	...	492	433	300	1,225
Gratuitous relief	959	1,982	1,474	4,415

Sasaram subdivision—

Gratuitous relief	...	210	80	35	325
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Total ... 5,965

Saran.—No rain. Harvesting of *rahar*, peas, barley, and mustard commenced. Indigo and sugarcane being sown. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 1 chitak per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th February—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—						
Relief-workers	...	...	817	926	1,234	2,977
Dependants	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Relieved in poor-houses	...	...	51	31	27	109
Otherwise relieved	...	...	1,258	5,221	1,110	7,589
Test-workers	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Siwan subdivision—						
Relief-workers	...	...	1,137	1,958	980	4,075
Dependants	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Relieved in poor-houses	...	...	11	20	24	55
Otherwise relieved	...	...	635	2,019	522	3,176
Test-workers	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gopalganj subdivision—						
Relief-workers	...	...	2,413	2,559	2,768	7,740
Gratuitous relief	...	...	1,366	3,564	1,445	6,375
Total						32,096

Hatwan relief-works 5,814 ; poor-houses 454 ; doles 327.
Manjha poor-house 47 ; doles 149.

Champaran.—No rain. No change in prices. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th February—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-works ...	55,879	47,882	27,043	130,804
Gratuitous relief ...	7,605	15,427	16,415	39,447

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects good. *Rabi* crops ripening. Prices are—Burma rice 9 seers, common rice 8½ seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 12 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 11½ seers. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th February—

Sadar subdivision—

(Figures for three circles in Sadar and Paru thanas not received.)

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	5,412	1,635	786	7,833
Dependants ...	4	9	18	31
Relieved in poor-houses ...	40	1	1	42
Otherwise relieved ...	656	1,589	1,343	3,588
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,552	591	355	2,498
Dependants ...	1	9	79	89
Relieved in poor-houses ...	96	68	100	264
Otherwise received ...	1,845	2,556	2,665	7,066
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,188	2,213	1,924	6,325
Otherwise relieved ...	36	93	20	149
Total ...				27,875

Darbhanga.—No rain. Harvesting of rapeseed almost completed and of peas in progress. *Rahar* attaining maturity. Prospects of other standing *rabi* crops fair. Common rice selling at 9 seers per rupee, and *makai* 10 seers. Numbers on relief on Saturday, the 27th February—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	17,501	20,210	4,018	41,729
Dependants ...	1,775	148	643	2,566
Relieved in poor-houses ...	29	13	12	54
Otherwise relieved ...	6,292	15,710	8,815	30,817
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,680	1,966	571	4,217
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Relieved in poor-houses ...	18	7	2	22
Otherwise relieved ...	203	472	399	1,074
Test-workers ...	82	128	78	288
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	14,480	13,238	6,063	33,781
Relieved in poor-houses ...	14	7	6	27
Otherwise relieved ...	4,218	12,951	8,349	25,518
Total ...				140,093

Darbhanga Raj—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-works ...	15,067	4,984	1,849	21,900
Gratuitous relief ...	2,009	4,853	3,656	10,518

The figures for the district as regards relief-works are incomplete, as many public works in Madhubani have not sent in returns.

Monghyr.—No rain. Strong west wind during the latter part of the week. Standing crops doing very well. Prospect of *rabi* excellent. Harvesting commenced. Cattle-disease in Begusarai thana. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Sra.	c.
Monghyr ...	9 to 11	0
Begusarai ...	9	11
Jamui ...	8 to 10	0

} per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable; wind westerly. *Rabi* crops are approaching maturity. Harvesting will be general after 15 days. Peas are being already harvested. Prospect of *mahua* crop in Banka favourable. The price of *kurthi* in the Sadar subdivision is 13½ seers per rupee and in the Supaul subdivision 15 seers. The price of *marua* in Supaul has fallen from 14 to 14½ seers per rupee. The price of common rice in Madhipura remains

stationary at 10 seers : it remains stationary in other places also, viz., Sadar 10 seers 2 chittacks, Banka 10 seers 10 chittacks, Supaul 10 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Some cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th February—

Madhipura subdivision—		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief worker ...	...	3,254	2,051	898	6,203
Dependants ...	...	Nil	Nil	319	319
Supaul subdivision—					
Relief-workers ...	...	571	711	305	1,587
Dependants ...	...	5	1	45	51
		Total			8,160

Purnea.—No rain. Mustard and tobacco harvest proceeds; outturn good. Prospect of standing *rabi* crops fair. Molasses being manufactured at Kishanganj. Lands being ploughed for next *bhadra* crop. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice :—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9½	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	10	
Araria	...	...	...	11	

Malda.—No rain. Weather getting warm. No change in the prospect of crops. Common rice selling at 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Want of drinking-water reported from Shibganj, Gomashapur, and Nawabganj thanas.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather clear with west wind. *Rabi* doing well. *Mahua* promise well. Mango in flower. Price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee at Rajmahal and 10 to 11 seers elsewhere; of maize 11 to 14 seers. Fodder beginning to fail. Water-supply fair. Jamtara private works open; test-works opened, but accounts not clear; Godda works not attended; Deoghur proposed.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. *Dahua* doing well. Condition of men and cattle generally good. Rice only available in places in small quantities. Price of common rice—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	11 13	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14 7
Banki	...	...	...	15 12

Balasore.—No rain. *Sarad* rice being threshed. *Dahua* crop flourishing, and is in ear in places. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 12 to 14 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 14 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Cultivators engaged in ploughing their fields and planting sugarcane. Day-labourers have found work in field since the late rain. Condition of people good. Cattle-disease continues. Fodder sufficient. Price of coarse rice, 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 13½ seers in Khondmals. Coarse rice sells at 11 seers per rupee at head-quarters of Angul Sadar subdivision only.

Puri.—No rain. *Dahua*, *mandia*, and *mug* grow fairly well. Land being ploughed for next rice crop. Fodder and grain scarce in tracts adjoining Chilka. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather hot for the season. Faddy-fields are being ploughed. Rice selling at 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Preparations are being made to start relief works.

Lohardaga.—No rain. Ploughing continues. State of standing crops good. Rice sells at 8 seers per rupee at Ranchi and 8 to 12 seers in the interior. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some police-stations. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamanu.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. *Rabi* doing well and ripening. Eight-annas yield expected. *Mahua* backward. Prices risen further. Sixty-three markets selling below 9 seers, against 57 markets last week; 17 markets against 21 at 9 seers; 10 markets against 12 below 10 seers. Six hundred and fifty-eight maunds bounty rice arrived; price asked 8 seers 11½ chittaks (since reduced to 9 seers); sales slow in consequence. Numbers on relief—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	...	1,687	1,282	980	3,949
Otherwise relieved ...	...	92	117	44	253

Manbhum.—No rain. Weather seasonable, Sugarcane being transplanted in places. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Raghunathpur, Barabazar, Chas, Chandil, and Purulia. Fodder and drinking water sufficient at present. Average price of common rice 10 seers per rupee at Sadar and 9½ seers at Govindpur. Stock of food-grains sufficient at present. 1,921 men, 1,321 women, and 250 children—total 3,492—on nine test relief-works on 27th February. Details of those on gratuitous relief not available, but such persons between 4 and 5 thousand.

Singhbhum.—No rain. Rice plentiful. Price of rice 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week. The *rabi* crops are maturing, and are being harvested in some parts. In Bihar the *rabi* crops continue to promise well, but in the rest of the Province (except in portions of the Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur Divisions) the prospects are poor. Spring rice is doing well, having been benefited by the late rain. The ploughing of lands for the early rice and jute is going on, but more rain is required. The prospects of opium in Bihar are very favourable. Tobacco is reported to be a good crop. Sugarcane pressing continues. Fodder-supply is generally sufficient. Scarcity of drinking-water is reported from some districts. The prices of food-grains have fluctuated slightly in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) return not received, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 11 seers, Shahabad 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 1 chitak, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 seers. There was a slight fall in the price of Indian-corn in Saran and Muzaffarpur.

The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 27th February, were —

Nadia	...	Return not received.	
Khulna	...	1,607	
Rajshahi	...	585	
Pabna	...	53	
Patna	...	61	
Shahabad	...	5,965	
Saran	...	32,096	
Champaran	...	170,251	
Muzaffarpur	...	27,875	
Darbhangha	...	140,093	(incomplete.)
Bhagalpur	...	8,160	
Palamau	...	4,202	
Manbhum	...	3,492	
Total		394,440	against 411,530 in the previous week.

This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	109,485	97,655	48,310	255,450
Dependants	1,785	167	1,104	3,056
Relieved in poor-houses	254	147	172	573
Otherwise relieved	25,548	62,445	42,950	130,943
Test-workers	2,610	1,449	359	4,418

Private relief—





Relief-works—			
Darbhangha Raj	...	21,900	(men 15,067, women 4,984, children 1,849).
Hatwa	...	5,814.	
Gratuitous relief—			
Darbhangha Raj	...	10,518	(men 2,009, women 4,853, children 3,656).
Hatwa	...	781.	

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 2nd March, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
21st to 27th February 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maxim. n.	Range.	Min. min.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Rel. humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.						Inches.					Inches.	
Feb.	21st	141.7	9.2	29.938	77.7	85.0	24.4	61.2	61.2	0.491	55.1	65	W S W and S S W	51	Nil	Morning, partly cloudy; day and night clear.
"	22nd	140.7	7.3	29.928	72.1	85.9	27.7	55.2	62.7	1.15	55.7	62	W N W and W by S	85	"	Clear. 
"	23rd	139.4	6.8	29.90	72.4	86.9	28.0	55.9	62.6	4.33	51.3	3	W N W, W S W, and S W by S	100	"	Clear. 
"	24th	142.7	7.7	29.92	71.0	89.3	29.1	60.5	65.7	5.25	60.3	67	S W, S and W S W	104	"	Clear. 
"	25th	143.2	7.0	29.95	75.7	91.6	20.9	60.7	70.6	7.62	71.1	78	W S W and S S W	121	"	Morning, partially cloudy; day and night clear.
"	26th	139.5	6.5	29.923	75.9	85.4	16.0	60.1	60.0	5.01	61	7	N N W, W N W, and S W	113	"	Clear.
"	27th	141.6	9.5	29.900	71.2	84.7	21.1	57.6	62.6	3.17	46.1	1	S W by S and S W	1	"	Clear. 

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.877

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... 29.911

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... 54.0

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... 80.8

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 73.7

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... 75.8

The extreme variation of temperature ... 34.0

The maximum temperature ... 91.6

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... 9

The mean relative humidity ... 75

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... 71

The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th February 1897 ... Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... 0.11

The total fall from 1st January to 27th February 1897 ... 1.43

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... 1.40

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, No. 581, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables compiled by the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the traces of a Beckley's anemometer.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; , dew; fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 1st March 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 21st to 27th February 1897.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Falt.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.				Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February	21st	30.008	75.2	85.0	25.6	62.4	78.6	70.6	.693	66.1	66	Nil
"	22nd	.018	71.1	77.3	25.3	59.9	74.0	66.1	.483	53.0	50	"
"	23rd	29.916	71.5	85.3	28.6	60.2	79.3	65.6	.440	59.0	45	"
"	24th	.950	77.2	91.5	28.4	62.9	79.2	71.0	.690	68.2	69	"
"	25th	.939	82.0	93.1	32.3	70.5	81.6	75.3	.703	72.6	74	"
"	26th	.917	77.4	87.1	29.0	67.4	77.6	63.6	.402	53.0	42	"
"	27th	.931	73.9	87.1	29.9	57.3	75.3	61.2	.294	44.6	29	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inches	29.954
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	°	76.3
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	°	34.2
The maximum temperature	...	...	°	93.1
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	%	54
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th February 1897	...	...	Inches	Nil
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures				

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 1st March 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 27th February 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 27th FEBRUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20th FEBRUARY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	604	1,84,616	3,204	578	1,92,626	3,205
Jute	42	22,251	351	97	41,975	700
Firewood	100	61,700	976	142	1,02,850	1,385
Other articles	833	2,67,765	3,865	832	1,85,974	2,677
Total	1,579	5,26,331	8,396	1,649	5,23,424	7,967

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February 1897 on 1,699.70 miles open. •

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	318,886	3,21,779 11 0	37,73,965 0	7,84,377 3 0	80,985 0 0	11,96,401 13 0	92,756	143,632	236,388
Or per mile of railway ..	...	189 4 8	...	461 7 8	11 15 0	692 11 1	...	...	...
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year ..	1,013,575	1,20,75,140 12 0	12,35,41,806 0	1,52,50,954 13 0	1,17,713 0 0	1,44,41,338 0 0	577,845	936,600	1,514,445
Total for 7½ weeks ..	2,232,461	2,50,889 7 0	2,92,15,771 0	6,37,831 13 0	1,17,528 0 0	85,57,710 0 0	670,601	1,080,232	1,750,833
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	815,243	8,15,776 8 1	37,41,968 39	7,61,286 6 9	29,411 3 7	11,47,506 2 3	61,227	153,734	234,961
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	...	215 3 3	...	447 14 1	12 0 5	679 9 6	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ..	2,516,104	18,63,670 12 11	2,80,01,023 29	18,89,684 1 0	1,17,161 11 11	88,72,176 0 10	634,010	1,19,273	1,753,303

* The decrease is chiefly due to pig-iron traffic in 1896.

† Deducted number of passengers 1,185 and Rs. 91.64.

‡ Ditto mounds 70,476

§ Ditto mounds 70,476

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February 1897 on 161.46 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	17,546	13,538 11 0	51,802 29	19,230 0 0	81 0 0	22,800 1 0	664	5,927	10,480
Or per mile of railway ..	...	82 14 0	...	61 5 0	0 5 0	141 11 1	...	...	...
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year ..	98,368	76,541 7 0	1,19,502 59	1,24,320 4 0	440 0 0	1,25,203 11 0	10,606	26,715	62,813
Total for 7½ weeks ..	115,914	90,079 2 0	1,71,305 10	1,43,550 13 0	520 0 0	1,27,703 12 0	11,270	24,502	72,772
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	17,291	11,970 0 9	60,714 29	8,704 1 2	1 5 6	21,267 3 7	6,500	2,398	9,000
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	...	84 12 10	...	53 1 8	0 3 11	138 5 7	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ..	139,515	99,527 10 11	1,32,065 0	1,06,951 11 0	560 1 10	1,07,513 0 9	60,025	21,310	71,335

* Deducted number of passengers 159 and Rs. 64. on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 9 days of January.

† Added mounds 2,000 and

* Deducted number of passengers 159 and Rs. 64. on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 9 days of January.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February 1897 on 22.2 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	27,020	16,025 5 6	17,530 10	601 0 0	5 0 0	16,030 5 6	1,088	266	1,354
Or per mile of railway ..	...	368 0 1	...	31 1 0	0 5 0	30 11 0	...	...	...
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year ..	112,800	1,22,170 5 0	1,27,824 10	1,24,831 13 1	0 0 0	1,24,831 13 1	6,061	670	7,490
Total for 7½ weeks ..	139,820	1,38,195 10 0	1,45,354 20	1,25,432 13 1	0 0 0	1,25,432 13 1	7,149	670	8,490
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	23,854	5,806 13 1	16,604 0	575 1 1	0 0 0	6,481 2 0	1,287	173	1,460
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	...	267 3 5	...	25 1 7	0 0 1	29 5 1	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ..	185,319	46,198 15 1	1,66,384 10	1,560 5 0	0 0 0	4,619 8 10	8,600	670	9,270

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic.

† Added number of passengers 3,500 and Rs. 807.

‡ Ditto mounds 833 and

§ Deducted

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic.
† Added number of passengers 3,500 and Rs. 807.
‡ Ditto mounds 833 and
§ Deducted

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th February 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including 1011 c).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	127,955	1,13,390 0 0	6,59,770 0	1,07,010 0 0	6,780 0 0	2,27,730 0 0	32,730	32,013	64,513
Or per mile of railway	243	139 0 0	810 0	132 0 0	1 0 0	272 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,215,859	6,68,440 0 0	11,73,030 0	7,95,340 0 0	65,280 0 0	14,03,080 0 0	127,610	105,911	392,921
Total for 7 weeks	1,411,780	7,81,830 0 0	12,14,690 0	8,42,956 0 0	72,060 0 0	16,06,810 0 0	230,010	207,824	437,534
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	210,103	1,06,532 0 0	1,14,980 0	1,21,231 0 0	8,188 0 0	2,35,951 0 0	31,290	32,683	63,883
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	260	131 0 0	916 0	149 0 0	1 0 0	291 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,509,124	8,03,483 0 0	10,92,793 0	8,18,223 0 0	95,527 0 0	18,48,235 0 0	231,860	213,757	448,617

Excluding steam boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th February 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	36,941	11,175 0 0	71,502 0	4,131 0 0	91 0 0	18,400 0 0	4,770	2,262	6,972
Or per mile of railway	295	113 0 0	560 0	33 0 0	1 0 0	147 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	210,238	81,215 0 0	4,55,961 0	26,947 0 0	911 0 0	1,09,124 0 0	25,808	11,814	34,632
Total for 7 weeks	239,269	95,419 0 0	5,27,963 0	31,078 0 0	1,028 0 0	1,27,544 0 0	31,578	14,046	45,621
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,153	12,472 0 0	66,001 0	1,225 0 0	118 0 0	13,815 0 0	3,930	1,730	5,660
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	276	100 0 0	516 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	135 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,11,250	87,753 0 0	4,11,158 0	28,822 0 0	1,505 0 0	1,20,100 0 0	27,711	13,402	41,113

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th February 1897 on 90 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,730	6,150 0 0	21,580 0	2,750 0 0	340 0 0	9,230 0 0	2,302	743	3,244
Or per mile of railway	253	71 0 0	240 0	30 0 0	4 0 0	103 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	123,910	37,920 0 0	133,860 0	13,580 0 0	500 0 0	51,210 0 0	15,800	4,861	20,670
Total for 7 weeks	165,640	44,740 0 0	155,430 0	16,330 0 0	1,200 0 0	63,490 0 0	18,311	5,603	22,914
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	23,677	7,807 0 0	26,297 0	2,492 0 0	64 0 0	10,423 0 0	2,481	1,015	3,496
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	274	91 0 0	306 0	29 0 0	1 0 0	121 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	150,034	58,721 0 0	201,377 0	18,827 0 0	1,841 0 0	70,399 0 0	18,695	5,975	24,570

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th February 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,735	9,099 0 0	1,191 11 0	6,460 0 0	321 0 0	16,780 0 0	3,677	7,512	11,189
Or per mile of railway ...	64 34	36 19 0 0	521 17 0	22 50 0 0	1 12 0 0	60 20 0 0	15 42	26 23	41 65
For previous 52 weeks of half-year ...	96,269	53,028 0 0	10,41,964 0	43,954 0 0	2,111 0 0	1,02,263 0 0	20,110	31,778	51,888
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,14,004	63,927 0 0	11,91,022 0	52,114 0 0	2,732 0 0	1,19,073 0 0	23,817	32,290	56,107
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	35,113	36,913 6 0	56,765 0	2,084 5 0	140 13 0	13,168 8 6	1,618	1,656	3,274
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	22 56	191 00 0 0	361 56 0	18 27 0 0	74 0 0	211 26 0 0	29 25	10 55	39 80
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,13,000	51,618 11 7	13,01,036 0	26,667 0 7	1,088 10 0	1,09,401 11 10	16,830	29,008	45,838

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH FEBRUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH FEBRUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 13TH FEBRUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 13TH FEBRUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	16,780	60 20	157	3 16 8	211 26	286	5,28,888	2,901 31	157	3,21,563	2,502 19	3,07 8 8	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 13th February 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-haul.	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open ...	67,300	(a) 37,330	1,57,440	(a) 57,890	11,070	(a) 111,549	1,130	15,214 8	36 2
Or per mile of railway ...	12 68	45 01	52 45	70 68	1 12	136 31	...	...	...
For previous 52 weeks of half-year ...	513,510	2,16,800	22,55,710	2,88,820	72,280	5,77,680	81,331	1,97,963	1,50 2
Total for 64 weeks ...	610,710	2,35,910	2,04,170	3,46,710	86,110	6,89,530	96,460	1,99,191	205 2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	104,070	44,588	4,78,017	64,371	13,858	1,23,087	13,536	1,021,016	31 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	137 06	59 38	632 30	85 10	18 29	162 81	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	666,280	2,70,998	31,11,734	4,29,710	88,531	7,98,339	90,711	1,51,877	242 61

(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic generally.
 (b) Includes 1,020 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
 (c) " 1,004 " " " "

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 20th February 1897, on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-bent.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open	117,500	Rs. (a) 40,310	Mrs. 4,75,485	Rs. (b) 58,480	Rs. (a) 15,480	Rs. 1,23,250	15,404	(c) 19,922	35,326
Or per mile of railway	14368	60'21	580'50	71'40	18'88	150'49	...	...	...
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	610,710	2,55,010	27,04,170	3,46,710	86,710	6,89,330	96,470	129,421	225,891
Total for 7 weeks	728,300	3,05,220	31,79,650	4,05,100	1,02,170	8,12,680	111,934	140,343	261,277
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	106,087	44,585	5,12,430	68,411	12,655	1,25,654	14,085	(d) 22,817	36,902
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	14083	58'98	677'83	90'49	16'74	166'21	...	...	...
Total for corresponding date of previous year	772,376	3,24,283	36,24,108	4,98,124	1,01,486	9,23,693	104,826	174,894	279,820

(a) Increase under Coaching and other earnings is due to brisker traffic.

(b) Decrease under Goods is due to slack traffic.

(c) Includes 1,018 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(d) " 1,812 " " " "

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 20th February 1897	10,519 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896	11,648 4 9
Decrease	1,129 4 3
Receipts per mile for the week ending 20th February 1897	206 4 1
Corresponding period of 1896	228 6 4
Decrease	22 2 3
Receipts from 1st January to 20th February 1897	80,315 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896	84,681 0 0
Decrease	4,466 0 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 1243L.S.-G.—The 5th March 1897.—The following reports of the progress made in the several districts of the Dacca and Patna Divisions in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2328G., dated Dacca, the 22nd February 1897.

Memo. by—The Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

Copy of the following submitted to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, in continuation of this office No. 1806G., dated 4th January 1897.

No. 108G., dated Barisal, the 13th February 1897.

From—N. D. BEATSON-BELL, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Backergunge,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

IN continuation of paragraph 3 of this office No. 962G. of the 31st December last on the subject of improvement of water-supply, I have the honour to state that all the municipalities in this district have opened Registers I and II as proscribed by Government Circular No. 7T.M., dated 15th May 1896. In Pirojpur and Patuakhali Municipalities the Registers have been completely written up and in the others steps are being taken to furnish details.

No. 115G., dated Bankipore, the 24th February 1897.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1896, asking for a quarterly report on the progress made in each district of this Division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps, if any, that have been taken by Municipalities and District Boards, respectively, to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones.

2. In reply, I beg to forward herewith in original the marginally-noted letters, being quarterly reports of the progress made in the several districts in this Division. The report from Champaran is not yet to hand. It will follow when received.

1. Letter from the Chairman, District Board, Patna, No. 1173, dated 11th February 1897.

2. Letter from the Magistrate of Gaya, No. 17, dated 4th January 1897.

3. Letter from the Magistrate of Shahabad, No. 4820, dated 30th December 1896.

4. Letter from the Magistrate of Saran, No. 47, dated 9th January 1897.

5. Letter from the Magistrate of Muzaffarpur, No. 19, dated 7th January 1897.

6. Letter from the Chairman, District Board, Darbhanga, No. 693, dated 7th January 1897.

3. In a recent Circular I have already called the earnest attention of all District Officers to the great importance of protecting the purity of the water-supply during the next

few months, not only on relief works, but on all frequented roads and in the vicinity of all works.

No. 1173, dated Bankipore, the 11th February 1897.

From—T. INGLIS, Esq., Chairman of the District Board, Patna,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

WITH reference to your No. 518G.Circular, dated the 18th December last, giving cover to the Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th idem, calling for a report on the progress made in water-supply in the district, I regret I am unable to submit a complete report in the forms appended to Government Circular No. 8T.M., dated the 15th May 1896, as I have not been able to collect complete information required under several heads. From what I have on record at my disposal, I am in a position to say that the scheme of water-supply has not been lost sight of since the subject has drawn the attention of Government in late years, and Mr. Forbes has in his various circulars insisted on the local bodies to promote the scheme as desired by Government.

2. Since the question has been started, the District Board have been increasing grants under this head as much as the funds at their disposal would permit, and their chief aim has been to provide wells along roadsides for the sake of travellers which is thought more urgent than constructing wells in villages, where it rests with the villagers and the landlords to look out for themselves.

3. The success of the Government scheme depends much on the exertion of the landlords and rich persons of villages, and the spirit of the Government Circular No. 23L.S.-G., dated the 11th April 1866, which specially touches this point, has been widely published throughout the district through the members of the District and Local Boards.

4. The District Board have, at their meeting held on the 25th July 1896, made it a rule that wells should be provided along the roadsides, and that sites and estimates should be approved of by the Board before any such works are started, in order to prevent Local Boards undertaking works which should be left to private individuals.

5. The Local Boards which were consulted have made the following suggestions in the furtherance of the scheme:—

(a) That wells should be provided on roadsides 2 miles apart.

(b) That wells should be furnished with lathas, chains and iron buckets, &c.

(c) That headmen and chaukidars of villages should be made responsible to keep wells secure from pollution.

(d) That bye-laws should be framed for prosecuting the persons found polluting wells.

6. I have supported their suggestions, and will see that wells are furnished with lathas and chains, &c., as funds permit. The difficulty is to obtain chains of a suitable calibre. Those proposed are too heavy and could raise several tons. In course of a few years this suggestion, I hope, will be fully carried on into effect.

As regards the suggestion (a) the bye-laws, which are now under amendment, will be submitted later on for the approval of Government with a complete report on this subject as soon as I am in receipt of the information to be filled up in the forms above alluded to.

No 17, dated Gaya, the 4th January 1897.

From—H. SAVAGE, Esq., Magistrate of Gaya,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

IN reply to your memorandum No. 518G.Cir., dated 18th December last, and connected papers, respecting the collecting and placing on record of the principal facts regarding water-supply, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. In the three municipalities in the district, complete lists of wells have been prepared, and the Commissioners are considering which should be set aside for drinking purposes.

For the remainder of the district, Register in Form No. I has been completed for Jahanabad and Aurangabad subdivisions by the Local Boards.

In those subdivisions only four villages are found with an inadequate water-supply, and the Local Boards have been directed to submit definite proposals for providing drinking water for those villages.

The Register I from Nawada and the Sadar Local Boards has not yet been received in a complete form.

Register II has not as yet been received from Jahanabad in a complete form.

3. For Gaya town there is a good scheme for water-works, and steps are being taken to raise funds by subscription for carrying out the scheme. In the other municipalities and and over the district generally, there is a plentiful supply of well water, but the difficulty is to keep the wells free from pollution.

In the municipalities the difficulty can be met by setting aside certain wells for drinking purposes, and, if necessary, closing the rest. In the outside villages, however, there is no law under which certain wells can be set aside for drinking purposes, and even if there were, it would be generally inoperative, in the absence of local police for detecting, local tribunals for fining, or local opinion for restraining those whose view with respect to a well is that it is at once the proper place for drinking, bathing and washing their clothes and culinary utensils.

No. 4820, dated Arrah, the 30th December 1896.

From—C. R. MARINDIN, Esq., District Magistrate of Shahabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for in your memorandum No. 518G.Cir., dated the 18th current, on the subject of collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding the water-supply and the steps, if any, taken by Municipalities and the District Boards to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones.

2. As regards municipalities, registers prescribed in Government order No 7T.M., dated 15th May 1896, have been opened in all the municipalities and existing sources of supply recorded. The wells in all were cleansed during the year by permanganate of potassium; wells have been set apart for drinking and other purposes. The existing number of wells is adequate in all of them.

3. In Arrah there are water-works which supply pure filtered water from the river Sone to the large portion of the town. In Jagdispur the water-supply is drawn from wells, of which there is a sufficient number. In Buxar the water of the Ganges river is chiefly used, but there are 130 wells and 23 tanks within the town. Of these 122 wells are considered wholesome and 8 unwholesome. The former have been set apart for drinking purposes. Of the tanks, one is said to contain good water, which is used for drinking purposes, three reserved for bathing, and the rest for other purposes. A new well was sunk at a cost of Rs. 1,312-3-7, of which Rs. 1,212-3-7 was paid by the Municipality, and the remainder by Government.

In Dumraon eight tanks and 96 wells have been registered. Of these, 40 wells have been reserved for drinking purposes. A tank called Ugrah Singh's tank in mahalla Dharamsala is being cleansed and re-excavated and arrangement made to obtain water from the Bhojpur distributary of the Sone Canal. An experiment was made with the Abyssinian tube well, but without success.

In Bhabua 20 wells have been reserved for drinking purposes, and out of seven tanks two have been set apart for drinking and four for bathing purposes and one for washing clothes, &c. Iron chains and buckets have been provided for each well.

In Sassaram there are two wholesome tanks in the Municipality; one is Shersah's tank, which is the main source of water-supply and is set apart for drinking purposes. A guard is appointed by the Municipality; the other tank called "Goshain's tank" is assigned for bathing, washing and other purposes. There are 210 wholesome wells in the town.

4. With regard to the District Board, lists of villages, containing 100 houses and over, were prepared by the Magistrate's office and made over to the District Board on the 2nd September 1896. These are embodied in printed forms, which are being distributed to police and other executive officers, whose duties require them to be on the move in the district. When the lists are returned with the necessary information supplied, registers, as required by Government Circular No. 8T.M., dated the 15th May 1896, will be opened. To enable the Local Boards to improve the sources of water-supply, a sum of Rs. 500 has been placed at the disposal of the Chairmen at Buxar, Sassaram and Bhabua.

No. 47, dated Chapra, the 9th January 1897.

From—E. P. CHAPMAN, Esq., Joint-Magistrate, Saran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum No. 518G.Cir., dated the 18th December 1896, forwarding Government Circular No. 5818-G., dated the 12th December 1896, on the subject of the water-supply of this district.

2. The Chapra Municipality have not yet replied to my enquiry, but I understand that the existing water-supply is ample. The Chairman of the Revilgunge Municipality reports that with the numerous wells in the town and the stream of the Gogra at hand, there can never be any fear of a scarcity of water. In the Siwan Municipality the wells have been recently cleansed and disinfected and fresh wells have been constructed. The Chairman reports the supply to be sufficient. The Municipal Board will be directed not to allow the matter to escape their attention.

3. The District Board have not lost sight of the importance of the subject, and it is hoped that Mr. Berkley will shortly pay a visit to the district and elaborate a scheme for the permanent improvement and extension of the distributions to the Saran Canals. It is generally held that tanks are not of such value except as a source of supply for cattle, and the digging of wells has been encouraged in preference. The matter will not be lost sight of.

No. 19, dated Muzaffarpur, the 7th January 1897.

From—L. HARE, Esq., Magistrate of Muzaffarpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 518G., dated 18th ultimo, requesting me to submit report of the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps that have been taken by the Municipalities and the District Boards to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I have the honour to report as follows:—

I.—It appears from the report of the District Board that the registers regarding water-supply in this district are being prepared from the Settlement Officer's records and the Census tables, and will be completed by the Famine Circle Officers.

Progress made.

Register for Hajipur thana is nearly completed.

Registers for Katra, P'upri, Belsandh, Sheohar, Lalganj and Mahwa thanas are partly done.

II.—From the reports received from the municipalities, viz., Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, Lalganj and Sitamarhi, it appears that they have opened the registers. They further report that their wells have been cleaned and there is no complaint about the water-supply.

No. 693, dated Darbhanga, the 7th January 1897.

From—The Chairman, District Board, Darbhanga,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

REFERRING to your memorandum No. 518G.Cir., forwarding Bengal Government Circular No. 5818-G., dated the 12th December 1896, on the subject of the maintenance of a register of the water-supply in the district and the steps taken to improve the existing sources, I have the honour to report that, as directed in paragraph 3 of your letter No. 225G.Cir., dated 29th May 1896, the register showing villages with 100 houses or more has been prepared from the Census tables, and the necessary information has been asked from the police. Reports from all thanas, except Madhopur, Bahera and Koseria, have been received.

The general register embodying all information will be compiled as soon as these remaining reports are received. Printed slips in the prescribed form have also been supplied to the Civil Surgeon for collecting information through the vaccinators to check the figures, &c., received from the police.

2. Beyond clearing silt from some of the existing roadside wells and providing lime and permanganate of potash to purify their water, no other steps have yet been taken to improve the existing sources of water-supply. In the course of the famine relief works now in progress, the re-excavation and clearing of a very considerable number of old tanks will also be taken in hand.

DISTRESS IN THE ORISSA DIVISION.

No. 676.—(Fam.)—*The 9th March 1897.*—The following papers are published for general information:—

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 658Agri. (Fam.), dated Calcutta, the 9th March 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 234R., dated the 5th February 1897, with its enclosures, regarding the condition and prospects of the several districts of the Orissa Division, and in reply to convey the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. *Paragraph 6 of your letter.*—The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that you do not see any grounds for apprehension at present in the state of the Balasore district generally.

3. *Paragraph 8 of your letter.*—This paragraph deals with the sources from which the Collector of Cuttack derives his information of the outturn of crops; and you describe these sources as being "habitually unreliable." The Lieutenant-Governor shares your suspicion that in this district the officers entrusted with the task of reporting on the outturn of crops have disregarded the instructions of Government, and have habitually used the term "sixteen annas" to represent a bumper and not an average crop. I am to request that you will enquire into this point, and take the necessary steps to correct the misconception, if it is found to exist.

4. *Paragraph 9 of your letter.*—With regard to the district of Cuttack, it is believed that the granaries of zamindars and others will prove a valuable resource during the present year of scarcity, and you say that you have not been informed that they have been depleted. I am to request that you will ascertain positively and report to Government whether these granaries have or have not been depleted.

5. *Paragraph 11 of your letter.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts your conclusion that at present there appears to be no cause for alarm in Cuttack, but that the necessity for vigilance is clear, and agrees that the Collector should attend to the mapping out of relief circles and to the preparation of schedules of works for areas in which the appearance of distress is probable. He should also have an organisation ready to administer gratuitous relief should it be required, and should enquire into the sufficiency of communication, &c., as you suggest.

6. The tracts reported by the Collector of Cuttack as likely to be affected include the Kujong and Kanika Wards' estates. His Honour is of opinion that it is the duty of the Court of Wards, as a model landlord, to undertake any relief works that may be needed in these estates.

7. In paragraph 12 of Mr. Growse's letter No. 224G., dated the 24th January 1897, it is stated that there is absolutely no machinery for imports. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand why rice and other grain cannot be imported into the district of Cuttack by steamer if necessary. Experience in Bihar shows that native dealers who ordinarily export are willing enough to import also if put in the way of doing this at a profit. You should see that information as to the selling price of rice in Calcutta and Rangoon is regularly furnished to all the principal dealers.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the action reported to have been taken in paragraph 13 of Mr. Growse's letter. As suggested, the funds of the District Board should be diverted from schemes which do not supply much earthwork, to projects suitable for purposes of famine relief.

9. *Paragraphs 14 and 18 of your letter.*—It is stated that there can be no question that scarcity prevails in a limited area in the district of Puri, but that you have at present no definite information as to area or population

affected. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits the further report, under section 9 of the Famine Code, which you have called for from the Collector.

10. *Paragraph 14 of your letter and paragraph 7 of letter No. 66, dated the 9th January 1897, from the Collector of Puri.*—With regard to a place called Satpara, which the Collector of Puri visited on the 6th January, it is stated by him that “if lives are to be saved, paddy must be brought here and stored in godowns.” In the same paragraph Mr. Leo writes—“I have written in to Puri for ten cartloads of paddy every week to Satpara, but godowns will also have to be established at Arakhkuda, Parikud and Malud.” The Lieutenant-Governor understands from a telegram recently received from you, that the godowns referred to have been opened by private traders for the sale of imported grain, at their own risk, and that the Collector has merely advanced them money at interest to enable them to import grain. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is disposed to think that the action taken was under the circumstances judicious, but the orders of Government should have been obtained, before advances for this purpose were made.

11. It is also stated that in Malud a water famine is anticipated in April or May. The daily weather report issued by the Meteorological Reporter shows that in Puri there was a heavy fall of rain on the 17th February 1897, amounting to 4.25 inches. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this will have the effect of averting the anticipated danger.

12. *Paragraph 15 of your letter.*—The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that the Collector of Puri should map out his circles of relief, have schedules of works ready in each case, organise gratuitous relief, and enquire into communications, &c., as suggested by you. His Honour would be glad if you could again visit and thoroughly inspect the affected areas in Puri at an early date, and arrange in concert with the Collector, for such measures of relief as may be required. Full and early report, as required by article 9 of the Famine Code, should be submitted for the affected areas, and regular fortnightly reports should follow. You have funds for gratuitous relief, and no time should be lost in appointing local committees to disburse the money granted from the Charitable Relief Fund.

13. I am also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 329R., dated the 18th February 1897, in which you apply for sanction to the construction of an embankment on the eastern side of the Chilka lake. In reply, I am to request that you will consult with the Superintending Engineer in charge of the Orissa circle, and submit a further report on the subject. Meanwhile the work proposed and the other embankments referred to in paragraph 7 of your letter may, if the Superintending Engineer and you approve of them, be begun in anticipation of sanction.

14. As regards the appointment of Mr. Parish as Circle Officer for the Chilka area, I am to say that a reference has been made to the Madras Government.

No. 329R., dated Camp Balugaun, the 18th February 1897.

From—H. G. COOKE, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Dept.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of letter 290 of 11th February 1897, from the Collector of Puri, and my reply thereto. I have endeavoured in my reply to deal fully with each question that has arisen, and to supplement this by calling the attention of the Collector to various points on which his reports are silent.

2. There has been considerable delay in getting in the report required under section 9, and I still await the material for the same, and the revised schedule of works; there appears too much uncertainty as to whether relief works, that are relied on, have actually been commenced. I have issued clear orders to commence them at Malud, Parikud and Satpara. Mr. Beale is dealing with Chabiskud, and I apply for sanction to the construction of the embankment proposed in that locality. I am doubtful whether this should be done by the District Board, but propose that the District Board should begin it, and, if necessary, it should be taken over by the Public Works Department. For the

reasons given in my letter to the Collector, it appears certain that the sanction of Government is required for the work under section 19, and I therefore now apply for such sanction.

I also request sanction to the appointment of Mr. Parish, as Circle Officer, for the whole Chilka area, on a horse allowance of Rs. 100, and with the usual establishment.

3. The arrangements for conveying rice to the places where it is wanted, are now in progress, and Mr. Lee speaks confidently as to his resources in this respect, one individual in Khurda being, in Mr. Lee's opinion, capable of supplying all the rice that will be required for Malud and Parikud. I understand that the population of these places is 24,000, of whom about one-third will have to be considered in providing a grain supply, 8,000 persons at even two-thirds of a seer a day gives 5,333 seers, or 133 maunds a day: this appears an enormous quantity of grain to provide from now till the next harvest, and I find it difficult to share Mr. Lee's confidence on this point. I cannot say that the facts are exaggerated; these tracts ordinarily depend entirely on their own resources, and, if these have entirely failed, I do not see how we can estimate for a smaller quantity.

There are, at present, three contractors bringing grain into the Chilka area; depôts are to be opened at Satpara and Malud, and Kaunas near Balbhadrapur, on the Dyah, which may suffice for the present; but unless our estimates are extremely fallacious, I should think more contractors will be necessary.

4. Gratuitous relief remains to be organized, and the agency available seems inadequate. I think that it may be necessary to establish dispensaries under section 84, mainly with a view to gratuitous relief, the accident that there is a dispensary at Satpara, has attracted some 50 or more applicants for gratuitous relief gathered from a few villages.

5. I visited Satpara and some villages in Parikud. I did not see anywhere more indigent persons than could be produced in any year in a similar area; but these are now thrown on public relief, instead of being supported by their neighbours. The people are eating a weed, locally known as *douma sâj*, and the roots of the kanika grass; both are well flavoured, and I think it not improbable that they form articles of diet in ordinary years, as a prosperous Bengal raiyat sets his fish-trap for small fry that one would suppose that none but the poorest would resort to as an article of diet.

6. I am not in a position to gainsay the conclusions of the Collector as to the extent of the evil; indeed, where crops have entirely failed a population which only in ordinary years raises enough rice for its own support, I do not see how his conclusions can be questioned; at the same time it is gratifying to be able to say that, so far as my observations went, I did not see in the condition of the people any cause for uneasiness. In this area famine commenced in 1866, and I think that the relief works ought to be opened at once as, indeed, I supposed they had already been.

7. About one matter I am quite clear, the floods on the Chilka have swept away the protective embankments of Malud, Parikud, Satpara, and Chabiskud, and if these are not restored, there will be no protection from yearly floods and loss of crops; these certainly should be restored, and they afford the most useful relief works possible, and should, I think, take precedence of other works.

8. Grain is reported to be leaving the Puri district for Ganjam in large quantities, and I feel some concern about the grain supply of the district generally, being unduly depleted. Mr. Dutt estimated a large deficit in the stock available in Orissa, as compared with the actual requirements till next harvest. I should be glad to be informed whether action should be taken by me to induce merchants to import rice from Burma, or is this done in Calcutta? There are Bombay merchants in Cuttack, who are accustomed to export on a large scale, and are quite capable of importing on a large scale; but I hesitate to take any steps in this direction without special instructions, the estimates are of doubtful value, and possibly any arrangements of the kind would be made for the province generally in Calcutta: if grain is to be brought from Burma to Orissa, however, it would be simpler to bring it direct, rather than to trans-ship it at Calcutta.

No. 290, dated Puri, the 11th February 1897.

From—W. H. LEE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Puri,
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division, Cuttack.

IN continuation of my reports Nos. 66 and 116, dated 9th and 20th January 1897, respectively, on the subject of the distress in the Chilka tracts, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. My predecessor, Mr. Bell, believing that distress was prevailing in those tracts, ordered one or two test-works to be undertaken, under the supervision of the District Engineer. The results have not yet been reported, and I have, in the meantime, seen the tracts for myself, and reported my observations in the letters quoted above. I have found that it is necessary to open relief works there at once.

3. I have, therefore, in anticipation of your sanction and Government, appointed Mr. Parish, the Salt Inspector at Satpara, to be the Circle Officer, under the Famine Code, for Malud and Parikud, and Mr. Beale, District Engineer, for Pargana Chabiskud, and beg to propose for them a horse-allowance of Rs. 100 each, with nine clerks at Rs. 30 each to begin with.

4. Protecting the country from the incursion of salt-water, there is an embankment on the eastern side of the Chilka lake. This embankment was done as a relief work in the famine of 1866. It is now in a state of great disrepair. During the floods of July last, which swelled the waters of the Chilka to an unusual height, the embankment was washed away in most places, and the salt-water, passing through them, totally destroyed the crops of a large part of Pargana Chabiskud, including the directly-managed estate of that name, and the Wards' Estate of Rorang. It is necessary that this embankment, a portion of which is already maintained as an embanked road by the District Board, should be repaired within the next two months, as the south wind drives the water up towards the bundh. I have ordered earthwork to be begun on it at once. The work is roughly estimated to cost about Rs. 10,000, and an estimate is being prepared by the District Engineer. Section 52 of the Famine Code says that large works will be the backbone of the system of relief in the latter stage of a famine, while small works should be utilized to the utmost in the early days of the scarcity. But having regard to the provisions of Section 55, and those of paragraph 4 of the rules of Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, enclosed with their Resolution No. 18 Public Works of 1896, and forwarded with Bengal Government Circular No. 74, dated 31st December 1896, and also considering the fact that unless the embankment be repaired immediately within the next two months, there is danger to a large amount of Revenue in the directly-managed and the Wards' Estates, I have thought it best to order repairs to be done at once, to the Nuni bundh, as it is commonly called, as a relief work. I propose to disburse money on this account from Government in the first instance, and to adjust it subsequently between us and the Province.

5. I have, in reference to paragraph 30 (c) of the Famine Code asked Messrs. Parish and Beale to ascertain and report what works can be carried out in the Circles, with rough estimate of the cost, and when I have their reports, I shall be in a position to report the extent to which Imperial aid is likely to be required for the tracts in question.

6. Your sanction to the arrangements and proposals is solicited.

No 328R., dated Camp Puri, the 15th February 1897.

From—H. G. COOKE, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Collector of Puri.

IN reply to your letter No. 290, dated the 11th February, I have the honour to state that it is to be regretted that the result of one or two test-works opened by Mr. Bell was not formally reported, but the fact that you have been to the affected areas on the Chilka, and satisfied yourself as to the necessity for opening relief works, will doubtless be accepted as an equivalent to such report.

2. I understand that relief works have actually been opened, and gratuitous relief administered under Chapter III of the Code, and that the relief work is paid for at the minimum rates prescribed by Chapter VII of the Code. As I have already pointed out to you, action taken under Chapter III of the Code should have been preceded by action under Chapter II. The protective embankment for Chabiskud should be commenced; this, I think, is only relief work that has been specifically referred to in your reports. I learn from you verbally that a relief work in the form of a road is contemplated in Malud and Parikud, but I am unable to ascertain whether any action has been taken in this direction, some information being to the effect that it has not been commenced; other information shows that it was commenced a fortnight ago; it appears to be a fact that no officer is on the spot looking after the work, which makes it probable that nothing is being done. In view of the fact that some weeks ago Malud was described as the worst part of the district, this is not a matter that should remain in uncertainty, and you should at once send out an officer to see that the relief work is opened. Mr. Gupta volunteered to start the work, but it should ultimately be placed under a District Board Overseer, under the supervision of Mr. Parish, whom you have selected as Superintendent. I think that protective embankments should

take precedence of the road in Malud and Parikhud. The only extensive work that has been a considerable time in progress, is the protective embankment made by the Raja of Parikud, which is, I learn, nearly finished, and I presume that other works will be necessary in Parikud ere long. I find that a relief work to be executed out of the Khurda Government Estate Improvement Fund awaits sanction. It consists of an embankment to protect Satpala, Bankijol, Noagown, Baghunda and Seopukarda hamlets, as well as 18 survey mauzas. It is important that this should be pushed on, as the high tides will do further damage to rice lands if this embankment is not made before they take place. Mr. Gupta should begin the work in anticipation of sanction; if his funds are insufficient, they should be supplemented by the District Board. You tell me that there can be no doubt as to the necessity of reporting under Chapter II that scarcity is apprehended, and famine is imminent in certain portions of your district, and your action in opening relief works and administering gratuitous relief, shows that such has been your conviction for some little time; please therefore report under section 10, supplying me with the information necessary for my report under section 9.

3. It will be necessary to consider what areas should be declared. I understand that a portion of Chabiskud, which is also adjacent to the Chilka lake, is similarly affected to the Malud. Parikud area to the south of the lake you should consider whether this second area should not be dealt with in the same report, and so with the detached villages you speak of on the north shore of the Chilka. From what I gather all these tracts might be simultaneously dealt with.

4. I would draw your attention to the remission statements for certain villages in Khamahal Chatiskud which, I think, will establish the fact that those villages normally lose their crop and are allowed abatements, year by year, as a matter of course. The people of these villages apparently have some resources other than their crops which constantly fail; it will have to be considered whether things are really worse than usual in those parts for, in an ordinary year, it would be possible to produce evidence of local destruction of crops, which nevertheless had not called for special relief measures in the past.

5. You inform me that you have, in anticipation of sanction, appointed Mr. Parish, Salt Inspector, as Circle Officer of Malud and Parikud, and Mr. Beale, District Engineer, as Circle Officer of Chabiskud. The area assigned to a Superintendent, that is, an officer of the status of Mr. Parish or Mr. Beale, in Bihar, is two hundred to three hundred square-miles, with a population of 250,000 persons, the Chilka areas collectively would not provide works for one such officer. I see no objection to Mr. Parish being given the post of Superintendent of the whole affected area, with the 100 Rupees horse-allowance. His salt work can, at least, for the present, be left more to subordinates than is perhaps desirable, but I understand that Mr. Shreen may be trusted to see after it; the urgency of the case, and the impossibility of finding suitable officers locally, will doubtless be accepted as adequate reasons for such a course. Mr. Beale, District Engineer's services, cannot be concentrated on the present famine area; his duties lie not in the Chilka area alone, as is the case with Mr. Parish, but all over the district of Puri, and even, should scarcity be confined to the Chilka area, he could not neglect his work in the rest of the district, still more is it important to have his services available wherever scarcity may arise in your district. I cannot therefore approve of Mr. Beale being appointed as Superintendent; his services should be utilized, however, in starting the works in Chabiskud, and, if necessary, in the other affected areas around the Chilka.

6. Mr. Parish will not only require Mr. Beale's assistance, but will also require Inspector's dealing with areas of 30 to 40 miles, with populations of 2,500 to 3,000 persons. I cannot find on what scale Inspectors are paid in Bihar. I presume that they could be had for Rs. 50 a month or less, but I do not see why the work of Inspectors should not be done at present by Overseers and Sub-Overseers of the Board, whose other duties can be entrusted to temporary substitutes.

7. The scale of establishment, allowed to Superintendents in Bihar, will be found at paragraph 2, Resolution No. 5133, of 10th December 1896, together with other details that I quoted above; there is some reference to the pay of Superintendent at page 10 of the Notes of a Conference held at Sonapur on 20th November 1896, forwarded with Circular No. 49 Agri. of 26th November 1896; your office establishments are excessive and should be reduced.

8. Your paragraph 4 refers to the construction of an embankment on the eastern shore of the Chilka lake as a relief work; the work is roughly estimated to cost Rs. 10,000, and as the District Board cannot command this sum, and also, as I judge, the work will occupy 1,000 men for three months, it would appear that it comes under the head of 'large works,' section 55 of the code, and it appears open to question whether this work should not be placed under the Public Works Department. I shall be obliged by your informing me, at an early date, whether you think this should be done, or whether the work can be carried out by the District Board. Section 54 of the Code classifies relief works as those done by the Public Works out of Imperial or Provincial funds, and those dealt with by the District Board out of local funds. This would lead to the conclusion that the present one, which will require the assistance of Provincial funds, would ordinarily be made over to the Public Works Department. In any case it appears certain that the previous sanction of Government is necessary, as the cost will fall on Provincial funds; you say that the cost will be ultimately adjusted by the District Board, but supposing the Board capable of refunding Rs. 10,000 which seems scarcely possible in view of the heavy calls that it may have to meet this year and next year, the date of such adjustment is likely to be remote and I think it only right

to treat the work as one made from Government funds, and apply for sanction under section 19 of the Code; this sanction will, therefore, be at once applied for, without waiting for my report under section 9 of the Code: you will be justified in commencing in anticipation of sanction, and, if necessary, the work can be transferred to the Public Works Department hereafter.

9. There are some other points, some of which I have referred to in previous correspondence, to which I desire to call your attention.

(a) The schedule of works especially prepared to meet famine requirements, should be pushed on to completion. I understand that Mr. Beale has been engaged on this, and that you believe that it is finished. I need hardly say that the schedule should be comprehensive and not confined to the area at present seriously affected, but should include projects that will adequately meet any requirements that may arise in the way of relief works throughout your district.

(b) You should have all parts of the district, where distress is in the least apprehended, mapped out into Superintendents' Charges and Inspectors' Circles, so that if necessity arise, you will only have to appoint officers in each case as occasion requires. Officers competent to hold a Superintendent's charge are not obtainable locally; you should give me the earliest notice of such officers being required, as procuring them will necessarily take some little time; the supply is little better in Cuttack than it is in Puri.

(c) With regard to gratuitous relief of "respectable women," I understand that cases of the kind are hardly likely to occur in the Chilka area, and that there is a Manager for Malud, the Raja of Parikud and his servants and two dewans, who could deal with any such cases. I apprehend that you will meet with considerable difficulty in finding a local agency to deal with this matter in the district generally, as there seem but few prominent persons who could be trusted with so delicate a task. This matter will require very careful consideration from you and your Committee, should the necessity for such relief arise.

On the occasion of my visit to Satpara, I found that the dispensary was a centre of gratuitous relief, and that some old and infirm people were in receipt of grain doles. Assuming that these were all really indigent persons who, in other years, would have been supported by the charity of neighbours, who are not now in a position to be charitable, some idea of the requirements of Malud and Parikud in the way of charitable relief can be formed, if the few villages around Satpara give so many cases, the larger areas will give ten or twenty times as many. If the overseer to be placed in charge of the relief works is unable to distribute gratuitous relief in Malud-Parikud, and if no local persons are available, a dispensary should be opened under section 84, and the hospital assistant should be relieving officer as at Satpara.

(d1) The question of communications also requires very careful study. The Chilka lake is served on the north side by East Coast Railway, and it is proposed to take rice in boats from the northern shore to central points of the affected area. All that seems necessary is to procure an adequate supply of boats for this purpose. You expressed a doubt as to the resources of the lake in the matter of boats. I need scarcely say that adequate provision is imperative, and boats will have to be found.

(d2) Another portion of the map marked brown, includes parganas Mirichpur, Khodar and Astrang; there appear to be no roads whatever in this locality and the Devi river, as itself an offset of the Kokai, is doubtless as dry as the latter at this season; happily your reports do not show reason to apprehend distress here at present, but in the event of it occurring, you should be prepared to act and know how grain can reach these localities.

(d3) The brown tract near Bhubneshwar can be reached by the Railway, but it remains to be seen how distribution is to be effected from the Railway Stations.

(d4) Kotdesh, which is colored dark green, is singularly ill provided with roads, though the northern part adjoins both the railway and the Puri road; besides this there is but one unmetalled road from a point Baligai near the east shore of the Sur lake to Madhab on the Cuttack boundary; this road probably extends into the Cuttack district. I do not suppose that water-carriage will be available by the Bargovi and Khushbhodro rivers till the rains, and should distress occur in this large area, I fear that the communications will be found inadequate; at the same time it may, perhaps, be assumed that in ordinary times rice does circulate in this area, at least for export purposes, even if local trade is not great, owing to the agriculturalists keeping their own stores; and if rice leaves the area, it must be able to return to it in the same manner and by the same routes; but it appears that we are at present in the dark as to what the manner is, and what the routes are, and it would be well to ascertain these from the Police or other agency.

(e). You may find it necessary to have a supply of tents, treasure-chests, copper coin, and tools and baskets, see paragraph 8, Resolution 5130 of 10th December 1896 and Government of North-Western Provinces, Resolution page 4, received with Circular 74 of 31st December 1896; there are many points in the North-Western Provinces Resolution, which repay study. These matters have to be dealt with with foresight, as tents, &c., are not to be had at short notice in Puri.

At Satpara, I learn from Mr. Parish that kodalis will not be wanting, and all that the coolies will require is a supply of baskets which can be made locally, and picks.

(f). I understand that you have found contractors willing to take advances from Government, and pay interest. This has been done nominally in accordance with paragraph 136 of Resolution 5133 of 10th December 1896; in fact what has been done is not in strict

accordance with the conditions imposed, viz., (1) that "supplies are drawn from districts beyond those in which scarcity extends, or is apprehended in the present instance, all India," and (2) "occasional inspection of grain invoices in order to verify that the persons to whom advances are made do really import grain into the inaccessible tracts, and that it was obtained originally outside Bengal or other provinces threatened with scarcity."

The departure from the above conditions is unfavourable, and I only mention the matter, in order to keep the Government informed of the fact.

(g). I would call your attention to paragraph 12 of Resolution 5133 of 10th December 1896, on the subject of well-sinking. As you have already referred to an apprehended water famine, it would be as well to ascertain whether the system of a Government contribution of Re. 1 per well would overcome the apathy of the people, who appear unwilling to stir themselves to procure water which is, I understand, very easily procured.

(h). The Chilka area, where tanks have been dug as relief works, has no rivers, but this may not be the case everywhere. That it may be necessary to undertake such works, I therefore invite your attention to what is written in paragraph 19 of Resolution 5133 of 10th December about providing tanks that admit of being flushed from rivers.

DISTRESS IN THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

No. 678.—(Fam.).—*The 9th March 1897.*—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 677Agri. (Fam.), dated Calcutta, the 9th March 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 575T.M.R., dated the 24th February 1897, with its enclosures, reporting on the condition and prospects of the districts in the Chota Nagpur Division, and in reply to convey the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. *Paragraph 5 of your letter.*—It is stated that you still prefer to regard the works in the district of Palamau as test works, in so far that you still think it unnecessary and undesirable to bring into operation section 67(1) of the Famine Code, which lays down that no relief-worker, whether employed individually or in a gang, shall be paid less than the minimum wage prescribed by section 101 of the Code, except temporarily in cases of contumacy. You are persuaded that the condition of the people in Palamau does not at present require this departure from the general system of task work, and that the result would only be harmful. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts your views.

3. In the same paragraph you observe that Mr. Renny is mistaken in thinking that the rates* shown in the column of remarks at page 13 of the Hon'ble Mr. Glass's table of tasks for famine relief workers are the rates to be adopted in the payment of wages to famine labourers. Those rates are, as you rightly understand, the ordinary contract rates. The rates to be paid to relief-workers are those shown at page IV, Appendix IV of the Public Works Department Resolution No. 420M.P.L., dated the 25th January 1897. Explanatory notes are being issued, showing separately how the tasks for diggers, and the tasks for, and numbers of, carriers should be regulated. The principle to be borne in mind is that the full tasks prescribed in page 2 of Mr. Glass's note prefixed to the table of tasks, namely, 200 feet in soft soil, 130 feet in medium, 85 in hard, &c., should be exacted from diggers, and the numbers of carriers should be regulated according to the length of lift and lead, so that they may be able to lift and carry the earth excavated by the diggers.

4. *Paragraph 11 of your letter.*—As regards the grant of loans for village works in the district of Manbhum, under Government notification No. 69Agri.—Fam., dated the 5th January 1897, I am directed to say that there is no objection to giving such loans on adequate security. As suggested by you, the Deputy Commissioner may grant loans for village works wherever he considers that there is a real demand for work, even though the necessity of opening relief works may not as yet have been proved.

5. Orders as to the appointment of a third Superintendent will be passed when it is found that an additional officer is required. The Public Works Department have deputed an upper subordinate, and are unable to spare any more officers at present. You should endeavour, if possible, to obtain suitable men locally for the supervision of relief works, but should you be unable to do so, you should address the Public Works Department of this Government on the subject of deputing an Engineer to Palamau.

No. 575T.—M.R., dated Camp Hazaribagh, the 24th February 1897.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division;
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In continuation of this office No. 474T.—M.R., dated 12th instant, I have the honour to submit the following report under section 13 of the Famine Code for the districts of this Division:

PALAMAU.

2. I enclose a copy of the Deputy Commissioner's report (Appendix I). Up to the end of the week ending the 13th instant, the general rise in prices continued to be felt, as shown by the following figures reported by the Deputy Commissioner:—

	Week ending 16th January 1897.	Week ending 24th January 1897.	Week ending 31st January 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling under eight seers per rupee ...	4	7	7	15
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at eight seers and under nine seers per rupee ...	13	26	36	22
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at nine seers and under ten seers per rupee ...	53	40	28	54
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at ten seers and under eleven seers per rupee ...	10	6	4	...
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at eleven seers or over ...	1	1	1	...
Total number of <i>hats</i> from which returns were received ...	86	80	76	91

I note, however, that some of the returns submitted call for explanation. For instance, it is reported that in all the *hats* of the Manatu outpost rice was up to 7 seers per rupee, although at Hariarganj, which is only about 30 miles distant, it was selling at 9½ seers. The difference, supposing the figures reported are correct, can only be explained by a rigging of the market by the local traders. I am calling the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to this matter.

3. Since the date of my last report, the proposal to allow a bounty of 8 annas per maund on Burma rice imported to Daltonganj *via* Maharajganj has, I am glad to say, been sanctioned by Government. Sanction was accorded by telegram on the 14th instant, and one of the Gaya merchants writes me, under date 17th instant, that he had already despatched 668 maunds to an agent he has appointed for the purpose at Daltonganj. I have every reason to hope that the measure will have the desired effect of unlocking or replenishing the local stores, whichever may turn out to be the remedy needed.

4. In my last report I stated that up to the 9th instant, five relief test-works had been opened, on which 416 men, 168 women and 161 children, total 745 persons were employed; and that 333 persons were stated to be on gratuitous relief. Since then work has been opened in two other places, and the numbers on all the seven works now in hand had risen by the 16th instant (except at Latehar, for which place the return is dated 13th instant), to 2,676 viz., 1,266 men, 966 women, and 440 children, as will be seen from the abstract accompanying this report (Appendix II); while the number of persons on gratuitous relief has increased to 404, viz., 154 men, 188 women, and 62 children. I notice that the *average* number of persons on relief works, as given in the body of the Deputy Commissioner's report, during the week ending the 13th instant, was only 1,312, viz., 671 men, 387 women and 254 children; but there was a cause for such low figures, viz., the inclemency, for several days running, of the weather. This seems to have had the effect—notably at Panki, where the largest work (road construction) is in progress—of keeping all the labourers away for one whole day and two-thirds of them for the next day: not in itself a bad sign. Immediately the weather cleared again, they appear to have returned to the works in increasing numbers.

5. As regards the remarks recorded by the Deputy Commissioner on the subject of my orders respecting rates of wage, I beg to state that I still prefer to regard the works in the Palamau district as test-works, in so far that I still think it unnecessary and undesirable to bring into operation section 67 (1) of the Famine Code, as I am persuaded that the condition of the people does not at present require this relaxation of the general system of task-work, and that the result would only be harmful. I may here mention that, when a month ago, I raised the rate from the former *test-work rate* (viz., Rs. 1-4 per 1,000 cubic feet) to the present *relief-work rate* (viz., Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet), I did so under a misapprehension of facts. I was guided chiefly by the returns from the test-work then in progress at Lesliganj, the returns from which showed a rapid increase in numbers during several days (23rd to 25th January). It was not, however, until my visit to that place, on the 30th idem, that I found that the numbers had suddenly fallen off from 168 on the 25th to only 15 on the 26th; that they had again risen to 76 on the 27th, to fall back to 24 on the 28th and to 35 on the 29th. I then discovered, on questioning the officer in charge, that he was under the impression that it was his duty to endeavour to attract people to the work, and this he had done (on the 27th) by enlisting the good offices of a neighbouring zamindar in inducing his raiyats to attend, and by also informing the people that the work was only a test-work, and that the rates would be shortly raised if they kept on working. When they found, however, that the rate was not raised, they left off coming. My first impulse, on discovering this, was to recall my order allowing the adoption of *relief-work rates*; but in view of the cessation of imports and of the consequent marked rise in prices, I thought it best to let the order stand. I certainly do not, however, think that any further modification, in the direction desired by the Deputy Commissioner, is at present necessary. I would also point out that Mr. Renny, in making the calculation as to the rate of wage permissible under the Hon'ble Mr. Glass' scheme, is mistaken in thinking that the rates shown in the column of remarks, page 13 of that officer's note, are those to be adopted in the case of famine labourers, viz., annas 2½ per man, annas 2 per woman and annas 1½ per boy. Those are the ordinary *contract rates*, as I understand, given by the Public Works Department. The rates to be paid to relief labourers are those shown at page iv, Appendix IV, Government Resolution No. 420M.P.I., dated 25th January, and (at 9 seers per rupee) come to only 1½ annas to 2 annas per man, 1½ annas per woman, and 1 anna per boy. My views as to the sufficiency of the rate I have for the present fixed (Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet) are contained in the accompanying extract from a demi-official letter, dated 18th instant, to the Deputy Commissioner (Appendix III). Most of the works are road works with burrow pits close to the road, and I am not yet prepared to allow any enhancement on such works on account of lead or lift. In tank work there is more need for differentiation, and I am instructing the Deputy Commissioner that he is at liberty to introduce, at such works, the scale prescribed in the Hon'ble Mr. Glass' memorandum taking the

With rice at 9 seers—

	As.	P.
Each man ...	1	6
„ woman ...	1	6
„ boy ...	1	0

allowed on the above rate. For, say, 150 feet load and 12 feet lift, the wage will be worked out as under :—

				As.	P.	As.	P.
7 (men)	x	35 c. ft.	=	245 c. ft.		7	x 1 6 = 10 6
3 (women)	x	28 „	=	84 „		3	x 1 6 = 4 6
3 (boys)	x	21 „	=	63 „		3	x 1 0 = 3 0
				392 or, say, 400 c. ft		annas	18
400	:	1,000	::	18	:	x	
x	=	$\frac{1,000 \times 18}{400}$	=	45	=	2 13	per 1,000 c. ft., and so on.

6. The Deputy Commissioner has been given the services of two overseers and two sub-overseers from the Public Works Department. He has also the

District Engineer and two road-cess overseers under his orders. But the district is a large one, the works are scattered, and the numbers attending them are rapidly rising. Under the circumstances, I am of opinion that an officer of the grade of Assistant Engineer should be deputed to assist in the duty of supervision, and I am addressing the Inspector of Works, Western Circle, on the subject. The Deputy Commissioner suggests that the Public Works Department should be asked to take charge of some of the larger works, *e.g.*, of the road work at Panki on which (as I learn from a post-card from the officer in charge) the numbers at work on the 19th instant had risen to 1,047. There is, however, only one Executive Engineer (at Ranchi, 100 miles by road from Daltonganj), and I do not know whether this could be conveniently arranged; and I think that the deputation of an Assistant Engineer for the present—and of one or two more, if necessary, afterwards—to work under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, will meet requirements. I should be obliged for orders on this point.

7. For the present the Deputy Commissioner has placed Mr. Sunder in charge as Superintendent of the three western thanas, Husainabad, Garhwa, and Ranka; Deputy Magistrate and Collector Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Ali of the three southern thanas, Mahuadand, Latchar and Balumath, he himself remaining in charge of the three central thanas, Daltonganj, Patan and Chhatarpur. If Government can give the services of a third officer as Superintendent, I propose to place him in charge of the three western thanas, and to place the three central ones under Mr. Sunder, as they include several important Government estates with which Mr. Sunder is well acquainted and where he could be usefully employed in supervising the construction of irrigation *bundhs* and other works of improvement.

MANBHUM.

8. A copy of the Deputy Commissioner's report, dated 19th instant, is enclosed (Appendix IV). The statements which should have accompanied the Deputy Commissioner's report have not yet arrived. They will follow when received.

9. The report shows clearly the existence of distress in the Gobindpur, Tundi, Nirsha and Chas thanas sufficient to necessitate the opening of relief works. It is true that the first test works, as I suspected when writing my last report, were not properly conducted on task work principles; but the mistake was soon remedied, with the result that on the 17th instant some 1,500 persons still attended on a task-work rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per 100 cubic feet. The Deputy Commissioner was continuing the test for a few days longer, and I am authorizing him, should the numbers have kept up to this figure for one week, to raise the wage to the authorized relief rate of Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet (as in Palamau). I am also requesting him to re-open test-works in the Jhalda thana at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per 100 cubic feet, as I consider the former rate of 2 annas, in view of the prevailing high prices, somewhat too low.

10. In my last report I asked that two overseers and two sub-overseers might be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner in view of the unmistakable signs of increasing distress. I think that Government should also be prepared to depute one or two officers of the grade of Assistant Engineer to the Manbhum district at short notice, should the necessity arise, as it probably will do shortly.

11. Regarding the question of loans for village works under the rules published with notification No. 69, dated 5th January last, I note that the Deputy Commissioner proposes to await the result of the existing test-works before taking steps to make such advances and also to restrict his action in this direction to the parts of the district where distress has distinctly declared itself. I should be inclined to support a more liberal policy, and to permit Mr. Luson to make loans of the kind referred to at once, and whenever he considers that there is a real demand for work, even though the necessity of opening relief works may not as yet have been proved. On this point I should be obliged for instructions from Government. In considering it, I think the effect on the general mass of the people of the high prevailing prices may fairly be allowed weight.

12. I am informing the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum and Palamau of the arrangements made by Mr. Herald in Hazaribagh to afford relief to

respectable females at their homes by employing them in spinning cotton, through the medium of the educational officers, and am asking them to endeavour to set a similar system at work in their districts.

13. I am also asking Mr. Luson to follow the example of Mr. Renny in making advances to the head raiyats of Government villages where irrigation *bundhs* are needed, the advances to be worked off at a maximum rate which I have for the present fixed at Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.

HAZARIBAGH.

14. Copy of the Deputy Commissioner's report is submitted (Appendix V). The following is an abstract statement of the prices of common rice ruling at the *hats* from which returns were received during the three last fortnightly periods:—

	1st fortnight of January 1897.	2nd fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of February 1897.
Number of <i>hats</i> in which rice was selling at—			
Less than 8 seers per rupee ...	4	4	2
„ 8 seers and under 9 seers ...	23	27	25
„ 9 seers and under 10 seers ...	37	33	29
„ 10 seers and under 11 seers ...	11	8	2
Number of <i>hats</i> from which returns were received ...	75	72	58

The above figures would have been more valuable for purposes of comparison, if the returns had been for exactly the same *hats* in each fortnight. Not having been so, it is difficult to form any opinion from them as to the general rise or fall of prices; but the Deputy Commissioner states that there is no tendency in the prices for rice to get harder, though *makai* (Indian-corn) continues to rise and is now in many places as dear as common rice. I regret that up to the time of writing this, the Deputy Commissioner has not been able to furnish me with particulars regarding imports and exports of food-grains.

15. No relief works have yet been opened, but 37 works of different kinds are going on in 35 places at ordinary rates without, apparently, attracting more than the usual amount of labour. I notice, however, that 19 of the works in question are “building works” or “repairing wells” which, though useful in their way as affording employment, cannot be regarded as of any value as a test. Omitting these, there were 18 places where roads and other earthwork gave employment to 699 men, 81 women and 60 children at the ordinary rate of Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet. I am inclined myself, in view of the prevailing high prices, to doubt whether these works are in themselves a sufficient test, and I am recommending the Deputy Commissioner to offer work in other places wherever he may hear of there being a demand for it, lest he be suddenly taken unawares. At the same time I admit that the comparatively small number of women and children on the above works does not point to the existence of real distress.

16. The information given by the Deputy Commissioner on the subject of loans is somewhat vague, and I am asking him to give more definite particulars in his future reports, distinguishing between ordinary loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, loans under the rules covered by notification No. 69, dated 5th January last, loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and advances made for improvements in Government estates. As regards the latter, I am calling his attention to the system adopted by Mr. Renny in the Palamau district.

17. The system of giving relief to respectable females at their homes, by spinning cotton, through the medium of the subordinates of the Educational Department, is being supervised by Rai Jadunath Mukerjee Bahadur, the Honorary Secretary to the Hazaribagh Branch Famine Relief Fund Committee, and promises to work well.

18. The Deputy Commissioner does not, so far, require any assistance in the matter of establishment.

LOHARDAGA AND SINGBHEUM.

19. Up to the time of writing this, I have not received the fortnightly reports from the Deputy Commissioners. But there is no reason to apprehend any distress for the present in either district.

APPENDIX I.

No. 1871R., dated Daltonganj, the 17th February 1897.

From—R. H. Renny, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Palamau,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my fortnightly report under section 13 of the Famine Code for the fortnight ending 15th February 1897.

Report required under section 13 of the Famine Code for the fortnight from 1st to 15th February 1897.

2. *Preliminary.*—Under orders of the Commissioner of the Division, all relief works are treated as test-works still.

3. *The general condition during the half-month of the tract or tracts for which anxiety is felt.*—As stated in my previous report, the whole district of Palamau causes anxiety to be felt. The general condition of the district has grown worse since my last report was submitted. At the close of January 43 markets were selling rice under nine seers, 18 at nine seers, 10 above nine but below ten, 3 at ten, 1 over 10 seers but below 11, and one at 11 seers; but now 78 markets are selling at nine seers and under, 13 over nine seers but under 10, and none at over 10 seers. Again the weather has been very unsettled and unfavourable to the *rabi*, *mahua* and mango crops. Supplies have not increased since I last wrote.

4. *Prospect of crops.*—Owing to the unfavourable weather during the greater part of the fortnight under report, for it has been cloudy, stormy and wet with some hail, *khesari*, wheat, barley, gram, *mauri*, peas and mustard have been damaged to some extent, as those crops in blossom have had the flowers blown off by the storm and hail, and those in pod have suffered from the wet and cloudy weather by worms forming with pods and from want of sunshine. The mango crop is said to be lost by all blossom having been knocked off by wind, rain and hail, and the early *mihua* crop is said to have suffered severely from the wet, cool weather and want of sunshine. The weather still continues to be very cloudy and threatening.

5. *Food-stock.*—The food-stock is running low in many parts, and the supplies of edible jungle roots, fruits, sago, &c., are becoming exhausted. I received a telegram from the Commissioner of the Division, informing me that Government have sanctioned a bounty of eight annas per maund of Burma rice imported by traders to Daltonganj. I hope this bounty will prove a sufficient inducement to traders both in and out of the district to pour Burma rice into

it. Mr. Savage, Collector of Gaya, also writes me that he is arranging to send me 10,000 maunds of rice by orders of Government, and Ghansom Dass, a Gaya merchant, has sent off a chalan of 600 maunds for sale at Daltonganj as a speculation. If the bounty scheme proves successful, all anxiety on the score of food-supply will be removed.

6. *Importation and exportation of grains.*—There is a *mela* at Daltonganj, and some rice was brought into the market here from Hariarganj; no doubt it has come from the tracts in the Shahabad and Gaya districts irrigated by the Sone river. It was not much. A little also found its way here from Lohardaga and Burway, both in the Lohardaga district. I have heard of no grain leaving the district.

7. *Rainfall.*—There was rain and small hail during the fortnight under report. On the night of the 11th a severe nor'wester with 68 inches of rain and some hail blew, and on the 12th there was heavy rain again: 59 inches was registered. There was rain also on 7th, 8th and 13th, but slight.

8. *Public health.*—The Civil Medical Officer informs me that the prevailing scarcity and high prices of food which have continued for many months past, has and is still telling more or less severely on the poorer-classes. No epidemics have, I am thankful to say, visited us.

9. *Emigration and immigration of famished people.*—There has undoubtedly been emigration, and chiefly from the Tori and Latehar parganas. There is every year more or less movement from these parts, but this year it has received impetus from the scarcity and high prices prevailing everywhere in the district and neighbouring districts. The people who have left has gone mostly to the tea districts of the Western Duars. No immigration to speak of.

10. *Condition of cattle.*—The weather, which is so unfavourable to crops, is most favourable to cattle, who are flourishing on the fresh grass brought up by the rain. There is very little, if any, cattle-disease prevalent up to date.

11. *Number and nature of public works open in or near the tract, distinguishing works—(a) under District Board or Municipal Committee, (b) under Public Works Department (Executive or Superintending Engineer.)*—All works open are managed by the Deputy Commissioner out of funds placed at his disposal by the District Road Committee. The Public Works Department have not been called as yet, but the time has arrived when the Executive Engineer, Chota Nagpur Division, should be sent down here with an adequate staff to take some of the works, in which the labourers nearing 1,000, off my hands. The time has also arrived when the Commissioner of the Division might with advantage allow us to drop styling our works "test" works, for a test is no longer needed, considering the number of people who resort to the works.

The works open are—

(1) At Panki	...	...	...	Road construction.
(2) At Lesliganj	...	...	...	Excavation of a tank.
(3) At Nowajaipur	...	...	...	Road construction.
(4) At Shahpur	...	...	...	Reservoir repairs.
(5) At Garhwa	...	...	...	Excavation of a tank.
(6) At Untari	...	...	...	Road construction.
(7) Latehar	...	...	...	Ditto.

and officers have been deputed to open works at Balumath and Ranka.

12. *Daily average number of persons employed on the works in each week of the half-month, distinguishing (i) men, (ii) women, (iii) children, as compared with the number employed in the previous half-month.*—The following statement gives the average number of persons attending daily at the so-called test relief works during the week ending 6th February 1897 :—

	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of children.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Panki	98	65	82	245	
2. Lesliganj	117	46	35	198	
3. Latehar	7	3	2	12	
4. Garhwa	24	7	...	31	
5. Nawa	11	1	4	16	
Total	257	122	123	502	

The following statement gives similar information for the week ending 13th February 1897 :—

	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of children.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Panki	143	99	143	379	
2. Lesliganj	123	48	30	201	
3. Latehar	73	48	14	135	
4. Garhwa	104	49	...	153	
5. Nawa	47	17	19	83	
6. Shahpur	39	16	6	61	
7. Untari	142	116	42	300	
Total	671	397	254	1,312	

Figures for the average number of persons attending daily at test relief works in the previous half-month are as follows :—

	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of children.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Lesliganj	39	12	21	72	
2. Panki	20	22	29	71	
Total	59	34	50	143	

As reported already, the distribution of gratuitous relief has been left in the hands of a Relief Committee appointed in each thana and outpost.

The following is the statement of average number of persons daily receiving gratuitous relief for the week ending 6th February 1897:—

	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of children.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ranka	12	20	24	56	
2. Latehar ... ..	...	5	2	7	
3. Lesliganj	14	17	2	33	
4. Garhwa	17	21	1	39	
5. Bistrampur	18	30	...	48	
6. Hariarganj	12	13	...	25	
7. Panki	12	8	3	23	
8. Chandwa	18	20	1	39	
9. Untari	6	11	...	17	
10. Bhownathpur	2	10	...	12	
11. Daltonganj	15	10	5	30	
Total ...	126	165	38	329	

The following statement gives the average number of persons daily receiving gratuitous relief for the week ending 13th February 1897:—

	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of children.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ranka	17	28	29	74	
2. Latehar	7	15	4	26	
3. Lesliganj	12	19	2	33	
4. Garhwa	16	23	1	39	
5. Bistrampur	16	23	...	38	
6. Hariarganj	10	13	...	23	
7. Panki	14	12	3	29	
8. Chandwa	20	27	1	48	
9. Untari	7	13	...	20	
10. Bhownathpur	8	11	7	26	
11. Chhatarpur	7	10	2	19	
12. Daltonganj	26	20	10	56	
Total ...	159	213	59	431	

Number of applications received under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3
November	} Nil {	2
December		2
January		26
February (up to 15th)		8
Total ...	Nil	38

Number of applications received under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3
November ... ..	.....	1
December ... ..	.....	62
January	15	180
February (up to 15th)	118	13
Total ...	133	256

13. There are two reasons for there not being more persons on the relief test-works during the fortnight under report, viz., (1) that owing to the rainfall it became possible to do some field work, and many persons left the relief works for the field works. This is as it should be; and (2) that the rate fixed by the Commissioner of the Division for all works, viz., Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet, is nearly less by half in some cases, particularly tank excavation work, than what people are entitled to be paid under the note prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, dated 24th December 1896, published with Bengal Government Revenue Department Circular No. 74, dated the 31st December 1896, and forwarded to all District Officers for information and guidance.

For example, let me cite a case falling under Table No. 3 (A), stiff and hard soil. According to Mr. Glass, the gang should consist of seven diggers, three women and three boys, and the task to be assigned would be 352 cubic feet; the cost at the rates given by Mr. Glass would be Rs. 4-15-6 per 1,000 cubic feet:—

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \times 32 &= 224 \\ 3 \times 26 &= 78 \\ 3 \times 20 &= 60 \end{aligned}$$

362 cubic feet the task.

$$362 : 1,000 :: \text{Rs. } 1-12-0$$

$$\frac{1,000 \times \text{Rs. } 1-12}{362} = \frac{28,000}{362} = 4 \text{ Rs. } 13 \text{ p. } 6$$

At the Commissioner's rate of—

	As. p.
Per man	1 10
„ woman	1 7
„ child	0 11

applied to the said gang of seven men, three women and three children, the wage would come to Rs. 1-6-4, and this wage, applied to the aforementioned task of 362 cubic feet, would be Rs. 3-13-8, thus:—

$$362 : 1,000 :: \text{Rs. } 1-6-4$$

$$\frac{1,000 \times \text{Rs. } 1-6-4}{362} = \frac{268,000}{362} = 3 \text{ Rs. } 13 \text{ p. } 8$$

But I am, under Commissioner's orders, allowed to pay only Rs. 2-3 for 1,000 cubic feet, no matter what the depth or lead; the difference therefore at Commissioner's rate is Rs. 3-13-8—Rs. 2-3 = Rs. 1-10-8 per 1,000 cubic feet. This is a very large difference; and it is, therefore, no wonder that the people refuse to work on tank work, and leave such work and go long distances to other works. The importance of tank work is being pressed on Collectors of famine districts by Government, but I do not see my way to giving effect to the wishes of Government until the Commissioner is pleased to sanction tank work at the rates given in Mr. Glass' note.

14. No cases of relief under section 12 of the Famine Code were reported during the fortnight.

Statement showing particulars of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in this district up to 15th February 1897.

NAME OF THANA.	Name of village in which improvement is to be made.	Nature of improvement.	Amount of loans applied for.	AMOUNT OF INSTALLMENTS ALREADY ADVANCED.			Average daily number of labourers during fortnight under review.	Rate of wage per 1,000 cubic feet.	REMARKS.
				Up to end of previous fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. 477	.....	Rs. 477			

No advances given in this fortnight, as under orders of the Commissioner the giving of such advances have been limited to purchase of cattle by tenants paying rents direct to Government, and this, too, under certain specified restrictions only. Under this Act, 356 applications covering Rs. 42,462 have been previously filed, and 13 applications covering Rs. 1,270, during the period under report.

Statement giving particulars of advances sanctioned under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the District of Palamau up to 15th February 1897.

NAME OF THANA.	Name of village in which improvement is to be made.	Nature of improvements.	Amount of loans applied for.	AMOUNT OF INSTALLMENTS ALREADY ADVANCED.			Average daily number of labourers during fortnight under review.	Rate of wage per 1,000 cubic feet.	REMARKS (here state terms on which loan in each case has been made.)
				Up to end of previous fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Nil.					

No advances sanctioned during the half-month under report owing to there being no officer available for making the preliminary enquiries required by the rule. Officers have now been posted to the district, and I expect to do much in the line during the ensuing fortnight. Under this Act, 26 applications covering Rs. 19,475 have been previously filed and 8 applications covering Rs. 3,350 during period under report.

Statement showing particulars of expenditure on Agricultural Improvements in Government Estates in the District of Palamau for the fortnight ending the 15th February 1897.

NAME OF ESTATE.	Name of village.	Nature of improvements.	Estimated total cost of improvement.	AMOUNT OF INSTALLMENTS ALREADY ADVANCED.			AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF LABOURERS DURING FORTNIGHT UNDER REVIEW.			Rate of wages per 1,000 cubic feet.	REMARKS.
				Up to end of previous fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Palamau Government estate.	Mundaria	Embankment	Rs. 300	Rs. A. P. 4,368 12 9	Rs. 100	Rs. A. P.					
	Chechandha	Do.	150	" "	75	" "					
	Jungoor	Do.	"	(Already shown in the previous statement.)	50	" "					
	Budhuchak	Do.	100	"	50	"					
	Kundri	Do.	100	"	50	"					
	Total		.....	4,368 12 9	325	4,683 12 9	Not available.				The same as given in the previous statement.

Statement showing prices of rice in different hals of the Palamau District for the week ending 13th February 1897.

Serial No.	Name of thana.	Name of outposts.	Under 6 seers per rupee.	At 6 seers per rupee.	Over 6 seers but below 9 seers per rupee.	At 9 seers per rupee.	Over 9 seers but below 10 seers per rupee.	At 10 seers per rupee.	Over 10 seers but below 11 seers per rupee.	At 11 seers and over per rupee.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Daltonganj	Panki	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	
	Ditto	Lushganj	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	
2	Rauka	Bhandaria	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	
3	Mahundaud	Gurao	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	
4	Lohhar	Ket	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	
	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hussehabad	Bhannathpur	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	9	
	Ditto	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	8	
6	Bahmuth	Chandwa	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	12	
	Ditto	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	6	
7	Patna	Bisnampur	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	
	Do	Manatu	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	
	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Chhattarpur	Haribharguj	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	
	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	
9	Gachwa	Nagpur	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	
	Do.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	15*	1	21	41	67	..	..	..	91	

* In all the hals of the Palamau District the was sold at 7 seers per rupee.
† At Mahundaud and Haribharguj outposts rice was sold at 9 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works including test works and tasks executed.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.											REMARKS.		
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE CHILD.		Gr. n. on which wages calculated and section of the work.			
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Palamau --	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.					A. P.	C. ft.	Common rice.	3 seers	Rs. A.	No minimum wage is given.
Maximum	1 10	100	1 7	90 carrying.					1 9	50				
Minimum														

The rate of wages was calculated according to the Commissioner's memorandum forwarded with his No. 401T.—M.R., dated the 24th January 1897 (copy annexed).
Forwarded in continuation of this office No. 1871R. of the 17th February 1897.

R. H. RENNY,
Deputy Commissioner, Palamau.

Memorandum of Calculation of Wages.

THE test works show that the present proportion of men, women, big children and little children attending work is 4, 2, 1 and 1. The soil in this district may be taken generally to be hard. The cutting and carrying of 300 cubic feet can be done by three men cutting 300 cubic feet, carrying —

	C. ft.
1½ Man	12
2 Women	18
1 Big boy	6
1 Small boy	3
Total	39

Thus to arrive at the proper price to be paid for cutting and carrying 300 cubic feet, we must deduct the wage of the 2 boys leaving only that of the 4 men and 2 women. The price to be paid thus comes (under section 103 and Appendix V of Famine Code) to—

For each A class man—				As.	P.
Rice (at 9 seers per rupee)	...	...	...	1	4
Pulse ..	...	...	...	0	3
Salt, oil, vegetable, &c.	...	...	...	0	3
				1	10

For each A class woman—				As.	P.
Rice ..	...	...	...	1	2
Pulse ..	...	...	...	0	3
Vegetable, &c.	...	...	...	0	2
				1	7

.. So that the wage of 4 men and 2 women will be 4 × 1a. 10p. + 2 × 1a. 7p. = 10a. 6p. or 3a. 6p. per 100 cubic feet, or Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet.

APPENDIX II.

Daily report of famine relief works of Palamau District for the 16th February 1897.

Name of circle.	Date.	Description of works.	Men.	Women	Children	Total	Quantity of work done.	Amount paid in cash.	Amount paid in grain.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Brief Works.</i>									
Panka	16th February 1897	Road	307	197	393	897	39,797	Rs. 14 0	Mds. 8 0
Veshganj	16th	Track	50	40	90	180	6,698	5 8 0	1 18 0
Latchar	16th	Road	124	52	24	199	9,239	20 2 0	.. ..
Ganbwa	16th	Track	131	86	..	217	15,602	15 8 0	1 3 1
Haridanganj	16th	Road	109	119	25	253	8,413	14 9 0	9 28 1
Shahpur	16th	Track	106	55	31	192	37,950	37 0 0	.. ..
Sawa	16th	Road	84	382	12	478	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Union	16th	Road	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<i>Gratuitous Relief.</i>									
Panka	16th February 1897	..	13	25	35	73	.. ..	1 12 3	Not given
Latchar	16th .. ..	..	9	18	4	31	.. ..	2 7 3	.. ..
Veshganj	16th .. ..	..	14	21	1	36	.. ..	3 11 6	.. ..
Ganbwa	16th .. ..	..	27	25	1	53	.. ..	1 9 0	.. ..
Haridanganj	16th .. ..	..	10	11	..	21	.. ..	2 0 0	.. ..
Panka	16th .. ..	..	15	13	1	29	.. ..	1 6 0	.. ..
Union	16th .. ..	..	7	14	..	21	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Bhagunathpur	16th .. ..	..	16	24	1	41	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chhatat, or	16th .. ..	..	9	13	2	24	.. ..	1 9 2	.. ..
Karampur	16th .. ..	..	1	8	1	10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Daltonganj	16th .. ..	..	23	23	11	60	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
			154	188	62	404			

No. 4F., dated Daltonganj, the 18th February 1897.

Memo. by—The Deputy Commissioner of Palamau.

SUBMITTED to the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division for information.

APPENDIX III.

Extract from demi-official letter, dated 18th February 1897, from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, to the address of the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau.

If you examine Resolution No. 420M.P., dated 25th January 1897, and enclosures, you will find in Glass' note with blue cover, page 13, that the aggregate work for seven men, three women and three boys is as under, in cubic feet—

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \times 53 &= 371 \\ 3 \times 43 &= 129 \\ 3 \times 32 &= 96 \end{aligned}$$

Total ... 596, or, say, 600 cubic feet, while their wages (Appendix IV of the

Resolution), at 9 seers per rupee, will be—

	As.	p.
7 × 1·6 =	10	6
3 × 1·6 =	4	6
3 × 1 =	3	0

Total ... 18 0 annas for 600 cubic feet = Re 1-14 for 1,000 cubic feet, or

if the men are all paid as *able-bodied*—

	As.	p.
7 × 2 =	14	0
3 × 1·6 =	4	6
3 × 1 =	3	0

Total ... 21 6 for 600 cubic feet = Rs. 2-3-10 for 1,000 cubic feet. Again,

if you take an equal number of men, women and children, you get $\frac{1000}{19} = 52\frac{12}{19}$ = 19 men, $\frac{1000}{23} = 43\frac{11}{23}$ = 23 women, $\frac{1000}{31} = 32\frac{8}{31}$ = 31 boys—

	As.
and 19 × 2 =	38
23 × 1·6 =	35
31 × 1 =	31

3)104

35 or about Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet.

So that the rate I fixed, viz., Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet is the *highest* rate allowable, taking all the men as *able-bodied*. If you take them as “adult men unable to do a full task,” then the rate should be cut down to Re. 1-14 per 1,000 cubic feet, but I do not wish to do this yet. But if rice falls to 10 seers per rupee, we shall have to make a reduction.

Our rates at present are *full* rates, and I agree with Sir A. P. MacDonnell that in ordinary works lead and lift may be disregarded. It is only where, in the centre of a big tank, for instance, the lead becomes excessive, any increase should be allowed. This is another reason why I wish Sunder to be in charge of the big tanks about Lesliganj, &c. He is a thoroughly intelligent man, and will understand my instructions much better than most native Deputies or Sub-Deputies.

APPENDIX IV.

No. 1555R., dated Purulia, the 19th February 1897.

From—H. LUSON, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum,

To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my fortnightly report for the period 1st to 15th January 1897 in accordance with section 24 of the Bengal Famine Code.

2. (1) *Area affected during the period under report and approximate estimate of the portion of the population affected; number of relief circles and of officers in charge.*—In my report No. 1459R., dated the 3rd instant, for the period 16th to 31st January 1897, submitted in accordance with section 13 of the Code, I gave the following areas, with population, as those for which anxiety was felt:—

Thanas.	Area in question.	Population.
1	2	3
Gobindpur and Tundi ...	478	109,530
Nirsha ...	170	58,675
Chas ...	237	100,487
Jhalda ...	396	102,320
Total ...	1,281	371,012
Figures for whole district ...	4,147	1,193,328

In my report No. 1356R., dated the 19th ultimo, submitted in accordance with section 10 of the Code, I did not include the Jhalda thana in the area likely to be affected. It

was added in my report of the 3rd instant, as the police report under section 161 of the Code stated that the labouring classes were in distress, and some people were not getting two meals a day; and as the tahsildar of the Begunkodar Ward's Estate in a similar report stated that the poorer classes in his tahsil were in distress, being unable to get work or sufficient food, a test work was accordingly opened at the village of Khatgaon, in the Jhalda thana, on the 9th instant, under the personal superintendence of the District Engineer. This work was to be the construction of the *bundh* on a somewhat extensive scale, which had been sanctioned from the funds of the Begunkodar Ward's Estate. The District Engineer reports that as a test work it has been a failure, as only 12 men were attracted to it at the rates allowed, viz, 2 annas per 100 cubic feet, with a lead of not more than 50 feet, and half an anna more for every additional 50 feet of lead. The District Engineer was interviewed by a large number of labourers and the poorer class of cultivators, who complained of very great privations, but they declined to work for less than 3 annas a 100 cubic feet. Regarding his recent visit to Khatgaon to start this work, he states:—"I have seen several parts of the Jhalda thana, and from what I heard and saw, I have no hesitation in saying that there is some abnormal distress amongst the poor cultivators and labourers; but they did not appear to me to have come to the end of their own resources. I quite believe that many of them have to supplement their little stock of rice with a good deal of jungly fruits, bulbs, roots, &c., but they did not appear to be any worse in health for all that."

It is the custom in this district for the lower classes to eat jungle products, and in view of the failure of the test-work at Khatgaon and the District Engineer's report I think the Jhalda thana need not be considered an affected area for the present. The reports of the Jhalda police and the tahsildar recently received are also somewhat more reassuring; but as regards the other areas I think they are clearly affected, viz:—

Thana.	Area in question.	Population.
1	2	3
Gobindpur and Tundi ...	478	100,530
Nirsha	170	58,675
Chas	237	100,487
Total ...	885	268,692
Figures for the whole district ...	4,147	1,193,328

During the fortnight I myself visited the thanas of Gobindpur, Tundi and Nirsha, and I despatched the Sub-Deputy Collector, lately in charge of settlement operations in this district, to Chas. Three test relief works were opened, as mentioned in my last report, in the Tundi thana on the border of the Nirsha jurisdiction. On my visit to these works, I found (see below) that they were not being conducted on the task work system. I closed one entirely, and reopened the other two on strictly task principles. They have not yet been in work on these principles for a sufficient time to enable me to judge with certainty of their result. A test-work is in progress at Chas, but the result will not be certain for some days. Notwithstanding that distress has not yet been fully established by test-works in the Gobindpur, Tundi, Nirsha, and Chas thanas, I have little doubt of its existence. I myself examined, with the Civil Hospital Assistant at Gobindpur, a large number of the persons in receipt of gratuitous relief there, and found most of them anemic and emaciated. I also examined various of the persons being relieved in this way at Pokhuria. At the beginning of the fortnightly period I was on tour in the south and centre of the district, and have thus been able to make a comparison, from what I have seen myself, of the parts of the district which are best off with those which are mentioned above as affected. No relief circles have yet been formed. As soon, however, as the test-works declare the necessity, which I expect will be in a few days, I shall form four relief circles corresponding with the four thanas above mentioned.

3. (2) *General state of the affected tracts during the half-month under report; crop prospects; food-stocks; importation or exportation of food-grains; rainfall; public health; emigration or immigration of famished people; condition of cattle.*—In the areas in question, the chief features are want of work for the labourers, and failure of many of the very poor, who are usually dependent upon charity, to obtain sufficient food to keep them in health. The labourers are not yet reduced for want of food. I went round all the gangs on the test-works near Pokhuria, and agree with the Revd. A. Campbell, who accompanied me, that they did not show signs of emaciation. A number of cultivators complained to me at Gobindpur, and the least seemly of them said that their appearance was due to hunger; but the Civil Hospital Assistant by whom I had them examined declared that they showed no signs of want of nourishment, being lean from old age and other causes. Our chief care in the affected thanas should, I think, be devoted just now to the beggars, widows, orphans and others without support who are unable to work.

Regarding crop prospects, I have to say that in these thanas there is very little on the ground except sugarcane which has lately been transplanted and will not be reaped for ten months, and some *arhar* in the Chas thana. There are in places patches of *rabi* (wheat and barley chiefly), but in the Tundi thana there is scarcely any *rabi* at all. There in, however, a great food staple in all the affected thanas, and especially in Gobindpur, Tundi and Nirsha, viz., the *mahua* tree. If this yields a full crop, a very great deal of our anxiety will for the present be removed. It is reported that the *mahua* was damaged somewhat in thana Chandil by hail, but in the affected thanas and in the rest of the district it has been benefited by the recent rain. If during the next few weeks we have fine weather, the crop should be a good one. Mangoes this season will yield very poorly, but they are not of much account.

As to food-stocks, I think that the mahajans and the better class of cultivators have stocks sufficient to support the population in their neighbourhoods for a considerable time; but as long as there is no work to do in the fields, they will not share their grain with those who have none.

Two thousand five hundred and sixty-two maunds of food-grains were imported during the week ending the 13th instant from outside the district at the stations on the Jharra extension of the East Indian Railway, which runs through thanas Gobindpur and Nirsha, and not far from thanas Tundi and Chas, as compared with 1,850 maunds in the previous week. I found that there is also a considerable importation of grain from Barakar by road into thanas Nirsha and Tundi. I am endeavouring to have this registered. There is, I am glad to say, little difficulty about the supply of grain in the affected areas. Its exceedingly high price and the poverty of the poorer classes cause the trouble here. The number of people wishing to emigrate from the district to Assam is increasing, but more people go to the railway works in the next district: numbers of people are reported to have gone to the Raniganj subdivision to find work at the collieries, but have returned unsuccessful, as the coal trade is dull. A good many up-country men have come into this jurisdiction to find work in the coal-mines here, but many of such mines have closed or reduced their establishment.

No cattle-disease is reported from the affected thanas. Cow-pox exists in several other thanas, and I am arranging with the Civil Veterinary Department to obtain the services of a suitable officer to investigate it. The recent rain has for a time improved the supply, of food and drink for cattle.

4. (3) *Number of relief works open in or near the affected tracts; the numbers, if any, paid by daily wages and those paid by task work.*—There is no "relief work" open in the district, but there are nine test-works in progress; of these, seven are being carried out at the expense of the District Road Cess Fund, one at the expense of a Court of Ward's estate, and one at the expense of an Encumbered Estate.

The first test-works opened were those in the Gobindpur subdivision which were started on the 30th ultimo. On the 31st idem there were employed on them (i) 104 men, (ii) 58 women and (iii) 18 children. By the 3rd instant the total number had risen to 1,558. The numbers further increased till they reached with dependents 2,871. Last week I visited these works and superintended the measurement by the subdivisional overseer of the work done. Two of the works were the excavation of new tanks, and the third was the re-excavation of an existing tank. The workers were paid daily wages at the following rates, 6 pice for a man, 5 pice for a woman and 3 pice for a child. The soil on which these works were being executed was very stony and hard, and stout pickaxes were required. Taking, however, the lowest tasks for work in hard soil under famine conditions given in the table forwarded with Bengal Government's Revenue (Agriculture) Circular No. 74, dated the 31st December 1896, viz., 53 cubic feet a day for a man, 43 cubic feet for a woman and 32 cubic feet for a child, and reducing these figures to 50, 40, and 30, for easy calculation, I worked out the following results:—

<i>Pokhuria East Tank—</i>			Cubic ft.
Work which should have been done at these rates	...	...	275,400
Work actually done (a little less than)	...	...	100,000
<i>Pokhuria West Tank—</i>			
Work which should have been done	...	...	169,290
Work actually done (about)	...	...	44,000
<i>Pandua Tank (re-excavation)—</i>			
Work which should have been done	...	...	202,300
Work actually done (a little less than)	...	...	40,000

The ground is, however, generally much harder than that of the Gangetic plain for which the tasks in question were prescribed; the soil of the Pokhuria west tank is particularly hard; and the work on the Pandua tank consisted of removing mud (an unsuitable work as a test, and I have closed this work). It was nevertheless clear that full tasks were not exacted. The workers were all arranged in suitable gangs and their places properly marked out, but their work was not properly measured up, and there was no doubt idling. The Subdivisional Officer explains that more work might have been done, but at first there were only a few suitable implements. The Subdivisional Officer, however, neglected to observe the provision in section 11 of the Famine Code, that test-works are to be opened on the strict condition that labour is paid for at task rates, not daily wages. He treated these works

as relief works. As soon as I found out, after measurement of the work, the state of affairs, I stopped further payment on daily wages, closed the Pandua work as unsuitable for several reasons, and directed the reopening of the other two works strictly on the task-work system of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a hundred cubic feet. Heavy rain just then happened to soften the soil, and the workers consented to work at this rate. A report which I have just received from the Sub-divisional Officer states that, although the supply of tools is not yet quite sufficient, both the works are fully occupied with workers (about 1,500, including men, women and children), and there were on Tuesday, the 17th instant hundreds of others begging for work and offering to work for less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a 100 cubic feet. Thus, though a mistake was made by the Subdivisional Officer in the method of conducting these works, it appears now that they disprove the existence of distress. I consider, however, that they should be tried for some days further at the rates above quoted. In consequence of the recent rain, ploughing is now going on apace in most of the districts, and it is desirable to see how this affects the workers on the test-works.

I have no exact information as to the works being conducted by private agency. A few such works are being carried out on a small scale by zamindars, talukdars, &c., but the amount of work on this account is less than usual at this time of year, as the persons mentioned cannot, owing to the high price of food, afford to spend much on them. In the Tundi Encumbered Estate and the Nagarkeari Wards' Estate in the Gobindpur thana, I have already allowed a number of applications for small works such as petty embankments. In this district not much assistance is to be expected from the zamindars; but as a number of their estates are under management, I am able to afford considerable aid to the tenants and their dependents. I have already thrown open to free grazing all the forests on such estates, and have declined, in accordance with what I believe is generally customary, to enforce for the present at least any claims by tahsildars for payments for woods, &c., taken by persons from these forests for their own use.

(4) *Number of poor-houses open and scale of food distributed.*—No poor-house has been opened, but gratuitous relief is being administered at Gobindpur under the superintendence of the Sub-Registrar and at Pokhuria under the superintendence of the Revd. A. Campbell of the Southal Free Church Mission. At all the police thanas and outposts in the district funds are at the disposal of the officers in charge for gratuitous relief. The provisions of Chapter V of the Code are being followed. The District Superintendent of Police is devoting his attention to this. Grain doles are almost invariably given. The recipients are mostly old men, women and children and disabled persons. The scale is $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer of rice for an adult and $\frac{1}{4}$ seer for a child. Section 44 of the Code only provides for such doles being in grain. I have found it necessary, however, to add salt at the rate specified in section 99, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to a pound of rice. I discovered that a number of the people who received doles of rice were eating it without salt. This much diminished the value of the doles to them. The doles are made in the presence of the distributing officer.

I have, in consultation with the Subdivisional Officer, selected a site for a poor-house at Gobindpur, but the time has not yet come for opening such an institution I think. If the *mahua* crop is a good one, the necessity for poor-houses will be deferred.

The gratuitous doles appear to me to be the best form of relief for the poorest and most helpless people at present.

(5) *Organisation for employment of artisans, women, &c., at their houses.*—Nil.

(6) *Organisation for the distribution of grain doles or money doles.*—See above under (4).

(7) *Relief in kitchens.*—Nil.

(8) *Number of persons to whom loans under the Land Improvement Act or under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been made.*—I have not made any such advances during the fortnight. I have Rs. 7,950 in hand for such grants. By the orders of the Government of India this money is to be used for the employment of labour under famine relief conditions and restrictions. I am accordingly waiting to see where, on the results of the various test-works in progress, this money can be most advantageously allotted: 112 applications for such loans have been received during the fortnight; of these, 89 were filed at Barrabazar in the south of the district in the neighbourhood of which I was in camp on the 5th, 6th and 7th instant. There is no apprehension of distress in that part of the district at present.

(9) *Financial statement for the fortnight.*—

A.—Receipts—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Grants from the district Road Cess Fund	...	...	2,435	11	0

B.—Expenditure—

(a) On 3 test-works opened in Gobindpur subdivision on 30th January 1897 (inclusive of amount spent on 30th and 31st January)	...	...	...	1,204	3	9
Tools and baskets	546	15	0
(b) On relief by grain or money doles	395	0	0

Total expenditure	2,146	2	9
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C.—Balance	289	8	3
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---

(10) *Account of economic condition of the affected tracts and of crops affected and extent to which they have suffered; the contingencies on which the probable duration of distress depends; the position of the affected area as to local trade; food-supply and communications and other general information which may be useful.*—These items have been dealt with in my previous reports quoted above and in this report *supra*.

The following regarding the affected thanas are taken from the police reports submitted under sections 1 and 161 of the Code.

Thana Gobindpur.—Some 10 or 15 strangers in a destitute condition daily pass down the Grand Trunk Road, and are relieved. Many people in the thana require gratuitous relief, and are receiving it.

Thana Nirsha.—The people who cannot work and the labouring people who have others to support are in distress, and are coming to the thana for relief.

Thana Tundi.—Most of the poorer people are in distress, but only those who cannot work are being relieved at the thana.

Thana Chas.—Needy and starving persons are coming to the thana and getting relief. The reports of the tahsildars employed in Wards' and Encumbered Estates in these thanas are to the effect that the poorer people are destitute, and the poorer labourers do not get sufficient food.

The Sub-Deputy Collector's report concerning thana Chas is to the effect that relief will be required there. A relief work is in progress under a sub-overseer.

(11) *The condition of the tract outside the affected thanas.*—The reports do not show that, except in the case of the Katras outpost of the Topchanchi thana adjoining the Gobindpur thana, any material change has taken place during the fortnight. In areas adjoining the thanas which I have mentioned above as affected, four test works in different places are in progress, and I am about to open another.

A death from starvation—the only one reported in the district—was reported from the Katras outpost as having occurred on the 10th instant. The District Superintendent of Police who was in camp with me in Gobindpur on receipt of this information at once visited the village (and adjoining villages) in which this death was said to have occurred. He reports that the person in question was a young man of 25 or 30, whose crops had failed and who had been unable to obtain work. He had been to Katras to borrow money, and on his return was taken ill with purging and vomiting, and died shortly afterwards. The District Superintendent is not sure that he died of starvation, but thinks that he ate some jungle products which poisoned him. The people in the neighbourhood clamoured for assistance from Government, but told Mr. Briscoe that they would work at earth-cutting for 9 pice a 100 cubic feet; they said they would work for the usual rates. He thinks that test-works there would probably not draw at present. Such a work is being opened at Katras to-day.

On the 17th instant I telegraphed to you that the recent rain throughout the district had been very timely in benefiting the *mahua* and in rendering the soil fit for ploughing. I have recently seen many ploughs at work, and am in hopes of a good *mahua* crop. The outlook is therefore somewhat higher than when I submitted my last report. My action is now being devoted to the effective working of test-works in different places and to the distribution of gratuitous relief freely, but not unduly, to the helpless poor. I expect, during the present fortnight, to have to open two regular relief works in the Gobindpur subdivision and to give out a large portion of the amount I have available for advances.

The map prescribed in section 27 of the Code is herewith submitted. The statements prescribed in sections 26 and 27 *idem* will follow immediately.

APPENDIX V.

No. 1619R., dated Hazaribagh, the 17th February 1897.

From—The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

Fortnightly Famine Report of the district of Hazaribagh under sections 13 and 24 for the fortnight ending 15th February 1897.

General condition.—There has been no marked change during the fortnight. In view of possible distress among certain sections owing to continued high prices of food-grains, I have developed plans for assisting those in want of every grade by providing work in aid for them. Road work and works of improvements have been arranged for at 35 different places in the district. Cotton thread-making will be given to *bhadralok* and *zenana* women. Kitchens will be opened where helpless people are found from enquiries now in progress. I do not yet see reason for thinking there will be "pressure before April."

2. *Prospects of crops.*—*Rabi* promises well. *Mahua* not out yet. There has been much cloud and rain, which is unfavourable, if it continues another week, to the *mahua* crop.

3. *Prices.*—Statements showing number of *hats* and the selling price (per rupee) of rice, *marua*, *makai* and *mahua* for the first two weeks of January and of February are submitted herewith. Prices of rice show no tendency to get harder, but *makai* is now in many places as dear as common rice.

4. *Importation by rail.*—Statements 8 and 9 will follow.
5. *Statistics of traffic on the Grand Trunk Road (Dumwa).*—I ordered statistics of traffic down the Grand Trunk Road to be prepared, and will give this fortnight, if the figures are received, or next fortnight at latest.
6. *Rainfall.*—
- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| At Sadar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.16 |
| „ Giridih | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.80 |
7. *Public health.*—Very good.
8. *Emigration.*—Three thousand one hundred and forty-four persons emigrated from this district during the month of January 1897, against 959 persons in January 1896. This is emigration through depôts and irrespective of free emigration to the Duars, of which no figures are kept.
9. *Number and nature of public works opened in the district.*—A comparative statement showing the particulars required is submitted herewith. Works opened within the last few days are not shown.
10. *Test works.*—The works shown in the above statement against Road Cess Department are to be treated as test-works. If they attract large crowds of labourers, they will be converted into regular famine works.
11. *Relief under section 12, additional.*—Rupees 230 have been paid to the thanas and outpost officers for giving gratuitous relief as directed in section 12 of the Famine Code. Every thana has been giving small amount of relief.
12. *Loans.*—Five applications for loan of Rs. 1,650 have been received up to date against nil in the previous year. Further applications are expected. *Parwanas* have been issued everywhere calling for them. Applications will be dealt with next month when the full number has been received.
13. *Condition of cattle.*—Very little disease reported.
14. *Rates of wages.*—The rate given on ordinary works is Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet for municipal estate and road cess, or As. 2-6 per *laggi* of 10×10 feet. Public Works Department rates remain unchanged.
15. *Organisation for employment of artisans, women, &c.*—*Parwanas* have been issued to all thana and outpost officers to prepare, with the assistance of the chaukidar of each village, lists of *bhadralok* and other persons unable to work at earthwork who require relief. The system of making thread from cotton has already been introduced into the town of Hazaribagh. The number of persons employed in cotton-spinning during the fortnight under report was 109 women. The quantity of 3 maunds and 15 seers of cotton was distributed during the fortnight. Only one seer of thread was received from one woman, and annas 6 was paid to her as compensation for the labour. When the mufassal lists are ready, the services of the gurus and inspecting pandits will be utilized in distributing cotton and doles in the mufassal, unless regular relief circles are called for in any locality.
16. *Relief in kitchens.*—Particulars are given in Statement 6 annexed.

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 20 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 15th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kitchens	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
Hazaribagh	15	8	21	44	33 11 0
Barhi	14	2	3	19	14 1 9
Total	29	10	24	63	47 12 9

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 15th February 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult unit in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Weeks ending 7th and 14th February 1897.	51	Cooked meal	Rs. A. P. 47 12 0

Statement showing the numbers and nature, &c., of public works open in the District of Hazaribagh for the 1st half-month of February 1897.

Department.	NATURE OF WORK.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																REMARKS
		3RD WEEK OF JANU- ARY 1897.				4TH WEEK OF JANU- ARY 1897.				1ST WEEK OF FEBRI- ARY 1897.				2ND WEEK OF FEBRI- ARY 1897.				
		Number of works	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of works	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of works	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of works	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Public Works Depart- ment.	Building works ...	17	373	46	145	17	301	46	161	17	210	21	150	17	206	18	133	
	Road works ...	7	502	110	60	7	583	53	31	7	404	96	47	7	411	20	15	
	Maintenance of trees ...	...	24	...	...	...	11	87	48	...	13	...	1	3	23	...	...
	Repairing wells and bridges, culverts and bridges.	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road Cess Department and establishment under Government management.	Earthwork ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	64	40	33	
Municipality	Earthwork ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	12	12	
	Road-making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	172	...	...
	Jungle-cutting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
	Trench-excavating ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
	Drain-sweeping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...
	Total ...	...	968	166	300	...	950	190	280	...	637	118	179	...	1,114	99	198	

Statement showing number of hats and the selling price per rupee of mahua for the first two weeks of January and February 1897.

NAME OF CROP	SELLING PRICE.													
	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.
1	Under 16 seers per rupee.	Under 17 seers per rupee.	Under 17 seers per rupee.	Under 18 seers per rupee.	Under 19 seers per rupee.	Under 19 seers per rupee.	Under 20 seers per rupee.	Under 20 seers per rupee.	Under 20 seers per rupee.	Under 21 seers per rupee.	Under 22 seers per rupee.	Under 23 seers per rupee.	Under 24 seers per rupee.	Under 24 seers per rupee.
Mahua ...	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	17	...	4	4	3

NAME OF CROP.	SELLING PRICE.													
	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.	1st fortnight of January 1897.
...	Under 25 seers per rupee.	Under 26 seers per rupee.	Under 27 seers per rupee.	Under 27 seers per rupee.	Under 28 seers per rupee.	Under 28 seers per rupee.	Under 29 seers per rupee.	Under 29 seers per rupee.	Under 30 seers per rupee.	Under 30 seers per rupee.	Under 31 seers per rupee.	Under 32 seers per rupee.	Under 32 seers per rupee.	Under 33 seers per rupee.
Mahua ...	5	9	1	6	...	1	2	2	3	...	3	6	...	1

A. H. WARREN-JONES,
For Deputy Commissioner.

The 17th February 1897.

No. 581 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during March 1897:

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—				
	1st week of Mar. 1896. Mds.	1st week of Feb. 1897. Mds.	2nd week of Feb. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Feb. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Feb. 1897. Mds.
Baliahutta ...	5,74,000	2,20,000	2,55,000	4,00,000	4,25,000
Ultadanga ...	60,000	8,400	12,000	15,000	20,100
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathkhol, and Culpai Ghat...	6,05,800	1,00,600	1,10,500	1,11,700	1,23,700
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan ...	5,000	3,600	4,300	2,700	3,400
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj ...	2,67,300	1,48,300	1,30,500	1,43,800	1,38,100
Minor bazars (1) ...	2,40,000	2,41,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1) ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur* ...	.....	72,600	79,600	68,500	85,200
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore† ...	15,241	7,202	11,127	9,747	16,910
Total ...	20,26,341	10,50,902	10,98,027	12,41,447	13,62,410
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	15,249 (on 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,16,447 (on 30th Jan. 1897).	73,529 (on 7th Feb. 1897).	51,335 (on 14th Feb. 1897).	97,954 (on 21st Feb. 1897).
On boats unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	43,350 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	68,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	48,804 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	1,09,140 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897).	41,490 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897).
By Canal returns ...	71,508 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,36,091 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	83,546 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	45,951 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897).	45,506 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks ...	21,56,448	13,71,817	12,98,906	14,47,873	14,87,360
					15,55,919
					18,27,902
					3,08,022 (on 7th Mar. 1897).
					51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897).
					56,324 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897).
					29,550 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).
					10,350
					14,52,650

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.

‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities
(1). Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 586 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 9th March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 28th February 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		22ND TO 28TH FEBRUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	82,152	1,11,818
„ Indian „	...	41,859	56,975	115,575	1,57,310
Total	...	41,859	56,975	197,727	2,69,128
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	242,009	3,29,401	73,593	1,00,168
„ Indian „	...	53,653	73,028	3,246	4,418
Total	...	295,662	4,02,429	76,839	1,04,586

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

		22ND TO 28TH FEBRUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	26,106	35,533	104,559	1,42,816
Paddy	...	11,070	15,068	9,412	12,811
Wheat	...	.....	.....	82,152	1,11,818
Gram and pulses	...	4,683	6,374	1,603	2,182
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	1	1
Total	...	41,859	56,975	197,727	2,69,128

The total quantity of rice received from Burma was 102,395 cwts., against 89,635 cwts. in the preceding week. The entire supply imported from Burma since the 1st November 1896 aggregates 1,313,544 cwts. No grain came from Chandbali in the week under report against 19,067 cwts. of rice and 8,696 cwts. of paddy in the corresponding period of last year. The importation of rice and paddy from Balasore fell off from 9,215 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year to 4,980 cwts. For the third time since December last a considerable supply of wheat arrived from the United States; this third supply amounted to 92,152 cwts., the total quantity received up to date being 394,134 cwts. The decline under gram and pulses was due to the cessation of imports from Chandbali, which contributed 3,728 cwts. in the same period in 1896.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the last week of February 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

		22ND TO 28TH FEBRUARY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	...	274,815	3,74,054	66,228	90,137
Paddy	...	736	1,002	.....	.....
Wheat	...	1,025	1,395	125	170
Gram and pulses	..	17,403	23,687	7,421	10,101
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		1,683	2,291	3,070	4,178
Total	...	295,662	4,02,429	76,839	1,04,586

The export trade in rice with foreign ports declined from 231,028 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year to 64,955 cwts. during the week under report. The exports in the preceding week were 137,657 cwts. There were no exports at all to the United Kingdom, Barbadoes, Muscat, Ceylon, Port Elizabeth, Aden, Persia and ports in the east coast of Africa, against 175,184 cwts. carried to those ports in the corresponding week of last year. To States other than Muscat, in Arabia 16,920 cwts. of rice were shipped during the week, against nil in 1896, while Mauritius imported 43,049 cwts., against only 22,996 cwts. in the corresponding week of last year. On the other hand, shipments to Natal were reduced from 21,286 cwts. to a trifling figure, namely, 439 cwts.

In the case of the coasting trade, the exports of rice decreased from 43,787 cwts. to 1,268 cwts.; those of paddy from 736 cwts. to nil; those of wheat from 878 cwts. to 125 cwts.; those of gram and pulses from 7,765 cwts. to 1,843, and those of miscellaneous food-grains from 487 cwts. to 10 cwts. The decrease in the rice trade was chiefly in the supplies carried to Bombay and Madras.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 28th February 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
From Indian Ports				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Madras	{	Bimlipatam	... { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	174
			... { 1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{	Coconada	... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	682	.....	682
			... { 1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	829	1	830
	{	Calingapatam	... { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	273	.....	273
			... { 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	{	Rangoon	... { 1896 ...	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
			... { 1897 ...	93,934	3,633	.....	600	.....	94,167
	{	Moulmein	... { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			... { 1897 ...	7,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,566
	{	Akyab	... { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			... { 1897 ..	895	2,963	.....	.....	.....	3,858
Balasore	{	Balasore	... { 1896 ...	6,811	2,374	.....	.....	.....	9,215
			... { 1897 ...	2,164	2,816	.....	.....	.....	4,980
	{	Chandbali	... { 1896 ..	19,067	8,696	.....	3,728	.....	31,491
			... { 1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Indian Ports		{ 1896 ...	26,106	11,070	.....	4,683	.....	41,859
			{ 1897 ...	104,559	9,412	.....	1,603	1	115,575
From Foreign Ports.										
United States—San Francisco				{ 1896	82,152	82,152
				{ 1897
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS				{ 1896 ...	26,106	11,070	4,683	41,859
				{ 1897 ...	104,559	9,412	82,152	1,603	1	197,727

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 28th February 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ...	...	45,794	.....	.....	1,614	.....	47,408
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Town	...	{ 1896 ...	...	6,000	.....	.....	59	.....	6,059
		{ 1897 ...	...	1,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,911
Port Elizabeth	...	{ 1896 ...	...	4,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,867
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	29	21	51
East London	...	{ 1896 ...	...	1,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,154
		{ 1897 ...	...	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
Algoa Bay	...	{ 1896 ...	...	3,816	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,816
		{ 1897 ...	...	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	367
Mossel Bay	...	{ 1896 ...	...	592	.....	.....	.....	.....	592
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mombassa	...	{ 1896 ...	...	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delagoa Bay	...	{ 1896 ...	...	947	.....	.....	7	.....	954
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ...	...	22,996	.....	147	5,583	1,075	29,807
		{ 1897 ...	...	43,049	.....	.....	4,514	2,965	50,558
Natal	...	{ 1896 ...	...	21,286	.....	.....	1,867	33	23,186
		{ 1897 ...	...	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	439
West Indies—Barbadoes	...	{ 1896 ...	...	27,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,578
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden	...	{ 1896 ...	...	5,820	.....	.....	59	.....	5,875
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maskat	...	{ 1896 ...	...	34,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,787
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other States	...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	...	16,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,920
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ...	...	50,923	.....	.....	408	.....	51,329
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	...	{ 1896 ...	...	3,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,953
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	37	88	125
		{ 1897 ...	...	128	.....	.....	235	73	436
Fiji Islands	...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	...	1,094	.....	.....	770	.....	2,764
Total Foreign Ports ... { 1896 ...				231,028	.....	147	9,638	1,196	242,009
{ 1897 ...				64,955	.....	.....	5,578	3,060	73,593

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	20,890 ...	..... .....	... .. .....	622 .....	..... .....	21,521
Madras	{ Madras	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	... .. .....	... .. .....	2,096	330	3,026
		Badagara	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,695 .....	..... .....	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,695
	{ Calicut	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	15,634 .....	..... .....	... .. .....	41 .....	..... .....	15,675
		Corhin ...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... ...	738 .....	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	733
	{ Negapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	... .. .....	... .. .....	147 .....	..... .....	147
		Tellicherry	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	4,074 .....	..... .....	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	4,074
	Burma	{ Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	476 727	870 1	3,672 1,383	156 10	5,174 2,127
Akyab ...			{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	6 5	3	8	130 116	..... .....	147 120
{ Moulmein		...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3 .....	..... .....	..... ...	121 2	..... .....	124 2
		Sandoway	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... ...	..... .....	25 16	..... .....	25 15
Chittagong		{ 1896 ... 1897	172 109	172 109
Balasore	{ Balasore ...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	... .. .....	73 112	..... .....	73 112
		Chandbali	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 8	..... .....	... .. 124	66 100	1	67 232
	Travancore—Allepey ...			{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 628	..... .....	... .. 7	..... ...	..... 635
Total Indian Ports ...				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	43,787 1,268	736	878 125	7,765 1,843	4*7 10	53,063 3,246
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	274,815 66,223	736	1,025 125	17,403 7,421	1,683 3,0*0	295,662 76,830

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 587 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 9th March 1897.

MEMORANDUM.

The comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 14th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Port.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	.....	264	264	3.9
	{ 1897	...	.....	8,899	8,899	12,113
Narayanganj	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	622	622	817
	{ 1897	...	.....	270	270	367
Cuttack	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			.....	886	886	1,206
			.....	9,169	9,169	12,480

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	.....	7	7	10
	{ 1897	...	.....	15	15	20
Narayanganj	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	23,399	47,815	70,714	96,250
	{ 1897	...	24,498	8,902	33,400	45,161
Cuttack	{ 1896	...	10,570	10,291	20,861	28,394
	{ 1897	...	8,409	.....	8,409	11,446
Puri	{ 1896	...	6,322	4,158	10,480	14,264
	{ 1897	...	14,106	.....	14,106	19,200
Total			40,291	61,771	102,062	1,38,918
			47,013	8,917	55,930	76,127

Of the total increase of 8,635 cwts. in the import trade of Chittagong, 4,203 cwts. were in paddy and 3,092 cwts. in rice received from Burma. The imports into Balasore fell off by and 352 cwts. on account of smaller despatches of wheat and gram and pulses from Calcutta.

In the case of Puri, the total exports showed an improvement of 3,626 cwts. The shipments of rice to Mauritius amounted to 14,106 cwts., against nil in 1896, while nothing was shipped to Madras and Coluzabo during the week under report, against 4,158 cwts. and 6,322 cwts., respectively, in 1896. The falling off of 37,314 cwts. under Balasore is attributed to smaller supplies of rice, paddy and gram and pulses sent to Calcutta. In consequence of the cessation of the exports of rice and gram and pulses to Indian ports, the trade of Cuttack also declined by 12,452 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma { Akyah	.....	2,392	.....	1,203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,408
{ Rangoon	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	210	158	30	.....	264	158
Nilah	.....	1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,448
Total	.....	1,538	.....	4,203	15	.....	210	158	30	.....	264	8,899

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma-- Akyah	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15
Total	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	8	368	158	.....	115	623	270
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	8	368	158	.....	115	623	270

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.												
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Maldives ... ..	...	2,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,005
Mauritius	23,399	11,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,399	21,893
Total	23,399	11,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,399	21,893
Indian Ports.												
Calcutta	25,593	6,760	15,349	1,037	...	...	3,105	1,105	...	...	43,957	8,902
Madras—Tellichery	3,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,355	...
Total	28,948	6,760	15,349	1,037	...	...	3,105	1,105	...	...	47,312	8,902
GRAND TOTAL	52,347	18,653	30,698	2,074	...	...	6,210	2,210	...	...	70,711	30,795

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.												
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Galle	1,719	8,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	8,409
Columbo	8,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,680	...
Total	10,399	8,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,399	8,409
Indian Ports.												
Madras { Alent	3,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,638	...
Cochin	1,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,290	...
Tellichery	1,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,448	...
Cannanore	1,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183	...
Ponani	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	...
Bombay	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	...
Total	9,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,503	...
GRAND TOTAL	19,902	8,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,902	8,409

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.												
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius ... ..	...	14,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,106
Columbo	6,322	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	6,322	...
Total	6,322	14,106	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	6,322	14,106
Indian Ports.												
Madras	4,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,158	...
Total	10,480	14,106	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	10,480	14,106

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 585 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantities of rice and other food-grains carried by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 27th February 1897, both dates inclusive. The total quantity so exported was 18,12,050 maunds, but information is available regarding the destination of 16,64,028 maunds only. Of the latter quantity, 11,82,395 maunds (or more than seven-tenths) were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; 2,31,852 maunds (a little over one-seventh) to various parts of Bengal; and the rest (2,49,781 maunds) to other parts of India.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 9th March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Sery. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 27th February 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.	Week ending 27th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>					
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	...	...
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...
Panua ...	4	...	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>					
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	48	...	...	14
Raniganj ...	1,460	228	142	206	369
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,730	271	142	206	383
<i>Birbhum.</i>					
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>					
Chuadanga ...	353	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	...	387	...	355
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...	...	...
Total ...	696	888	387	...	355
<i>Murshidabad.</i>					
Azimganj ...	157	154	...	...	...
Total ...	157	154	...	...	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>					
Lalmonir Hat ...	55	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	755	...	...	...	377
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>					
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	...	...	...
Ramshai ...	...	...	375	356	...
Total ...	392	...	375	356	...
<i>Darjeeling.</i>					
Darjeeling ...	382	346	...	...	...
Total ...	382	346	...	...	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	1,659	904	562	1,115

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.	Week ending 27th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>					
Giridih ...	750	...	376	...	...
Total ...	750	...	376	..	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>					
Purulia ...	22	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>					
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	..	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR ...	812	...	376	...	...
BIHAR.					
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>					
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	...	...	...	372
Pakour ...	...	...	...	...	6
Sahibganj ...	380	372	...	374	1,132
Baidyanath ...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	382	372	...	374	1,510
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>					
Ghoga ...	...	...	370	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	...	...	...
Total ...	764	...	370	..	...
<i>Monghyr.</i>					
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	382	...	...	...	...
Garhara ...	2,268	377	...	...	...
Tegra ...	746	...	...	...	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,155	377	...	...	...
<i>Patna.</i>					
Barh ...	1,548	...	...	376	...
Patna ...	12,781	3,017	4,748	5,305	9,395
Bunkiporo ...	1,491	...	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,876	1,135	...	378	376
Satispur ...	375	...	...	...	...
Bahra ...	1,211	...	126	...	...
Mokameh ...	...	...	378	378	...
Dinapur ...	...	...	...	375	...
Total ...	19,782	4,152	5,252	6,812	9,771
<i>Gaya.</i>					
Gaya ...	...	...	370	361	724

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.	Week ending 27th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR—concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shahabad.</i>					
Ragbunathpur ...	...	...	...	...	374
Arrah ...	...	...	...	370	...
Buxar ...	1,513	1,541	...	371	752
Dumraon ...	378	372	...	...	745
Total ...	3,020	1,913	...	741	1,871
<i>Darbhanga.</i>					
Samastipur ...	...	...	2,393	...	740
Daisingh Sarai ...	374	...	...	378	...
Darbhanga ...	8,169	...	378	755	2,658
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,647	...	2,771	1,133	3,398
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>					
Kanti ...	...	...	748	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	...	401	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	1,275	1,903	3,057	3,761
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	...	...	...
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	...	...	...
Hajipur ...	...	...	377	785	892
Total ...	9,384	1,275	3,432	3,842	4,153
<i>Champanan.</i>					
Maesi ...	1,018	...	...	...	...
Segowli ...	1,410	...	...	...	...
Jindara ...	6,735	...	1,029	...	1,488
Bettiah ...	5,727	...	1,141	4,172	5,694
Para ...	507	...	...	...	...
Motihari ...	...	383	378	376	...
Total ...	15,397	383	3,418	4,548	7,182
<i>Saran.</i>					
Ekma ...	...	375	...	810	1,129
Chapra ...	4,112	1,505	3,770	4,480	2,275
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	372	...	...	...	376
Savan ...	16,409	5,747	5,536	9,940	13,012
Revelganj ...	10,784	1,155	1,491	1,868	3,748
Total ...	31,679	8,782	10,797	17,098	20,540
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	17,254	26,140	34,929	49,149
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	18,913	27,720	35,491	50,264
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.					
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>					
Sakaldiha ...	...	...	378	...	...
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	747	750	804	1,139
Guhmer ...	365	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	...	2,632	...	...
Total ...	7,585	747	3,760	804	1,139

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February. 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.	Week ending 27th. February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH-- contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Benares District.</i>					
Zamania	1,860	376	...	...	1,499
Sakaldiha	2,273	383	...	...	...
Mogulsarai	379	...	...	...	...
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	6,905	5,594	1,510	9,462
Total ...	31,332	7,664	5,594	1,510	10,961
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>					
Chaurichaura ... ..	...	1,127	...	1,871	...
Tahsil Deoria	1,510	375	378	383	...
Gorakhpur	2,304	1,142	378	...	...
Sahjanwa	773	1,146	377	...	...
Total ...	4,587	3,790	1,133	2,254	...
<i>Basti District.</i>					
Khalilabad ... ..	...	...	378	...	...
Basti	1,933	751	1,508	2,633	1,521
Uska Bazar	1,146	...	748	743	375
Total ...	3,079	751	2,634	3,379	1,896
<i>Gonda District.</i>					
Nawabganj ... ..	...	...	...	1,129	...
Gonda	1,485	1,888	2,264	1,858	2,625
Other places	1,153	3,374	1,129	...	1,132
Total ...	2,638	5,262	3,393	2,987	3,757
<i>Baraich District.</i>					
Baraich ... ..	...	...	378	376	...
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>					
Ahraura Road	1,505	1,891	1,888	...	1,874
Chunar	823	...	378	...	...
Mirzapur	22,465	6,440	7,652	2,253	1,128
Gainpura	383	...	...	...	384
Total ...	25,176	8,331	9,918	2,253	3,386
<i>Allahabad District.</i>					
Naini ... ..	...	...	370	...	...
Manwari	378	377	378	...	...
Jasra	376	750	370	378	1,154
Mija Road	15,747	4,934	2,240	3,397	11,328
Nahwai	1,519	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	48,683	18,991	12,441	7,874	17,168
Bharwari	7,819	1,131	1,138	1,880	1,880
Sirathu	4,551	1,125	1,510	2,281	757
Shiorajpur	763	...	...	...	...
Other places	376	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	27,308	18,450	15,810	32,287

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.	Week ending 27th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>					
Khaga ...	...	378	381	...	751
Bindki ...	14,387	3,096	10,292	4,868	3,014
Total ...	14,867	3,474	10,673	4,868	3,765
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>					
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	26,114	30,208	29,433	52,467
<i>Etawah District.</i>					
Phaptund ...	2,643	1,146	752	1,126	...
Bharthna ...	388	...	...	878	...
Etawah ...	19,017	5,724	4,746	2,767	1,123
Jasawantnagar ...	3,014	1,156	...	...	1,123
Total ...	25,062	8,026	5,498	4,271	2,246
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>					
Farukhabad ...	...	373	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>					
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,157	378	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,906	381	379	...	377
Total ...	5,748	1,538	757	...	877
<i>Agra District.</i>					
Firozabad ...	12,015	762	1,140	1,205	1,131
Agra ...	20,578	2,272	1,506	1,808	7,936
Total ...	32,593	3,034	2,646	3,013	9,067
<i>Sitapur District.</i>					
Sitapur ...	379	...	378	748	1,596
<i>Muttra District.</i>					
Muttra ...	2,331	392	747	858	..
<i>Allyghur District.</i>					
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...
Hattrass ...	21,667	2,277	378	370	5,772
Allyghur ...	6,414	1,436	...	...	379
Total ...	28,834	3,713	378	370	6,151
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>					
Secundrabad ...	...	370	...	377	...
Khurja ...	5,308	877	1,512	1,188	749
Dibai ...	756	...	756	...	...
Total ...	6,064	747	2,268	1,565	749

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.	Week ending 27th February, 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Meerut District.</i>					
Ghaziabad	566	375	762	375	...
Meerut	6,851	1,496	4,147	6,142	3,994
Total	7,417	1,871	4,909	6,517	3,994
<i>Banda District.</i>					
Banda	1,187	881	3,781	1,134	370
Bargarh	742	388	1,119	...	...
Manikpur	884	375	874	380	...
Kurwi	1,145	1,178	3,415	1,877	...
Total	3,458	2,817	8,689	3,391	370
<i>Moradabad District.</i>					
Khanth ... ..	...	...	...	...	374
Moradabad ... ..	...	377	1,147	381	3,005
Chundowsi	782	1,892	1,128	5,088	6,408
Total	782	2,269	2,275	6,369	9,787
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>					
Shahganj	7,558	2,268	3,893	1,110	751
<i>Bareilly District.</i>					
Aonla	1,510	1,237	1,131	...	1,497
Bareilly	2,711	2,617	7,538	9,085	7,584
Total	4,221	3,854	8,669	9,085	9,081
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>					
Jaunpur	14,496	7,590	3,783	6,779	7,149
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>					
Shajehanpur	4,180	1,128	784	1,132	4,131
Tilhar	5,061	1,135	1,177	3,668	1,927
Aujhi	2,084	375	758	1,940	1,126
Total	11,925	2,638	2,719	6,740	7,184
<i>Eta District.</i>					
Kashganj	754	...	...	...	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>					
Lucknow	17,199	6,050	6,789	4,504	10,645
Alamnagar	7,976	3,453	3,463	727	2,251
Kakori	1,491	396	...	378	...
Malihabad	754	...	...	...	...
Total	27,420	9,899	10,252	5,609	12,896
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>					
Pilibhit ... ..	...	...	378	1,138	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>					
Saharanpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	379

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.	Week ending 27th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>					
Radhauli	1,133	1,181	2,656	378	3,420
Fyzabad	9,146	7,962	5,695	6,395	11,350
Ajodhya	762	1,181	378	..	1,517
Goswainanj ... ..	...	405	...	384	...
Total	11,041	10,629	8,729	7,157	16,287
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>					
Akbarpur	1,150	748	370	748	1,137
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>					
Duryabad ... ..	...	...	378	...	...
Bara Banki	3,415	395	750	755	1,516
Safidarganj	8,795	4,150	8,200	756	4,152
Total	12,210	4,554	9,328	1,511	5,668
<i>Hardai District.</i>					
Balamau ... ..	...	376	...	...	379
Hardai	6,104	3,097	3,825	370	3,411
Baghauli	5,493	1,132	756	378	1,877
Sandila	1,138	370	378	...	375
Total	12,735	4,975	4,959	748	6,042
<i>Bijnor District.</i>					
Dhampur ... ..	...	...	...	370	2,647
Nagina ... ..	...	...	...	375	1,886
Najibabad ... ..	...	...	...	1,133	1,127
Bijnor ... ..	...	1,124	...	...	..
Total ... ..	...	1,124	...	1,878	5,660
<i>Jhansi District.</i>					
Jhansi ... ..	...	...	756	...	754
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>					
Lalitpur ... ..	...	...	378	..	377
<i>Kheri District.</i>					
Lakshmipur ... ..	...	...	...	378	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>					
Mahoba	399	378	378	1,130	1,148
Other places	14,099	...	...	...	10,580
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,98,124	1,56,318	1,68,778	1,34,787	2,29,388

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.	Week ending 27th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
PANJAB.					
<i>Amritsur District.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Amritsur ...	...	...	740	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>					
Delhi ...	39,817	12,123	10,173	15,969	25,033
<i>Jullundur District.</i>					
Jullundur City ...	3	...	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>					
Umballa City ...	402	...	1,186	1,405	3,074
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>					
Faraknagar ...	...	...	378	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	376	...	376	...
Rewari ...	12,795	1,556	2,660	6,165	7,737
Total ...	12,795	1,932	3,038	6,541	7,737
Other places ...	12,187	7,126	6,802	6,393	10,546
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	21,181	21,939	30,398	46,390
CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
Sehora Road ...	...	370	758	...	1,150
Katni ...	...	740	1,118	382	374
Jubbulpur ...	...	1,437	3,783	2,998	6,076
Peparia ...	...	378	378	1,126	375
Kareli ...	...	370	756	760	1,507
Nagpur ...	...	756	1,545	756	...
Other places ...	1,145	481	1,879	2,182	4,194
Total ...	1,145	4,532	10,217	8,204	13,676
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.					
Dholpur ...	...	...	...	1,126	...
Ajmere ...	...	...	376	...	...
Sutna ...	3,096	378	3,775	1,509	2,645
Mhow ...	147	769	379	...	...
Ulwar ...	392	379	381	...	...
Indoro ...	750	756	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	...	...	763	...
Bawal ...	378	...	377	...	...
Harpulpur ...	383	...	388	...	378
Other places ...	...	3,081	378	...	...
Total ...	5,524	5,363	6,054	3,398	3,023
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Week ending 6th February 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.	Week ending 27th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BERAR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Malkapur ...	26	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon ...	66	...	...	...	381
Akola ...	53	...	...	...	656
Amraoti ...	66	...	...	386	743
Total ...	211	...	...	386	1,780
Unspecified places ...	15,320	14,796	13,739	12,130	4,237
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,370	2,21,881	2,48,417	2,24,794	3,48,758
ABSTRACT.					
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	1,659	904	562	1,115
" " Bihar ...	94,210	17,254	26,410	34,929	49,149
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	...	376	...	...
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,98,124	1,56,318	1,68,778	1,34,787	2,29,388
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	21,181	21,939	30,395	46,390
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	5,363	6,054	3,398	3,023
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	4,582	10,217	8,204	13,676
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...
" " Borar ...	211	...	...	386	1,780
" " Unspecified places ..	15,320	14,796	13,739	12,130	4,237
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	.	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	2,21,881	2,48,447	2,24,794	3,48,758

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of January and February 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of January and February in 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 9th March 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1897.				1896.			
	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	28th February.	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	28th February.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Common Rice—								
Burdwan ...	10 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	10 15	16 8	16 8	15 0
Birbhum ...	9 6	9 0	9 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	17 4	16 8
Bankura ...	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 8	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12
Midnapore ...	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 2	19 8
Hooghly ...	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	13 1	11 13	11 13	11 13
Howrah ...	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 8	15 4	15 4	16 0	15 4
24 Parganas ...	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	15 0
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	13 0	13 0	13 0
Nadia ...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 9	14 8	15 7	14 8	15 7
Murshidabad ...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 2	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
Jessore ...	9 6	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna ...	10 8	11 3	11 6	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Rajshahi ...	9 6	9 12	9 12	10 2	15 12	15 12	15 12	16 2
Dinajpur ...	9 9	10 0	9 9	10 3	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0
Rangpur ...	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0
Bogra ...	10 2	10 8	10 2	10 14	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4
Pabna ...	9 7½	9 6	10 0	10 8	17 4	16 8	15 0	16 8
Dacca ...	10 6	10 8	10 8	10 0	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 8
Mymensingh ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur ...	9 8	9 13	9 12	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Backergunge ...	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Tippura ...	11 0	10 10	10 10	11 2	16 0	15 0	13 0	13 0
Noakhali ...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 8
Chittagong ...	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	12 8	12 12	13 0	13 0
Patna ...	10 2	10 6	10 8	10 0	19 8	19 8	18 8	18 8
Gaya ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8
Shahabad ...	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Saran ...	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	17 0
Champaran ...	8 8	9 0	9 3½	9 4	18 0	18 8	18 8	18 0
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	15 0	14 0	15 0	15 8
Darbhanga ...	9 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	18 9	19 0	19 11	19 11
Monghyr ...	9 2	9 8	9 8	9 0	16 8	15 8	15 0	15 0
Bhagalpur ...	10 2	10 2	10 12	10 0	17 10	17 10	18 4	18 4
Purnea ...	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	20 0
Malda ...	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	16 8	16 0	16 8	17 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	10 4	10 0	10 12	10 4	17 0	16 0	16 8	16 8
Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 13	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Balasore ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Puri ...	10 8	10 8	13 2	11 13	23 10	25 10	24 0	23 10
Hazaribagh ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 8
Lohardaga ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 0
Palamanu ...	9 4	8 11	8 7	8 7	14 1	14 10	14 10	14 10
Manbhum ...	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 4
Singhbhum ...	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

Districts.	1897.				1896.			
	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	28th February.	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	28th February.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WHEAT—	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna ...	9 8	9 0	8 0 and 9 0	10 0	15 9	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 12 0
Gaya ...	8 0 8 8	8 0 8 0	7 8 8 0	8 0 8 8	10 8 12 0	10 0 10 0	10 0 10 0	12 8 12 8
Shahabad ...	and 9 0	and 8 12	and 9 0	and 9 0	and 13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0
Saran ...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 10	10 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran ...	9 0	9 0	8 1½	7 12	12 8	12 0	10 8	11 8
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	10 8	11 0
Darbhanga ...	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 8
Monghyr ...	8 12	8 0	8 4	8 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	(Old) 11 0 (Now) 15 0
Bhagalpur ...	8 14	8 14	8 14	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10
Purnea ...	10 0	10 4	11 0	9 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna ...	11 8	11 12	13 8	11 8	26 0	26 0	27 0	27 0
Gaya ...	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	22 0	21 8	22 0	21 4
Shahabad ...	10 8	11 8	11 0 and 11 8	11 4	22 0	21 0	23 0	23 0
Saran ...	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 8	24 8	24 8	25 0	24 8
Champaran ...	10 0	10 8	10 1¼	10 5	25 4	26 4	25 8	26 0
Muzaffarpur ...	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	24 8	25 0	25 0	21 0
Darbhanga ...	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 4	28 7	27 5	28 7	28 7
Monghyr ...	11 4	10 12	11 8	12 0	26 4	25 8	25 0	24 8
Bhagalpur ...	11 6	12 0	12 0	...	25 4	25 4	25 4	25 4
Purnea ...	16 0	13 0	...	...	26 0	24 0	23 0	24 0
South Parganas ...	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
Hazaribagh ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga ...	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Palamau ...	10 14	10 6	9 9	9 9	18 9	17 7	18 7	18 0
Manbhum ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Singbhum ...	10 0	10 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur ...	9 8	9 8	9 12	9 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8
Gorakpur ...	8 2	8 2	8 13	8 9	15 5	15 5	14 14	15 5
Mirzapur ...	7 11	7 13	7 12	8 6	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Benares ...	7 9	8 1½	8 6	8 6	12 9	12 12	12 11½	12 5
Ghazipur ...	8 4	9 8	9 4	9 4	15 8	14 8	13 9	13 8
Ballia ...	8 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	13 0
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur ...	7 11	7 6	7 12	7 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
Gorakpur ...	7 3	7 6	8 9	8 2	9 14	9 7	9 14	12 10
Mirzapur ...	7 14	8 2	8 9	8 1	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0
Benares ...	7 11	8 11½	7 18	7 11	11 5	11 1½	10 9	10 2½
Ghazipur ...	7 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	11 8	9 8	9 4	11 4
Ballia ...	7 8	7 12	9 0	8 12	11 12	11 0	10 0	9 0

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 18th February 1897 :—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	9 11	9 6	13 19½
Hailakandi	9 9	9 0	14 14
SYLHET—			
Kazi Bazar	10 8	10 0	12 4
Chhatak Bazar	10 0	9 0	12 0
Sunamganj	10 0	10 0	13 0
Habiganj	10 0	10 0	12 0
Karimganj	9 1	9 8	14 0
Maulvi	10 0	10 0	14 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 8th March 1897.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather hot. *Rabi* being harvested. A fair outturn is expected in Sadar and Katwa subdivisions. Outturn in Kalna and Raniganj not as good. Sugarcane is being pressed and *til* is being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. q.	Srs. c.	
Sadar 10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	... 10 8	to 11 0
Katwa	...	...	... 10 15	to 11 2
Raniganj	...	...	...	10 8

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather getting hot. *Rabi* crops poor for want of rain. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers, and Rampur Hât 11 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather becoming hot. Pressing of sugarcane still continues. Ploughing stopped again, and harvesting of *rabi* has begun in places. Fodder is everywhere sufficient. Water insufficient in a few places. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee at Bankura and Vishnupur. Considerable export of rice.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather hot. Threshing of *aman* still going on. *Boro* is being sown in Gopiballavpur and Binpur. Prospect of indigo and *rabi* good. Sugarcane is still being pressed. Cattle-disease reported from Jhargram, Dantun, Salbani, Sabang, Naraingarh, Binpur, and Ramnagar. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	11	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	... 12	to 14
Tamluk	...	...	...	10½
Ghatal	...	...	...	12

Hooghly.—No rain. Want of rain felt throughout the district. *Rabi* suffering for want of moisture. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot with strong south-easterly wind. Prospect of *rabi* not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot with south wind. Prospects of crops poor. Some preparation of lands is going on, but more rain is wanted for ploughing. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	c.	
Sadar 9	to 11 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	10 0
Basirhat	...	...	...	10 8
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	10 10

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting very hot. Wheat and barley are being reaped and threshed in places. Ploughing almost stopped for want of rain. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder insufficient in places. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers 11 chitaks per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 6th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	3,323	726	635	4,684
Dependants	...	...	Nil	59	1,550	1,609
Relieved in poor-houses	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Otherwise relieved	...	...	665	2,612	642	3,919
Test-workers	...	...	117	Nil	Nil	117
			Total		...	10,329

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced. Pressing of sugarcane still continues. State of indigo and mulberry good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	10	} per rupee.
Kandi	11	
Jangipur	10½	

Four test-works open. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 6th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	...	324	42	9	375

Jessore.—No rain. Days hot, nights cool. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Sugarcane is being pressed. Rain badly wanted for sowing *til* and *boro* seedlings, and for preparation of lands for *aus* and jute. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder sufficient. Want of water is being felt in some places. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Jessore	...	...	...	10 to 11	8
Jheuda	...	...	...	10	0
Magura	...	...	...	10 to 10	14
Narail	...	...	...	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bangaon	...	...	...	10 to 11	0

Khulna.—No rain. Weather hot. *Boro* crop fair. Rain wanted. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	10 to 11	
Bagerhat	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Satkhira	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Five deaths of cattle reported from Paskohima in Baliaghata. Fodder available. Water getting scarce. Numbers employed on four relief-works—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	436	Nil	43	479
Otherwise relieved	...	...	301	1,136	586	2,023
					Total	2,502

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Naogaon 0·39; no rain elsewhere. Prospects of existing standing crops very poor. Transplantation of *boro* paddy still going on in Nator. Sowing of jute and *bhadoi* crops commenced in places. Lands are being prepared for *aman* paddy. Fodder available everywhere. Scarcity of drinking-water reported from some places. Price of rice ranges between 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 seers per rupee. Three test-works open. Numbers employed on Saturday, 6th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	...	426	Nil	9	435

Price of rice at relief-works, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—No rain. Days warm, nights cool. Sowing of *tetri* paddy and jute retarded for want of rain, and standing crops getting bad for want of moisture. Drinking-water and fodder-supply fair. Average price of common rice, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat, *tori* and barley coming to perfection; lands being prepared for planting *bhutta* and other crops. Terai.—Tobacco on the ground; ploughing for sugarcane, jute and *bhadoi dhan* going on. Price of coarse rice:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	8	
Terai	...	...	...	9 to 11	

Bhutta sells at 13 to 22 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—District average rainfall 0·16. No rain at Sadar. Lands mostly prepared for *aus* and jute, and sowing of *aus* going on. More rain wanted. Common rice selling at 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall ·95. Sowing of jute and *kauni* commenced. Prospects of jute and *aus* much improved. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, and in the interior from 9 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·13, Sirajganj 0·47. Weather warm and partially cloudy. Prospects of standing crops indifferent. *Cheena* very fair where sown. Common rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee in different places. Fodder sufficient. Number of test-workers on 8th March—men 52 and children 55.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·18, Manickganj ·31, Narainganj ·04. Weather hot. The recent rain has done some good to the standing crops. More rain is wanted. Fodder available. There is want of drinking-water in some parts of the district. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·00. Weather cloudy with prospect of rain. The recent rain will be beneficial to *boro* and other spring crops. Cultivation for *aus* and jute going on. Average price of common rice 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Common rice selling at 10 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops poor. Common *aman* rice sells from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·27. Weather unsettled; cloudy and warm with high winds. The rain will do much good to standing crops. Prices of rice:—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0 to 11 0
Chandpur	10 8 to 11 8
			per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects of crops not good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·15. Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Prospects not good. More rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee. Sporadic cattle-disease continues.

Patna.—No rain. *Rabi* being harvested. Sugarcane being pressed. Lancing of poppy continues. *Rahar* being reaped. Prospects favourable all round. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices rising slightly in Barh and rice in Bihar. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 6th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dependants	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Relieved in poor-houses	28	18	13	59
Otherwise relieved	155	302	83	540
Test-workers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total				599

Gaya.—No rain. *Rabi* harvesting and poppy lancing continues. Price of common rice at Sadar, 9 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *rabi* and sugarcane continues. Prospects of crops generally favourable. Price of common rice 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 6th March—

Bhabua subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	848	908	442	2,198
Dependants	Nil	Nil	353	353
Relieved in poor-houses	114	10	69	193
Otherwise relieved	2,243	4,860	2,986	10,089

Sasaram subdivision—

Relieved in poor-houses	...	33	10	5	48
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Arrah—

Relieved in poor-houses	...	12	8	9	29
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Total ... 12,910

Saran.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* commenced. Indigo and sugarcane being sown. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 6th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	654	858	1,061	2,573
Dependants	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Relieved in poor-houses	47	27	24	98
Otherwise relieved	1,280	5,167	1,009	7,456
Test-workers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers	714	1,295	713	2,722
Dependants	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Relieved in poor-houses	8	19	17	44
Otherwise relieved	641	1,938	539	3,118
Test-workers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,664	2,882	3,275	8,821
Otherwise relieved	1,632	4,411	2,101	8,144

Private relief—

Hatwa—

Relief-workers	...	2,109	1,889	1,585	5,583
Relieved in poor-house	...	145	122	140	407
Otherwise relieved	...	45	139	67	251

Manjha—

Relieved in poor-house	...	5	7	10	22
Otherwise relieved	...	23	13	23	59

Champaran.—No rain. Harvesting of spring crops especially peas begun. Opium being collected with fair yield. Price of common rice risen at Sadar from 9 to 8½ seers, maize 10½ seers. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 6th March—

Sadar subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	23,751	15,785	10,912	50,448
Dependants	399	580	2,550	3,529
Relieved in poor-house	37	37	33	107
Otherwise relieved	4,678	9,990	9,146	23,814
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief workers	31,826	32,337	15,117	79,280
Dependants	189	309	3,429	3,927
Relieved in poor-house	(Details not given)			107
Otherwise relieved	3,378	6,733	4,246	14,357
Total				175,569

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects good. Prices are—Burma rice 9 seers, common rice 8 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 10 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 10½ seers. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 6th March—

Sadar subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	7,633	2,901	1,901	12,435
Dependants	21	19	104	144
Relieved in poor-houses	37	13	7	57
Otherwise relieved	1,910	4,139	3,033	9,082

(Figures for two circles in Katra charge not received.)

Hajipur subdivision—

Relief-workers	...	1,368	1,424	1,177	3,969
Otherwise relieved	...	82	226	39	347

Sitamarhi subdivision—

Relief-workers	...	2,109	887	693	3,689
Dependants	...	4	37	316	357
Relieved in poor-houses	...	95	60	86	241
Otherwise relieved	...	2,549	4,552	3,833	10,934

Darbhanga.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced in places. Indigo being sown. Common rice selling at 9 seers and *makai* 9½ seers. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 6th March—

Sadar subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	16,355	15,787	4,956	37,098
Dependants	28	16	647	691
Relieved in poor-houses	27	14	13	54
Otherwise relieved	6,387	15,862	8,725	30,974

Madhubani subdivision—

Relief-workers	...	21,826	16,371	6,988	45,185
Dependants	...	79	443	1,694	2,216
Relieved in poor-houses	...	6	1	2	9
Otherwise relieved	...	4,764	12,931	7,592	25,287

Samastipur subdivision—

Relief-workers	...	1,851	2,376	810	5,037
Relieved in poor-houses	...	14	8	2	24
Otherwise relieved	...	180	333	245	758
Test-workers	...	37	68	31	136

Private relief—

Darbhanga Raj—

Relief-works	...	15,000	4,998	1,792	21,790
Gratuitous relief	...	1,983	4,709	3,860	10,552

Monghyr.—No rain. Standing crops doing well. *Rabi* harvesting continues. Lands being prepared for paddy sowings. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. o.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	9 to 10	0
Begusarai	...	...	...	9	11
Jamui	...	...	...	8 to 9	8
				} per rupee.	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* has commenced. The price of barley has fallen in the Sadar subdivision from 11 seers 6 chitaks to 12 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. On the other hand, the price of rice has risen from 10 seers 2 chitaks to 9 seers 12 chitaks in the Sadar, and from 10 seers to 9 seers 8 chitaks at Supaul; at Madhipura and Banka it remains stationary at 10 seers and 10 seers 10 chitaks respectively. The price of *kurthi* is 12 seers 14 chitaks per rupee at Banka, 15 seers at Madhipura, 14 seers at Supaul, and 13 seers 14 chitaks at Sadar. Price of *marua* at Supaul 14 seers, against 14 seers 8 chitaks in the previous week. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from a few villages in Banka, Supaul, and Sadar. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 6th March—

Madhipura subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief workers ...	3,680	2,428	924	7,032
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	388	388
Otherwise relieved ...	413	1,166	799	2,378
Test-workers ...	65	83	55	203
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-works ...	1,324	1,326	485	3,135
Dependants ...	1	Nil	113	114
Otherwise relieved ...	229	549	299	1,077

Purnea.—No rain. Mustard and tobacco harvest continues; outturn good. Standing *rabi* crops doing fairly. Molasses being manufactured at Kishanganj. Lands being prepared for next jute and *bhadai* crops. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Araria and Raniganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	9½	} per rupee.
Kishanganj ...	9	
Araria ...	11	

Malda.—No rain. Days warm; mornings and evenings cool. Ploughing for *bhadai* paddy going on. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops fair. Want of drinking-water has begun to be felt in the Barind tract. Fodder sufficient. Ordinary rice selling at 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. *Rabi* and *mahua* fair. Water and fodder beginning to fail. Price of rice 10 to 11 seers, and of maize 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—No rain. Weather hot. *Dalua* in ear. Ploughing for next *baali* and *sarad* in progress. Rice more or less available in all places. Cattle-disease prevalent in places. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack ...	11	13	} per rupee.
Jajpur ...	14	7	
Kendrapara ...	14	7	
Banki ...	15	12	

Balasore.—No rain. *Sarad* rice being threshed. *Dalua* crop flourishing, and is in ear in places. Sugarcane being pressed. Ploughing going on. Price of rice varies from 12 to 14 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 14 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Puri.—No rain. *Dalua*, *mandia*, *cheena*, and *mug* growing fairly well. Land being prepared for next rice crop. Fodder and food-supply fair. Price of common rice stationary.

Angul.—Rainfall nil. There are no edible crops on the ground, though sugarcane is being planted. Quite 50 per cent. of the culturable area has been ploughed by aid of the recent rain in February. There is no demand for labour. No disease among cattle reported. Price of coarse rice, 14 to 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 15 seers in Khondmals.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather bright and warm. *Mahua* promising full crop. Price of rice 9½ to 10 seers per rupee. 1,200 on test-works.

Lohardaga.—No rain. Ploughing continues. Prospect of *mahua* good. Rice sells at Ranchi 8 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 8 to 12 seers. Cattle-disease reported from Banda, Pulkote, and Lohardaga. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain stock sufficient for the present.

Palaman.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting warm. *Rabi* in good condition being reaped in places; about 8 annas of a normal outturn expected. Prices still rising. In 72 markets rice selling below 9 seers, against 63 markets in the previous week; 12 markets against 17 at 9 seers, and 4 markets against 10 above 9, but below 10 seers. Bounty rice imported all sold. Supply not equal to demand. *Mahua* very backward, but coming on. *Phalgoni mahua* crop nil, and mango crop very poor. Cattle-disease reported from eastern thanas:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	1,681	1,226	751	3,658
Otherwise relieved ...	276	392	145	813

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. *Mahua* promising well. Rinderpest in thanas Chandil, Raghunathpur, and Purulia. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient at present. Price of common rice 10 seers at Sadar and 9 seers at Govindpur. 1,719 m^r f, 1,086 women, 218 children and 328 dependants on nine test works on 6th instant; 4,600 others on gratuitous-relief.

Singhbhum.—No rain. Rice plentiful. Price, 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal during the week. More and general rain is required for the cultivation of autumn rice and jute in Bengal Proper. In Orissa the ploughing of lands is in progress. Spring rice is doing well. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is in progress, and the collection of opium is going on. The *mahua* crop in Chota Nagpur is promising, but in Palamau it is said to be very backward. Sugarcane pressing continues. Prices show but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 9½ to 10 seers, Shahabad (common rice) 9½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 9 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) 9½ seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 9½ seers. These figures show a slight fall in Saran and Champaran, and a slight rise in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur: elsewhere prices remained unchanged.

The numbers on relief on Saturday, 6th March, were—

Nadia	...	10,329
Murshidabad	...	375
Khulna	...	2,502
Rajshahi	...	435
Pahna	...	107
Patna	...	599
Shahabad	...	12,910
Saran	...	32,976
Champaran	...	175,569
Muzaffarpur	...	41,255
Darbhanga	...	147,469
Bhagalpur	...	14,327
Hazaribagh	..	1,200
Palamau	...	4,471
Manbhum	...	7,851

Total 452,375 against 410,002 in the previous week.

This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 122,013	99,517	50,833	272,443
Dependants	... 721	1,463	11,114	13,328 (+ 328 in Manbhum) = 13,656.
Relieved in poor-houses	458	225	280	963 (+ 107 in Bettiah subdivision) = 1,070.
Otherwise relieved	... 31,763	77,299	46,048	155,110 (+ 4,500 in Manbhum) = 159,610.
Test-workers	... 2,740	1,279	377	4,396 (+ 1,200 in Hazaribagh) = 5,596.

Private relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-works—				
Darbhanga Raj	... 15,000	4,998	1,792	21,790
Hatwa	... 2,109	1,889	1,585	5,583
Gratuitous relief—				
Darbhanga Raj	... 1,983	4,709	3,860	10,552
Hatwa	... 190	261	207	658
Manjha	... 28	20	33	81

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 9th March, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU, (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	...	9 8	9 8	12 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum	...	8 0	7 8	12 12	...	...	...	7 8	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \text{ } 12 \\ \text{to } 8 \text{ } 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	12 12	9 12	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9 \text{ } 0 \\ \text{to } 9 \text{ } 12 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	16 8	...	...	...
	3	Bankura	...	9 0	8 14	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 8	11 4	18 12	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	19 8	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 8	9 0	11 13	...	...	...
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 8 \text{ } 0 \\ \text{(now) } 9 \text{ } 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	8 0	12 4	10 8	9 8	15 4	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	7 8	10 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta	...	8 0	8 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	16 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 13	11 13	17 12	
	9	Nadia	...	9 5	9 5	15 7	...	...	...	6 11	5 11	7 4	9 9	9 2	15 7	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	...	10 0	9 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	8 8	8 12	11 0	10 2	10 8	15 0	...	...	...
	11	Jessore	...	7 0	7 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 14	13 0	12 12	11 6	16 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	...	10 2	8 4	15 12	13 8	...	26 4	8 4	8 4	18 8	10 2	9 12	16 2	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 7 \text{ } 12 \text{ } 4 \\ \text{to } 7 \text{ } 12 \text{ } 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 7 \text{ } 12 \text{ } 4 \\ \text{to } 7 \text{ } 12 \text{ } 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	12 0	10-3-1	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9 \text{ } 9 \text{ } 3 \\ \text{to } 9 \text{ } 9 \text{ } 3 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	17 0	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	...	8 8	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	...	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 0	13 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	...	7 8	7 8	12 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 14	10 2	17 4	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	...	9 0	8 4	18 12	15 0	15 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 6	10 8	10 0	16 8	...	...	...
	20	Dacca	...	8 4	7 8	12 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 0	10 0	10 8	13 8	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	10 0	9 12	14 0	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	10 4	10 8	13 8	...	...	...

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch), Katwa 10 seers 12 chittaks (karkatch), Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
- B. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- C. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers (panga), Tamluk 9½ seers (panga), and Ghatal 9 seers 2 chittaks (panga).
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 9 seers, and Jahanabad 9 seers (panga).
- E. At Ulbaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- F. In the parts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 8½ seers, Magrahat 9 seers, and Baduria 10 seers 10 chittaks.
- G. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushlia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 9 seers 7 chittaks (panga), Meherpur 10 seers 6 chittaks (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 10 seers, and Jangipur not reported.

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 28th February 1897.

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)			SALT.			SALT.							
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
...	15 8	15 8	18 0	A	11 8	11 8	12 0	Crushed.	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 6	Burdwan	1	
...	12 0	8 0	14 4		10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	10 0	9 4	11 8	B	10 8	9 8	10 8	3 13 0	4 2 0	3 8 6	3 8 6	Bankura.	3	
...	12 8	13 0	19 8	C Panga.	10 0	10 0	11 4	Panga.	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	7 8	7 8	11 0	Crushed.	10 8	10 8	11 4	Crushed.	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	9 8	9 0	12 4	D	9 0	9 0	11 8	Crushed.	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
...	8 0	10 0	12 0	E	9 0	9 0	11 7	to	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 6 0			
10 0	...	16 0	12 4	12 4	13 14	F	9 8	9 0	11 0	Panga.	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 5 0	24-Parganas.	7	
...	16 0	15 4	15 7	G	9 6	9 6	11 6	Panga.	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	14 0	11 0	18 0	H	10 5	10 5	11 6	Panga.	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	I	11 0	11 0	11 0	Karkatch.	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	9 0	9 0	10 0	J	9 0	9 0	9 2	Panga.	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 10 2	Jessore.	11	
...	15 12	15 12	22 13	K	8 0	8 0	10 12	4 3 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Khulna	12	
...	9 0	8 8	10 0	L	9 0	8 8	10 0	Panga.	4 1 6	4 3 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
14 0	14 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	M	7 0	7 0	8 0	Panga.	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	Darjeeling.	16	
8 0	12 8	...	7 0	7 0	10 10	N	8 0	8 0	10 4	Panga.	4 1 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	16 8	16 8	27 0	O	8 1	7 15	9 12	Panga.	4 6 8	4 6 8	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
...	9 0	9 0	17 8	P	9 6	9 4	9 12	Panga.	4 1 6	4 4 0	3 10 0	Pabna.	19	
...	8 0	8 0	13 0	Q	8 12	8 12	10 11	Panga.	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 13 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	9 0	9 0	10 10	R	9 0	9 0	10 10	Panga.	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23	
...	9 0	9 0	17 8		9 0	9 0	10 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 10 0	4 3 0	Dacca.	20	
...	8 0	8 0	13 0		8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...		8 12	8 12	10 11	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	Faridpur.	22	
...		9 0	9 0	10 10	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23	

- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks, Naugaon not reported.
- J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Sathkira 9½ seers, Ragerhat not reported.
- K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Nator 8½ seers and Naugaon 9 seers.
- L. At Kurseong the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
- M. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda not reported.
- N. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
- O. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshihat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Mirkanid 10 seers 10 chitaks.
- P. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 8 seers 6 chitaks, Karghari 8 seers, and Netrokona 8 seers.
- Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 10 seers (crushed) and Goalundo 8½ seers (panga).

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN															
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.*			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)			
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL—concluded.																		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tipperra	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 2	10 10	13 0	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	...	6 4	6 9	10 11	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	11 0	9 8	9 4	13 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																		
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	...	10 0	{ 8 0 and 9 0 7 8 }	{ 11 0 and 12 0 13 8 }	12 0	12 0	23 0	9 8	9 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	18 8	12 0	13 0	25 0
	28	Gaya	...	8 0	7 8	13 8	11 0	10 4	20 0	8 8	7 8	10 0	9 4	9 8	16 8	11 0	10 8	19 4
	29	Shahabad	...	{ 8 8 and 9 0 }	{ 8 0 and 9 0 }	{ 11 0 and 12 0 }	...	...	22 0	{ 8 12 and 9 0 }	{ 9 0 and 8 0 }	{ 9 8 and 9 12 }	{ 10 0 and 11 0 }	18 0	...	...	...	...
	30	Saran	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	...	...	...
	31	Champaran	...	7 12	8 12	11 8	...	...	30 0	6 4	6 4	8 8	9 4	9 3	18 0	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	15 8	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	...	6 8	7 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	17 0	8 0	7 8	10 8	9 0	9 0	19 11	...	...	...
BRIGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	...	8 8	8 4	{ Old 11 0 Now 15 0 }	11 8	11 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	15 0	...	...	...
	35	Blazalpur*	...	...	8 14	12 10	...	12 10	22 11	...	8 11	13 14	...	10 12	18 4	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kash)	...	9 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	...	...	...
	37	Malda*	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	12 0	...	10 8	17 0	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	...	7 12	7 12	9 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	10 4	10 12	16 8	...	...	...
ORISSA.																		
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	7 4	7 4	11 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 2	11 13	11 13	23 0	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	{ 8 0 to 10 0 }	{ 8 0 to 10 0 }	18 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri	...	6 9	6 9	7 12	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	13 2	23 10	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	...	{ 5 12 to 7 12 }	{ 5 12 to 7 12 }	{ 6 8 to 11 0 }	...	...	16 0	{ 7 0 to 7 8 }	{ 7 0 to 7 8 }	13 0	{ 8 8 to 9 4 }	{ 8 8 to 9 0 }	14 0	...	...	...
	44	Palamu	...	8 7	7 14	11 4	10 2	9 0	20 4	7 5	7 5	11 4	8 7	8 7	14 10	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	...	9 8	9 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	{ 8 0 to 8 8 }	{ 7 8 to 8 0 }	11 0	{ 10 0 to 10 8 }	{ 10 0 to 10 8 }	{ 15 4 to 16 0 }	11 0	12 0	...
	46	Singbhum	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received

- R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
 S. At Feni the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
 T. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
 U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 10 seers, and Dinapore 10½ seers.
 V. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
 W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhabua 10 seers, Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram not reported.
 X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 7 chittaks, and Gopalganj 11 seers 14 chittaks.
 Y. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
 Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 6½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
 In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 11½ seers.

CALCUTTA,

Th. 9th March 1897.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 28th February 1897—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)												ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)						SALT.						WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICTS.		Number.
Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.								
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
BENGAL—concluded.																																
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	11 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.																																
11 8	12 8	27 0	14 8	16 0	23 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 8	10 8	21 4	13 8	12 0	19 0	10 0	9 8	10 10	1 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 4	{ 11 0 and 11 8 }	23 0	...	...	16 0	10 0	{ 9 8 and 10 0 }	11 0	4 0 0	{ 4-3-6 and 4-0-0 }	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 8	10 4	21 8	14 0	13 4	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 5	10 11	26 0	12 0	12 7	20 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 8	10 0	24 0	11 8	12 0	19 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 4	10 0	28 7	11 0	11 8	19 1	10 0	10 8	11 8	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																																
12 0	11 8	24 8	13 4	13 0	17 9	9 8	9 0	10 1	1 3 4	4 7 1	3 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	25 4	...	11 6	17 10	...	10 0	10 11	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	24 0	...	...	16 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	30 0	...	...	11 8	{ 10 8 and 10 0 }	10 8	{ 10 8 and 10 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 0	12 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	10 4	10 4	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																																
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	19 11	10 12	10 12	10 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 6	10 6	10 8	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 1	12 4	12 4	12 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																																
10 0	10 0	18 0	10 0	10 2	15 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 0	9 0	16 0	8 8	8 8	{ 12 0 to 14 0 }	8 8	8 8	9 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 9	9 9	18 0	9 0	8 7	14 10	8 7	11 9	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 0	13 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	10 10	3 14 0	{ 3 14 0 to 4 0 0 }	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jamun 9 seers and Begusarai 10½ seers.
b. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
bl. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Dooarghur 9 seers (panga), Godda seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (pan a) Pakout 11 seers (karkatch), and Rajmahal 8 seers (panga) and 9 seers (karkatch).
c. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
d. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
e. At K'urda the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
f. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
g. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MARTS.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (mota chaul).			WHEAT (Triticum sativum).			BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 2 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	4 6 0	{ 4 4 0 to 4 8 0 }	...	3 8 0	{ 3 6 0 to 3 8 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	4 6 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	4 13 0	5 8 0	...	3 14 0	3 11 0	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	2 11 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
7	Chittagong	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...
8	Patna	4 2 0	4 5 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 1 6	3 15 0	4 5 0	{ 3 9 0 and 3 4 0 }	3 4 0	3 5 0	1 8 0
9	Muzaffarpur	5 11 6	5 11 0	...	4 4 0	4 11 0	...	5 5 0	5 0 0	...	3 10 0	3 5 0	...
10	Bhagalpur*	...	4 8 0	...	...	3 11 0	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	3 3 0	...
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	1 5 6	2 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	1 8 0	5 3 6	5 3 6	3 6 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	{ 5 5 0 to 5 12 0 }	{ 5 5 0 to 5 11 0 }	...	{ 4 5 0 to 4 11 0 }	{ 4 7 0 to 4 11 0 }	...	{ 5 2 6 to 7 9 9 }	{ 5 2 6 to 7 9 9 }	...	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th March 1897.

JUAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAOI (<i>Eleusine acroana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0
...	3 6 0	3 10 0	...
...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	3 15 0	3 12 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 1 0	2 10 0
...	4 12 0	4 14 0	3 0 0
3 0 0	3 0 0	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	1 6 6	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 5 0
...	3 10 0	3 13 0	...
...	3 11 6	...
...	Biri or kala.		2 0 0
...	2 10 3	2 10 3	2 0 0
...	4 11 0	4 11 0	}
...	5 0 0	5 5 0	

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zeamays).			ARHAR DAL OR TUR— CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	...	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 6 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Backe mustard. 4 8 0 4-12 to 4-15 White mustard. 5 4 0 Rape seed. 5 4 0 5 0 0 3 14 0 4 0 0		...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 6 0	...	4 0 0	4 6 0	...			...
4 13 0	3 0 0	...	5 11 0	5 6 0	..	11 0 0	11 0 0	..	3 4 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 15 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 4 0
3 5 0	3 1 0	1 8 0	2 10 6	2 8 0	1 11 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	...	3 8 0	4 0 0	...
3 13 0	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	3 5 3	...	...	3 8 3	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	3 11 6	..
...	...	...	2 12 3	2 12 3	2 0 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...
...	...	...	6 2 0	6 2 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	{ 5 0 0 5 0 0 to to 5 12 0 5 12 0 }		...

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 4 0	4 4 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	...	17 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0 to 4 6 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 10 0	3 12 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 2 0	4 4 0	5 2 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 12 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
3 15 0	4 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...
...	...	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	17 0 0	...	...	...	...
4 3 0	4 3 0	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 10 0 to 4 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 7 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
28 0 0	30 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	{ 240-0-0 per 100 pieces.	{ 250 0-0 per 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 6 0
26 0 0	25 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	{ 5 2 0 and 6 12 0	{ 5 4 0 and 6 14 0	...	{ Uncleaned hides, per piece. 0 8 0 to 2 12 0	{ 0 8 0 to 2 4 0	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	{ Cleaned hides, per piece. 0 12 0 to 2 6 0	{ 0 12 0 to 2 8 0	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	29 0 0	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 bundles per rupee.	10 bundles per rupee.	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	...	3 12 0 per maund.	3 12 0	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	...	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
22 0 0	22 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0	...
22 13 0	22 13 0	...	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26 0 0	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 2 0	30 8 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	...	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0	{ 13 0 0	...	{ 2 0 0 per piece.	{ 2 0 0	...	{ 0 8 0 per maund.	{ 0 8 0	...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 28th February 1897.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 2 0	..	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
	per kahun.		..	..	..	6 8 0	6 8 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..	3 5 0	3 5 0	..	2. Burdwan.
6 0 0	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	0 4 0	0 3 0	..	3 15 0	3 15 0	..	3. Midnapore.
	per kahun.		..	..	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	..	..	..	..	3 12 0	3 13 0	..	Crushed.
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	..	4 1 0	4 4 0	3 10 0	4. Pabna.
	per maund.		..	..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	0 6 0	0 1 0	..	4 1 0	4 4 0	..	5. Rangpur.
8	10	..	..	..	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 3 0	4 3 0	3 10 0	6. Dacca.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 7 0	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	8. Patna.
	per maund.		..	..	..	5 0 0	3 0 0	..	0 1 0	0 4 0	..	3 10 0	3 10 0	..	9. Muzaffarpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 4 0	..	..	0 1 0	..	..	1 4 0	..	..	10. Bhagalpur *
2 10 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 7 0	11. Cuttack.
	per kahun.		..	..	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 2 0	12. Ranchi.
No fixed rate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of February 1897.

	Inches.	Date,	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ...	29.919		
The average pressure of February from 24 years' registers ...	29.945		
The highest pressure in the month ...	30.083	12th	10
The lowest pressure in the month ...	29.761	26th	16
The range of pressure ...	0.322		
Hours			
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	184.3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	318.0		
°			
The mean temperature of the month ...	72.8		
The average temperature of February from 24 years' registers	73.0		
The highest temperature in the month ...	91.6	25th	
The lowest temperature in the month ...	53.2	19th	
The range of temperature during the month ...	38.4		
The mean daily range of temperature ...	18.8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day ...	29.4	24th	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month ...	72		
The average humidity of February from 24 years' registers ...	67		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month ...	0.564		
The average vapour tension of February from 9 years' registers	0.538		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ...	3.06		
The average cloud proportion of February from 20 years' registers ...	1.89		
Ins.			
The total rainfall of the month ...	1.59		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	?		
The average fall of February from 48 years' registers ...	0.87		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	1.26	2nd	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month ...	7		
The average number of rainy days in February from 24 years' registers ...	3		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month ...	131.9		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	49.3		
The greatest sun temperature ...	143.2	25th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ...	57.3	20th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ...	57.8		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground ...	6.4		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature ...	10.8	25th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day ...	81.1		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ...	172.0	12th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ...	?		

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 37, N.E. 25, E. 25, S.E. 37, S. 35, S.W. 101, W. 83, N.W. 56, Calm 33.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2.1° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

NOTE.—The wind directions are for 18 days, as during the remaining period of the month the anemograph was under repair.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 8th March 1897.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of February 1897.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month ...	30.002	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month ...	75.7	
The highest temperature during the month ...	93.1	25th.
The lowest temperature during the month ...	53.9	19th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month ...	39.2	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	20.2	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	29.9	27th.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month ...	66	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month ...	583	
The total rainfall of the month ...	2.19	
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	1.56	2nd.
The number of rainy days in the month ...	3	

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 8th March 1897.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 28th February to 6th March 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Falt.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February	28th	29.967	75.7	82.9	21.6	63.4	78.9	62.2	.939	48.4	34	Nil
March	1st	30.007	77.9	90.3	21.9	65.4	79.6	71.5	.787	72.0	78	"
"	2nd	.011	81.7	92.0	20.7	71.3	79.7	76.4	.867	71.9	83	"
"	3rd	29.952	82.8	92.9	20.2	72.7	81.8	77.0	.825	73.4	89	"
"	4th	.419	78.4	92.1	27.0	65.1	81.8	68.6	.416	53.8	33	"
"	5th	.827	80.7	99.0	18.7	71.3	81.6	77.5	.519	71.3	72	"
"	6th	.885	82.9	91.0	22	71.8	83.5	69.6	.549	61.6	47	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 29.927

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 80.1

The extreme variation of temperature ... 30.6

The maximum temperature ... 94.0

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 61

The total fall of rain from 28th February to 6th March 1897 ... Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.








METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 8th March 1897.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
28th February to 6th March 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Min. min.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Feb.	28th	137.3	8.1	29.881	73.7	85.8	23.1	62.1	63.8	0.461	56.8	80	S W by S and ENE	41	Nil	Clear. 
Mar.	1st	142.0	7.0	.939	76.0	88.6	21.6	61.1	70.3	.673	67.4	76	S by E, W N W and S W.	46	"	Partially cloudy 
"	2nd	118.0	6.0	.910	79.4	90.7	20.5	79.2	71.1	.735	72.0	80	S W, W S W and S S W.	75	"	Partially cloudy, 
"	3rd	141.5	8.4	.860	79.7	90.9	18.7	72.2	71.7	.676	67.6	70	S by W and variable	21	"	Partially cloudy. 
"	4th	143.8	9.6	.783	77.3	89.9	21.7	65.2	67.7	.553	61.5	63	W by N, W by S and calm.	10	"	Clear, 
"	5th	139.8	8.7	.757	79.9	88.2	17.0	71.2	71.8	.706	72.4	79	S S W and S	217	"	Chiefly clear, 
"	6th	144.7	9.2	.813	81.1	92.1	19.9	72.2	72.1	.666	67.1	65	S W by S, S S W and W S W.	107	"	Chiefly clear, 

The mean pressure of the seven days 29.849

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.860

The total number of hours of bright sunshine 57.6

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 81.9

The mean temperature of the seven days 78.2

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 77.6

The extreme variation of temperature 29.7

The maximum temperature 92.1

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour 20

The mean relative humidity 70

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 68

The total fall of rain from 28th February to 6th March 1897 Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.65

The total fall from 1st January to 6th March 1897 1.63

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 2.05

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

, dew; fog; o, overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 8th March 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 6th March 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 6TH MARCH 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 7TH MARCH 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	576	1,22,900	2,232	794	1,56,100	2,562
Jute ...	43	27,125	350	104	51,300	876
Firewood ...	147	84,250	1,394	80	47,750	696
Other articles ...	956	2,46,050	3,958	906	2,20,025	3,203
Total ...	1,722	4,80,325	7,934	1,884	4,75,175	7,427

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the three weeks and two days ending 23rd January 1897, as compared with the same period of 1896.

STAPLES.	1896.		1897.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	54,71,091	8,07,394	57,30,026	8,97,708	2,58,935	...	...	1,00,539
Cotton, raw	2,13,168	1,10,856	1,37,770	75,881	...	...	75,398	41,024
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,210	5,084	3,169	3,261	...	...	2,041	1,793
2.—Ditto, Indian	20,696	11,834	23,732	11,485	3,036	...	...	849
3.—Piece-goods—European	85,972	96,396	63,027	55,281	...	...	22,945	43,106
4.—Ditto —Indian	15,654	8,783	13,010	7,373	...	...	2,644	1,410
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	743	795	491	876	...	51	253	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	8,670	6,845	7,480	5,084	...	...	1,191	657
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	17,127	17,972	15,768	18,704	...	732	1,350	...
2.—Myrabolams	18,848	4,909	10,251	5,287	...	374	2,597	...
3.—Cutch	1,765	761	1,625	1,003	...	239	240	...
4.—Turmeric	9,781	6,519	5,232	3,004	...	...	4,549	6,455
5.—Aniline dyes	10	73	20	13	...	...	40	60
6.—Others	4,466	1,723	1,511	608	...	...	2,955	1,025
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	2,66,949	92,773	1,13,296	29,914	...	...	1,53,653	62,859
2.—Rice in the husk	20,218	2,438	1,41,023	16,069	1,13,805	12,621	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	6,4,312	1,17,193	9,67,733	3,11,844	3,20,421	1,04,535	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra	27,411	4,507	51,917	12,092	24,506	7,525	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	4,88,870	1,45,969	6,11,778	1,40,931	1,22,953	46,362	...	...
6.—Others	1,74,065	50,085	2,39,702	58,570	61,707	7,785	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	55,161	33,099	67,351	45,751	12,187	11,831	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	13,023	5,812	9,067	3,013	...	...	3,956	2,739
Horns	961	817	737	436	...	...	224	311
Jute—								
1.—Raw	1,09,771	27,245	81,027	21,031	...	...	28,744	6,214
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	6,4,513	27,164	60,330	25,870	...	...	3,123	1,294
Lac—								
1.—Stick	39,109	12,157	28,691	10,861	...	...	3,718	1,295
2.—Shell	27,311	21,731	21,037	15,418	...	...	6,274	3,313
Leather, manufactured	8,065	6,493	3,955	5,109	...	...	4,050	1,384
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	16,100	6,505	10,591	4,290	...	...	5,509	2,215
2.—Spirits	1,217	1,416	1,487	2,108	240	692	...	...
3.—Wines	8,105	6,438	1,947	3,014	...	...	6,157	3,423
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	2,422	3,403	436	525	...	...	1,986	1,577
2.—Brass, ditto	4,21	1,099	1,042	1,320	...	277	1,079	...
3.—Copper, wrought	4,130	2,247	1,796	1,783	...	...	2,334	504
4.—Brass, ditto	10,837	5,352	13,244	5,471	2,407	...	...	491
5.—Iron	1,15,975	60,507	1,32,711	69,111	...	8,584	13,261	...
6.—Others	9,283	7,276	17,521	11,036	8,239	4,360	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	1,864	1,609	1,074	612	...	...	780	827
Oils—								
1.—Kerosene	1,25,974	52,211	1,03,709	43,738	...	...	21,265	8,473
2.—Castor	5,301	2,182	2,020	757	...	...	2,681	1,325
3.—Coconut	2,762	1,040	2,930	915	168	...	...	...
4.—Others	12,321	9,617	11,383	6,116	...	...	941	3,161
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	97,593	26,826	66,909	17,909	...	...	30,684	8,867
2.—Rape and mustard	60,627	14,376	33,015	30,123	33,015	11,747	...	...
3.—Til or jujhi	90,934	20,150	45,930	9,711	...	...	44,998	10,739
4.—Poppy	2,661	767	4,183	1,243	1,522	516	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	781	245	36	150	...	...	545	...
6.—Castor	22,118	5,709	17,265	4,419	...	...	4,944	1,290
7.—Others	8,556	1,601	1,156	246	...	...	8,399	1,355
Opium	25,660	25,048	47,364	40,040	21,704	24,002	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	12,342	6,256	12,357	4,995	15	...	...	1,201
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	47,040	35,453	31,453	23,219	...	...	11,587	12,234
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	11,012	6,018	13,414	5,163	2,402	...	...	875
3.—Others	48,518	23,184	38,781	19,017	...	...	10,737	4,167
4.—Potatoes	61,241	17,076	54,927	16,909	...	...	12,314	2,067
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	647	66	553	68	...	...	94	28
2.—Coaches & trucks & parts thereof	353	100	18,384	689	18,035	580	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	15,297	4,104	14,454	2,380	...	...	830	1,715
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	687	21	...	...	...	...	687	21
5.—Other sorts	31,638	14,651	1,34,802	27,060	1,00,164	12,409	...	...
Salt	3,37,222	77,803	4,08,886	79,335	60,664	1,445	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	86,331	37,461	66,733	28,407	...	...	19,598	9,054
2.—Other saline substances	3,893	10,758	30,260	10,545	...	...	633	413
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	41	39	136	43	95	8	...	...
2.—Indian	3,861	1,952	4,316	1,823	435	...	...	136
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	11	39	13	1	2	...	...	34
2.—Indian	1,083	637	68	72	...	...	1,025	566

STAPLES.	1895.		1896.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts ...	11,087	10,038	13,124	10,410	2,037	372	...	...
2.—Pepper ...	1,017	1,828	1,521	853	...	...	396	97
3.—Ginger ...	1,642	480	2,704	1,297	1,162	817	...	382
4.—Chillies ...	9,370	4,319	10,400	3,977	1,030	...	...	...
5.—Cardamoms ...	811	1,866	1,138	1,379	327	13	...	...
6.—Others ...	709	535	1,500	684	791	149	...	7,090
Stone and lime ...	2,68,163	40,723	2,96,634	41,733	3,471	...	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined ...	10,072	4,343	7,464	2,858	...	...	3,108	1,485
2.—Unrefined ...	5,22,154	78,740	5,03,411	86,780	...	8,040	18,743	...
Tea—								
1.—Foreign ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
2.—Indian ...	2,120	1,217	1,740	962	...	...	374	355
Timber ...	31,043	16,801	91,274	14,723	60,230	...	...	2,228
Tobacco ...	30,988	17,854	273	409	...	...	30,715	17,445
Wool, raw ...	2,604	2,378	2,047	1,401	43	...	...	977
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European ...	230	373	343	400	113	28	...	...
2.—" " Indian ...	2,566	2,382	4,973	3,051	2,407	669	...	...
3.—Shawls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood ...	20,110	1,646	22,800	1,271	...	...	6,310	376
2.—Indigo seed ...	1,24,204	43,408	80,168	20,746	...	...	44,100	13,627
3.—Mowah flower ...	9,022	1,502	41,578	13,072	32,556	11,510	...	...
4.—Oil-cake ...	31,072	4,020	50,336	52,009	19,234	27,440	...	...
5.—Paints & colours ...	12,001	3,792	9,441	2,782	...	...	2,622	1,019
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds ...	50,835	17,645	80,689	16,022	3,834	...	...	1,623
7.—Wooden articles ...	27,409	9,709	9,989	4,273	...	...	17,503	5,436
8.—Others ...	7,21,308	2,07,486	6,60,394	1,01,483	...	...	61,014	16,063
Total ...	1,10,39,627	26,15,903	1,16,89,038	25,70,238	5,90,511	...	...	36,605
Military stores ...	9,027	19,655	10,822	16,243	1,705	3,088	...	6,175
Coal for railway ...	7,98,573	66,079	7,97,703	50,804	...	...	870	2,561
Railway materials ...	6,71,065	30,427	6,91,058	28,076	...	...	1,80,007	8,153
Live-stock ...	...	22,711	...	14,583	...	...	...	40,801
Total ...	1,27,68,102	27,47,805	1,31,88,021	26,98,004	4,20,429	...	...	...

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 8th March 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of December 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1894.		1895.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1894.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Coastal Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	3 281	10	2,400	3	3,300	2,100	891	.....
Cotton, raw	2	1	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	68	.....	88	.....	68	88	.....	20
Do., Indian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Piece-goods, European	211	.....	280	.....	211	280	.....	69
Do., Indian	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Myrabolams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tumeric .....	.....	12	.....	71	12	74	.....	62
Aniline Dyes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	1	.....	5	.....	1	5	.....	4
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk	11	46	16	113	8	180	.....	.....
Do., not in the husk	211	337	23	245	515	165	280	.....
Jawar and bapra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	61	182	61	21	.....	93	150	.....
Others .....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	41	.....	15	.....	15	28	.....
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Horns .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	1	1,977	5	2,000	1,000	2,007	.....	317
Gunny-bags and cloth	11	20	35	1	.....	34	.....	.....
Lac—								
Stick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Liquors—								
Beer .....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1
Spirits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	2
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	7	7	6	.....	11	14	.....	.....
Iron	46	.....	51	.....	17	78	.....	31
Others	7	4	12	.....	14	17	.....	.....
Oils—								
Kerosene	220	.....	105	.....	220	105	64	.....
Castor .....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Coconut	13	.....	11	.....	12	11	1	.....
Others	113	1	173	.....	110	174	.....	61
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	5	.....	.....	7	5	7	.....	.....
Rape and mustard	27	27	119	.....	54	110	.....	55
Til or popli .....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Poppy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Opium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	30	.....	18	.....	30	18	12	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	.....	3	.....	2	5	.....	1
Dried fruits and nuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	102	141	134	110	213	274	.....	31
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrriages and trucks, and parts thereof .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	804	4	213	.....	808	243	560	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For spun .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk piece-goods—								
For raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For spun .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	943	3	1,501	943	1,504	631		
Pepper								
Ginger								
Chillies	12	54	40	12	68	52	14	
Cardamoms	3	75	4	2	78	6	72	
Others	18	4	168	12	22	180		158
Lime and lime-stone								
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	5		11	4	5	15		10
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	18	50	48	97	74	145		71
Tee—								
Foreign			3			3		3
Indian	20		34	3	20	37		11
Timber								
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	128	15	128	4	143	142	1	
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts								
Wool, raw								
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto Indian								
Shawls								
All other articles of merchandise	1,473	250	735	257	1,723	992	731	
Total	6,971	4,249	5,068	4,949	11,220	10,017	2,867	1,664

Calcutta, the 4th March 1897.

H. STUART,
Joint-Auditor and Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th February 1897 on 1,699.70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*294,863	*3,23,400 7 0	41,72,175 0	8,92,526 14 0	19,619 0 0	12,36,546 5 0	84,027	156,574	250,601
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	190 4 4	.....	535 1 9	11 8 8	726 14 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year ...	†2,222,506	†23,66,708 7 0	†2,00,82,906 0	†60,20,714 15 0	†1,43,975 0 0	†5,31,488 5 0	†1,073,413	†1,077,206	1,750,619½
Total for 8½ weeks ...	2,517,369	26,90,196 14 0	3,32,55,080 0	69,13,241 13 0	1,63,594 0 0	9,70,034 11 0	767,440½	1,233,780	2,001,220½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	320,904	3,61,963 4 9	36,99,671 0	7,66,141 0 6	19,962 15 7	11,47,067 4 10	63,891	146,486	231,377
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	213 15 4	.....	459 2 7	11 11 11	674 13 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	2,636,108½	33,15,634 1 8	3,17,61,604 20	66,54,825 1 6	1,62,064 11 8	1,00,32,623 14 8	715,921	1,247,780	1,963,699

* The decrease is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic in 1896.

† Deducted number of passengers 9,365 and Rs. 10,083

‡ Ditto maunds 2,33,866 and .. 14,617 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 16th January 1897.

§ Ditto .. 1,563

|| Miles 2,812½ added to coaching and 3,085 deducted from merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from 1st January to 13th February 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th February 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*28,201	*6,600 14 0	21,404 20	928 5 0	4 0 0	7,023 3 0	1,088	100	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	300 15 9	.....	61 13 2	0 2 10	342 14 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year ...	†160,656	†39,130 13 0	†1,15,331 20	†4,520 15 0	†46 0 0	†43,705 12 0	7,989	679	8,668
Total for 8½ weeks ...	188,857	46,221 11 0	1,36,736 0	5,455 4 0	52 0 0	51,328 15 0	9,077	779	9,856
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,306	4,661 5 6	14,915 20	547 2 8	15 12 9	5,214 4 9	1,096	92	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	209 3 10	.....	24 9 10	0 11 4	234 9 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	204,745	50,850 4 10	1,21,297 30	4,197 6 0	105 2 9	55,152 13 7	9,775	697	10,472

* The increase is chiefly due to "Sivaratree Mela."

† Added number of passengers 732 and Rs. 98

‡ Ditto Mds. 21 and .. 3

§ Deducted .. 5

|| on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 16th January 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th February 1897 on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*17,497	*15,011 10 0	88,039 0	14,570 14 0	67 0 0	20,640 8 0	6,794	3,692	10,486
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	93 0 2	.....	90 4 5	0 6 8	128 11 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year ...	†115,606	†67,400 2 0	†4,61,546 10	†65,987 10 0	†513 0 0	†1,53,980 12 0	48,343	24,553	72,896
Total for 8½ weeks ...	133,073	1,02,601 12 0	5,49,675 10	80,558 8 0	579 0 0	1,83,659 4 0	54,967	28,444	83,411
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,537½	16,317 1 3	53,990 20	8,225 12 0	57 1 9	26,599 15 0	6,972	2,103	10,075
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	113 7 10	.....	50 15 5	0 5 8	164 13 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	159,382½	1,17,844 12 2	5,86,635 20	75,901 10 1	433 9 6	1,98,479 15 9	56,966	27,468	84,434

* The decrease is chiefly in traffic with N.-W. Railway and Umballa Cantonment.

† Deducted number of passengers 608 and Rs. 2,880

‡ Added maunds 1,941 and deducted .. 663

§ Deducted .. 11

|| on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 16th January 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th February 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	195,440	1,10,420 0 0	7,24,300 0	1,10,580 0 0	26,390 0 0	2,52,400 0 0	31,600	32,614	64,214
Or per mile of railway ...	240	141 0 0	890 0	136 0 0	25 0 0	*304 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	1,411,780	7,81,830 0 0	51,34,600 0	8,42,930 0 0	72,080 0 0	10,96,840 0 0	230,010	227,324	457,334
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,607,220	8,92,250 0 0	58,58,900 0	9,53,540 0 0	98,450 0 0	10,50,240 0 0	261,610	259,938	521,548
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	217,072	1,20,856 0 0	9,24,477 0	1,26,602 0 0	40,032 0 0	2,02,400 0 0	32,031	33,000	65,031
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	267	140 0 0	1,137 0	154 0 0	38 0 0	341 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,807,400	9,24,330 0 0	66,16,800 0	10,72,825 0 0	1,42,550 0 0	21,40,723 0 0	2,66,891	2,66,787	533,646

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th February 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,571	13,443 0 0	57,681 0	3,371 0 0	117 0 0	16,931 0 0	4,801	2,171	6,972
Or per mile of railway ...	277	107 0 0	461 0	27 0 0	1 0 0	135 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	252,260	95,418 0 0	5,27,863 0	31,078 0 0	1,028 0 0	1,27,524 0 0	31,578	14,046	45,624
Total for 8 weeks ...	286,840	1,08,861 0 0	5,85,544 0	34,449 0 0	1,145 0 0	1,44,455 0 0	36,379	16,217	52,596
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	33,830	13,030 0 0	52,068 0	4,449 0 0	294 0 0	18,702 0 0	3,072	1,700	4,772
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	271	113 0 0	417 0	36 0 0	2 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	285,080	1,03,711 0 0	5,61,226 0	33,291 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,38,802 0 0	33,683	15,102	48,785

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th February 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,180	7,020 0 0	26,630 0	2,690 0 0	270 0 0	9,990 0 0	2,508	742	3,244
Or per mile of railway ...	263	82 0 0	310 0	31 0 0	3 0 0	116 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	155,040	45,740 0 0	158,430 0	16,460 0 0	1,290 0 0	63,490 0 0	18,311	5,008	23,314
Total for 8 weeks ...	177,220	52,760 0 0	185,060 0	19,150 0 0	1,560 0 0	73,470 0 0	20,813	6,343	27,156
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	21,943	7,543 0 0	20,064 0	2,191 0 0	276 0 0	10,010 0 0	2,441	983	3,424
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	255	88 0 0	244 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	116 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	202,026	66,284 0 0	225,341 0	21,010 0 0	3,116 0 0	80,380 0 0	21,336	6,908	28,244

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th February 1897 on 27½ miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and on an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,303	9,988 0 0	1,84,472 0	8,875 0 0	411 0 0	18,574 0 0	3,755	6,736	10,511
Or per mile of railway ...	63'00	36'45 0 0	615'01 0	20'98 0 0	1'44 0 0	07'87 0 0	15'70	26'02	47'33
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	1,14,004	69,927 0 0	11,94,022 0	52,414 0 0	2,732 0 0	1,10,073 0 0	23,517	42,890	66,107
Total for 7 weeks ...	131,267	73,915 0 0	13,78,494 0	60,989 0 0	3,143 0 0	1,38,047 0 0	27,573	49,046	76,618
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,533	12,039 0 0	1,70,408 0	4,460 9 0	144 11 0	17,633 4 0	2,426	4,174	6,600
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	111'90	63'05 0 0	1,123'02 0	28'47 0 0	22 0 0	112'44 0 0	15'45	26'59	42'04
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,30,593	94,687 12 1	14,77,444 0	31,136 15 3	1,233 5 0	1,27,058 10 4	19,385	33,182	52,467

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH FEBRUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND FEBRUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 20TH FEBRUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 18,974	Rs. 67'87	187	Rs. 17,653	Rs. 112'44	286	Rs. 5,47,363	Rs. 3,068'06	187	Rs. 3,41,463	Rs. 2,722'51	Rs. 2,06,370	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the last 12 days of December 1896 on 159 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 127 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,291	12,088 7 4	2,30,589 0	7,762 8 3	1,028 9 8	21,479 9 3	4,246	5,067	9,313
Or per mile of railway ...	121'33	76'03 0 0	800'26 0	27'14 0 0	5'69 0 0	108'66 0 0	26'70	17'73	44'43
For previous 24 weeks of half-year ...	284,981	1,44,611 6 7	24,18,548 0	90,277 8 1	5,428 4 1	2,40,317 2 9	40,571	73,265	113,836
Total for 25 weeks ...	304,272	1,56,699 13 11	21,87,989 0	98,040 0 4	7,086 13 9	2,61,796 12 0	44,817	78,332	123,149
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	11,002	7,128 10 4	2,24,955 0	6,013 14 0	222 0 0	13,364 8 4	2,196	6,630	8,826
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	90'84	55'70 0 0	2,538'71 0	46'98 0 0	1'73 0 0	104'41 0 0	17'16	51'30	68'95
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	173,760	92,374 7 5	79,25,121 0	1,16,805 9 3	4,219 2 10	2,12,099 8 6	30,636	135,992	166,628

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST DECEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1895.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 21,480	Rs. 108'36	128	Rs. 13,364	Rs. 104'41	286	Rs. 4,14,829	Rs. 1,574'45	128	Rs. 2,12,099	Rs. 1,621'74	Rs. 2,02,760	.....

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 27th February 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open	98,980	Rs. (a) 40,180	Mds. 4,38,420	Rs. (a) 58,510	Rs. 14,010	Rs. (a) 1,12,450	15,177	(b) 10,644	34,781
Or per mile of railway	120.63	49.00	535.31	71.20	17.10	137.30	...	...	...
For previous 77 weeks of half-year	738,300	3,06,220	31,79,650	4,05,190	1,02,170	8,12,580	111,934	149,313	261,277
Total for 87 weeks	837,280	3,46,380	36,18,070	4,63,600	1,16,140	9,28,030	127,111	169,957	295,968
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 786 miles open	102,370	42,781	4,82,106	70,808	14,163	1,27,547	13,937	(c) 22,852	36,789
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	130.41	56.59	637.71	93.20	19.78	164.71	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	874,746	3,07,064	41,08,374	5,68,727	1,15,649	10,51,440	118,763	197,546	116,309

(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic generally.

(b) Includes 1,060 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(c) " 2,071 " " " "

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 27th February 1897	9,712	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	12,683	10	11
Decrease	2,971	10	11
Receipts per mile for the week ending 27th February 1897	19.0	6	11
Corresponding period of 1896	24.8	11	2
Decrease	5.8	4	3
Receipts from 1st January to 27th February 1897	89,927	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	97,944	0	0
Decrease	7,437	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 27th February, 1897.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.
 The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
 The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.
 The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
 The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.
 The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
 The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.
 The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR.
 The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.
 The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.
 The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH.

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT, 1895, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1895, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE also moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said :—"The Report has been in the hands of Hon'ble Members for some time, and I hope it sufficiently explains what we have done.

"When introducing this Bill I stated that the sole object of it was to correct certain clerical errors and to supply certain omissions which had inadvertently occurred in the Act of 1895, so as to give effect to the intention of the framers of that Act. It was then proposed that instead of a small amending Bill an altogether new Bill should be introduced embodying all the provisions of the law for recovery of public demands, and in reply to that proposal, I said that the object and intention of this Bill was not to re-open discussion on the substantive law, or to make a new law on the subject, but merely to give effect to the intention of the existing law.

"I should not have thought it necessary to occupy the time of the Council by entering into an explanation of the details of the manner in which we propose to effect the object of the Bill, or to say anything on the present occasion more than to make a formal motion, were it not that I see a formidable number of amendments on the list of business which seem to me to be based on a misapprehension of the scope of this Bill and to be entirely inconsistent with its principle, and therefore, as I shall presently submit, out of order.

"My object in doing so is not to stifle discussion, for all but one of the questions which it is proposed to raise now in an irregular manner, were fully discussed when the Act was under consideration; conclusions were deliberately come to on them, and it would be obviously most inconvenient and contrary to precedent, when a small Bill is introduced amending an existing Act, with a view to correct clerical mistakes, to permit the whole of the Act to be brought again under consideration. All that would result from allowing a procedure of this kind would be wanton waste of the time of the Council. The very same arguments would be advanced and refuted as were advanced and refuted less than two years ago (when the *personnel*, of the non-official elements of the Council, was very much the same as it now is), and with the same results.

"I think I may appeal to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the oldest and most experienced Member of this Council, and ask if this view be correct. If it be then the only amendment on the Bill as settled by the Select Committee in the long list of amendments before us—is the first amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Guru Proshad Sen. That amendment would, if carried, have the effect of omitting clauses (c) and (e) of section 6 of the Bill. These clauses are new and of little importance. By them it is proposed to make the certificate procedure applicable to the recovery of pleaders' and mukhtears' fees and costs when awarded by Revenue Officers under any law or rule having the force of law, in revenue proceedings before these officers, and where the award is final. Under the law as it stands the fees and costs in such cases, if not voluntarily paid, can be recovered only by suit in a Civil Court. The Select Committee were of opinion that the Certificate Procedure should obviously apply in these cases, and thought that it was only by an oversight that it had not been made applicable before. I admit that the clauses are new and so far inconsistent with the principle of the Bill. If they are not unanimously accepted, I am prepared to withdraw them.

"I hope in light of this explanation that all the amendments will be withdrawn, and that the Bill will be at once passed.

"If the amendments are pressed, I shall submit in respect of each of them *seriatim* that it is out of order and have to give my reasons."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I may say at once in connection with this Bill that I cannot allow the substantive law which was settled so recently to be re-opened. It is entirely out of order, as the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane rightly submitted, that we should travel again over the whole ground of the discussion which took place before. This Bill was introduced for certain definite limited purposes, and we have not the consent of the Government of India to re-open legislation which was settled so short a time ago and which has received the sanction of the Viceroy and is the settled law of the land. I hold, therefore, that unless it can be shown that the amendments which are on the notice paper deal with new matters which have been introduced by the Select Committee, they are out of order, and I cannot allow them to be discussed. If any Hon'ble Member can show that any particular amendment of his does not fall within the scope of the bar which I feel bound, as a matter of order, to place over these proposals, I shall be prepared to consider it; but anything which attempts to re-open the substantive law as it stands cannot be considered at all."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I desire, with your Honour's permission, to point out that, although the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has observed that the Bill as it was introduced was intended to be a non-contentious Bill, merely giving effect to the intentions of the existing law, yet matters which are altogether outside the scope of a mere amending Act which only seeks to rectify clerical errors have found their way into the Bill. That being so, it strikes me, with all deference to the ruling of the chair, that we might perhaps travel outside the limits imposed upon us by the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane in his opening speech. With reference to precedents, I wish to point out that when the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act was introduced, we were permitted to deal with sections of the Act which were referred to in the Bill as it was introduced, and sometimes even with sections which were not so referred to, and I think we ought to be permitted to follow the principle laid down by that precedent, and at any rate to deal with sections in the Public Demands Recovery Act which are included in this Bill."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I have no doubt whatever as to the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's particular amendment, because it would be re-opening a cardinal question which has been carefully discussed before. It is not an amendment upon any provision which has been introduced by the Select Committee. I am not, however, quite clear as to some of the amendments standing in the name of the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"I am not particularly anxious to press my first amendment. I put it on the notice paper simply to show how the Select Committee in their report have gone beyond the terms of the reference. When this Bill was introduced into Council it was what the outside public called a "tinkering Bill," a measure which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill characterised as a very small one—a non-contentious measure in which no question of principle was involved. But I submit that the clauses (c) and (e), which were proposed by section 6 of the Bill to be inserted in section 7 of the Act, do involve questions of principle. By clause (e) sums awarded as compensation are made recoverable under the provisions of the Public Demands Recovery Act. I have to remind the Council that though compensations are made recoverable under the Revenue Sale Laws, in the event of a sale being cancelled even when Act VII (B C.) of 1868, introducing for the first time the Certificate Procedure, awards of compensation in sale cases under the Act were not made recoverable. Since 1863 about thirty years had elapsed, and during the whole of that period the want has not been felt of a summary power for the recovery of such compensation. It is, however, now for the

first time proposed to supplement the alleged defect in the law of 1868. This is certainly open to the remark that it is perfectly new to the principle of the Bill. As, however, I am not entitled, under your Honour's ruling, to move any of the other amendments of which I have given notice, and which I consider to be much more important, I think I may as well withdraw my amendment No. 1 to omit the new clauses."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"This is, as the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen says, a tinkering Bill, and I think it was open to the Select Committee to do any additional tinkering which may have appeared necessary to them in the further examination of the law. It was not open to them to introduce any substantive legislation; but it was open to them to supply any defect or omission that they may have discovered, and in this respect I think it is open to the Hon'ble Member, if he desires to press it, to move his first amendment, which is a perfectly legitimate one. If he desires to argue this amendment, I have not the least objection."

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE said:—"I understand the Hon'ble Member has no objection to these provisions on the merits, and that he is willing to withdraw his amendment No. 1 with regard to them."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked if the President would permit him to move his amendment No. 9, which was also an addition and which stood thus:—

"Section 6 of the Bill.—If the above amendments numbered (1) to (6) be lost, that the following clause be added to the proposed new section 7 of the Act, namely:—

'(j) any arrears of rent or cess due to a registered proprietor with regard to lands in an estate which has been surveyed and settled under the Bengal Tenancy Act, and the records kept up and mutations registered.' "

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The amendment No. 9 is not a tinkering amendment. It opens up a very large question of principle. An entirely new Bill would have to be introduced after leave obtained."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"Permit me to point out that the Public Demands Recovery Act is rather in alleviation of the subject. If that Act was not passed, Government demands could be levied in a much more summary way; therefore that Act is in derogation of the rights of the Crown. The principle of the Act has been extended to Wards' Estates. To extend these provisions to demands in zamindars' estates would need the introduction of a separate Bill."

The Hon'ble the President having declared the following amendments of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee to be out of order, they were not brought forward:—

- (1). Section 6.—That clause (h) in section 6 of the Bill be omitted.
- (2). That corresponding changes be made in all sections of the Bill which refer to the aforesaid clause.

The Hon'ble the President having also declared the following amendments of the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen to be out of order, they were not proposed:—

- (1). Section 6 of the Bill.—That the new clauses (c) and (e) which it is proposed to insert in section 7 of the Act be omitted.
- (2). Section 6 of the Bill.—That clause (h) and sub-section (2) of the proposed new section 7 of the Act be omitted.
- (3). Section 6 of the Bill.—That the proviso appearing after clause (h) of the proposed new section 7 of the Act be placed after clause (g) of that section.
- (4). Section 6 of the Bill.—That the words "or any Local Authority" in clause (i) of the proposed new section 7 of the Act be omitted.

(5). *Section 7 of the Bill.*—That the words from “in the case specified in clause (h) of the said section” to “the said Local Authority shall be deemed to be the decree-holder” be omitted.

(6). *Section 8 (1) of the Bill.*—That the words from “or to a Local Authority” to “as the case may be” be omitted.

(7). If the above amendments be lost, that the words “and there shall be payable in respect thereof a court-fee of the same amount as is payable under the Court-fees Act for the time being in force in respect of a plaint for the recovery of a sum of money equal to that stated in such requisition,” in section 9 (2) of the Act, be repealed.

(8). If the last foregoing amendment be carried, that the words “together with the cost of any court-fee paid in respect of such requisition under subsection (2) of this section,” in section 9 (3) of the Act, be repealed.

(9). *Section 6 of the Bill.*—If the above amendments numbered (1) to (6) be lost, that the following clause be added to the proposed new section 7 of the Act, namely :—

“(j) any arrears of rent or cess due to a registered proprietor with regard to lands in an estate which has been surveyed and settled under the Bengal Tenancy Act, and the records kept up and mutations registered.”

(10). *Section 12 of the Bill.*—That the words “one-twentieth” or the words “five per cent.” be substituted for the words “one-tenth” in clause (b) of the proposed new section 21 of the Act [corresponding with clause (b) of the existing section 19 of the Act.]

(11). *Section 16 of the Bill.*—That the following portion of this section be omitted, namely :—

“the words ‘Local Authority, Manager or Revenue Authority’ shall be, and be deemed to have always been, substituted for the words ‘other than a Certificate Officer, or from a manager appointed by the Court of Wards.’”

(12). *Section 17 of the Bill.*—That, instead of inserting the words “or as the case may be” in Form No. 2 in the Schedule to the Act, the words “or to A, B, a Ward of Court, or a minor, or a lunatic, by his next friend C. D.” in that Form should be repealed.

The Hon’ble Mr. FINUCANE then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 20th March, 1897.

CALCUTTA ;
The 16th March, 1897. }

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE KHARIF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1896-97.

No. 3367.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th March 1897.

RESOLUTION.

READ —

Statements Nos. I, II, and III showing irrigation operations of canals in Bengal during the *khari*f season of 1896-97.

OBSERVATIONS.—The area irrigated during the *khari*f season of 1896-97 was 601,792 acres, against 491,017 acres in 1895-96, showing an increase of 22.56 per cent.

2. The increase took place in the areas irrigated by the Orissa, Midnapore and Sone Canals, the only decrease being in the areas irrigated by the Eden Canal. In Orissa, although the total average rainfall during the season was 4.69 inches more than last year, there was a very large increase of 75,265 acres in the area irrigated. This was mainly due to the introduction of the revised system of irrigation similar to that of the Sone Circle, under which raiyats were induced to enter into new long-term leases and to renew those which had lapsed. The increase in the Midnapore and Sone Canals was chiefly attributable to the insufficient rainfall during the season.

The falling off of 16,574 acres in the areas irrigated by the Eden Canal was partly due to the non-renewal of the expired long-term leases and partly to the limited water-supply.

3. The increase or decrease in the irrigation from each canal is given in the following statement:—

CANALS.				KHARIF SEASON.		More.	Less.
				1895-96.	1896-97.		
1				2	3	4	5
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa	{	Taldunda Canal ...	...	24,991	51,221	26,230	.....
		Kendrapara Canal ...	...	60,638	72,158	11,520	.. ..
		High Level Canal, Ranges I, II	...				
		and III, and Jajpur Canal ...	...	25,922	62,437	37,515	.....
Midnapore Canal		...	...	65,251	67,690	2,439	.....
Eden		...	...	34,336	17,763	.....	16,574
Sone	{	Patna Canal ...	...	76,471	84,794	8,323	.....
		Arrah " ...	...	133,552	149,540	15,988	.....
		Buxar " ...	...	69,826	95,190	25,364	.....
Saran Canals*		...	...	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
Total				491,017	601,792	127,849	16,574

* There was no irrigation from the Saran Canals during the *khari*f season of these years.

4. On the Sone Canals the *khari*f crops irrigated are rice, sugarcane and hot-weather crops, on the Orissa Canals rice and sugarcane, and on the Midnapore and Eden Canals rice alone.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the statements Nos. I, II and III be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, and submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered also that copies of this Resolution and of the statements be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Orissa, Burdwan and Patna Divisions; the Collectors of the Cuttack, Balasore, Midnapore, Burdwan, Hooghly, Gaya, Patna, Shahabad and Saran districts; the Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western and Sone Circles; and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, Col., R.E.,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

No. I.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF SEASON, 1896-97.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal District of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated.		1896-97 as compared with 1895-96.		RAINFALL FOR FOUR MONTHS.												REMARKS.					
			1895-96 *	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	July.				August.				September.					October.		Total.		
							1895.		1896.		1895.		1896.		1895.		1896.			1895.			1896.	
							In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.		In.	In.		In.	In.
1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
Cuttack	...	Information not available.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	Average of rainfall at 11 stations.							
Balasore	...		101,417	159,481	57,084	...	856	1328	1619	1544	913	925	543	002	3930	3799	Average of rainfall at Bhadrak and Acquapada stations.							
Midnapore	...		10,104	28,386	18,281	...	1084	1792	1456	1688	527	900	629	000	3596	4380								
Burdwan	...		64,121	64,553	2,432	...	930	1107	860	1420	836	427	472	000	3138	2954								
Hoochly	...	Information not available.	19,156	14,659	...	4,497	844	578	985	890	742	1075	343	...	2914	2543	Ditto at Edilpur station.							
Gaya	...		1,3167	4,2402	...	12,070	1018	1334	837	613	618	606	144	...	2617	2553	Ditto at Gopalnagar station.							
Patna	...		3,015,680	42,409	4,718	...	1632	514	1547	1408	545	159	...	...	3724	2081	Ditto at Daudnagar do.					
Shahabad	...		1,329,920	38,780	42,385	3,605	...	1139	957	1255	1157	746	342	107	...	3247	2456	Ditto at Patna do.						
Saran	...	2,803,400	203,108	244,730	41,622	...	1379	1070	1252	772	552	304	075	...	3258	2146	Ditto at Arrah do.							
Total	...	1,680,000	§	§	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	491,017	601,792	127,342	16,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* As per Revenue Report for 1895-96.
† Includes 15,180 acres irrigated by the Eden Canal.
‡ Do. 3,103 acres ditto
§ There was no irrigation from the Saran Canal during the year 1895-96 and the kharif season of 1896-97.

CALCUTTA, }
The 12th March 1897.

O. C. LEE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. III.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1896-97.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

NATURE OF CROPS.	CANALES										
	Taldanda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Ranges I, II and III, and Jajpur Canal.	Midnapore Canal.	Eden Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Saran Canal.	Total.	
	Mahanadi.	Brahmini-Byturni.	Acquapada-Jajpur.	Cossye.	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gandak.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Garden and orchards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugarcane ...	33	...	...	...	...	2,668	9,226	2,986	...	16,264	...
Wheat ...	...	...	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	51,189	72,158	63,096	67,690	17,762	79,933	124,540	87,404	...	568,771	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	139	...
Gram, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fodder crops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass, lucerne ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turneric, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hot-weather ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kharif, 1896-97	51,221	72,158	63,437	67,690	17,762	84,794	149,540	95,190	...	601,792	...
Total Kharif, 1895-96*	24,991	60,638	26,923	65,251	34,336	76,471	133,552	69,556	...	491,017	...

* As per Revenue Report for 1895-96.

CALCUTTA,

O. O. LINES,

The 13th March 1897. } Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**THE EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE REPORTS FOR THE
YEAR 1895-96.**

No. 344L.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th March 1897.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Embankment and Drainage Reports for the year 1895-96.

The expenditure incurred during the year on embankments and drainage and other miscellaneous irrigation works in Bengal, which are not dealt with in the Canal Revenue Report, is shown below:—

	Rs.
I.—Embankment, class A, in Orissa ...	1,02,123
Ditto, do. B, Schedule D and other Govern- ment embankments ...	1,61,633
Ditto, do. C, maintained under contract ...	79,896
Ditto, do. D, maintained by annual appor- tionment of charges ...	12,943
II.—Works carried out by Civil Officers in Government or temporarily-settled estates ...	48,491
III.—Works undertaken under the provisions of the Drainage Act ...	30,012
IV.—Drainage works carried out at the cost of Government ..	18,014
V.— Ditto ditto under the Embankment Act	32,253
Total ...	<u>4,85,365</u>

2. *I.—Embankments maintained by the Irrigation Department.*—The public embankments in Bengal are divided into two classes:—

- 1st.*—Embankments the property of Government which are maintained at the public expense.
2nd.—Embankments maintained by Government officers at the cost of the persons interested.

In the first class there are—

- A.*—The embankments in Orissa, which are maintained under Act XXXII of 1855.
B.—The embankments enumerated in Schedule D of Act VI (B.C.) of 1873, among which are included those of the Burdwan Raj estate taken over by Government in 1804, and some additional lengths which have at various times been added to the schedule under the provisions of section 43 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, as also two small embankments in the Pabna and Bogra districts.

In the second class there are—

- C.*—The embankments of which the cost of maintenance is recovered from the persons interested by the payment of a fixed annual charge under a contract extending over a term of years not exceeding 30, as provided for in sections 63—68 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882.
D.—The embankments of which the cost of maintenance is recovered from the persons interested by an annual apportionment of the actual charges.

Embankments A in Orissa are also for departmental purposes further classed as follows:—

- Class I.—Capital embankments (maintained as part of the Orissa Canal system).

Class II.—Embankments on large rivers to be permanently repaired.

„ III.— Ditto of local importance, such as marginal embankments outside canal embankments.

„ IV.—Embankments of doubtful utility.

„ V.— Ditto which have been abandoned and are not repaired.

The capital embankments, class I, are not treated of in this report.

3. *Lengths of embankments.*—The lengths of embankments in each class are shown below:—

Embankments.	Lengths.	
1	2	
	Miles.	Feet.
Embankments the property of Government maintained at the public expense—		
Class A.—In Orissa	*552	3,894
Class B.—Schedule D and other Government embankments	1,115	3,990
Embankments not the property of Government maintained at the cost of the persons interested—		
Class C.—Maintained under contract	473	1,812
Class D.—Maintained by annual apportionment of charges	77	4,094
Total for 1895-96 ..	2,219	3,230
Total for 1894-95 ...	2,209	978
Difference, increase	10	2,252

* In addition to those there are 168 miles of effective flood banks maintained in connection with the Orissa Canals.

In class A embankments there was no change.

In class B embankments there is an increase of 8 miles 400 feet. In the Burdwan district 8 miles at Chanchai on the left bank of the Damodar, hitherto omitted, were added during the year, and in the 24-Parganas 1,290 feet and 1,100 feet on the Charial khal were added, but 1,990 feet being subsequently found to be unnecessary were struck off, making a net increase of 400 feet only.

Class C embankments show an increase of 2 miles 3,470 feet. This increase in the Midnapore district was found by actual chain measurement made during the year of the existing embankments in the Cossye Division.

In class D embankments there is a decrease of 1,619 feet only. This decrease in the length of the Belwa embankment in the Purnea district was found by actual measurement made during the year.

4. *Floods.*—In the Orissa Circle the flood in the Mahanadi river was a fairly high one, but those in the Brahmini-Byturni and Salindee rivers were of moderate character. Many small breaches occurred, but no damage of any consequence was done to the canal works. In the South-Western Circle there were no high floods, and consequently no great damage was done to the embankments. In the Bhagirathi the highest reading at Berhampore was 4.86 feet below the highest flood level of 1890. At Laltakuri and Dadpur, the weakest places on the embankments, the river banks were protected by spurs, but erosion continued until the embankments were cut away up to crest level. No damage, however, was done, as ring bunds had been constructed behind the main embankment. In the Hooghly the floods were of an ordinary nature, while those in the Damodar were high, and their effect on the right bank within the spill area of the Bangacha and Lakra breaches proved beneficial, as the flood-water entering the breaches irrigated the whole area. The spurs stood well, and helped to silt up the breaches to a large extent. The Haldi river rose higher than usual. There were no breaches in any of the embankments in the Northern Circle, as the floods were of ordinary character. In the Sone Circle there were two high floods in the river Gaudak, which did considerable damage to the various protective works along that river. No high floods

occurred in the Ganges, Bagmati, and Sukri rivers, but in the Bur Gandak river a fairly high flood occurred, and the river made a serious encroachment on the Daudpur Municipal embankment at Muzaffarpur. There were three breaches in the Saran, Champaran, and Tirhut embankments, but in consequence of the retired lines which had been constructed at the places breached, no floods occurred in the country protected by the embankments.

5. *Original works.*—There were no original works undertaken or executed in the Orissa, South-Western, and Northern Circles during the year. In the Sone Circle the only work undertaken was the construction of a sluice in the 51st mile of the Champaran embankment. It was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,775 and was used during the year for drainage. The funds were provided by the proprietor of the Turcowlia Indigo Concern.

6(a). *Ordinary repairs.*—The cost of ordinary repairs to the Government embankments in the Orissa Circle was Rs. 40,210, against Rs. 42,272 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,062. The average of the nine years ending 1894-95 was Rs. 66,835. In the South-Western Circle the expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 1,38,428, against Rs. 1,40,699 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,271. The Orissa embankments in the Balasore district were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 4,493, against Rs. 9,839 in the previous year. Of the total outlay of Rs. 1,38,428 on repairs, Rs. 78,459 was expended on embankments protecting the Burdwan Raj estate in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, and Midnapore, against Rs. 1,08,998 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 30,539 is mainly due to there having been no high floods during the year. All the embankments in the circle were maintained in an efficient state. In the Sone Circle, where there are no Government embankments, the expenditure was incurred on the maintenance of the embankments under contract. The amount expended during the year was Rs. 44,107, against Rs. 46,140 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Tirhut embankment and on the river protective works was much less than last year, but there was a considerable increase in the Champaran embankment due to the construction of a retired line at a cost of Rs. 9,696. In the Northern Circle Rs. 305 was expended on repairs to the Chandan embankment in Bhagalpur district, Rs. 268 on the Belwa bund in Purnea district, Rs. 284 on the Malda embankment in Malda district, and Rs. 230 on the Pabna embankment in Pabna district. There was no expenditure on the Chota Manika embankment in Bogra district, as no repairs were necessary.

(b) *Breaches and retired lines.*—In the Orissa Circle the expenditure incurred on repairs to the revetments of river banks and the river-improvement works, and for constructing spurs and retired lines and filling in of breaches was Rs. 57,420, against Rs. 50,948 in the previous year and Rs. 41,289, the average of the nine years ending 1894-95. More than three-fourths of the expenditure were on repairs to the revetments and river-improvement works. The revetment at Bogla, where the Katjoree river has been attacking for some years the bank close to the Machgong Canal, and that at Chowsatpara on the Brahmini river above the anicut at Janapore, were the most important ones, and their extensions were effected with good results at a cost of Rs. 16,858 and Rs. 12,964 respectively. The revetment at Nilkantpur on the right bank of the Brahmini river, about three miles above Pattamoondi, where the stream had encroached nearly up to the toe of the canal flood bank, was successful in arresting the progress of erosion. Its cost was Rs. 1,565 only. In the South-Western Circle there were no breaches in any of the embankments. The expenditure incurred in constructing retired lines was Rs. 23,133, against Rs. 27,110 in 1894-95, as detailed below:—

			1895-96.	1894-95.
			Rs.	Rs.
In Murshidabad district	...	...	10,952	3,985
„ 24-Parganas	„	...	1,959	5,039
„ Midnapore	„	...	2,192	8,459
„ Hooghly	„	...	7,732	9,627
„ Burdwan	„	...	298	...
			<hr/> 23,133	<hr/> 27,110

In the Sone Circle, in addition to the three retired lines which were constructed at the places breached in the Saran, Champaran, and Tirhut embankments, Rs. 17,497 was spent on river protective works on the Gundak River against Rs. 20,354 in the previous year. The protective works on the Turki, Bazitpur, and Monghyr embankments, and the protection of the Sekunderpur maidan in Muzaffarpur from the encroachment of the Bur Gandak river, cost in the aggregate Rs. 3,408.

7. *Financial.*—The cost of repairs to the Orissa embankments (class A) was Rs. 1,02,123, against Rs. 1,03,059 in 1894-95, the rate being Rs. 184 per mile against Rs. 86. The amount expended on class B embankments was Rs. 1,61,433, against Rs. 2,03,002, or at the average mile rate of Rs. 144, against Rs. 183 in the previous year. Although there was an addition of 8 miles 400 feet in the total length of this class of embankments, the decrease of Rs. 41,569 in the expenditure was due to there having been no high floods and no cyclone damages during the year.

As regards class C embankments maintained by Government under the contract system, the actual cost incurred was Rs. 79,896, against Rs. 97,891, showing a decrease of Rs. 17,995, the average rate per mile being Rs. 168, against Rs. 207 in the previous year. The expenditure exceeded the contract rate only in the case of the Champaran embankment, owing to the construction of a retired line at a heavy cost of Rs. 9,696 in the 81st mile, where 2,000 feet were washed away by floods.

The sums payable under contract for this class of embankments, compared with the maintenance charges, including book charges for establishment and tools and plant, are shown in the following table, together with the amount recovered during the year and the balance remaining to be recovered :—

YEAR.	MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.		SARAN DISTRICT.		CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.		MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.		TOTAL.		Recoveries.	Balance to be recovered.	Surplus.	Deficit on the contract.
	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.	Maintenance charge.	Contract amount.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1881-82 ...	Rs. 53,309	55,000	Rs. 4,114	24,000	Rs. ...	...	...	...	Rs. 57,483	78,000	...	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	60,320	55,000	70,938	23,000	...	...	...	...	1,43,258	78,000	...	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	48,808	55,000	64,071	23,000	...	...	...	...	1,13,380	78,000	...	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	56,168	55,000	32,056	23,000	Rs. 50,030	12,000	52,987	10,415	1,57,263	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	52,509	55,000	18,050	23,000	16,503	13,000	14,416	10,415	95,604	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	40,009	55,000	14,314	23,000	11,730	13,000	14,317	10,415	81,340	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	45,100	55,000	34,787	23,000	23,887	13,000	17,060	10,415	1,21,640	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	48,121	55,000	27,440	23,000	35,507	13,000	18,719	10,415	1,59,796	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	41,475	55,000	33,787	23,000	57,544	13,000	18,591	10,415	1,51,607	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	24,183	55,000	17,348	23,000	68,540	13,000	10,695	10,415	1,26,648	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	20,291	55,000	31,038	23,000	63,375	13,000	9,333	10,415	1,29,087	1,02,315	...	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	55,087	55,000	24,550	23,000	38,818	13,000	21,770	10,415	1,40,241	1,02,315	1,04,158	42,079	...	37,026
1893-94 ...	73,983	55,000	30,474	23,000	30,101	13,000	16,638	10,415	1,50,596	1,02,315	1,09,045	38,067	...	48,381
1894-95 ...	70,036	55,000	31,880	23,000	19,244	13,000	20,311	10,415	1,50,070	1,02,315	80,638	81,324	...	48,655
1895-96 ...	46,718	55,000	28,957	23,000	29,681	13,000	13,359	10,415	1,20,595	1,02,315	76,592	77,827	...	18,280
Total ...	7,30,474	8,25,000	4,74,782	3,68,500	4,24,779	1,66,000	2,43,589	1,24,080	14,75,501	14,64,480	13,86,653	77,827	...	

It will be seen from the above figures that Government is a loser by Rs. 18,280 on the working of the year, and that the outstanding balance to be recovered from the persons interested amounts to Rs. 77,827.

The loss to Government in 1894-95 was Rs. 48,655, and the average annual loss for the nine years ending with 1894-95 was Rs. 29,473.

In the Midnapore district the amount payable under contract is ordinarily quite sufficient to keep the embankments in repair. There was excess expenditure in three years only since the introduction of the contract system in 1881-82. In 1882-83 the excess was Rs. 11,320, and in 1893-94 and 1894-95, owing to the extensive damages caused by the cyclone and floods of 1892-93, the excesses were Rs. 18,983 and Rs. 15,635 respectively.

As regards the Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur embankments, the excess over the contract amounts is chiefly due to the heavy cost of constructing retired lines and to the necessity of preventing encroachments by the maintenance of spurs.

On embankments of class D (Appendix C), the actual outlay incurred during the year by the Civil Department, as stated by the Superintending Engineers concerned, was Rs. 15,457, while the recoveries and adjustments were Rs. 19,286, the balance unadjusted at the end of the year being Rs. 16,721. Compared with the figures supplied by the Board of Revenue (Appendix B), it

will be seen that the collections of the year were Rs. 32,527, or Rs. 13,241 in excess of that reported by the Superintending Engineers. No explanation of this discrepancy has been given by the Board of Revenue. The figures given in the Board's return (Appendix B) include only the amounts which have been accepted and apportioned by the Civil Department, and hence no comparison can be made between the "advances" and "outstanding balances" as reported by the Board and as given by the Superintending Engineers.

The figures supplied by the Board (Appendix B) are shown in a more concise form in the following statement. The recoverable amount or demand falling due within the year was Rs. 69,649, out of which Rs. 32,527 were collected, the recoveries thus falling short of the amount of the demand by Rs. 37,122:—

	DUE DURING THE YEAR.		FALLING DUE IN SUBSEQUENT DATE.		TOTAL.	
	Column of Board's return.	Amount.	Column of Board's return.	Amount.	Column of Board's return.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Outstanding advances ...	7	58,107	.....	2,33,296	3	2,91,403
Advances of the year ...	8	10,242	.....	32,674	4	42,916
Interest ...	9	464	.....	.....	9	1,300
	10	828	.....	.....	10	
	11	10	.....	.....	11	
Total ..	.....	69,649	.....	2,65,970	...	3,35,619
Collections of the year, including remission.	18 & 19	32,527	.....	.....	18 & 19	32,527
Balance (arrear) ...	27	37,122	28	2,65,970	27 & 28	3,03,092
Total ...	.....	69,649	.....	2,65,970	...	3,35,619

8. *Agricultural public works carried out in Government or temporarily-settled estates by Civil officers from the grant placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue.*—The provision for Rs. 50,000 was omitted for the first time from the Irrigation Budget for 1895-96, and amalgamated with the allotment made out of the 12 per cent. deduction from collections of Government estates for sanitary and miscellaneous improvements in those estates, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The amount expended during the year was Rs. 48,491. Its distribution by districts, as supplied by the Board of Revenue, is given in the subjoined statement:—

Division.	District.	Expenditure.
		Rs.
Burdwan	Bankura	541
Presidency	24 Parganas, Nadia, and Khulna	6,988
Rajshahi	Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, and Bogra	1,597
Dacca	Mymensingh and Backergunge	3,156
Chittagong	Chittagong and Noakhali	11,470
Patna	Patna	2,450
	Gaya	9,802
	Shahabad	2,331
Bhagalpur	Saran	200
	Bhagalpur	270
Orissa	Cuttack	745
	Balasore	350
	Puri	2,656
Chota Nagpur	Palamau	2,978
	Hazaribagh	603
	Singhbhum	2,174
	Lohardaga	180
Total		48,491

The nature of the expenditure is shown below :—

Construction and repairs of embankments	...	...	28,785
Excavation and repairs of tanks	...	...	1,924
Construction and repairs of wells for irrigation purposes	...	...	3,838
Excavation and repairs of water-courses, canals, khals and nalas	...	...	1,990
Construction and repairs of irrigation channels and pynes	...	...	4,021
Repairs to irrigation culverts	...	...	285
Construction and repairs of reservoirs and <i>ahars</i>	...	...	7,982
Construction and repairs of aqueducts	...	...	54
Repairs to village channels	...	...	109
Plantation of trees	...	...	3
Total	...	...	48,491

The principal works of construction and repairs to embankments and their cost were—(1) the Kutubdia and other embankments in the Chittagong district, on which Rs. 11,470 was expended, and (2) embankments in Port Canning estate and in Diamond Harbour subdivision over the Satpukur khal in the 24-Parganas district, and embankments in the Khulna and Bhagalpur districts, which cost Rs. 5,683, Rs. 1,005, and Rs. 268 respectively.

In the Nadia district Rs. 300 was expended on a drainage canal, and in the Rajshahi, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, and Backergunge districts, the expenditure of Rs. 236, Rs. 745, Rs. 616, Rs. 235, and Rs. 2,921 respectively was incurred in constructing and repairing bunds, excavating tanks, khals, drains, and irrigation channels.

In the Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri districts the expenditure of Rs. 3,751 was mainly confined to the construction and repairs of bunds and tanks. The construction and repairs of wells, water-courses, irrigation pynes, and *ahars* and irrigation culverts at a total cost of Rs. 14,783 were carried out in the Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, and Saran districts. In the Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, and Singhbhum districts the expenditure of Rs. 5,935 was confined to the construction and repairs of embankments and reservoirs.

9. *Works undertaken under the provisions of the Drainage Act, VI (B.C.) of 1880.*—The drainage works, (five in number) lie in the southern part of the Hooghly district in the South-Western Circle. Four of them, viz., the Dankuni, Howrah, Rajapur, and Burrajolla, have been completed, and the costs of their maintenance have been capitalized. The fifth (Ampta project), the cost of which was estimated at Rs. 9,50,359, has not yet been sanctioned by Government. It is in contemplation to abandon this costly scheme and to prepare a less costly one for improving the low lands lying on the drainage basin. The Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, writes :—

“There is no urgency about this scheme, as the low lands are higher than those in the Rajapur and other swamps, so it is only in seasons of exceptional rainfall that the crops are destroyed. The possibility of improving the drainage of this basin by simply remodeling a portion of the Purana Khal is under consideration, and a report will be shortly submitted.”

The following is an account given by the Superintending Engineer of the expenditure incurred on the construction of the drainage schemes, inclusive of charges for establishment and tools and plant :—

			Rs.	
1. Dankuni Drainage Works	...	...	4,04,159	(completed).
2. Howrah ditto	...	...	2,72,062	(ditto).
3. Rajapur ditto	}	...	9,10,286	(ditto).
4. Burrajolla ditto		...		

10. The lengths of the schemes, their channels, and the areas drained by them are the same as given in last year's report. The maintenance charges of the Dankuni and Howrah drainage schemes were capitalized at an annual cost of Rs. 4,390 and Rs. 2,000, respectively, in the years 1891-92 and 1893-94. The capitalization of the cost and maintenance charges of the Rajapur Drainage Works up to 31st March 1895 was sanctioned in Bengal Government letter No. 13137., dated 15th December 1896 at an annual cost of Rs. 5,000.

11. The Dankuni Drainage Works were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,527, against Rs. 2,029 in the previous year. These charges include a portion of the Drainage Deputy Collector's salary, amounting to Rs. 1,200.

12. The Howrah Drainage Works were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 3,299, against Rs. 3,665 in the year 1894-95. These sums include a portion of the Drainage Deputy Collector's salary, amounting to Rs. 2,400.

13. The Rajapur drainage scheme was efficiently maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,259, against Rs. 3,561 in the previous year. The maintenance cost of the Burrojolla work was Rs. 1,422, against Rs. 716 in 1894-95. The sum of Rs. 30,030-0-9, being the charges incurred on the scheme during 1895-96 and already debited to the Civil Department, has, by order of the Government of Bengal (No. 1401.A., dated the 2nd February 1897), been written back from the Civil Department and adjusted finally against the head "Agricultural Works, Provincial," in the books of this Department.

14. *Efficiency of the Drainage Works.*—The drainage schemes have proved very successful, as they have not only reclaimed large tracts of lands lying in their basins, but have also efficiently drained them and the high lands surrounding. In seasons of drought and scanty rainfall they contribute to irrigate these lands by taking in water from the river Hooghly.

15. *Drainage Works carried out at the cost of Government.*—The construction of a sluice at the mouth of the Raimoni khal for draining a portion of the Howrah drainage basin at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,000, which was taken up in 1894-95, has nearly been completed and a sum of Rs. 682 was spent during the year. The extension of the Howrah drainage branch channel No. 1, which was taken up last year, has been completed during the year. The expenditure incurred on it was Rs. 195 only. For land compensation Rs. 251 was paid.

A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,020, for improving the drainage of the Magra portion of the Surpai basin, lying along the Kedgeree road north of Contai, by a cut into the Amirabad khal, was sanctioned in Bengal Government letter No. 14321., dated the 28th December 1895. The work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,684. The new dock at Baliaghye in the 5th mile of the Balliaghye drain for the development of navigation of the canal, was under construction during the year.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,73,818 for improving the drainage of the Peechaboni and Surpai basins, situated on Range III of the Orissa Coast Canal, is under the consideration of Government.

During the year silt was cleared from the Baliaghye main drain, Surpai sluice, Bhograi supply channel, and Amirabad khas tahsil khal. A bund was put in November at the mouth of the Surpai drainage channel and cut in the rains at a cost of Rs. 1,022. For repairing the Bullee Bhil drainage works Rs. 5,374 was expended during the year, against Rs. 3,325 in the previous year.

16. *Drainage works carried out under the Embankment Act, 11 (B.C.) of 1882.*—On applications being submitted under section 18 of the Act, two sluices were constructed during the year, one of three vents at Tangrabichi, between the 74th and 75th mile-posts of Schedule D embankment No. 73, another of one vent at Alumpur, between the 15th and 16th mile-posts of Schedule D embankment No. 61, on the left bank of the Hooghly, at a cost of Rs. 22,291 and Rs. 6,966 respectively.

The water-course known as Boycari Boar from the Koyjoori regulator in the district of 24-Parganas, 2 miles and 940 feet in length, which was declared a public water-course and included in Schedule D, in Bengal Government Notification No. 178, of the 20th May 1895, was cleared of weeds, etc., during the year at a cost of Rs. 445.

The Churrial khal drainage scheme in the district of 24-Parganas was maintained during the year at Rs. 929, against Rs. 756 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on its maintenance up to 31st March 1896 amounts to Rs. 1,41,260.

Fourteen small sluices in Schedule D embankments in the district of 24-Parganas were efficiently maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 438.

The Koomrool sluice in the 53rd mile of Damodar left embankment, together with its channel, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 816, against Rs. 256

in the previous year. Another sluice at Bacherhat in the 22nd mile thereof was repaired at Rs. 37 only.

In repairing the Dainan sluice khal Rs. 340 was expended during the year, against Rs. 1,581 in 1894-95.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of its appendices (A to C) be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, and submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered, also, that copies of this Resolution and of its appendices (A to C) be forwarded to the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and Financial Departments, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, Commissioners of the Patna, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi, Presidency, Burdwan, and Orissa Divisions, Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western, Sone, and Northern Circles, and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, COL., R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX B.

[Compiled by the Board of Revenue.]

Advances relating to embankments of Clives D [Act II (B.C.) of 1862] for the year 1895-96.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	OUTSTANDING ADVANCES.				CLASSIFICATION OF THE DEMAND OF THE YEAR.												COLLECTIONS.						BALANCES.						REMARKS.
		Total amount advanced in preceding years outstanding on 1st April 1905.	Total amount advanced during the year.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Unrecovered interest of previous years.	Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 3, i.e., instalments falling due for the first time and arrears of previous instalments.	Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 4.	Unrecovered interest of previous years.	Interest payable on account of sums in column 7, i.e., instalments of interest and interest chargeable during the year on future to pay instalments on the due date.	Interest similarly payable on account of sums in column 8.	Total of five preceding columns.	On account of column 7.	On account of column 8.	On account of column 9.	On account of column 10.	On account of column 11.	Total.	Reimbursements.	Due on account of column 7.	Due on account of column 8.	Due on account of column 9.	Due on account of column 10.	Due on account of column 11.	Total.	Total of columns 22 and 26.	Not due during the year out of total in column 5.	Received in advance during the year on account of future instalments.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Burdwan	Western Districts.																													
	Birbhum	1,706	1,706	1,706	...	57	...	...	85	...	142	57	...	...	...	...	142	...	6,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medinipur	1,01,776	2,419	1,04,195	...	17,213	748	...	75	...	18,043	11,781	...	...	...	...	12,251	...	14,991	3,957	19,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	2,351	5,311	2,562	...	20,261	3,997	...	52	...	24,800	8,300	...	...	...	...	3,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,23,748	8,229	1,31,977	...	37,531	4,735	...	210	...	42,485	17,168	352	...	...	...	17,722	...	20,365	4,353	24,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency	Central Districts.																													
	24 Parganas	1,40,923	1,409	1,42,332	...	2,958	111	...	36	...	8,105	1,913	12	...	...	...	1,901	...	1,015	90	1,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,40,923	1,409	1,42,332	...	2,958	111	...	36	...	8,105	1,913	12	...	...	...	1,901	...	1,015	90	1,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	Bihar.																													
	Patna	47	76	123	2	47	76	...	1	...	126	26	35	...	...	...	65	...	21	38	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	15,946	14,325	30,271	461	1,007	81	461	565	...	10,007	9,404	38	...	...	...	10,440	...	5,540	43	5,583	164	431	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phazalpur	Mughayr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhadrachal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,791	5,315	7,106	...	1,791	5,315	...	1,791	...	7,122	7,061	1,000	...	...	...	2,961	...	1,055	3,876	4,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	2,91,405	42,916	3,34,321	464	68,107	10,243	64	826	...	68,619	20,785	2,071	300	349	9	32,514	13	25,306	8,171	33,476	164	477	1	642	37,122	2,63,970	1,895		

APPENDIX C.

[Compiled from figures supplied by Superintending Engineers.]

Statement showing the outlay incurred, recoveries made, and balance outstanding on account of Embankments and Drainage Works (Class D), maintained during the year 1895-96.

Circle.	Name of Embankments and Drainage Works.	District.	Balance at end of 1894-95.	Outlay during 1895-96.	Total to end of 1895-96.	Amount recovered as adjusted by the Civil Department during 1895-96.	Balance unadjusted on 31st March 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Embankments.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BORN	Turki embankment ...	Muzaffarpur ...	11,871	8,268	20,127	11,871	8,266
	Hazitpur ditto ...	Darbhanga ...	1,860	2,711	4,571	1,860	2,711
	Monghyr ditto ...	Monghyr ...	239	833	1,071	239	832
	Sukri ditto ...	Gaya ...	103	78	241	103	78
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Madaria khal ditto ...	Hooghly ...	1,568	623	2,191	1,568	623
	Tolly's Nala ditto ...	24 Parganas ...	(-)-34	(-)-3	(-)-37	.....	(-)-37
	Joki ditto ...	Midnapore ...	943	617	1,560	.....	1,118
	Petty repairs to takavi sluices ...	24 Parganas ...	.....	438	438	339	90
	Removing zamindari embankment ...	Ditto ...	.....	6	6	.....	6
NORTHERN...	Repairing zamindari embankment not under contract system.	Midnapore ...	.....	40	40	.....	.....
	Obandari embankment ...	Bhagalpur ...	421	1,089	1,510	1,510	.....
	Belwa ditto ...	Purnea ...	3,513	740	4,253	1,218	3,035
	Total Embankments ...	.....	20,550	15,467	36,017	19,286	16,731
	Drainage Works.						
	Dancuni drainage project ...	Hooghly ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Howrah ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rajapur ditto ...	Ditto ...	27	28,678	28,605	28,605	.....
	Murajulla ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	1,422	1,422	1,422	.....
	Ampta ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	12	12	.....	.....
	Kamrui sluice channel ...	Ditto ...	1,307	849	2,156	256	1,900
	Chaurai khal drainage project ...	24 Parganas ...	755	829	1,585	756	829
	Tangraichi sluice ...	Ditto ...	.....	23,291	23,291	.....	23,291
	Srinagar do. ...	Ditto ...	.....	1	1	.....	1
	Alumpore do. ...	Ditto ...	.....	7,257	7,257	.....	7,257
	Daman basin ...	Midnapore ...	46	926	972	971	1
	Total, Drainage Works ...	.....	2,136	62,255	64,401	32,022	32,379
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	22,686	77,722	1,00,408	51,308	49,100

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 656 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during March 1897.

NAMES OF MANDS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—							
	1st week of Mar. 1896. Mds.	1st week of Feb. 1897. Mds.	2nd week of Feb. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Feb. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Feb. 1897. Mds.	1st week of Mar. 1897. Mds.	2nd week of Mar. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Mar. 1897. Mds.
Baliaghatta	5,74,000	2,20,000	2,55,000	4,42,000	4,25,000	5,27,000	5,53,000	5,57,000
Ultadanga	69,000	8,400	12,000	15,000	20,100	20,900	22,100	22,200
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hatkola, and Culp Ghat...	6,05,800	1,00,600	1,10,500	1,11,700	1,23,700	1,30,200	1,31,500	1,25,700
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	5,000	3,600	4,300	2,700	3,400	4,000	3,100	2,600
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,67,300	1,48,500	1,30,500	1,43,500	1,38,100	1,51,000	1,42,400	1,35,000
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	72,600	79,600	68,500	85,300	89,700	1,00,200	74,900
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	15,241	7,202	11,127	9,747	16,910	7,286	10,350	11,044
Total	20,26,341	10,50,902	10,93,027	12,41,447	13,62,410	14,20,086	14,52,650	14,18,444
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	15,219 (on 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,10,447 (on 30th Jan. 1897).	73,529 (on 7th Feb. 1897).	51,335 (on 14th Feb. 1897.)	97,954 (on 21st Feb. 1897).	27,874 (on 28th Feb. 1897).	3,08,023 (on 7th Mar. 1897).	1,67,539 (on 14th Mar. 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	43,350 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	68,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	48,804 (6th to 27th Feb. 1897).	1,09,140 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897)	41,490 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897).	51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)	37,680 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	38,042 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).
By Canal returns	71,508 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,36,091 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	83,546 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	45,951 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897.)	43,506 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897).	56,524 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)	29,550 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	35,325 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	21,56,443	13,71,817	12,98,906	14,47,873	14,87,360	15,55,919	18,27,902	16,59,350

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Calcutta Railway.
‡ Ditto by the Railway and the
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 662 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 16th March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 7th March 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		1ST TO 7TH MARCH			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	1	1	8	11
„ Indian „	...	51,096	69,547	218,230	2,97,035
Total	...	51,097	69,548	218,238	2,97,046
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	120,514	1,64,023	127,262	1,73,217
„ Indian „	...	21,857	29,750	21,526	28,619
Total	...	142,371	1,93,783	148,288	2,01,836

Imports—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

		1ST TO 7TH MARCH			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	35,657	48,533	197,302	2,68,550
Paddy	...	10,996	14,967	13,992	19,045
Wheat	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	4,444	6,048	6,643	7,680
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	1,301	1,771
Total	...	51,097	69,548	218,238	2,97,046

The importation of rice from Burma amounted to 188,209 cwts., against 102,395 cwts. in the preceding week. The total quantity received from Burma since the 1st November 1896 aggregates 1,501,753 cwts., or 75,088 tons. The imports from Chandbali were only 5,298 cwts. of rice and 802 cwts. of paddy, against 29,381 cwts and 6,905 cwts. respectively in the corresponding period of last year. Taking rice and paddy together, the figures for Balasore remained practically unchanged.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the first week of March 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

1	1ST TO 7TH MARCH			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	123,820	1,68,533	135,001	1,83,751
Paddy ... ..	.....	.....	22	30
Wheat	753	1,025	172	234
Gram and pulses	16,901	23,004	10,926	14,871
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	897	1,221	2,167	2,950
Total ...	142,371	1,93,783	148,288	2,01,836

The chief features of the transactions of the week under report are that the exports of rice to foreign ports were almost double those of the previous week (120,039 cwts. against 64,955), and that the exportation of rice to foreign countries was greater by 10·53 per cent. than in the corresponding period of 1896. The principal fluctuations are an increase of 30,949 cwts. in the shipments to the United Kingdom and of 4,812 cwts. in those to Ceylon, while the consignments to Muscat and Persia showed a decline of 24,257 cwts. and 7,761 cwts. respectively. On the other hand, Mauritius and Reunion drew nothing during the week, against 23,021 cwts. and 3,476 cwts., respectively, in the corresponding period of last year, while the ports of Hamburg, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, Natal, West Indies, and Aden collectively received 41,754 cwts., against nothing in 1896. The decrease under gram and pulses was owing to no gram having been sent to Mauritius, against 4,437 cwts. in 1896.

Compared with the week ending 7th March 1896, the exports of rice to Indian ports remained unchanged, but Bombay imported largely at the cost of the Madras ports. The total trade under the other heads is not important.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th March 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
From Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Madras	{	Madras	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	416
	{	Coconada	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,537	.....	1,537
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,803	880	2,683
	{	Calingapatam	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	116
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	164,296	7,145	.....	922	.....	172,363
	{	Moulmein	{ 1896 ..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
			{ 1897 ...	23,913	200	.....	.....	.....	24,113
Balasore	{	Balasore	{ 1896 ...	6,269	4,091	.....	.....	.....	10,360
			{ 1897 ...	3,788	5,445	.....	.....	5	9,638
	{	Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	29,381	6,906	.....	2,792	.....	39,078
			{ 1897 ...	5,298	802	.....	2,917	.....	9,017
	Total Indian Ports			{ 1896 ...	35,056	10,996	4,444	51,096
				{ 1897 ...	197,795	13,992	5,642	1,301	218,230
From Foreign Ports.										
China—Hongkong	{		{ 1896 ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
			{ 1897 ...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Straits Settlements	{		{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7
Total Foreign Ports			{ 1896 ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
			{ 1897 ...	7	.....	.....	1	.....	8
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS				{ 1896 ...	35,657	10,996	4,444	51,097
				{ 1897 ...	197,892	13,992	5,643	1,301	218,238

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th March 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Foreign Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
United Kingdom	...	{	1896	21,041	.....	.....	4,496	.....	25,537
			1897	51,990	.....	.....	4,320	.....	56,310
Germany	• ... {	Hamburg	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	10,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,010
	{	Bremen	1896	5,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,010
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Colony	... {	Cape Town	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	2,630	.....	.....	.....	495	3,125
		Port Elizabeth	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	879	.....	.....	.....	.....	879
	{	East London	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	296
	{	Algoa Bay	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	4,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,165
Eastern Coast of Africa—Delagoa Bay			{	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				1897	595	.....	.....	.....	595
Mauritius	... ..	{	1896	23,021	.....	147	4,437	734	28,339
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natal	... ..	{	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	704	.....	.....	184	.....	888
Réunion	... ..	{	1896	3,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,476
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	.. {	Jamaica	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	2,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,608
		{	Barbadoes	1896
				1897	1,000	1,000
Aden	... ..	{	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	18,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,867
Arabia—Muscat	... ..	{	1896	27,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,860
			1897	3,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,623
Ceylon	... ..	{	1896	11,270	.....	.....	785	.....	12,055
			1897	16,082	.....	7	1,438	11	17,538
China—Hongkong	... ..	{	1896	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25
			1897	7	.....	90	6	.....	103
Persia	... ..	{	1896	13,888	.....	.....	5	.....	13,893
			1897	6,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,127
Straits Settlements	... ..	{	1896	5	.....	.....	1,099	.....	1,104
			1897	.....	.....	48	361	31	410
Turkey in Asia—Bussora	... ..	{	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
New South Wales	... ..	{	1896	760	.....	.....	235	.....	995
			1897	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40
Victoria	.. ..	{	1896	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	192
New Zealand	... ..	{	1896	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fiji Islands	... ..	{	1896	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
			1897	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
Total Foreign Ports ...			{	1896	108,551	172	11,067	794	120,514
				1897	120,039	146	6,349	729	127,262

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	5,326	.....	...	1,091	.....	6,417
			{ 1897 ...	14,546	22	.....	44	880	15,492
Madras	{ Madras	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	627	.....	627
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,661	477	2,138
	{ Calicut	...	{ 1896 ...	5,307	.....	.....	870	.....	6,177
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	{ Cannanore	...	{ 1896 ...	733	.....	.....	.....	.....	733
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Cochin ...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	...	330	.....	330
			{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	206	.....	206
	{ Coconada	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	...	.....	81	.....	81
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	81
Burma	{ Negapatam	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	...	88	.....	88
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	293	.....	293
	{ Tellicherry	...	{ 1896 ...	2,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,993
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	{ Vizagapatam	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30
			{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	30	.....	30
	{ Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ...	906	.....	483	2,180	152	3,670
			{ 1897 ...	376	.....	...	1,887	71	2,334
	{ Akyab ...	...	{ 1896 ...	2	.....	.....	165	11	178
			{ 1897 ...	3	...	.....	93	.....	96
Chittagong	{ Kyouk Pyoo	...	{ 1896 ...	2	.....	.....	11	.....	13
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
	{ Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	101
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	{ Sandoway	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
	{ Chittagong	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	163
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Port Blair	{ Balasore ...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	138
			{ 1897 ...	.....	...	.....	30	7	37
	{ Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	99	130	.....	229
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	27	132	3	162
Kattywar—Mangrolo	...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Total Indian Ports	...	...	{ 1896 ...	15,269	...	581	5,844	163	21,857
			{ 1897 ...	14,962	23	27	4,577	1,438	21,026
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	...	...	{ 1896 ...	123,820	.....	753	16,901	897	142,371
			{ 1897 ...	135,001	22	172	10,926	2,167	148,288

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 659 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16th March 1897.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 21st February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

Ports.		IMPORTS.		Total.	
		From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	485	485	660
	{ 1897 ...	... ..	7,486	7,486	10,189
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	... ..	... ..	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896 ...	.....	366	366	498
	{ 1897 ...	.....	354	354	482
Cuttack ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ..	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	851	851	1,158
	{ 1897 ...	.....	7,840	7,840	10,671

Ports.		EXPORTS.		Total.	
		To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896 ...	7,287	17,480	24,767	33,711
	{ 1897 ...	... ..	... ..	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	37	37	50
	{ 1897 ...	.....	... ..	.....	...
Balasore ports...	{ 1896 ...	1,175	59,173	60,348	82,140
	{ 1897 ...	11,312	15,950	27,262	37,107
Cuttack ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	18,184	.....	18,184	24,750
Puri ...	{ 1896 ...	6,232	.....	6,232	8,482
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896 ...	14,694	76,690	91,384	1,24,383
	{ 1897 ...	21,496	15,950	45,416	61,857

The increase of 7,001 cwts. in the import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 7,486 cwts., was mainly due to larger receipts of rice and paddy from Burma.

In consequence of the cessation of despatches to both Foreign and Indian ports, the export trade of Chittagong and Puri fell off by 24,767 cwts. and 6,232 cwts. respectively. Balasore also showed a decline of 33,086 cwts. chiefly on account of smaller shipments of rice, paddy, and gram and pulse to Calcutta; on the other hand, the exports to Mauritius aggregated 11,312 cwts. against nil in 1896. The improvement of 18,184 cwts. under Cuttack was entirely due to exports of rice to Mauritius, which drew nothing during the corresponding week of 1896.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma { Akyab ... ..	.....	2,674	.....	3,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,245
{ Rangoon .. ..	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	94
{ Maungdaw .. ..	.....	.....	.....	1,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,123
Calcutta ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	23	30	.....	363	23
Narayanganj ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Total ... ..	.....	2,674	.....	4,790	.....	.....	385	23	100	.....	485	7,466

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	7,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,287	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras { Cochin	1,704	.....	3,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,229	.....
{ Calicut	2,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,868	.....
Burma—Akyab	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Mumbai	9,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,382	.....
Total	13,055	.....	3,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,480	.....
GRAND TOTAL	21,242	.....	3,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,767	.....

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Chittagong ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	37	.....

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Port to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	6,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,232	.....
Indian Ports.												
Nil ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,232	.....

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 658 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 6th March 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 20,55, 375 maunds. The destination of 19,02,554 maunds is specified. More than seven-tenths of this quantity (13,46,964 maunds) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, less than one-seventh (2,71,413 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (2,84,177 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 16th March 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 6th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.
1	2	3	4
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>			
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...
Bauchi ...	17	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>			
Memari ...	58	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	...
Raiganj ...	1,460	940	384
Sitarampur ...	10	..	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...
Total ...	1,730	1,002	384
<i>Birbhum.</i>			
Bolpur ...	2	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...
Total ...	3	..	...
<i>Nadia.</i>			
Chuadanga ...	353	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	742	...
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...
Total ...	696	1,630	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>			
Azimganj ...	157	154	432
Total ...	157	154	432
<i>Rangpur.</i>			
Kurigram ...	...	...	109
Lalmunir Hat ...	55	...	...
Total ...	55	...	109
Cooch Behar ...	755	377	376
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>			
Haldibari ...	...	...	176
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	...
Ramshai ...	...	731	...
Total ...	392	731	176
<i>Darjeeling.</i>			
Ghoom ...	...	...	176
Darjeeling ...	382	346	...
Total ...	382	346	176
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	1,653

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.
1	2	3	4
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>			
Giridih ...	750	376	...
Total ...	750	376	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>			
Purulia ...	22	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	..	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>			
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR ...	812	376	...
BIHAR.			
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>			
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...
Sahibganj ...	380	1,878	758
Baidyanath ...	2	...	...
Total ...	382	2,256	758
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>			
Ghoga ...	...	370	746
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	...
Total ...	764	370	746
<i>Monghyr.</i>			
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	...
Monghyr ...	382	...	...
Garhara ...	2,268	377	...
Tegra ...	746	...	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...
Total ...	4,155	377	...
<i>Patna.</i>			
Barh ...	1,548	370	...
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	2,984
Bankiporo ...	1,491	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,876	1,880	1,514
Sadisapur ...	375	...	377
Bihta ...	1,211	126	...
Mokameh ...	...	756	...
Dinapur ...	...	375	...
Total ...	19,782	25,987	4,875
<i>Gaya.</i>			
Gaya ...	...	1,475	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.
1	2	3	4
BIHAR—consolid.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shahabad.</i>			
Raghunathpur ...	...	374	386
Arrah ...	1,129	370	377
Buxar ...	1,513	2,664	...
Dumraon ...	378	1,117	376
Total ...	3,020	4,525	1,189
<i>Darbhanga.</i>			
Tamaria ...	...	...	377
Samastipur ...	...	3,133	744
Dalsingh Sarai ...	374	378	...
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,701	378
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...
Total ...	9,647	7,302	1,499
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>			
Kanti ...	...	748	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,996	7,146
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	...
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	...
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	392
Total ...	9,384	12,702	7,538
<i>Champaran.</i>			
Macai ...	1,018	...	...
Segowli ...	1,410	...	...
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	1,874
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	1,484
Para ...	507	...	...
Motihari ...	...	1,137	376
Total ...	15,397	15,561	3,734
<i>Saran.</i>			
Dighwara ...	...	...	371
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	5,355
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...
Daronda ...	372	376	750
Savan ...	16,409	34,235	5,036
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	2,608
Total ...	31,679	57,217	17,619
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	37,908
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	39,561
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.			
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>			
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,440	755
Guhmer ...	365	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	373
Total ...	7,585	6,072	1,128

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.
1	2	3	4
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Benares District.</i>			
Zamania	1,869	1,875	378
Sakaldiha	2,273	761	...
Mogulsarai	379	...	...
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	5,655
Total ...	31,332	26,107	6,033
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>			
Chaurichaura ... ..	...	2,998	...
Tahsil Deoria	1,510	1,136	376
Gorakhpur	2,304	1,520	...
Sahjanwa	773	1,523	...
Total ...	4,587	7,177	376
<i>Basti District.</i>			
Khalilabad ... ..	...	378	...
Basti	1,933	6,413	...
Uska Bazar	1,146	1,869	...
Total ..	3,079	8,660	...
<i>Gonda District.</i>			
Gonda	1,485	8,635	1,863
Other places	1,153	6,764	749
Total ...	2,638	15,399	2,612
<i>Baraich District.</i>			
Baraich ..	...	754	376
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>			
Ahraura Road	1,505	5,653	1,502
Chunar	823	378	...
Mirzapur	22,465	17,473	1,908
Gaunpura	383	384	...
Total ...	25,176	23,888	3,410
<i>Allahabad District.</i>			
Naini ... ..	...	370	...
Manwari	378	755	...
Jasra	376	2,652	376
Mija Road	15,747	21,899	3,397
Nahwai	1,519	...	...
Allahabad	48,683	56,177	7,389
Bharwari	7,819	6,029	1,900
Sirathu	4,551	5,673	2,261
Shiurajpur	763	...	374
Other places	376	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	15,697

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.
1	2	3	4
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>			
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,123
Khaga ...	...	1,510	376
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	4,202
Total ...	14,387	22,780	5,701
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>			
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	15,806
<i>Etawah District.</i>			
Phaphund ...	2,643	3,024	378
Bharthna ...	389	378	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,360	1,048
Jasawantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	1,121
Total ...	25,062	20,041	3,447
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>			
Farukhabad ...	...	373	380
Kanauj ...	381	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>			
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,535	376
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,137	753
Total ...	5,748	2,672	1,129
<i>Agra District.</i>			
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,238	2,308
Agra ...	20,578	13,512	3,032
Total ...	32,593	17,760	5,340
<i>Sitapur District.</i>			
Sitapur ...	379	3,022	1,508
<i>Muttra District.</i>			
Muttra ...	2,331	1,997	1,501
<i>Allyghur District.</i>			
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...
Hattrass ...	21,667	8,797	4,478
Allyghur ...	6,414	1,815	1,177
Total ...	28,834	10,612	5,655
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>			
Chola ...	...	...	386
Secundrabad ...	...	747	376
Khurja ...	5,308	3,826	1,139
Dibai ...	756	756	379
Total ...	6,064	5,329	2,280

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.
1	2	3	4
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Meerut District.</i>			
Ghaziabad	568	1,512	...
Meerut	6,851	15,779	4,635
Total	7,417	17,291	4,635
<i>Banda District.</i>			
Banda	1,187	5,666	375
Bargurh	742	1,507	1,520
Manikpur	384	1,129	...
Kurwi	1,145	6,465	3,402
Total	3,458	14,767	5,297
<i>Moradabad District.</i>			
Khanth ... ..	...	374	...
Moradabad ... ..	...	4,910	2,623
Chundowsi	732	15,416	3,326
Total	732	20,700	5,910
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>			
Shahganj	7,558	7,522	...
<i>Bareilly District.</i>			
Aonla	1,510	3,865	1,503
Bareilly	2,711	26,824	6,737
Total	4,221	30,689	8,240
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>			
Jaunpur	14,496	25,241	1,503
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>			
Shajehanpur	4,180	7,175	3,793
Tilhar	5,061	7,907	1,915
Aujhi	2,684	4,159	1,888
Total	11,925	19,281	7,596
<i>Eta District.</i>			
Kashganj	754	...	379
<i>Lucknow District.</i>			
Lucknow	17,199	27,988	12,516
Alamnagar	7,976	9,894	6,040
Kakori	1,491	774	375
Mahabad	754	...	...
Total	27,420	38,656	18,931
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>			
Pilibhit ... ..	...	1,516	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>			
Saharanpur ... ..	...	379	373

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.
1	2	3	4
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>			
Radhauli	1,133	7,585	1,513
Fyzabad	9,146	31,402	1,497
Ajodhya	762	3,026	...
Gosainganj ... ..	...	789	...
Total	11,041	42,802	3,010
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>			
Akbarpur	1,150	3,003	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>			
Bahramghat ... ..	...	...	1,133
Duryabad ... ..	...	378	...
Bara Banki	3,415	3,416	3,416
Safdarganj	8,795	17,267	9,126
Total	12,210	21,061	13,675
<i>Hardai District.</i>			
Balamau ... ..	...	755	...
Hardai	6,104	10,703	1,139
Baghauli	5,493	4,143	3,000
Sandila	1,138	1,123	2,273
Total	12,735	16,724	6,412
<i>Bijnor District.</i>			
Dhampur ... ..	...	3,017	1,129
Nagina ... ..	...	2,261	1,133
Najibabad ... ..	...	2,260	1,526
Bijnor ... ..	...	1,124	...
Total ... ..	...	8,602	3,788
<i>Jhansi District.</i>			
Jhansi ... ..	...	1,510	376
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>			
Lalitpur ... ..	...	755	...
<i>Kheri District.</i>			
Lakshmipur ... ..	...	378	377
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>			
Mahoba	399	3,034	1,124
Other places	14,099	10,580	10,525
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,98,124	6,89,271	1,64,569

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.
1.	2	3	4
PANJAB.			
<i>Amritsur District.</i>			
Amritsur ...	...	740	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>			
Delhi ...	39,817	63,298	8,280
<i>Jullundur District.</i>			
Jullundur City ...	3	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>			
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	755
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>			
Faraknagar ...	...	378	...
Gurgaon ...	...	752	...
Rewari ...	12,795	18,118	5,277
Total ...	12,795	19,248	5,277
Other places ...	12,187	30,867	5,004
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	19,316
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	375
Katni ...	...	2,614	1,900
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	1,592
Peparia ...	...	2,257	1,492
Kareli ...	...	3,303	747
Nagpur ...	...	3,057	378
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	4,913
Total ...	1,145	36,629	11,697
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.			
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...
Ajmere ...	...	876	...
Sutna ...	3,096	8,307	1,502
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	753
Indore ...	750	756	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	...
Bawal ...	378	377	...
Harphulpur ...	383	766	...
Other places ...	...	3,459	1,128
Total ...	5,524	17,838	3,388
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.
1	2	3	4
BERAR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Malkapur	26	...	...
Khamgaon	66	381	...
Akola	53	656	...
Amraoti	66	1,129	...
Total ...	211	2,166	...
Unspecified places ...	15,320	44,902	4,799
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,370	10,43,880	2,43,325
ABSTRACT.			
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	4,240	1,653
" " Bihar ...	91,210	1,27,772	37,908
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	376	...
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,93,124	6,89,271	1,64,569
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	1,19,908	19,316
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,838	3,383
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	36,629	11,697
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	...
" " Berar ...	211	2,166	...
" " Unspecified places...	15,320	44,902	4,799
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,43,880	2,43,325

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 15th March 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·16, Kalna nil, Katwa 0·45, Raniganj 0·65. Weather hot. Lands being ploughed. *Rabi* being harvested. Sugarcane being pressed. Sowing of *til* continues. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. a.	Srs. a.	
Sadar	11 0 to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	11 0	
Katwa	10 15 to 11 2	
Raniganj	10 0	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·13, Rampur Hat ·01, and over half inch in some parts of district. Weather much cooler. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers, and Rampur Hat 10½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Gangajalghati 0·15, Maliara 0·10. Weather cloudy at the beginning of the week and somewhat cool. Very slight rain in Kusthole on 9th with stormy weather. Pressing of sugarcane almost finished. Harvesting of *rabi* going on. Water insufficient in a few places. Rice selling at 11½ seers per rupee at Vishnupur and Bankura.

Midnapore.—No rain. Days hot, nights cool. Prospect of indigo not good. *Boro* suffering for want of rain. Plantation of sugarcane going on in Keshpur. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Binpur, Dantun, Benapura, Ramnagar, and Chaudrakona. Prices show a tendency to fall. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	11	} per rupee.
Contai	12 to 15	
Tamluk	11½	
Ghatal	11 to 12½	

Hooghly.—No rain. Want of rain felt throughout the district. *Boro* doing well in some places. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Prospect of *rabi* not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot with dry wind. Prospects of crops poor. Some preparation of land going on, but more rain is wanted for ploughing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	c.	
Sadar	9 to 11	} per rupee.
Barasat	10 0	
Basirhat	10 8	
Diamond Harbour	10 10	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06, Kushtea ·09, Meherpur ·26, Chuadanga ·2. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over; outturn poor. Ploughing retarded for want of rain. Isolated cases of cow-pox in thana Tehatta in the Meherpur subdivision. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder insufficient in places. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	4,547	720	607	5,874
Dependants	...	...	23	57	1,386	1,466
Otherwise relieved	...	...	833	3,221	741	4,795
Test-workers	...	...	259	Nil	2	261
			Total		...	12,396

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kandi nil, Jangipur 0·03. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops still continues. State of indigo and mulberry tolerably good. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	10½
Kandi	11
Jangipur	10½

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th March, Sadar subdivision—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	...	1,369	30	57	1,456

Jessore.—Rainfall at Jhenida ·03, Narail ·07. Nights and mornings cool, days hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Rainfall in Narail did good to *boro* paddy, which is doing well, but more rain wanted for it and for sowing *ai*. If there be no rain within a week or fortnight, *ai* will not be sown on high lands, and that on low lands will suffer. Cultivation of lands for *aus* and jute going on. Fodder available. Want of good water felt in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore	10 to 11	} per rupee.
Jhenida	9½	
Magura	10 to 10½	
Narail	10 to 10½	
Bangaon	10 to 11	

Khulna.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospect of *boro* fair, but rain needed urgently. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Khulna	10 to 13	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	12½	
Satkhira	9½	

Relief wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Water scarce. Numbers employed on eleven relief-works—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	812	Nil	75	887
Otherwise relieved	425	1,716	886	3,027
Total				3,914

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·04, Naogaon 0·02, Nator nil. Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost completed. Transplantation of *boro* paddy nearly finished. Sowing of jute and *bhador* going on. Lands being prepared for *aman*. Fodder available. Scarcity of water reported from some places. Common rice selling at 9 to 11½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	627	Nil	16	643

Price of rice at relief-works, 9½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 0·17. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops fair. Lands are being prepared for *bhador*. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Rain badly wanted for *letra* crop. Average outturn of tobacco reported to be 11 annas. Drinking-water drying up in places. Fodder-supply fair. Average price of common rice, 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02. Weather very dry. Hills—Wheat and barley coming to perfection; *bhutta* and potatoes being sown. Terai—Ploughing for *dhan*, jute and sugarcane going on; tobacco being out and mustard being threshed. Price of coarse rice:—

	Srs.	
Hills	8 to 9	} per rupee.
Terai	9 to 11	

Bhutta, 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—District average rainfall 0·21, Sadar 0·11. Sowing of *aus* going on. Lands mostly prepared for *aus* and jute. More rain wanted. Common rice selling at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall ·17. Sowing of jute, *laun* and *aus* rice in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at head-quarters 10½ seers, and in the interior from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·05, Sirajganj nil. Weather cool at night and warm at day. No change in prospects of standing crops. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Number on test-workers in Sadar subdivision on Saturday, 13th March—men 158 and children 33.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Days hot, nights cool. Prospects of standing crops not very favourable, but the recent rain has done some good to *boro dhan* and other spring crops. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Want of drinking-water in some parts of Munshiganj subdivision. Common rice sells at 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·24. Weather seasonable. *Aus* sowings are commencing. Cattle-disease reported. Average price of common rice 10 seers per rupee. Some scarcity of water in places.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02, Goalundo ·80. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted. Price of common rice 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Backergunge.—No rain. Days hot, nights cool. Prospects of crops poor. Price of rice stationary.

Tippera.—Rainfall .01 at Sadar and no where else. Weather bright with unseasonably cool nights. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair. Want of drinking-water reported from places in Chandpur subdivision. Rice sells at 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall .02. Prospect of crops not good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water not sufficient. Price of common rice 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather warm and unsettled. Rain urgently wanted. Prospects of standing crops poor. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee. Sporadic cattle-disease still reported.

Patna.—No rain. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Millets and sugarcane plants doing well. Tobacco and *rakar* being gathered. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Green fodder scarce in Bihar. Prices rising in Barh and Bihar, and also at Sadar. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on 13th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Relieved in poor-houses ...	45	16	9	70
Otherwise relieved ...	80	121	2	203
Total				273

Gaya.—Rainfall at Jahansbad .02, Aurangabad .05. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress; outturn 16 annas. Price of common rice at Sadar, 8½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. *Rabi* harvest and sugarcane plantation continue. Collection of opium in progress. Price of common rice at Arrah 9½ seers and Bhabhua 8½ seers per rupee. Fodder for cattle in Bhabhua not sufficient. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th March—

Bhabhua.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	1,472	1,577	888	3,937
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	856	856
Relieved in poor-houses ...	180	72	66	318
Otherwise relieved ...	2,782	6,024	3,809	12,615

Sasaram.

Relieved in poor-houses ...	33	11	2	46
Otherwise relieved ...	7	11	nil	18

Arrah.

Relieved in poor-houses ...	16	6	1	23
Otherwise relieved ...	4	3	1	8

Dehri.

Relieved in poor-houses ...	9	4	29	42
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Total ... 17,863

Saran.—No rain. *Rabi* harvesting going on. Opium collection continues. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 6 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision.				
Relief-workers ...	936	1,251	1,292	3,479
Relieved in poor-houses ...	49	27	23	99
Otherwise relieved ...	1,274	5,257	999	7,530
Siwan subdivision.				
Relief-workers ...	541	984	563	2,088
Relieved in poor-houses ...	10	22	18	50
Otherwise relieved ...	661	2,061	552	3,274
Gopalganj subdivision.				
Relief-workers ...	2,771	2,726	3,512	9,009
Otherwise relieved ...	1,451	4,114	2,025	7,590
Total				32,119

Private relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hatwa.				
Relief-workers ...	1,760	1,579	1,189	4,528
Relieved in poor-houses ...	128	107	117	352
Otherwise relieved ...	47	142	64	253
Manjha.				
Relieved in poor-houses ...	9	8	11	28
Otherwise relieved ...	88	9	Nil	97

Champanan.—No rain at Motihari or Bettiah. Very slight rain in one or two places. Some spring crops being harvested, but not generally. Indigo sowing over. Opium being collected with fair yield, but backward plants drying up. Fodder as usual; water for cattle getting scarce. Price of common rice unchanged at Sadar at 8½ seers, but of maize risen to 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th March—

Sadar subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	24,087	16,015	12,298	52,400
Dependants	227	308	2,012	2,547
Relieved in poor-houses	53	50	39	142
Otherwise relieved	7,305	16,476	13,335	37,116
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief workers	37,314	36,231	16,241	89,786
Dependants	177	548	4,745	5,465
Relieved in poor-houses	89	69	51	209
Otherwise relieved	4,281	8,147	5,293	17,721
Total				205,386

Numbers increased principally in Bettiah.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects good. *Rabi* harvesting begun. Prices are—Burma rice 9 seers, common rice 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 12 seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 12 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th March—

Sadar subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	8,519	2,800	2,200	13,519
Dependants	26	44	310	380
Relieved in poor-houses	41	15	6	62
Otherwise relieved	2,680	4,813	3,801	11,294
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	1,934	1,900	1,745	5,579
Otherwise relieved	240	692	93	1,025
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,265	1,083	581	3,929
Dependants	5	14	281	300
Relieved in poor-houses	136	102	142	380
Otherwise relieved	3,049	5,148	4,025	12,222
Total				48,990

Darbhanga.—Rain at Samastipur 14. *Rabi* is being harvested. Rain has been beneficial to *mug* and *dhau* already sown in Samastipur. Indigo sowing completed. Common rice is selling at 9 seers and *makai* 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th

Sadar subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	15,880	21,058	4,478	41,416
Dependants	70	126	1,726	1,922
Relieved in poor-houses	19	13	12	44
Otherwise relieved	5,690	14,232	7,691	27,603
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers	19,275	14,742	5,856	39,873
Dependants	523	Nil	755	1,278
Relieved in poor-houses	9	2	2	13
Otherwise relieved	3,887	11,924	7,007	22,818
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	1,926	1,366	653	3,945
Relieved in poor-houses	13	8	2	23
Otherwise relieved	219	435	286	940
Test-workers	38	81	40	159
Total				140,034

Private relief—

Darbhanga Raj—

Relief-workers	13,716	4,684	1,571	19,971
Gratuitous relief	1,865	4,383	3,614	9,862

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar 0.11. Weather hot during the former, but cloudy and cooler towards the latter part of the week. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Collection of opium nearly finished. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.			
Monghyr	8½ to 10 4	} per rupee.
Begusarai	8 14	
Jamui	8 to 9 8	

Bhagalpur.—Rain at Sadar 0·16. A heavy rainfall with hailstorm reported from the north-western portion of Banka; it has injuriously affected the *rabi* and *mahua* crops. The prospect of *rabi* in other parts of the district continues favourable. The price of common rice has risen from 10 seers 10 chitaks to 9 seers 6 chitaks in the Banka subdivision, and from 9 seers 12 chitaks to 9 seers 6 chitaks in the Sadar subdivision; at Supaul it remains stationary at 9 seers 8 chitaks, and at Madhipura it varies from 9 to 10 seers. The price of *kurthi* has risen from 14 to 13 seers in Supaul; it remains stationary at 15 seers in Madhipura, and 13 seers 14 chitaks in Sadar; it has slightly fallen from 12 seers 14 chitaks to 13 seers 2 chitaks in Banka. The price of *marua* in Supaul has risen from 14 seers to 13 seers. There has been a slight rise in the prices of other food-grains also. Water sufficient. Fodder is getting scanty in the south of Banka; in other parts of the district it is still sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from parts of Banka, Supaul, and Sadar. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	3,556	2,648	944	7,148
Dependants ...	9	4	386	399
Otherwise relieved ...	436	1,248	865	2,549
Test-workers ...	77	111	81	269
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,650	2,269	932	5,851
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	160	160
Otherwise relieved ...	203	668	184	1,105
Total ...				17,481

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·1,0 Kishanganj 0 03. Ploughing for next *bhadai* paddy and jute going on. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Manufacturing of molasses continues at Kishanganj. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—

	Srs.
Sadar ...	9
Kishanganj ...	9½
Araria ...	11

} per rupee.

Malda.—Rainfall 10 at Gazole. Weather getting warm. Wheat and barley being harvested; expected outturn 12 annas. Common rice selling at 8½ seers at English Bazar. Fodder sufficient. Want of water felt in places.

Sonthal Parganas.—Slight rain and hail on 11th. *Rabi* harvest has begun; outturn good. *Mahua* flower begins to fall and promises well. Fodder and water-supply not sufficient. Price of common rice 8 (at Rajmahal) to 11 seers, and of maize 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Slight rain at Sadar. Weather hot. *Dalua* being reaped in places. Ploughing in progress. Rice more or less available. Cattle-disease prevalent in places. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs. &
Cuttack ...	12 8
Jajpur ...	14 7
Kendrapara ...	14 7
Banki ...	15 12

} per rupee.

Balasore.—No rain. Ploughing going on in parts. *Sarad* rice being threshed. *Dalua* crop in ear. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 14 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Puri.—No rain. State of *rabi* same as before. Ploughing of land for next rice crop going on in places. Fodder and food-supply fair. Price of common rice stationary.

Angul.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Fodder for cattle becoming scarce, and cattle-pox reported from western portion of Angul. Mr. Lloyd reports all well in the Khondmala, where coarse rice sells at 15 seers per rupee. In Angul coarse rice can be obtained at from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops being harvested. *Mahua* promises well. Mango is a complete failure. Rice sells from 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee. 2,400 on test-works, 600 on cotton work.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 0 24. Ploughing continues. State of *tawa dhan* fair. Prospect of *mahua* continues favourable. Rice sells 8 seers at Ranohi and 8 to 12 seers in the interior. Cattle-disease reported from Bundoo, Boormu, Silli, Lohardaga, and Toto. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Rainfall 0 37. Weather very abnormal—rain, hail, and storm; unusually cold and cloudy. *Rabi* indifferent. Trust to wheat and barley and worms to gram done much damage; 6 to 8 annas outturn only expected. *Mahua* giving cause for great anxiety—very backward and weather damaging. Prices of common rice much the same as last week. Cattle-disease reported from eastern thanas. 183½ maunds of Rangoon rice imported during the week. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	1,608	1,171	624	3,403
Otherwise relieved ...	309	489	163	961
Total			...	4,364

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 20, Gobindpur 25. Weather cool. *Mahua* beginning to drop and promising very well. Rinderpest reported from thanas Chas, Barabazar, Raghunathpur and Purulia. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient at present. Price of common rice at Sadar 10 seers and Gobindpur 9 seers per rupee. Food-supply sufficient. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	1,179	772	143	2,094
Dependants	2	6	14	22
Otherwise relieved ...	766	1,627	1,108	3,501
Total			...	5,617

Decrease in numbers due to ripening of *mahua*.

Singhbhum.—No rain. Rice plentiful. Price of rice 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There were slight showers of rain in many districts during the week. The rain was accompanied by hail and storm in places in Bhagalpur and Palamau, where some damage to the standing crops is reported. Ploughing is going on, and sowing of early rice and jute has begun in North Bengal. More rain is required generally. Spring rice is doing well. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops and the collection of opium are in progress. The opium has suffered from blight in Chapra and Hajipur. The prospects of the *mahua* crop in Chota Nagpur continue favourable except in Palamau, as previously reported. The pressing of sugarcane continues, and the plantation of cane has begun in some districts. The price of common rice shows slight rises in some districts and slight falls in others. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 9½ to 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 6 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 9½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) 9½ seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 9½ seers.

The numbers on relief on Saturday, 13th March, were —

Nadia	...	12,396
Murshidabad	...	1,456
Khulna	...	3,914
Rajshahi	...	643
Patna	...	191
Patna	...	273
Shahabad	...	17,863
Saran	...	33,119
Champaran	...	205,386
Muzaffarpur	...	48,990
Darbhanga	...	140,034
Bhagalpur	...	17,481
Hazariabagh	..	3,000
Palamau	...	4,364
Manbhum	...	5,617

Total 494,727, against 454,365 in the previous week.

This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	130,393	108,541	53,489	292,423
Dependants ...	1,062	1,102	12,631	14,795
Relieved in poor-houses	702	417	402	1,521
Otherwise relieved ...	36,622	88,427	52,866	177,915 (+ 600 in Hazariabagh) = 178,515.
Test-workers ...	3,707	994	372	5,073 (+ 2,400 in Hazariabagh) = 7,473.

Private relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-works—				
Darbhanga Raj	...	13,716	4,684	1,571
Hatwa	...	1,760	1,579	1,189
Gratuitous relief—				
Darbhanga Raj	...	1,865	4,383	3,614
Hatwa	...	175	249	181
Manjha	...	97	17	11
				125

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 16th March, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1897.**

THE weather during January was marked by absence of rainfall over almost the whole province, the showers, which were fairly numerous in places, being invariably light.

Conditions were much more unsettled during February up to the end of the third week, and especially about the middle of the month, when moist showery weather continued over the whole province for several days. The rain which fell during those days was not evenly distributed, the heaviest falls being received in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, while in East and North Bengal they were light and scattered.

Throughout the period of disturbed weather temperature remained high, almost without interruption and at times by as much as 10° . In consequence, average maximum and minimum temperatures are above the normal at all stations—the former by amounts varying from 5° in the West of Bihar to 2° in Orissa and the East of North Bengal, and the latter by amounts varying from 6° in Orissa to less than 1° in the extreme north of the province.

At the beginning of the month the pressure distribution was very uniform over the Bay and the south-western districts, but there was a moderate gradient towards the north. This was due to the approach of a shallow depression from the west. At 8 A.M. on the 1st it was over Chota Nagpur, where the fall of pressure was more than $\cdot 05$ inch, and as it passed rapidly across the province, the sudden changes of wind were followed by thunder-storms, the most severe of which occurred in South-West Bengal. Light rain was reported from many Bihar stations on the 1st, and heavier falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and South-West Bengal on the 2nd. The tendency shown by almost all of the shallow depressions during the month was to follow a somewhat southerly course, so that, instead of passing straight across the province, they reached the north of the Bay and filled up there; this was generally due to a rise of pressure in Bengal, which displaced the area of lowest pressure southwards. In the case of the depression which caused showery weather on the 1st and 2nd, the area of greatest defect moved from Chota Nagpur and Orissa on the 1st, to Orissa and the north-west of the Bay on the 2nd, and was diffused over the whole Bay area on the 3rd.

Though the changes which gave rise to the displacement noticed above were in almost all cases small, they appear to have had an important influence on the rainfall distribution over the eastern half of the province, the average fall in East and North Bengal being only a third of the normal.

Immediately after the disappearance of the first depression over the Bay, a rapid fall of pressure occurred on the 4th in the north of the province. It gave rise to a shallow depression in North Bengal and southerly winds, but the disturbance was very slight and occasioned a few light showers only, most of them in East Bengal. There was a rapid rise on the 5th, after which the distribution was practically normal over both the province and the Bay.

Settled weather prevailed for three days, that is till the 8th, when pressure again fell in the west of the province. The fall of pressure was very slow, but that it was accompanied by disturbed weather was shown by the rainfall in Chota Nagpur on the 8th and 9th, and the scattered showers in various other districts. As there was no rain anywhere on the 10th, the period of unusually disturbed weather which commenced on the 11th may be assumed to be distinct from the slight disturbance of the 8th and 9th.

The pressure distribution on the 11th was unusual in there being a shallow depression over the south of the Bay, while readings were in excess over the north of the province, and the gradient was steep. An arrangement of this nature should give rise to northerly winds over the whole area, but in the west of Bihar the air movement was from the south-west. This was accounted for by the changes of the following day, when pressure began to fall in the extreme west of Bihar, and a depression of small extent moved across Bihar and North Bengal on that and the subsequent days. General rain fell in Bihar on the 11th and 12th, and numerous showers occurred in North Bengal and Chota Nagpur on these days.

Again the depression moved southwards, and the disturbed weather became fairly general over the whole province; there was dense cloud almost everywhere, and occasional light showers on the 13th and 14th. The effects of this slight disturbance would soon have been over if they had not been maintained by a second depression which began to affect Orissa and Chota Nagpur on the 15th. The cloudy weather continued over almost the whole province, and heavy rain fell in Orissa and Chota Nagpur on the 15th and 16th, False Point, Kendrapara, Puri, Satpara, and Gangpur receiving more than 3 inches. The rainfall was almost general in Lower and Central Bengal, but it was in nearly all cases light.

The pressure changes caused by the second depression were only of moderate amount, the greatest being $\cdot 07$ inch on the 16th, and defect was then everywhere less than $\cdot 1$ inch; the rise began on the 17th and became general on the 18th, the depression having by that time moved eastward across the north of the Bay.

From the 18th till the end of the month settled weather prevailed, no rain occurring anywhere, except a few showers in Orissa on the 20th.

The various depressions which, during the first three weeks of February, affected the weather in rapid succession were, as stated above, always shallow, and the pressure changes were smaller than during the last week, when settled weather prevailed. The reason for this

difference appears to be connected with the wind circulation. The distribution of pressure was generally uniform with light northerly winds, and these winds were easily altered, as to direction, by the shallow depressions. Cloud and rainfall, more or less general, followed the shift of winds. During the last week of the month the hot weather pressure arrangement was beginning to appear; but winds were west or south-west, and the effect of a brisk or rapid fall of pressure in the north of the province was to strengthen the south-westerly winds and not to change their direction. Thus the fall of pressure on the 23rd, amounting to .12 inch in Bihar and North Bengal, gave rise to light cloud, but no rainfall.

Pressure.—Though several depressions crossed the province or the north of the Bay during the first three weeks of the month, changes during that period were seldom more than moderate. They became more rapid towards the end of the month, when pressure was low in the northern districts as compared with the south of the Bay. Average pressure for the month is below the normal at all stations, by about .02 inch in North Bengal and .04 to .05 inch elsewhere.

Temperature has been above the normal with but little interruption, and at times by large amounts, the greatest excess being in the southern districts. The average excess in mean daily values is 4.1° in Orissa, 3.7° in East Bengal, about 3° in Chota Nagpur, South-West Bengal and Bihar, and 2.2° in North Bengal. The highest maximum reading in Orissa was 99.2°, South-West Bengal 98.3°, Chota Nagpur 95.6°, and in the other divisions 92° or 93°.

Rainfall.—Showers were fairly frequent during the first three weeks of the month in Orissa, South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. The falls, however, were very light, except about the middle of the month, in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and on the 2nd in part of South-West Bengal. In Bihar general light rain fell from the 11th to the 13th, and on the same days it was almost general in North Bengal. During the last week there was practically no rain in any part of the province.

The heavy falls in Orissa and Chota Nagpur on the 16th and 17th, in some cases exceeding 4 inches, have led to a much higher average for the month in these Divisions than in the others. In Orissa it is 2.73 inches, more than three times the normal, and in Chota Nagpur 1.55 inches, about twice the normal. In Bihar the fall was practically normal, but in Bengal proper there was comparatively a large defect. The average fall in East Bengal was only one-third of an inch and in North Bengal one-fifth.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of February 1897:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.						
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th October 1896.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	98.3	48.6	84.6	61.4	73.0	+2.8	0.70	1.10	-0.40	1.73	1.66	+0.07	0.75	4.07
North Bengal	92.1	45.0	61.0	53.1	67.0	+2.3	0.23	0.65	-0.43	0.86	1.24	-0.38	0.71	2.91
East Bengal	92.2	47.5	63.2	59.9	71.6	+3.7	0.33	0.90	-0.56	0.88	1.03	-0.71	0.40	5.24
Bihar	93.6	41.9	61.8	51.5	68.2	+2.9	0.62	0.56	+0.06	1.48	1.28	+0.22	1.39	2.46
Orissa	99.2	59.6	66.9	70.8	78.9	+4.1	2.73	0.83	+1.90	2.75	1.40	+1.35	2.84	6.20
Chota Nagpur	95.6	49.9	61.7	58.7	70.2	+3.2	1.55	0.80	+0.75	3.03	1.65	+2.07	2.73	3.05
Assam	89.5	40.0	78.7	53.3	67.0	+1.6								

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 15th March 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

[illegible]

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
7th to 13th March 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 82° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Mar.	7th	142.9	9.0	29.846	82.1	92.0	17.3	74.7	74.5	0.753	70.7	71	S W and S S W ...	120	Nil	Chiefly clear.
"	8th	150.5	9.7	.882	81.9	91.3	16.7	74.6	76.1	.825	73.4	77	S S W and S ...	162	"	Chiefly clear, Δ
"	9th	143.5	9.4	.925	82.0	90.9	16.7	74.2	77.0	.863	74.8	80	S S W and S ...	155	"	Chiefly clear, Δ
"	10th	149.3	9.9	.862	84.4	98.9	25.9	73.0	73.8	.693	68.3	63	S S W and W S W	135	"	Chiefly clear.
"	11th	147.4	5.1	.781	82.3	93.4	20.6	72.8	74.9	.766	71.2	71	S S E and S S W	122	"	Partially cloudy, (O).
"	12th	140.8	8.0	.817	78.3	86.4	14.6	71.8	65.5	.471	57.2	59	N N W and N W by W.	117	"	Chiefly clear.
"	13th	140.3	6.8	.913	75.8	86.9	23.0	63.9	61.1	.341	48.6	39	N W by W, E N E, and E.	69	"	Partially cloudy.

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches
29.862

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.840

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours
57.9

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 82.9

The mean temperature of the seven days 81.0

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 78.6

The extreme variation of temperature 35.0

The maximum temperature 98.9

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles.
13

The mean relative humidity 64

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 68

The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th March 1897 Inches.
Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.23

The total fall from 1st January to 13th March 1897 1.63

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 2.28

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; Δ , dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 15th March 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 7th to 13th March 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M., corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.				Rainfall past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	"	%	Inches.
March	7th	29.907	84.3	94.5	20.4	74.1	81.6	76.2	.791	72.2	66	Nil
"	8th	30.443	83.2	93.8	19.0	74.8	87.4	78.5	.855	71.5	96	"
"	9th	30.004	83.3	92.8	19.0	73.8	87.2	78.5	.859	74.7	66	"
"	10th	29.939	86.7	100.5	27.7	72.8	89.4	72.6	.576	62.9	12	"
"	11th	29.873	81.2	95.0	21.7	73.3	82.6	73.4	.665	61.2	61	"
"	12th	29.409	79.8	88.2	16.9	71.3	80.4	59.9	.244	39.6	24	"
"	13th	29.991	77.5	89.0	23.1	65.9	80.8	61.7	.297	14.7	29	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.	29.938
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	°	82.8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	°	34.6
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	°	100.5
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	%	51
The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th March 1897	...	...	...	Inches.	Nil
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures					

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 15th March 1897.

C. LITTLE,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Punjab for the month of January 1921.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 13th March 1897.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of January 1897.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registra- tion.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PRE- VIOUS FIVE YEARS.	REMARKS.					
			Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population	CHOLERA. re- gistered.	SMALL-POX. re- gistered.	FEVER. re- gistered.	DIARRHEA.		INFERTY. re- gistered.	OTHER CAUSES. re- gistered.	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.									
								Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population			Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population	Number re- gistered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Bardwan	...	34,477	75	26.04	...	...	...	...	56	29.88	15	5.16	...	...	...	276	109	37.89	172	59.76	
2. Midnapore	...	32,364	57	21.12	...	...	...	...	58	20.76	30	11.04	...	...	...	9.84	112	34.94	105	40.08	
3. Hooghly and Chinsura	...	33,044	61	22.08	...	...	...	...	63	22.80	23	4.68	...	...	...	4.32	82	25.36	130	54.36	
4. Howrah	...	38,932	74	24.60	...	...	...	...	59	19.68	32	7.32	...	...	...	7.36	131	43.68	141	48.00	
5. Howrah	...	118,006	385	34.44	...	...	...	...	162	16.56	73	7.92	...	...	...	8.52	382	32.50	344	33.40	
6. Chinsura-Chitpur	...	31,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bankura	...	32,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Burdwan	...	34,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. South Burdwan	...	66,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. North and South Bar-	...	30,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ranchi	...	29,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Nawalganj or North	...	30,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Calcutta	...	681,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Krishnagar	...	30,000	59	27.72	...	...	...	...	31	15.94	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Nadia	...	30,477	55	21.60	...	...	...	...	47	18.48	4	2.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Murshidabad	...	33,515	45	21.84	...	...	...	...	33	16.80	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Bampur Boudia	...	31,407	46	25.68	...	...	...	...	53	29.64	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Sibsaganj	...	33,267	36	18.48	...	...	...	...	31	10.80	3	1.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Dacca	...	82,321	158	27.36	...	...	...	...	116	16.80	40	5.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Chittagong	...	34,069	48	29.92	...	...	...	...	33	16.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Barisal	...	168,192	148	39.04	...	...	...	...	150	18.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Patna	...	47,723	143	38.59	...	...	...	...	74	19.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Gaya	...	60,363	167	34.84	...	...	...	...	120	19.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Shabab	...	44,410	161	39.95	...	...	...	...	25	5.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Arrah	...	46,305	81	32.64	...	...	...	...	37	20.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Basrah	...	37,713	83	39.64	...	...	...	...	48	26.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Chupra	...	37,383	155	38.40	...	...	...	...	34	19.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Bettiah	...	23,780	76	36.56	...	...	...	...	68	16.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Munshargar	...	48,192	108	39.60	...	...	...	...	87	27.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Rajshahi	...	31,457	71	33.60	...	...	...	...	112	18.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Darbhanga	...	78,941	216	35.60	...	...	...	...	112	18.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Monghyr	...	67,077	180	39.72	...	...	...	...	87	15.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Bhagalpur	...	69,106	264	45.84	...	...	...	...	84	8.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Cuttack	...	47,186	103	25.92	...	...	...	...	20	11.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Balasore	...	30,774	60	34.56	...	...	...	...	27	11.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Puri	...	28,794	54	22.44	...	...	...	...	15	8.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Jorhadasga	...	29,303	54	22.60	...	...	...	...	15	8.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.		1,867,826	5,477	30.72	68	48	34	94	1,775	15.60	341	3.00	40	94	889	7.66	9,116	27.49	3,746	33.79	
Average of the corre- sponding month of pre- vious five years.		...	3,456	30.48	168	1.66	43	36	2,102	18.48	475	4.08	40	94	908	7.99	9,748	33.28			
Difference + or -		...	+ 21	+ 94	- 116	- 1.09	- 9	- 19	- 327	- 9.88	- 134	- 1.06	Equal	Equal	- 17	- 36	- 688	- 5.64			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 13th March 1897.

CONSOLIDATED PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS OF FOOD-GRAIN TRAFFIC
OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

No. 364 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT;
The 16th March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

In the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th February 1897, consolidated provincial statements were published in respect of the food-grain traffic of the Lower Provinces for the months of November 1895 and 1896, but they related only to the rail-borne trade. The statements now published, however, furnish complete statistics for the month of December 1896, in comparison with the figures for the corresponding month of 1895, showing the traffic in food-grains in all the routes by which this trade is registered in Bengal. The following divisions of the trade are registered on the routes shown against each :—

- (1) Trade of Calcutta and Howrah—
With all districts and provinces in India ... By inland routes, i.e., by rail, country boats, inland steamers and road, and by sea-going vessels, both foreign and coasting.
- (2) Trade of the Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions—
With Calcutta ... By all inland routes and coasting vessels.
With foreign ports ... By sea.
And with other districts and provinces in India ... By rail only.
- (3) Trade of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions—
With Calcutta ... By all inland routes.
And with other districts and provinces in India ... By rail only.

The table below shows the total quantity of food-grains carried to and from these provinces during the months of December 1895 and 1896 :—

		Imports.		Exports.	
		1895. Mds.	1896. Mds.	1895. Mds.	1896. Mds.
Rice	...	14,53,329	17,44,486	28,26,983	25,62,473
Paddy	...	2,19,531	4,33,155	2,70,917	4,60,408
Wheat	...	2,05,135	5,10,381	87,031	62,858
Gram and pulses	...	4,70,000	2,99,743	6,91,652	8,12,010
Other food-grains	...	2,12,859	2,29,211	3,84,761	6,15,762
Total	...	25,60,854	32,16,976	42,61,544	45,13,511

The aggregate quantity imported during the month was 6,56,122 maunds, or 25·62 per cent. in excess of the figures for the corresponding month of 1895, and the exports increased by 2,52,167 maunds, or 5·91 per cent. The staple of which the largest quantity was registered was coarse rice; of this nearly 17½ lakhs of maunds were imported against 14½ lakhs in 1895, and a little above 25½ lakhs against 28½ lakhs were exported from the Lower Provinces. The trade in paddy was very brisk, the increase being roughly 2 lakhs of maunds both in imports and exports as compared with 1895. The importation of wheat was two and-a-half times greater than in 1895; but in the export trade, which was small, there was a slight decline. In the case of gram and pulses, while the imports fell off by 1½ lakhs of maunds, the exports rose by 1½ lakhs. Under miscellaneous food-grains, the quantity imported was practically unchanged, but that exported showed an increase of 2½ lakhs of maunds.

The total trade of Calcutta and Howrah taken together, and of the districts in each division during the month of December 1896, is compared below with the totals of the corresponding month of the preceding year:—

Name of Division.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta and Howrah { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	Mds. 10,07,934 11,84,471	Mds. 11,13,537 6,56,465	Mds. 85,090 1,10,619	Mds. 37,157 88,033	Mds. 1,81,277 4,95,103	Mds. 16,242 20,400	Mds. 3,37,009 1,85,886	Mds. 2,57,319 1,90,810	Mds. 88,610 41,613	Mds. 15,090 44,019	Mds. 17,45,920 20,15,092	Mds. 14,30,364 9,06,707
Burdwan (excluding { 1895 ... { 1896 ... { Howrah.)	50,082 53,862	6,09,104 8,01,651	27,007 29,459	38,927 1,23,345	5,504 6,024	2,217 827	53,131 47,000	12,949 10,533	454 1,456	1,355 1,507	1,43,408 1,38,710	6,64,708 10,31,169
Presidency (excluding { 1895 ... { 1896 ... { Calcutta.)	31,971 59,451	3,10,540 4,24,020	38,108 1,13,355	17,306 17,150	99 5,616	13,350 7,001	23,011 3,484	1,27,905 1,08,489	1,597 800	13,176 6,017	94,780 1,81,536	4,82,307 6,04,408
Rajahmundry { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	48,419 98,360	56,837 73,831	29,060 71,534	46,674 1,06,340	117 169	441 271	12,090 8,543	8,435 19,802	9,727 3,611	1,397 2,027	1,00,676 1,76,212	1,16,784 2,04,361
Dacca { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	17,984 19,110	2,11,943 2,04,241	1,019 26,617	725 4	115 35	151 16	4,786 1,897	7,677 7,669	2,845 1,330	3,031 1,966	26,749 48,989	2,32,927 2,18,026
Chittagong { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	17,004 0,922	94,451 13,172	..... 16	47,486 1,110	20 31	..... .....	1,604 2,222	358 430	4 .....	..... .....	10,532 9,194	1,42,302 16,018
Patna { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	1,35,667 2,74,702	77,087 56,317	34,323 79,902	3,226 19,574	13,043 2,225	14,393 8,651	17,692 17,082	1,14,700 2,12,527	1,51,458 1,76,801	1,84,897 2,23,426	3,52,113 6,64,438	3,05,323 6,20,485
Bhagalpur { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	12,818 11,522	1,29,817 1,29,243	626 1,325	32,636 84,193	847 235	40,347 24,607	4,010 19,633	1,38,776 2,10,394	7,168 3,088	1,65,751 8,36,535	25,459 36,473	5,07,257 7,03,331
Orissa { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	4 40	2,11,713 10,150	..... .....	43,746 19,285	1 83	..... .....	1,262 1,166	10,714 4,006	..... .....	..... .....	1,267 1,520	2,71,417 1,13,561
Chota Nagpur { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	34,032 38,096	1,037 15,697	5 278	..... 100	1,083 852	..... 05	14,865 13,031	6,888 1,003	976 1,063	55 35	50,950 54,209	8,000 17,509
Total { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	14,53,320 17,44,486	28,20,681 25,62,473	2,10,531 4,33,155	2,70,917 4,60,408	2,05,135 5,10,381	57,031 62,868	4,70,000 2,90,743	6,01,652 8,12,010	2,12,820 2,29,211	3,84,761 6,15,742	25,60,851 32,16,976	42,61,944 45,13,511

Out of the above traffic, the total amounts received from, and carried to, foreign ports is shown in the following statement:—

Imports into Bengal from Foreign ports.

	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Into Calcutta { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	Mds. 18 167	Mds.	Mds. 54 4,24,735	Mds. 4	Mds. 20,538	Mds. 72 4,45,454
„ minor ports in { 1895 ... { 1896 ... { Bengal.	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Total { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	18 167	..... .....	54 4,24,735	..... 14	..... 20,538	72 4,45,454

Exports from Bengal into Foreign ports.

	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
From Calcutta { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	Mds. 7,95,983 3,24,689	Mds. 199 10	Mds. 4,784 1,824	Mds. 1,85,768 25,658	Mds. 12,132 10,112	Mds. 9,48,861 3,62,193
„ minor ports in { 1895 ... { 1896 ... { Bengal.	70,869 60,062	..... .....	..... .....	392 .....	..... .....	71,261 60,062
Total { 1895 ... { 1896 ...	8,66,852 3,84,751	199 10	4,784 1,824	1,86,160 25,658	12,132 10,112	10,20,122 4,22,255

The very large importation of wheat from the United States and of miscellaneous food-grains from the United Kingdom is worthy of notice; on the other hand, as was to be expected, a great falling off took place in the exports of rice and gram and pulses.

As regards the trade between Bengal and other Provinces in India, the following statement furnishes the necessary details :—

	IMPORTS INTO THE LOWER PROVINCES FROM OTHER PORTS OF INDIA.				EXPORTS FROM THE LOWER PROVINCES TO OTHER PORTS OF INDIA.			
	Into Calcutta.	Into Bengal Proper.	Into Bihar.	Total.	From Calcutta.	From Bengal Proper.	From Bihar.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice ... { 1895 { 1896	Mds. 46 97,874	Mds. 6,433 9,635	Mds. 838 3,031	Mds. 6,850 1,11,100	Mds. 2,67,772 2,41,067	Mds. 1,56,231 2,07,215	Mds. 54,018 69,275	Mds. 4,75,021 5,78,587
Paddy ... { 1895 { 1896	... 938	... 99	473 975	473 1,707	30 3,066	51,217 1,307	413 24,577	51,000 25,850
Wheat ... { 1895 { 1896	1,48,905 38,618	409 1,065	1,759 67	1,50,403 39,780	7,185 7,603	..... 327	20,384 7,278	27,569 15,168
Gram and pulses ... { 1895 { 1896	73,481 20,908	5,803 707	1,487 153	81,171 21,768	73,167 1,20,321	161 31,030	91,822 3,57,196	1,67,159 5,08,656
Other food-grains ... { 1895 { 1896	2,758 5,985	503 513	2,726 2,805	5,987 8,843	9,407 29,187	344 2,622	1,62,740 5,74,111	1,05,787 4,06,820
Total { 1895 { 1896	2,24,000 1,51,964	13,181 11,019	6,813 7,281	2,44,894 1,83,195	3,74,821 4,02,204	2,07,953 3,02,440	3,77,943 8,22,537	8,80,137 15,57,181

The foregoing figures show that, while the imports fell off by 25·19 per cent., the exports rose considerably, that is, by 72·68 per cent. In the import trade, the chief point of interest is the large influx of Burma rice and the considerable decrease under wheat and gram and pulses, attributable mainly to shorter despatches from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Out of the total exports shown above, the quantity despatched to the United Provinces alone amounted to 12,82,332 maunds, as against 3,53,821 maunds in the corresponding month of the previous year, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

ARTICLES.		EXPORTS TO THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				TOTAL.
		From Calcutta.	From Bengal Proper.	From Bihar.		
				Patna Division	Bhagalpur Division.	
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	{ 1895 ...	36	52,840	15,444	32,817	1,01,137
	{ 1896 ...	81,144	2,00,638	19,156	46,063	4,97,261
Paddy	{ 1895 ..	3,036	15	413	.....	428
	{ 1896 ..	3,036	966	6,768	17,809	28,579
Wheat	{ 1895 ..	.....	.....	8,225	12,159	20,384
	{ 1896 ...	3,789	327	3,404	3,874	11,394
Gram and pulses ...	{ 1895 ...	.....	.....	40,541	33,846	74,386
	{ 1896 ...	79,212	28,816	1,81,289	1,71,640	4,60,967
Miscellaneous food-grains.	{ 1895 ...	.....	344	67,017	90,125	1,57,486
	{ 1896 ...	17,199	2,522	1,16,145	2,38,275	3,74,141
Total	{ 1895 ...	36	53,199	1,31,639	1,68,947	3,53,821
	{ 1896 ...	1,84,640	2,93,269	3,26,762	4,77,661	12,82,332

The quantity of rice shipped for Assam from Calcutta was 63,251 maunds against 13,832 maunds in 1895, and the consignments of gram and pulses and miscellaneous food-grains sent to the Punjab aggregated 7,288 maunds against nil and 5,681 maunds against nil respectively.

Following the arrangement adopted in the preceding month, the internal traffic of these Provinces will be dealt with separately under the several heads noted below :—

- (1) Inter-district trade of Bengal Proper.
- (2) Trade between Bengal Proper and Bihar.
- (3) Inter-district trade of Bihar.

The following statement shows the total food-grain traffic under head (1)—

		1895.	1896.
		Mds.	Mds.
Food-grains—			
Rice	...	12,78,387	13,34,266
Paddy	...	1,83,549	3,48,468
Wheat	...	20,432	19,771
Gram and pulses	...	2,26,513	1,82,915
Miscellaneous food-grains	...	18,854	10,542
Total	...	17,27,735	18,95,962

The total increase amounts to 1,68,227 maunds or 9·16 per cent. The principal importing and exporting districts with the quantities imported or exported to each are shown in the following comparative statement:—

			RICE.		
Importing Districts.			Exporting Districts.		
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	10,94,685	10,86,304	24-Parganas	2,76,704	3,64,295
Jalpaiguri	7,007	47,489	Backergunge	2,02,563	2,00,514
Hooghly	56,897	45,517	Midnapore	2,24,132	1,98,030
Nadia	11,608	26,659	Hooghly	86,818	1,39,398
24-Parganas	18,602	21,995	Burdwan	77,103	1,05,668
Manbhum	14,788	21,191	Balasore	86,647	66,101
Faridpur	13,757	18,394	Calcutta	47,754	69,771
Darjeeling	23,556	17,358	Birbhum	1,45,282	49,132
Cooch Behar	885	11,908	Dinajpur	28,476	44,775
Jessore	140	8,775	Bogra	24,092	26,471
Hazaribagh	7,206	8,105	Murshidabad	16,495	25,702
Other districts	30,858	21,571	Singhbhum	893	10,040
	12,78,387	13,34,266	Other districts	61,928	84,368
				12,78,387	13,34,266

			PADDY.		
Importing Districts.			Exporting Districts.		
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	87,933	1,09,936	Calcutta	36,928	84,171
Nadia	25,111	88,514	Hooghly	6,899	60,824
Rajshahi	27,003	56,857	Dinajpur	31,858	55,391
Hooghly	23,820	28,703	Bogra	16,910	46,173
Faridpur	1,011	26,555	Burdwan	10,034	31,718
24-Parganas	12,736	16,855	Midnapore	17,032	26,952
Rangpur	316	10,868	Balasore	39,064	18,883
Jessore	93	5,500	24-Parganas	9,741	14,668
Other districts	5,526	4,680	Other districts	15,083	9,668
	1,83,549	3,48,468		1,83,549	3,48,468

			WHEAT.		
Importing districts.			Exporting districts.		
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	15,855	8,445	Calcutta	4,272	11,040
24-Parganas	46	5,511	Murshidabad	3,028	4,108
Hooghly	4,187	5,154	Nadia	10,822	3,434
Other districts	344	661	Other districts	2,810	1,189
Total	20,432	19,771	Total	20,432	19,771

			GRAM AND PULSES.		
Importing districts.			Exporting districts.		
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	1,59,851	1,23,715	Nadia	1,14,065	1,03,088
Hooghly	24,014	28,457	Calcutta	46,365	36,835
Burdwan	3,767	8,286	Murshidabad	12,824	7,579
Manbhum	1,561	3,990	Midnapur	6,470	5,777
Rangpur	1,997	2,081	Rajshahi	7,734	5,196
Chittagong	1,467	1,890	Faridpur	5,386	4,320
Bogra	2,005	1,837	Jessore	760	4,187
24-Parganas	19,407	1,615	Balasore	15,076	3,908
Balasore	851	1,372	Burdwan	4,408	3,125
Faridpur	2,654	1,008	Pabna	119	2,477
Other districts	8,936	8,604	Dacca	1,722	1,943
	2,26,513	1,82,915	Hazaribagh	5,909	827
			Other districts	5,675	3,764
			Total	2,26,513	1,82,915

OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.					
Importing districts.			Exporting districts.		
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta ...	14,765	6,282	Nadia ...	3,284	5,197
Mymensingh ...	2,814	1,303	Calcutta ...	300	1,443
Nadia ...	21	518	Bacca ...	2,814	1,303
Dinajpur ...	549	134	Faridpur ...	215	685
Other districts ...	715	2,305	Murshidabad ...	9,776	643
			Other districts ...	2,485	1,266
Total ...	18,854	10,542	Total ...	18,854	10,542

The following statement shows the total food-grain traffic between Bengal Proper and the districts comprised in the Bihar Province during the month of December 1896, as compared with the corresponding period of 1895 :—

ARTICLES.	TRADE BETWEEN BENGAL AND BIHAR.						Total.
	Imports into Bengal from--			Exports from Bengal into--			
	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Total.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice { 1885 ...	736	19,218	19,954	11,077	638	12,315	32,299
{ 1896	447	14,679	15,026	1,79,530	5,904	1,85,434	2,00,460
Paddy ... { 1893		1,033	1,033	14	40	60	1,093
{ 1896		2,718	2,718	2,869	923	3,791	6,509
Wheat ... { 1885	1,886	20,457	22,145	...	...	...	22,145
{ 1890	4,169	10,473	23,649	...	55	55	23,697
Gram and pulses { 1885	48,213	93,436	1,41,729	...	120	120	1,41,849
{ 1890	22,327	35,392	57,719	4,363	15,503	19,866	77,575
Miscellaneous food-grains { 1885	7,725	24,373	32,098	...	116	116	32,214
{ 1890	1,679	10,556	12,134	3,403	1,035	4,434	16,573
Total { 1885	59,442	1,54,517	2,16,959	11,691	920	12,611	2,29,570
{ 1896	29,523	82,717	1,11,240	1,90,155	23,419	2,13,574	3,24,813

The quantity imported into Bengal was about half that registered in 1895. By far the largest falling off occurred in the despatches of gram and pulses and miscellaneous edible grains into Calcutta from the Bhagalpur Division; the supply from the Patna Division also was reduced by more than half that of the preceding year. The largest item in the export trade is rice, of which almost the entire supply was carried to the Patna Division. The Bhagalpur Division drew a very large supply of gram and pulses from Calcutta.

The inter-district trade, division by division, of the Bihar Province is illustrated in the following abstract :—

ARTICLES.			LOCAL TRADE OF THE BIHAR PROVINCE.				TOTAL
			Exports from the Patna Division.		Exports from the Bhagalpur Division.		
			Inter-district or local trade of the Division.	To Bhagalpur Division.	Inter-district or local trade of the Division.	To Patna Division.	
1			2	3	4	5	6
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ..	...	{ 1895 ...	59,941	994	11,184	63,713	1,35,832
		{ 1896 ...	32,728	172	4,762	63,497	1,01,169
Paddy	..	{ 1895 ...	2,810	3	577	31,026	34,416
		{ 1896 ...	12,590	226	187	63,478	76,471
Wheat	...	{ 1895 ...	4,075	395	452	7,179	12,101
		{ 1896 ..	1,078	...	240	1,080	2,398
Gram and pulses	...	{ 1895 ...	10,905	46	3,106	5,638	19,695
		{ 1896 ..	6,544	662	3,339	6,761	17,306
Miscellaneous food-grains	...	{ 1895 ...	1,03,147	4,800	2,351	45,645	1,55,804
		{ 1896 ..	97,995	1,740	501	72,080	1,72,716
Total	...	{ 1895 ...	1,80,878	6,338	17,430	1,53,202	3,57,848
		{ 1896 ..	1,51,925	2,800	9,429	2,01,896	3,70,050

The local trade of the Patna Division diminished by 30,000 maunds, while its exports to the districts in the Bhagalpur Division were only half those of 1895. The Bhagalpur Division supplied the Patna Division very largely with paddy and miscellaneous food-grains. The trade within that Division was very slack.

Statement showing the quantities of food-grains imported into and exported from each district in the Lower Provinces carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and sea, during the month of December 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	RICE.				PADDY.				WHEAT.				GRAM AND PULSE.				OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.				TOTAL.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
1	8	5	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Calcutta and Howrah																								
Burdwan Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	10,97,334	11,54,471	11,13,537	6,56,465	99,090	1,10,619	87,157	55,253	1,84,277	4,35,143	10,212	2,14,000	3,37,100	1,54,806	2,57,912	1,59,810	33,610	41,413	16,099	44,019	17,45,050	20,13,698	14,87,354	9,98,777
Birbhum	272	6,768	84,461	2,24,511	36	86	10,094	32,322	1,295	787	688	87	21,534	1,024	4,475	4,018	332	769	448	409	23,679	23,342	1,00,115	2,61,411
Bhojpur	55,387	46,573	2,14,477	3,37,684	23,220	25,713	4,547	60,534	4,187	5,157	1,323	740	51,496	22,437	1,029	444	122	...	344	1,331	7,386	1,07,888	2,05,745	3,37,659
Bhojpur	130	1,400	2,84,185	1,96,940	8,811	660	17,082	28,951	...	87	...	...	31,496	22,437	6,159	406	...	...	563	14	1,03,463	1,07,888	97,303	2,04,410
Midnapore	54,972	53,562	6,10,404	8,94,651	27,087	29,459	38,527	1,33,345	5,304	6,014	2,217	427	54,135	47,900	12,009	5,777	...	680	...	...	3,941	2,779	2,51,634	2,30,749
Total	18,810	21,938	2,76,704	3,64,526	12,794	16,855	9,741	14,888	46	6,511	10,123	2,431	10,414	1,015	156	1,492	1,013	...	518	...	141	51,449	45,978	2,50,511
PRESTON DIVISION—																								
24-Parganas	1,095	8,775	16,325	45,096	...	1,233	2,775	2,775	...	...	3,025	4,443	2,735	131	11,824	27,452	...	...	9,592	1,350	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354
Nadi	11	620	6,931	4,131	...	6	4,601	1,101	...	...	...	...	1,146	965	769	4,157	...	...	72	...	189	1,890	7,094	6,454
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31,971	55,461	2,10,580	4,94,080	34,108	1,13,315	17,860	17,150	97	5,640	13,310	7,901	23,611	4,444	1,27,475	1,45,450	1,597	569	13,176	6,917	91,749	1,81,680	4,82,307	6,94,463
RAJSHAH DIVISION—																								
Barisal	1,119	1,646	454	190	27,531	57,393	168	198	...	...	396	221	135	236	7,734	6,439	...	141	419	939	28,557	69,273	9,137	7,063
Dumra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larabur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	43,413	92,363	66,497	73,531	28,889	71,634	41,078	1,01,981	147	164	441	371	12,800	5,543	5,433	17,962	9,727	3,611	1,397	2,027	1,01,676	1,76,212	1,16,783	2,04,361
Dacca Division—																								
Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,944	19,110	2,11,943	2,10,241	1,019	20,617	725	4	115	35	151	16	4,706	1,497	7,577	7,660	2,845	1,330	3,031	1,948	26,749	48,069	2,23,427	2,13,936
CHITTAGONG DIVISION—																								
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,944	19,110	2,11,943	2,10,241	1,019	20,617	725	4	115	35	151	16	4,706	1,497	7,577	7,660	2,845	1,330	3,031	1,948	26,749	48,069	2,23,427	2,13,936

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		IMPORTING				
		CALCUTTA* AND HOWRAH.				
		By rail.	By inland steamers.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Calcutta* and Howrah—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
By inland steamer ..	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
By country boat	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
By road	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
By sea	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan Division—						
Burdwan	{ 1895 1896	29,002	207	7,909	...	37,208
Birbhum	{ 1895 1896	32,060	1,546	7,024	...	40,630
Midnapore	{ 1895 1896	1,28,373	...	...	...	1,28,373
Hooghly	{ 1895 1896	28,500	...	...	...	28,500
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division—						
24 Parganas	{ 1895 1896	1,461	...	2,02,354	72,884	2,76,699
Nadia	{ 1895 1896	6,905	...	2,87,607	60,307	3,64,109
Murshidabad	{ 1895 1896	1,900	...	2,334	...	4,234
Jessore	{ 1895 1896	2,378	173	5,300	...	7,919
Khulna	{ 1895 1896	16,129	...	...	...	16,129
Total	{ 1895 1896	25,227	...	...	...	25,227
Rajshahi Division—						
Rajshahi	{ 1895 1896	32	...	3,575	...	3,607
Dinajpur	{ 1895 1896	3,885	...	1,600	...	1,600
Darjeeling	{ 1895 1896	2,177	...	1,750	...	5,635
Rangpur	{ 1895 1896	...	...	478	...	2,652
Bogra	{ 1895 1896	23,497	...	2,10,013	72,884	3,06,394
Total	{ 1895 1896	36,777	179	2,95,251	69,307	4,01,307
Rajshahi Division—						
Rajshahi	{ 1895 1896	19	...	...	...	19
Dinajpur	{ 1895 1896	557	...	...	...	557
Darjeeling	{ 1895 1896	...	...	405	...	405
Rangpur	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	{ 1895 1896	3	...	108	...	111
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	1,782	...	1,782
Rajshahi Division—						
Rajshahi	{ 1895 1896	7	...	...	...	7
Dinajpur	{ 1895 1896	9	...	...	...	9
Darjeeling	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	{ 1895 1896	...	...	175	...	175
Total	{ 1895 1896	506	...	108	...	694
Rajshahi Division—						
Rajshahi	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895.

DISTRICTS.

BURDWAN DIVISION (EXCLUDING HOWRAH).					PRESIDENCY DIVISION (EXCLUDING CALCUTTA).					Total.
Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Midnapore.	Hoghly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
73	2	.	97	179	32	239	.	115	11	397
65	..	.	5	70	212	5,302	43	3,085	1	8,755
8	..	7	3	18	..	.	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	.	15	..	.	..	..	..	..
33	..	123	18,065	18,223	6,492	1,713	10	10	..	8,255
..	.	1,300	10,158	17,558	6,820	2,363	.	7,630	140	13,655
..	..	..	8,797	8,797	6,286	..	.	.	..	1,286
..	.	..	7,107	7,167	8,699	..	..	..	..	8,689
..
..
116	2	130	26,962	27,210	12,810	1,982	10	125	11	14,938
80	..	1,400	27,370	21,810	15,751	7,725	43	6,515	441	30,175
..	338	..	12,566	12,901	5,059	817	..	15	..	5,888
..	4	..	20,945	20,949	4,781	5,297	.	781	..	10,829
102	..	.	15,484	15,586	703	113	161	.	..	1,072
14	..	..	2,124	2,138	477	1,904	45	1,0	..	2,585
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	64	172	.	.	..	249
109	358	..	28,950	28,490	5,759	960	161	15	..	6,895
11	4	..	22,169	22,187	5,386	7,375	45	910	..	13,654
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.	.	.	2
..	..	..	..	.	..	61	.	61	.	124
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	79	511
..	..	..	366	366	.	..	..	..	.	..
10	80	..	9	99	7	.	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	42
..	..	..	..	..	26	184	..	..	..	210
..	..	..	..	.	12	362	924	..	..	1,358
..	..	..	..	..	113	..	858	..	..	1,371
..	..	..	366	566	12	405	991	..	..	1,512
10	80	..	9	99	33	680	..	1,251	79	2,025
..	..	..	12	12	..	146	..	..	..	446
..	.	..	..	..	.	183	..	..	.	183
..	..	..	3	3	..	824	.	..	.	324
..	..	..	..	..	.	559	54	..	..	585
..
..
..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.	..	..	4
.	..	..	..	..	.	7,131	..	.	..	7,131
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,983	..	99	..	9,082
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	.	110
..	1	..	18	18	1	8,201	..	..	..	8,202
..	..	..	..	..	..	9,859	52	99	..	9,992

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		IMPORTING								
		RAJSHAHI DIVISION.								Total.
		Rajshahi.	Dinaipur.	Jaipalguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Cooch Behar.	
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Calcutta* and Howrah—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	1895	...	...	10	84	113	57	136	28	419
	1896	234	2	3,203	1,420	235	9	296	346	5,744
.. inland steamer ..	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. country boats ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	164
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
.. roads	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. sea	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	10	84	113	37	290	28	576
	1896	234	2	3,203	1,420	235	9	306	346	5,744
Burdwan Division—										
Burdwan	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	2,890	341	715	...	416	1,756	6,118
Birbhum	1895	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	147	316
	1896	...	...	12,030	77	...	...	...	1,404	13,531
Midnapore	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total	1895	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	147	316
	1896	...	...	12,030	418	715	...	416	3,160	19,689
Presidency Division—										
24 Parganas ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	141
Murahidabad ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	137	233	...	...	...	...	369
Jessore	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	278	233	...	...	...	...	510
Rajshahi Division—										
Rajshahi	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Dinaipur	1895	79	...	4,963	17,654	3,793	...	...	719	27,229
	1896	947	...	21,430	12,244	1,302	34	...	2,400	43,657
Darjeeling	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1895	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	124
	1896	4	...	836	58	...	...	...	...	836
Bogra	1895	1,112	...	1,835	5,670	1,541	...	...	...	10,158
	1896	1,171	...	6,792	2,977	765	...	...	...	11,695
Pabna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	1,191	...	6,828	23,453	5,334	...	...	719	37,521
	1896	1,493	...	29,058	15,279	2,064	34	...	2,400	56,257

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta; all stations of the

the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—continued.

DISTRICTS.

DACCA DIVISION.					CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				PATNA DIVISION.								
Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Total.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	Total.	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Munshargarh.	Darbhanga.	Total.	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
103	305	4,246	...	4,551	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	6	...	...	...	19
124	88	5,348	...	5,560	20	...	...	30	6,648	...	1,081	8,234	1,797	1,280	373	19,413
4	...	302	...	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	125	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	21	162	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
8	...	365	12	385	1,810	...	...	1,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	91	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
248	308	4,148	21	5,029	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	6	...	...	...	16
136	88	5,713	12	5,940	1,553	...	91	2,046	6,648	...	1,081	8,234	1,797	1,280	373	19,413	
...	3	1	4,037	...	...	...	...	4,041	
...	...	3,327	...	3,327	...	...	2	2	32,091	...	16,031	4,853	2,030	879	1,189	56,876
...	1,019	1	6,570	15	...	...	...	7,611	
...	...	1,750	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	32,333	707	42,082	0,873	1,701	898	341	87,773
...	
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	23	
...	1,027	2	10,613	15	...	...	...	11,657	
...	...	5,077	...	5,077	...	...	2	2	64,505	707	58,098	14,726	3,731	1,375	1,536	1,44,672
...	
...	...	62	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,445	...	2,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	303	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	4,121	...	3,220	2,758	...	...	337	10,436	
...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	...	111	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,445	...	2,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	480	...	480	...	...	...	...	4,121	...	3,220	2,758	...	...	337	10,436
...	
...	
...	...	863	...	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	130	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,496	...	6,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,683	...	5,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	...	6,859	...	6,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,819	...	5,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		IMPORTING										
		BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.			CHOTA NAGPUR	
		Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	M. J. La.	Sonhai Parganas.	Total.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Calcutta* and Howrah—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail ..	{ 1895	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
	{ 1896	47	7	...	...	10	64	...	...	...	4	601
.. inland steamer ..	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. country boat	{ 1895	10	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	41	520	...	561	21	...	21	...	...
.. road	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. sea	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	19	...	...
Total	{ 1895	10	...	2	2	...	14	...	4	4	...	4
	{ 1896	47	7	41	520	10	625	37	3	40	4	601
Burdwan Division—												
Burdwan	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	63	63	...	...	...	7,188	13,801
	{ 1896	741	...	1,601	...	24	2,583	...	...	...	6,352	19,252
Birbhum	{ 1895	...	...	3	...	236	239	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	28	120	23	...	1,680	1,839	...	...	...	444	85
Midnapore	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
Total	{ 1895	...	...	3	...	305	308	...	...	...	7,188	13,801
	{ 1896	764	126	1,623	...	1,917	4,491	...	...	...	6,796	18,338
Presidency Division												
24 Parganas	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	387	51	...	...	93	521	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	387	51	...	...	93	521	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division—												
Rajshahi	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	{ 1895	...	...	280	...	5	285	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	40	...	11	60	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	90	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	{ 1895	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	...	...	282	...	12	294	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	240	...	11	259	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—continued.

DISTRICTS.

DIVISION.		Total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.										Grand Total.
Singbhum.	Total.		Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Prov. India.	Rajputana and Central India.	Bihar.	Bombay.	Madras.	Burma.	Foreign Ports.	
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	4	5,853	702	36	2	...	347	...	20	...	...	...	6,760
32	697	40,301	5,419	81,404	28,882	3	1,498	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,477
...	...	224	13,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,354
...	...	144	57,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,976
...	...	26,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,818
...	...	33,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,398
...	...	15,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,083
...	...	15,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,856
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,944	89,219	5,372	7,95,963	10,51,529
...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,688	618	10,653	3,24,689	3,91,758
...	4	47,757	13,832	36	2	...	347	...	1,00,964	89,219	5,372	7,95,983	11,13,537
32	697	89,899	63,251	81,404	28,882	3	1,498	...	55,688	618	10,653	3,24,689	6,56,465
24	21,103	81,907	...	1,397	...	1,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,461
109	24,713	1,65,127	...	58,554	689	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	2,24,511
...	...	1,53,139	...	51,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,04,479
...	529	1,38,744	...	1,92,901	685	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	3,32,654
...	...	2,34,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,139
...	...	1,98,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,030
...	...	86,329	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,339
...	1	1,39,493	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,496
24	21,103	5,54,800	...	59,745	...	1,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,09,404
109	25,243	6,41,324	...	9,51,458	1,374	...	354	141	...	...	...	...	8,24,651
3	3	2,76,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,76,704
...	...	3,64,395	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,64,398
...	...	6,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,769
...	...	8,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,574
...	...	16,517	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,525
...	...	36,659	...	8,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,096
...	...	3,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,649
...	...	1,814	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,818
...	...	6,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,933
...	...	4,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,134
3	3	3,10,579	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,10,587
...	...	4,15,576	...	8,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,24,020
...	...	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
...	...	22,761	3,244	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,019
...	...	44,835	784	257	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,858
...
...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
...	...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
...	...	2,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,788
...	...	24,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,099
...	...	26,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,471
...	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315
...	...	53,586	3,244	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,837
...	...	74,698	784	237	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,821

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896

IMPORTING						
NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	CALCUTTA* AND HOWRAH.					
	By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boat.	By road.	By sea.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca { 1895	20	...	750	...	...	770
... .. { 1896	...	...	365	...	...	365
Mymensingh { 1895	4	...	...	...	...	4
... .. { 1896	9	...	1,646	...	...	1,655
Faridpur { 1895	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000
... .. { 1896	...	...	286	...	...	286
Backergunge { 1895	793	214	2,01,484	...	...	2,02,491
... .. { 1896	63	693	1,09,086	...	...	1,09,749
Total { 1895	817	214	2,05,234	...	...	2,06,265
... .. { 1896	65	693	2,01,385	...	...	2,02,043
Chittagong Division—						
Tipperra { 1895	...	...	2,075	...	...	2,075
... .. { 1896	5	...	1,275	...	...	1,280
Noukhali { 1895	...	...	3,850	...	...	3,850
... .. { 1896	...	...	1,875	...	...	1,675
Chittagong { 1895	...	...	...	...	8	8
... .. { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1895	...	...	5,925	...	8	5,933
... .. { 1896	5	...	2,950	...	...	2,955
Patna Division—						
Patna { 1895	683	...	...	...	...	683
... .. { 1896	415	...	...	...	...	415
Gaya { 1895	9	...	...	...	...	9
... .. { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896	6	...	...	...	...	6
Muzaffarpur { 1895	2	...	...	...	...	2
... .. { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga { 1895	4	...	...	...	...	4
... .. { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1895	698	...	...	...	...	698
... .. { 1896	421	...	...	...	...	421
Bhagalpur Division—						
Monghyr... .. { 1895	37	...	...	...	...	37
... .. { 1896	2	...	...	...	...	2
Bhagalpur* { 1895	13	...	...	...	...	13
... .. { 1896	15	...	...	...	...	15
Farnea { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda { 1895	...	...	821	...	...	821
... .. { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonhal Parganas { 1895	1,716	...	...	...	...	1,716
... .. { 1896	688	...	...	...	...	688
Total { 1895	1,766	...	821	...	...	2,587
... .. { 1896	705	...	...	...	...	705

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1886,

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		IMPORTING							
		RAJSHAHI DIVISION.							
		Rajshahi.	Dumra.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Cooch Behar.
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—									
Dacca	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—									
Tippera	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkhali	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—									
Purnea	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbhangha	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—									
Monghyr	1885	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Bhagalpur	1885	...	...	158	778	185	...	...	1,191
	1886	...	...	709	624	110	...	...	1,443
Purnea	1885	...	30	1,989	3,935	935	108	1,680	8,707
	1886	...	...	3,709	1,375	115	...	1,464	6,723
Malda	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas ..	1885	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	165
	1886	...	...	1,187	...	...	...	818	2,005
Total	1885	...	30	2,147	4,958	1,197	108	1,680	10,000
	1886	...	...	5,665	1,909	225	...	2,282	10,178

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea, during the month of December 1896,

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		IMPORTING										
		BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					ORISSA DIVISION.			CHOTA NAGPUR		
		Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	Sonthal Parganas.	Total.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55		
Dacca Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dacca	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—												
Tippura	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—												
Patna	{ 1895	251	...	...	...	251	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	62	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	4	...
Gaya	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	16
Shahabad	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	{ 1895	734	5	...	...	739	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	96	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	985	5	...	...	994	...	...	...	...	3
	{ 1896	162	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	4	16
Bhagalpur Division—												
Monghyr	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	31	...	...	78	109	...	...	111	...
Bhagalpur	{ 1895	9,340	...	102	...	186	9,639	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	4,220	...	25	...	172	4,417	...	...	...	...
Purnea	{ 1895	...	4	...	...	1,340	1,344	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	21	...	...	91	112	...	...	...	...
Malda	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	{ 1895	160	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	5,008	...
	{ 1896	124	3	...	...	...	127	...	...	2,002	24
Total	{ 1895	9,515	4	102	...	1,500	11,124	...	...	5,503	...
	{ 1896	4,344	34	25	...	352	4,709	...	...	3,903	24

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896,

		IMPORTING						
		CALCUTTA* AND HOWRAH.						
NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boat.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Orissa Division—								
Cuttack	{ 1895	...	...	2,893	..	...	2,893
	{ 1896	..	...	3,860	...	...	3,860
Balasore	{ 1895	...	..	635	..	85,902	87,647
	{ 1896	...	...	600	...	65,501	66,101
Total	{ 1895	...	..	3,947	...	85,902	89,839
	{ 1896	...	..	4,460	...	65,501	69,970
Chota Nagpur Division—								
Hazaribagh . . .	{ 1895	...	...	...	..	...	...
	{ 1896	...	..	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	{ 1895	29	...	...	...	..	29
	{ 1896	...	...	..	...	...	...
Singbhum	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	..	...
	{ 1896	52	...	..	...	...	52
Total	{ 1895	29	...	...	...	..	29
	{ 1896	52	...	...	...	...	52
Total of the Provinces under Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.		{ 1895	1,84,863	49,677	6,99,793	77,537	86,000	10,97,870
	{ 1896	29,572	29,505	8,18,379	74,063	65,501	10,86,430	
Other Provinces—								
Assam	{ 1895	..	27	...	...	...	27
	{ 1896	...	5	...	...	..	5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	1	..	...	...	...	1
Panjab	{ 1895	19	...	...	...	..	19
	{ 1896	17	...	...	...	...	17
Central Provinces	{ 1895	...	...	...	..	...	...
	{ 1896	571	...	...	..	...	571
Rajputana and Central India	{ 1895	...	..	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	1	...	...	..	...	1
Burma	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	..	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	..	97,367	97,367
Madras	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	..	...	..	32	32
Foreign Ports	{ 1895	...	..	...	...	18	18
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	167	167
GRAND TOTAL	{ 1895	1,84,863	49,704	6,99,793	77,537	86,018	10,97,834	
	{ 1896	29,572	29,510	8,18,379	74,063	1,02,847	11,84,471	

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—continued.

DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

Calcutta Port Trust Railway, Sealdah and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896,

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	IMPORTING								
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.								
	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Saidpur.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Rogra.	Patna.	Cooch Behar.	Total.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Orissa Division—									
Cuttack ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—									
Hazaribagh ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the Provinces under Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. { 1895	1,191	20	9,151	28,494	6,574	145	290	2,545	48,113
... of { 1896	1,646	2	55,164	19,567	5,259	43	722	14,197	82,360
Other Provinces—									
Assam ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Ports ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ... { 1895	1,191	20	9,151	28,494	6,574	145	290	2,545	48,113
... { 1896	1,646	2	55,164	19,567	5,259	43	722	14,197	82,360

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	IMPORTING										
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.			CHOTA NAGPUR	
	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	South Par. Ganag.	Total.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Orissa Division—											
Cuttack	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—											
Hazaribagh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
1896	42	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	893
1896	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1,305	2,193
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	893
1896	72	...	...	...	3	75	...	...	...	1,305	2,192
Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.											
1895	10,535	9	389	2	1,881	12,816	...	4	4	12,799	14,791
1896	5,776	239	1,937	580	2,366	10,858	37	3	40	11,312	21,231
Other Provinces—											
Assam	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1895	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,611
1896	...	...	...	...	651	654	...	...	...	1,661	3,021
Rajpootana and Central India	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Ports	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL											
1895	10,535	9	389	2	1,883	12,816	...	4	4	12,800	16,809
1896	5,776	239	1,937	580	3,050	11,522	37	3	40	12,973	24,252

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Paddy of the country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896, as

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT									
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.		PATNA DIVISION.						BHAGAL.	
	Tippora.	Total.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champan.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monohr.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
* Calcutta and Howrah—										
By Rail { 1895
... .. { 1896	1,656	...	...	1,656	...
By Inland Steamer { 1895
... .. { 1896
By Country Boat { 1895
... .. { 1896
By Road { 1895
... .. { 1896
By Sea { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896	1,656	..	..	1,656	..
Burdwan Division excluding Howrah—										
Burdwan { 1895
... .. { 1896	072	..	...	672	2
Burbhum { 1895	14	...	...	..	...	14	...
... .. { 1896	541	...	...	..	...	...	541	337
Midnapore { 1895
... .. { 1896
Hooghly { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895	14	...	..	..	..	14	...
... .. { 1896	511	..	..	672	..	...	1,213	339
Presidency Division excluding Calcutta—										
24 Parganas { 1895
... .. { 1896
Nadia { 1895
... .. { 1896
Jessore { 1895
... .. { 1896
Khulna { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896
Rajshahi Division—										
Rajshahi { 1895
... .. { 1896
Dinajpur { 1895
... .. { 1896
Rangpur { 1895
... .. { 1896
Bogra { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896
Dacca Division—										
Faridpur { 1895
... .. { 1896
Backergunge { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896
Chittagong Division—										
Tippora { 1895
... .. { 1896
Noakhali { 1895
... .. { 1896	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—contd.

ING DISTRICTS.

PUR DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			Grand Total under the Province of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.					Grand Total.
Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	South Patna.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Total.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Bombay.	Madras.	Foreign Ports.	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	2,067	...	...	...	...	...	2,067
...	50	...	50	...	...	...	34,341	3,036	...	...	...	...	37,377
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	19,367	...	...	...	...	...	19,367
...	35,787	...	...	...	...	...	35,787
...	18,468	...	...	...	...	...	18,468
...	15,749	...	...	...	...	...	15,749
...	30	...	190	220
...	30	...	10	40
...	36,998	...	...	30	...	199	37,157
...	50	...	50	...	...	...	85,677	3,036	...	30	...	10	88,913
...	10,034	12	...	...	...	...	10,046
...	2	...	278	278	32,392	...	...	...	...	...	32,392
...	...	46	46	...	...	...	4,847	...	...	...	...	...	4,847
...	...	317	654	...	...	...	2,146	690	341	...	...	...	3,177
...	17,032	...	...	...	...	...	17,032
...	26,052	...	...	...	...	...	26,052
...	6,899	3	...	...	...	...	6,902
...	60,824	...	...	...	...	...	60,824
...	...	46	46	...	...	...	38,812	15	...	...	...	...	38,827
...	...	317	654	...	278	278	1,22,314	690	341	...	...	...	1,23,345
...	9,741	...	...	...	...	...	9,741
...	14,668	...	...	...	...	...	14,668
...	474	...	...	...	...	...	474
...	785	276	...	...	...	...	1,061
...	2,675	...	...	...	...	...	2,675
...	230	...	...	...	...	...	230
...	4,506	...	...	...	...	...	4,506
...	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	1,191
...	17,396	...	...	...	...	...	17,396
...	16,974	276	...	...	...	...	17,150
...	166	...	...	...	...	...	166
...	188	...	...	...	...	...	188
...	31,858	...	...	...	...	...	31,858
...	316	...	216	...	...	...	55,607	...	...	...	...	...	55,607
...	744	...	...	...	...	...	744
...	4,419	...	...	...	...	...	4,419
...	16,910	...	...	...	...	...	16,910
...	46,173	...	...	...	...	...	46,173
...	49,678	...	...	...	...	...	49,678
...	216	...	216	...	...	...	1,06,380	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,380
...	600	...	...	...	...	...	600
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	125	...	...	...	...	...	125
...	795	...	...	...	...	...	795
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	1,191
...	78	...	...	...	...	...	78
...	47,486	...	47,486
...	147	...	...	...	...	...	147
...	47,486	...	47,486
...	1,416	...	...	...	...	...	1,416

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Paddy of the districts in sea, during the month of December 1896, as compared with the figures for the

NAMES OF REPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT											
		CALCUTTA* AND HOWRAH.					BURDWAN DIVISION, EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				PRESIDENCY		
		By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Patna Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Patna ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champanan ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—													
Monghyr ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	1895	157	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...
Sonthal Parganas	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...
	1896	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	157	...	...	...	...	157	10	...	...	10	...
	1896	50	...	...	...	...	50	12	...	...	12	...
Orissa Division—													
Cuttack ...	1895	...	...	1,008	...	...	1,008	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	402	...	...	402	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	1895	...	...	4,874	...	34,190	39,064	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	2,305	...	16,578	18,883	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	5,880	...	34,190	40,070	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	2,707	...	16,578	19,285	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—													
Manabikah ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	10	50	...
Singhbhum ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	10	87	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.		1895	5,308	304	39,440	8,948	34,190	88,080	36	3,811	23,890	27,667	12,730
		1896	5,478	5,377	69,842	9,563	17,285	1,09,980	96	660	28,703	29,459	16,855
Other Provinces—													
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1895
	1896
Central Provinces	1895
	1896
Bombay ...	1895
	1896	327	327
Madras ...	1895
	1896	306	306
GRAND TOTAL	1895	5,308	304	39,440	8,948	34,190	88,080	36	3,811	23,890	27,667	12,730	...
	1896	5,478	5,377	69,842	9,563	17,285	1,10,810	96	660	28,703	29,459	16,855	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Paddy of the country boat, road and by sea, during the month of December

NAMES OF REPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT.									
		CHITTAGONG DIVISION.		PATNA DIVISION.							Monghyr.
		Tippera.	Total.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	
		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Patna Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	21	...
Gaya	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	{ 1895 1896	...	...	4	...	47	...	...	...	51	...
Saran	{ 1895 1896	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	107	...
Champaran	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...
Muzaffarpur	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	811	...	63	...	874	...
Darbhanga	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	1,231	...	68	...	1,299	...
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	531	178	...	312	1,021	...
		...	...	...	...	768	110	...	210	1,088	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	880	...	880	3
		...	...	...	...	3,446	2,638	3,961	...	10,035	214
		...	...	...	21	1,342	178	957	312	2,810	3
		...	...	111	...	5,492	2,748	4,019	210	12,480	214
Bhagalpur Division—											
Monghyr	{ 1895 1896	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Bhagalpur	{ 1895 1896	...	...	236	20	...	...	26	153	435	...
Purnea	{ 1895 1896	...	...	12	...	9,320	...	1,624	18,864	20,820	...
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	1,095	27	11,900	7,705	4,716	36,912	62,355	151
		...	...	...	...	1,102	...	49	47	1,197	...
		...	...	...	7	470	...	40	118	644	...
	
		...	...	3	41	...	...	...	...	44	...
		...	...	21	...	10,422	...	1,672	18,911	31,026	...
		...	...	1,334	65	12,379	7,705	4,782	17,185	63,478	151
Orissa Division—											
Cuttack	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—											
Hazaribagh	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.											
	{ 1895 1896	...	...	21	35	11,764	178	2,629	19,243	33,680	3
		16	16	1,986	95	17,871	12,781	5,801	37,393	78,927	704
Other Provinces—											
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	473	...	...	...	473	...
Central Provinces	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	753	...	...	220	973	...
Bombay	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	{ 1895 1896	...	...	21	35	12,337	178	2,629	19,243	34,323	3
		16	16	1,986	97	12,337	12,351	5,801	37,313	79,903	704

districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895.

ING DISTRICTS.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			Grand total under the Provinces of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.					
Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	South Patna.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Total.		N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Bombay.	Madras.	Foreign Ports.	Grand Total.
30	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	470	...	...	...	...	470
...
...	51	...	...	...	...	...	51
...
...	107	1,139	...	...	...	...	1,306
...	14	42	...	...	...	...	56
...	1,730	...	...	...	...	1,730
...	874	...	...	...	...	...	874
...	1,299	6	...	...	...	...	1,305
...	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	1,091
...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
12	12	...	...	...	883	371	...	...	...	...	1,254
...	3	...	...	...	10,349	3,903	...	...	...	...	13,619
...	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	2,813	413	...	...	...	...	3,226
12	220	...	...	...	12,806	6,768	...	...	...	...	19,574
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	438	1,320	...	...	...	...	1,658
3	3	...	...	...	29,820	...	...	...	...	...	29,820
...	62,529	14,838	...	...	...	...	77,367
...	...	23	174	...	...	...	2,762	...	...	...	...	...	2,762
...	...	577	577	...	...	...	3,322	...	...	...	...	...	3,322
10	10	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	5	...	5	94	1,751	...	...	...	...	1,845
...	...	577	577	5	...	5	32,636	...	...	...	...	...	32,636
13	...	23	187	...	...	...	66,383	17,809	...	...	...	...	84,192
...	1,006	...	...	...	...	...	1,006
...	402	...	...	...	...	...	402
...	39,004	...	...	...	3,716	...	42,720
...	18,883	...	...	...	...	...	18,883
...	40,070	...	...	...	3,716	...	43,786
...	19,385	...	...	...	...	...	19,385
...
...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	59	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	109	...	...	...	...	...	109
...	...	693	626	5	...	5	2,19,058	498	...	30	51,202	199	2,70,917
25	266	340	1,335	...	278	278	4,31,448	28,579	341	30	...	10	4,60,408
...	473	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	327	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	306	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	693	626	5	...	5	2,19,531	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	266	340	1,335	...	278	278	4,33,455	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the districts in by sea during the month of December 1896, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF										
	CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.						BURDWAN DIVISION EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				
	By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Calcutta and Howrah—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By inland steamer ..	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
By country boats	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	688
By road ..	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	2,380	2,448
By sea ..	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,490	3,490
Total	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,187	4,187
							150	...	30	5,154	5,343
Burdwan Division,—excluding Howrah—											
Burdwan	1895 1896	...	655	...	...	655	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly (excluding Howrah)	1895 1896	...	1,520	...	...	1,520	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895 1896	...	2,184	645	...	2,184	...	6	...	...	6
			89	645	...	734	...	6	...	...	6
Presidency Division,—excluding Calcutta—											
24 Parganas	1895 1896	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	1895 1896	1,389	8,882	...	...	10,271	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	1895 1896	74	3,806	...	...	3,880	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	1895 1896	1,458	1,557	...	...	3,015	...	13	...	...	13
Khulna	1895 1896	3,242	837	...	...	4,079	...	20	...	...	20
Total	1895 1896	2,827	10,439	32	...	13,300	...	13	...	...	13
		3,316	4,143	32	...	7,491	...	20	...	...	20
Rajshahi Division—											
Rajshahi	1895 1896	...	300	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	1895 1896	...	220	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	1895 1896	...	105	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895 1896	...	405	...	...	405	...	...	...	...	...
		...	220	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...

NAMES OF IMPORT															
NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			PATNA DIVISION.							BHAGALPUR DIVISION.				
	Northall.	Chittagong.	Total.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	South Patna.	Total.
	20	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Calcutta and Howrah—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By inland steamer	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By country boats	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By road	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sea	{ 1895 1896	20 30	30 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895 1896	30 30	30 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah—															
Burdwan	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoochly	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta—															
24-Parganas	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division—															
Rajshahi	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	23
Jalpaiguri	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
Darjeeling	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Booga	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabna	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	28	51

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the districts in by sea during the month of December 1896, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF										
	CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.						BURDWAN DIVISION EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				
	By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Midnapore.	Hugli.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—											
Dacca { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Backergunge { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patna Division—											
Patna { 1895	1,062	..	122	..	..	1,174	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gaya { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahabad { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	1,502	..	..	..	..	1,502	..	..	..	..	..
Saran { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	2,125	..	..	..	..	2,125	..	..	..	..	..
Champaran { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	300	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
Debbhanga { 1895	343	..	..	..	..	343	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	242	..	..	..	..	242	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... { 1895	1,395	..	122	..	..	1,517	..	..	..	..	..
... { 1896	3,869	..	300	..	..	4,169	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalpur Division—											
Monghyr { 1895	3,248	..	419	..	..	3,667	1,063	..	..	..	1,063
... .. { 1896	7,462	..	348	..	..	7,798	54	..	..	..	54
Bhagalpur { 1895	2,619	..	3,717	..	..	6,336	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	6,700	..	28	..	..	6,728	..	..	..	..	..
Furness { 1895	78	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda { 1895	..	..	2,190	..	..	2,190	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southal Parganas { 1895	6,125	..	250	..	..	6,375	20	80	..	..	100
... .. { 1896	4,574	..	..	..	..	4,574	..	5	..	3	8
Total ... { 1895	12,070	..	6,576	..	..	18,646	1,123	80	..	..	1,203
... { 1896	12,732	..	374	..	..	13,106	54	85	..	3	62
Chota Nagpur Division—											
Hasaribagh { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manbhum { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singbhum { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... .. { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... { 1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
... { 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE											
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.											
... { 1895	26,999	..	10,796	..	..	36,016	1,123	113	..	4,207	4,413
... { 1896	28,917	..	8,196	677	..	31,790	913	60	20	4,187	4,440

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—contd.

IMPORTING DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the districts in by sea during the month of December 1896, as compared

NAMES OF REPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORTING														
		CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			PATNA DIVISION.							BAGALPUR DIVISION.				
		Noakhali.	Chittagong.	Total.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champan.	Masafpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Sonthal Parganas.	Total.
		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—																
Dacca	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boekarunge	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—																
Patna	1895	...	...	...	...	1,873	14	...	...	...	1,587	43	...	...	6	49
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	1895	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	16	23	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champan	1895	...	...	...	...	...	553	...	130	1	684	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	47	...	180	...	676	...	884	...	...	...	...	...
Masafpur	1895	...	...	...	...	204	1,048	864	...	...	1,690	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	19	144	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1895	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	126	340	...	...	...	340
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	58	1,907	1,615	364	130	1	4,075	349	...	...	6	595
	1896	...	...	...	64	19	303	...	676	16	1,078	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—																
Monghyr	1895	...	...	...	2,916	2,515	...	...	...	11	5,442	...	20	...	64	104
	1896	...	...	...	439	112	...	...	11	...	562	...	23	...	202	225
Bhagalpur	1895	...	...	...	...	551	368	...	378	...	1,388	...	...	...	160	188
	1896	...	...	...	96	14	95	...	112	201	518	5	...	10	...	15
Purnea	1895	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	180	185
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	1895	...	...	...	...	401	...	...	...	...	401	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	2,916	3,470	404	...	378	11	7,179	...	20	...	429	439
	1896	...	...	...	535	126	95	...	123	201	1,080	5	23	10	202	240
Chota Nagpur Division—																
Hazaribagh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Staghbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE UNDER THE LICENSING SYSTEM.																
	1895	...	20	26	9,974	5,377	2,020	304	300	19	11,254	389	20	...	429	439
	1896	4	20	34	599	145	308	...	700	217	2,156	5	23	10	224	240

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the districts in and by sea during the month of December 1896, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF										
		CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.						BURDWAN DIVISION EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				
		By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Midnapore.	Hoghly.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Other Provinces—	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Assam	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1895	1,36,955	...	...	...	1,36,955	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	18,237	...	...	...	18,237	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab	1895	8,008	...	...	...	8,008	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	1895	2,036	...	...	...	2,036	93	...	...	...	93
	1896	19,705	...	...	...	19,705	584	...	...	...	584
Rajputana and Central India.	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	1895	1,306	...	...	...	1,306	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	646	646	...	...	...	...
Foreign Ports	1895	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	4,94,735	4,94,735	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1895	1,64,497	...	19,726	...	54	1,64,477	1,306	119	...	4,187	5,804
	1896	65,919	...	5,126	677	4,95,381	4,95,103	797	40	30	5,157	6,0

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the districts in and by sea during the month of December 1896, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS		NAMES OF														
		CHITTAGONG DIVISION			PATNA DIVISION						BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					
		Yesahai.	Chittarong.	Tota.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Girga.	Champaran.	Wazirpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purua.	Sonhal Pur-ganes.	Total.
		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Other Provinces--																
Assam	{ 1896															
	{ 1897															
N.-W. P. and Oudh	{ 1897		...		672	583	175	2			1,432					
	{ 1898				3						58					
Panjab	{ 1895					357				...	357					
	{ 1896				9						9					
Central Provinces	{ 1895															
	{ 1896															
Rajputana and Central India.	{ 1895															
	{ 1896															
Berar	{ 1895															
	{ 1896															
Bombay	{ 1895				...											
	{ 1896															
Foreign Ports	{ 1895															
	{ 1896															
GRAND TOTAL	{ 1895		20	20	3,646	6,317	1,194	300	508	19	11,043	339	20		438	847
	{ 1896	4	30	34	611	1,45	403		700	217	9,225	5	23	33	934	988

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—conold.

IMPORTING DISTRICTS.

ORISSA DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES IN INDIA.					Grand Total.
Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.		Assam.	Nor'h-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Madras.	Burma.	Foreign Ports.	
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md	Mds.						
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,387					...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,395					...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,365					...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9					...	...
...	...	...	...	316	316	2,445					...	...
...	...	...	141	349	481	20,850					...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,206					...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	646					...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	54					...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,24,738					...	...
1	1	461	305	516	1,082	2,05,135	...	...	...	...		...
33	33	173	277	402	859	5,10,381	...	...	...	...		...

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT					
		CALCUTTA* AND HOWRAH.*					
		By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boat.	By road.	By sea.	TOTAL.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta* and Howrah—							
By rail	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. inland steamer	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. country boat	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. road	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. sea	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah—							
Burdwan	{ 1895 1896	345	661	2,500	...	...	3,906
Birbhum	{ 1895 1896	...	300	830	...	...	1,130
Midnapore	{ 1895 1896	...	...	1,317	...	...	1,317
Hooghly (excluding Howrah)	{ 1895 1896	...	268	323	...	...	591
	{ 1895 1896	...	...	1,945	...	...	1,945
	{ 1895 1896	...	...	224	...	...	224
Total	{ 1895 1896	345	661	6,152	...	...	7,158
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta—							
24 Parganas	{ 1895 1896	...	...	150	...	...	150
	{ 1895 1896	...	...	34	1,304	...	1,338
Nadia	{ 1895 1896	60,750	499	42,840	...	...	1,10,109
Murshidabad	{ 1895 1896	66,823	1,607	28,632	41	...	97,196
Jessore	{ 1895 1896	7,440	...	4,114	...	...	11,554
	{ 1895 1896	812	...	3,557	...	...	4,369
Khulna	{ 1895 1896	638	...	...	...	...	638
	{ 1895 1896	1,210	...	1,925	182	...	3,327
Total	{ 1895 1896	74,887	499	47,130	...	...	1,22,516
	{ 1895 1896	68,282	1,697	34,148	1,590	...	1,05,617
Rajshahi Division—							
Rajshahi	{ 1895 1896	701	...	2,874	...	...	3,575
Dinajpur	{ 1895 1896	1,120	...	955	...	...	2,075
	{ 1895 1896	...	...	385	...	...	385
Jaipalguri	{ 1895 1896	...	...	400	...	...	400
Darjeeling	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	{ 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1895 1896	36	...	83	...	...	119
Cooch Behar	{ 1895 1896	1,503	...	974	...	...	2,477
Total	{ 1895 1896	788	...	3,349	...	...	4,137
	{ 1895 1896	2,693	...	2,329	...	...	5,022

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Pulses of the Districts in the Lower Provinces carried by rail and of Calcutta carried by all routes, i.e. December 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—continued.

ING DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

Calcutta Port Trust Railway, Howrah, Sealdah and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT								
		RAJSHAHI DIVISION								Total.
		Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Fabna.	Cooch Behar.	
		19	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH										
By rail	{ 1896	110	247	52	32	578	229	488	70	1,906
	{ 1896	47	153	75	20	656	214	920	68	2,133
By inland steamer	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	46	...	35	...	81
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	10	...	46	...	56
By country boat	{ 1896	2	...	...	...	8	...	37	...	47
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By road	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sea	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	112	247	52	32	632	228	560	70	1,933
	{ 1896	47	153	75	20	666	214	966	68	2,139
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah—										
Burdwan	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly (excluding Howrah)	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta—										
24 Parganas	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	{ 1896	22	50	11	...	41	13	183	...	329
	{ 1896	75	2	11	...	615	810	71	...	1,084
Murshidabad	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74
Jessore	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	97	59	11	...	41	13	183	...	329
	{ 1896	75	2	11	...	615	810	71	74	1,15
Rajshahi Division—										
Rajshahi	{ 1896	...	506	203	294	1,302	1,764	...	...	4,159
	{ 1896	...	431	486	109	791	1,302	...	...	3,191
Dinajpur	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22
	{ 1896	43	...	...	119	8	...	...	337	507
Jalpaiguri	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	{ 1896	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	{ 1896	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	14
Bogra	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabna	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	1	596	203	294	1,324	1,764	...	...	4,189
	{ 1896	46	431	488	223	799	1,313	...	337	3,649

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT										
		BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.			CHOTA NAGPUR	
		Meerghr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	Southal ganaga.	Total.	Cuttack.	Br. score.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH—												
By rail	{ 1895 1896				4		4	..	..	..	..	..
		369				308	677	..	..	..	92	1,715
By inland steamer	{ 1895 1896							..	..	..	..	..
							
By country boat	{ 1895 1896	..		20	..		20	..	100	100	..	..
					..			81	455	536	..	..
By road	{ 1895 1896							..	..	..	..	..
							
By sea	{ 1895 1896				..		..	19	751	770	..	..
								8	917	926	..	..
Total	{ 1895 1896			20	4		24	19	851	870	..	..
		369				308	677	81	1,372	1,456	92	1,715
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah—												
Burdwan	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..		27	27	..	..	..	..	875
		342	..	..	..	12	354	..	..	..	72	1,376
Birbhum	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	9	..	..	14	23	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Hooghly (excluding Howrah)	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Total	{ 1895 1896					27	27	..	..	..	..	375
		342	9	..	..	26	377	..	..	..	72	1,375
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta—												
24 Pargannas	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Nadia	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	237	237	..	..	..	..	46
Muralidabad	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	3,675	3,675	..	..	..	..	490
Jessore	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Khulna	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Total	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	3,919	3,919	..	..	..	..	545
Rajahmahi Division—												
Rajahmahi	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	458	..	776	1,233	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	8,052	8,052	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Darjeeling	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Rangpur	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	46	46	..	..	..	..	..
Fabna	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Cooch Behar	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Total	{ 1895 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	458	..	9,873	10,351	..	..	..	..	..

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Pulses of the Districts in the Lower Provinces carried by rail and of Calcutta, carried by all routes, i.e., as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—continued.

ING DISTRICTS.

DIVISION.		Grand total of the pulses under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.											Grand Total.
Singbhum.	Total.		Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Pro- vinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	Bombay.	Madras.	Bengal.	Other Indian Provinces.	Foreign ports.		
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	...	5,857	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,826
206	2,013	14,619	2,330	70,212	7,938	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,744
...	...	389	17,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,513
...	...	339	13,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,853
...	...	17,180	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,220
...	...	15,917	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,717
...	...	21,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,088
...	...	25,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,402
...	...	1,882	...	...	...	...	...	51	30,502	10,415	...	1,33,708	1,03,679
...	...	2,128	...	...	...	...	...	720	3,511	11,398	11	2,558	43,091
...	...	40,369	19,140	...	...	...	...	50	30,502	10,415	...	1,33,708	2,57,319
206	2,013	58,398	17,951	70,212	7,938	345	...	720	3,511	11,398	14	25,578	2,04,377	
...	...	4,475	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,475
430	1,877	3,479	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,012
...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
...	...	107	...	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441
...	...	6,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,170
...	...	5,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,777
...	...	1,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,969
...	...	303	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
...	...	12,949	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,989
90	469	12,949	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,539
430	1,877	9,804	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
...	...	1,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402
...	...	1,11,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,065
...	...	1,07,325	...	11,733	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,303
23	69	12,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,824
...	...	11,939	...	15,187	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,459
...	499	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760
...	...	4,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,187
...	
...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
...	...	1,27,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,805
...	...	1,20,284	...	29,920	1,026	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,480
23	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,734
...	...	6,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,429
...	...	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407
...	...	9,859	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,045
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	59	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
...	...	116	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
...	...	2,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,477
...	
...	684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	684	
...	...	8,514	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,435
...	...	18,927	251	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,839

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896.

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT					
		CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.					
		By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boat.	By road.	By sea.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca	1895	...	...	400	...	...	400
	1896	671	...	1,003	...	...	1,673
Mymensingh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	357	...	...	357
Faridpur	1895	5,011	...	375	...	...	5,386
	1896	1,133	...	3,100	...	...	4,233
Backergunge	1895	...	...	400	...	...	400
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	5,011	...	1,344	...	...	6,355
	1896	1,804	...	4,459	...	...	6,263
Chittagong Division—							
Tippera	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	38	...	...	...	38
Noakhali	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	38	...	...	...	38
Patna Division—							
Patna	1895	26,805	...	514	...	...	27,319
	1896	10,524	...	278	...	...	10,802
Gaya	1895	935	...	...	...	...	935
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1895	13,059	...	502	...	...	13,561
	1896	8,305	...	220	...	...	8,525
Baran	1895	...	...	274	...	...	274
	1896	...	...	139	...	...	139
Champaran	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1895	412	...	...	...	...	412
	1896	...	...	250	...	...	250
Darbhanga	1895	1,440	...	...	...	...	1,440
	1896	902	...	...	...	...	902
Total	1895	42,651	...	1,590	...	...	44,241
	1896	19,731	...	887	...	...	20,618
Bhagalpur Division—							
Monghyr	1895	14,888	...	...	...	...	14,888
	1896	13,583	...	1,008	...	...	13,593
Bhagalpur	1895	6,585	...	530	...	...	7,115
	1896	343	...	500	...	...	843
Purnea	1895	2,618	...	2,958	...	...	7,006
	1896	...	...	100	...	...	100
Malda	1895	...	...	742	...	...	742
	1896	...	...	616	...	...	616
Sonthal Parganas	1895	27,919	...	783	...	...	28,702
	1896	2,079	...	600	...	...	2,679
Total	1895	53,050	...	5,993	...	...	59,043
	1896	15,907	...	2,224	...	...	18,131
Orissa Division—							
Cuttack	1895	...	...	1,280	...	...	1,280
	1896	...	...	293	...	...	293
Balasore	1895	...	...	63	...	15,014	15,077
	1896	...	...	50	...	2,753	2,803
Total	1895	...	...	1,343	...	15,014	16,357
	1896	...	...	343	...	2,753	3,096

* Calcutta comprises town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT								
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.								
	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Patna.	Cooch Behar.	Total.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Dacca Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca { 1895
... .. { 1896
Mymensingh { 1895
... .. { 1896
Faizidpur { 1895
... .. { 1896	1	...	...	...	1
Backergunge { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896	1	...	...	...	1
Chittagong Division—									
Tippera { 1895
... .. { 1896
Noakhali { 1895
... .. { 1896
Chittagong { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896
Patna Division—									
Patna { 1895	112	381	50	...	...	51	594
... .. { 1896	117	112	28	...	...	...	357
G. ya { 1895
... .. { 1896
Shahabad { 1895	15	65	...	...	...	80
... .. { 1896	11	8	25	...	...	22	66
Faran { 1895
... .. { 1896
Champanan { 1895
... .. { 1896
Muzaffarpur { 1895
... .. { 1896
Darbhanga { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895	112	396	115	...	...	51	674
... .. { 1896	128	120	53	...	...	22	323
Bhagalpur Division—									
Monghyr { 1895	430	...	...	...	...	273	703
... .. { 1896	...	80	...	...	...	23	...	94	137
Bhagalpur { 1895	1,002	927	80	...	...	...	2,018
... .. { 1896	307	119	...	...	...	...	426
Purnea { 1895	...	301	445	271	303	...	...	260	1,780
... .. { 1896	...	24	168	...	10	...	...	128	340
Makda { 1895	16	...	...	...	16
... .. { 1896
Sonthal Parganas { 1895	508	125	133	14	...	...	783
... .. { 1896	...	78	10	170	48	...	...	21	327
Total { 1895	...	381	2,385	1,327	599	14	...	533	5,949
... .. { 1896	...	177	445	290	43	23	...	203	1,230
Orissa Division—									
Outtock { 1895
... .. { 1896
Keonjore { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896

* Calcutta comprises the towns of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT										
		BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.			CHOTA NAGPUR	
		Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	Sonthal parganas.	Total.	Orissa.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—												
Dacca	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farrukpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—												
Tippera	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—												
Patna	1895	63	49	...	...	91	203	...	...	...	41	274
	1896	277	26	...	...	54	357	...	...	...	257	56
Gaya	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Shahabad	1895	18	...	...	...	41	59	...	...	...	6	40
	1896	193	22	...	...	15	230	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1895	...	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
Champanan	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1895	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	21	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	31	133	...	...	132	346	...	...	...	41	603
	1896	491	102	...	...	69	662	...	...	...	293	203
Bhagalpur Division—												
Monghyr	1895	...	...	336	...	...	336	...	...	...	...	6,806
	1896	...	305	12	...	...	305	...	...	...	1,110	4,193
Bhagalpur	1895	23	...	...	...	1,460	1,503	...	...	...	...	167
	1896	11	...	...	...	268	270	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	1895	...	...	...	...	620	620	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	2,034	2,034	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	1895	...	...	47	...	...	47	...	...	...	77	300
	1896	17	17	116	...	...	150	...	...	...	90	104
Total	1895	33	...	383	...	2,600	3,106	...	...	...	238	7,549
	1896	22	322	128	...	2,601	3,339	...	...	...	1,300	4,257
Orissa Division—												
Uttack	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Pulses of the Districts in the Lower Provinces carried by rail and of Calcutta, carried by all routes, i.e., as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—continued.

ING DISTRICTS.

DIVISION.		Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.										Grand Total.
Singbhum.	Total.		Assam.	N. W. Western Provinces and Oudh.	Panjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	Bombay.	Madras.	Burma.	Other Indian Ports.	Foreign Ports.	
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	...	1,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,792
...	...	1,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,942
...	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405
...	...	5,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,386
...	...	4,669	...	...	...	...	653	...	...	...	...	...	5,322
...	...	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
...
...	...	7,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,577
...	...	7,016	...	...	...	...	655	...	...	...	...	...	7,669
...	...	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565
...	...	428	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428
...
...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565
...	...	428	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430
66	381	31,611	...	31,721	...	346	11,563	337	...	...	...	...	78,658
19	362	17,810	...	1,40,920	1,380	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	1,68,736
...	...	5,101	...	2,611	...	...	2,110	...	...	...	...	...	8,455
...	7	855	...	6,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,729
...	329	14,011	...	5,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,221
...	46	9,258	...	23,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,854
...	...	605	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753
...	...	410	...	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333
...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	4,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,978
...	...	250	...	682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	952
...	...	1,740	...	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,707
...	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950
66	710	59,554	...	40,540	...	346	14,903	557	...	...	...	...	1,14,760
19	415	29,535	...	1,81,289	1,380	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	2,12,527
1,107	8,812	35,066	...	8,138	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,017
1,130	6,156	26,507	...	81,070	1,150	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,455
...	189	14,492	...	23,921	336	...	2,401	...	...	...	...	...	31,150
...	...	4,753	...	12,584	360	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	48,025
...	...	9,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,955
...	...	2,471	...	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,225
...	...	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758
...	...	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
...	416	45,409	...	1,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,896
...	251	11,362	...	96,335	070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,573
1,167	9,447	1,02,180	...	55,816	356	13	2,401	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,776
1,153	6,600	35,492	...	1,71,610	2,192	28	342	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,694
...	...	1,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	1,672
...	...	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
...	...	15,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,076
...	...	3,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,803
...	...	16,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	16,748
...	...	4,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,096

Calcutta Port Trust Railway, Howrah, Sealdah and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT					
	CALCUTTA* AND HOWRAH.					
	By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boat.	By road.	By sea.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Chota Nagpur Division—						
Hazaribagh	1895 3,435	...	...	...	...	3,435
	1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..
Manbhum	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..
Singbhum	1895 ..	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ..	...	..	...	...	..
Total {	1895 13,435	...	...	..	..	3,435
	1896 ..	...	..	...	..	..
GRAND TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL {	1895 1,80,158	1,163	66,793	...	15,014	2,63,128
	1896 1,08,947	2,303	46,371	1,790	3,755	1,62,964
Other Provinces—						
Assam	1895 ..	5	...	..	...	5
	1896 ..	63	300	..	..	363
N.-W. P. and Oudh ..	1895 48,031	...	300	...	...	48,331
	1896 5,887	...	...	...	...	3,887
Punjab	1895 24,210	..	...	..	...	24,210
	1896 ..	..	...	..	..	...
Central Provinces ..	1895 81	...	...	..	...	81
	1896 927	...	...	...	...	927
Rajputana and Central India {	1895 543	..	..	..	...	543
	1896 1	..	...	...	...	1
Benar	1895 ..	...	...	...	..	...
	1896 ..	...	..	...	..	...
Bombay	1895 ..	...	..	...	..	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	4	4
Madras	1895 ..	..	...	...	901	901
	1896 ..	...	...	...	14,583	15,483
Burma	1895 ..	...	...	...	10	10
	1896 ..	...	...	...	1,143	1,143
Foreign Ports	1895 ..	...	..	...	..	...
	1896 ..	...	...	...	14	14
GRAND TOTAL {	1895 2,52,893	1,168	67,093	..	15,925	3,37,000
	1896 1,13,762	2,306	46,671	1,590	19,497	1,83,866

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Pulses of the Districts in the Lower Provinces carried by rail and of Calcutta, carried by all routes, i.e., as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—continued.

ING DISTRICT'S

BURDWAN DIVISION EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION EXCLUDING CALCUTTA.					
Burdwan.	Burduam.	Hogly.	Total.	2 Parganas,	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khanna.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1,286	"	"	1,286	...	"	...	...	.
484	...	.	484	...	...	..	..	...	..
417	...	.	417	...	...	...	..	.
43	"	...	43	..	...	.	...	...
...	
...	
1,705	..		1,705	...				...
527	.	...	527	..		..		...
18,913	6,841	24,405	50,249	19,444	1,735	289	1,316	197	23,011
13,893	5,528	28,457	47,874	1,615	685	134	985	65	3,484
...	
...	
2,149	10	.	2,158	...	..	..	...		..
5			5	.		...	..	...	..
348	..	..	348		..	...	..	.	...

425		...	425	...			.	...	...
26			26	..	.	...			..
.	...	1	1		...	...	...	.
...
...
...
..
.
...
...
...
..
..
21,834	6,851	24,496	53,181	19,444	1,735	289	1,316	197	23,011
13,924	5,528	28,457	47,909	1,615	685	134	985	65	3,484

Calcutta Port Trust Railway, Howrah, Sealdah and Chitpore.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT								
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.								
	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Kangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Looch Behar.	Total.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Chota Nagpur Division—									
Hazaribagh { 1895
... .. { 1896
Manbhum { 1895
... .. { 1896
Singhbhum { 1895
... .. { 1896
Total { 1895
... .. { 1896
GRAND TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL { 1895	135	1,293	2,763	2,049	2,711	2,019	743	654	12,567
... .. { 1896	168	743	1,187	657	2,187	1,860	1,037	704	8,543
Other Provinces—									
Assam { 1895
... .. { 1896
N.-W. P. and Oudh { 1895	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
... .. { 1896
Punjab { 1895
... .. { 1896
Central Provinces { 1895
... .. { 1896
Rajputana and Central India { 1895
... .. { 1896
Betar { 1895
... .. { 1896
Romhay { 1895
... .. { 1896
Madras { 1895
... .. { 1896
Burma { 1895
... .. { 1896
Foreign Ports { 1895
... .. { 1896
GRAND TOTAL { 1895	135	1,616	2,713	2,049	2,711	2,019	743	654	12,600
... .. { 1896	168	743	1,187	657	2,187	1,860	1,037	704	8,543

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of December 1896,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT										
		BRAGAITIE DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.			CHOTA NAG	
		Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	Serhal Par-gara.	Total.	Cuttack.	Balarore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Chota Nagpur Division--												
Hazaribagh		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..	..	..	54 191	54 191	..	..	..	1,188 306	
Manbhum ...		{ 1895 ... 1896 15	..	..	..	15 15	..	..	..	..	..
Singhbhum ...		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	
Total		{ 1895 ... 1896 15	..	..	..	69 191	69 206	..	..	..	1,188 355	
GRAND TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL		{ 1895 114 1896 1,245	153 453	403 586	4 ...	2,915 17,240	3,572 19,504	19 64	851 1,772	870 1,456	979 1,657	9,806 8,450
Other Provinces--												
Assam ...		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.-W. P. and Oudh ..		{ 1895 51 1896 123	20	..	..	29 120	29 120	..	..	..	370 4	751
Punjab ...		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..	..	..	317 347	317 347	..	..	..	..	670
Central Provinces ..		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Rajputana and Central India		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berar ...		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay .		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ...		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma ...		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign Ports ...		{ 1895 ... 1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	302	..	302	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		{ 1895 165 1896 1,374	153 453	403 586	4 ...	3,285 17,240	4,010 19,633	411 64	851 1,772	1,262 1,456	1,320 1,657	10,930 8,543

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Pulses of the Districts in the Lower Provinces carried by rail and of Calcutta, carried by all routes, i.e., as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—concluded.

ING DISTRICTS.			OTHER PROVINCES.										
PER DIVISION.		Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	Bombay.	Madras.	Bengal.	Other from Ports.	Other from Ports.	Grand Total.
Singhbhum.	Total.												
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	1,188	5,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,963
37	343	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018
403	403	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	925
400	400	438	...	338	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	834
...
...	49	49	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
403	1,681	6,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,888
437	792	1,525	...	358	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,903
1,822	12,507	3,88,317	19,261	74,586	356	399	16,401	387	59,562	16,115	...	1,36,153	6,91,652
2,248	12,355	2,77,706	18,201	4,00,957	11,812	414	1,561	720	5,313	11,598	14	25,558	8,12,010
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,101	53,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	4,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	679	25,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
765	765	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
523	622	1,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,587	14,855	4,70,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,831	15,031	2,99,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Calcutta Port Trust Railway, Howrah, Sealdah and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in other Food-grains* of the districts during the month of December 1896 as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT													
	CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.						BURDWAN DIVISION, EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA.			
	By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Total.	24 Pargannas.	Nadia.	Jessore.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Calcutta and Howrah—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	12	...	3	...	3
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	110	...	86	4	100
By inland steamer { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	89	...	290	...	195	...	105
By country boats { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	93	115	...	...	115
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	6	6
By road { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sea { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	99	105	115	3	...	118
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	689	8	1,008	...	201	10	211
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah—														
Burdwan { 1895	70	...	317	...	...	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Hooghly { 1895 ... ..	...	...	563	...	...	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1895	70	...	880	...	...	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta—														
24 Pargannas { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896	141	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia { 1895	1,359	...	1,869	...	...	3,228	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	...
{ 1896	4,251	...	514	...	...	4,765	106	...	...	196	...	...	62	69
Murshidabad { 1895	9,280	...	526	...	...	9,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896	306	...	32	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896	191	...	...	...	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1895	10,609	...	2,415	...	...	13,024	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	...
{ 1896	4,949	...	576	...	...	5,525	196	...	...	196	...	...	69	69
Rajshahi Division—														
Rajshahi { 1895	417	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896	381	...	...	...	...	381	116	...	...	116	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur { 1895	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Jalpaiguri { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabna { 1895 ... ..	...	...	82	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1895	436	...	82	...	...	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896	381	...	...	...	...	381	116	...	...	116	...	8	...	8
Dacca Division—														
Dacca { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh { 1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur { 1895	197	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
{ 1896	376	...	...	...	...	376	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300
Backergunge { 1895 ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1895	197	...	2	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
{ 1896	376	...	...	...	...	376	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	300

* Consisting of barley, kodo, shama, + Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta.

' the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895.

NG DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

Indian corn, oats, millers, &c.
Port Trust Railway, Scaldah, and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in other Food-grains* country boat, road and by sea, during the month of December 1896,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		PATNA DIVISION.							NAMES OF IMPORT			
									BHAGALPUR			
		Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Sevan.	Champanan.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purua.
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta and Howrah—												
By rail ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	7	...	...	3,265	...	...	...	3,272	...	...	...
By inland steamer ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By country boats ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By road ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sea ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	7	...	...	3,265	...	...	...	3,272	...	...	...
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah—												
Burdwan ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta—												
24 Parganas ..	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division—												
Rajshahi ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	19
Jalpaiguri ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabna ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	19
Dacca Division—												
Dacca ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Consisting of barley, kodo, shama.
† Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta

ING DISTRICTS.

Indian corn, oats, millets, &c.
Port Trust Railway, Sealdah and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in other Food-grains* of the districts
 and, during the month of December 1896, as compared with the

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT													
	CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.					BURDWAN DIVISION, EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA.				
	By rail.	By inland steam.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Midnapore.	Hugly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Nadia.	Jessore.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Patna Division—														
Patna	1895	5,517	...	122	...	5,639	122	...	...	122	...	...	...	...
1896	345	...	...	...	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1895	695	...	121	...	814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1895	64	...	534	...	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	404	...	...	...	...	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1895	525	...	...	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	611	...	...	...	...	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	183	...	...	...	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	6,843	...	777	...	7,620	122	...	...	122	...	...	...	...
1896	1,579	...	...	...	...	1,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—														
Monghyr	1895	863	...	504	...	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	1,535	...	...	...	...	1,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	1895	10,617	...	964	...	11,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	4,973	...	...	...	...	4,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	1895	442	...	191	...	633	...	...	...	...	897	...	...	897
1896	442	...	72	...	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	1895	...	...	111	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Parganas	1895	50	...	285	...	333	109	...	78	191	...	504	...	561
1896	66	...	...	...	...	66	78	...	...	78	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	11,474	...	2,045	...	13,517	168	...	78	191	897	564	...	1,461
1896	7,507	...	72	...	...	7,579	78	...	...	78	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—														
Hazaribagh	1895	55	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	55	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant- Governor of Bengal.	1895	29,653	...	6,199	...	35,852	332	...	122	454	1,019	585	...	1,597
1896	14,492	...	648	...	...	15,140	749	689	8	1,446	...	518	73	890
Other Provinces in India—														
North Western Provinces and Oudh.	1895	348	...	...	...	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab	1895	2,016	...	...	...	2,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	5,655	...	...	...	...	5,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	272	...	...	...	...	272	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	1895	394	...	...	...	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Ports	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	20,538	20,538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1895	52,111	...	6,199	...	58,310	332	...	122	454	1,019	585	...	1,597
1896	20,497	...	648	...	20,538	41,613	789	689	8	1,446	...	518	73	890

* Consisting of barley, kodo, shama.
 † Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta.

IG DISTRICTS.

Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.
For Trust Railway, Sealdah, and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in other Food-grains* of the road and by sea, during the month of December 1896, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT										
	PATNA DIVISION.								BHAGALPUR		
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champan.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.
Mds.											
Patna Division—											
Patna	{ 1895	705	23	...	...	...	...	728	...	...	...
	{ 1896	445	381	...	...	...	...	826	...	...	...
Gaya	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Shahabad	{ 1895	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	34	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	{ 1895	...	3	...	258	10,205	19	16,573	...	17	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	330	148	72	559	...	47	...
Champanan	{ 1895	...	...	2,555	...	1,400	101	4,128	136	...	...
	{ 1896	...	4	1,068	...	976	60	2,106	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	{ 1895	3	...	11,311	186	...	1,290	15,700	...	64	...
	{ 1896	1	2	9,849	682	...	876	11,404	89	2	...
Darbhanga	{ 1895	296	21	56,421	263	8,985	...	65,989	4,194	312	...
	{ 1896	...	...	64,549	2,939	15,561	...	83,050	1,035	567	...
Total	{ 1895	317	729	55	70,287	707	26,749	4,323	1,05,137	4,580	...
	{ 1896	54	445	387	75,454	3,960	16,687	1,908	97,995	1,121	616
Bhagalpur Division—											
Monghyr	{ 1895	4	338	...	656	...	1,112	5,718	7,828	...	33
	{ 1896	605	305	670	16,240	1,784	18,016	6,410	44,415	170	...
Bhagalpur	{ 1895	11	1,309	4,507	...	20,373	9,546	36,016	70	...	...
	{ 1896	675	367	911	15,381	186	2,934	5,376	25,885	6	54
Purnea	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	15	20	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	276	...	...	...	276	...	176	...
Malda	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	{ 1895	...	1,393	350	...	...	...	1,752	76	...	1,041
	{ 1896	761	320	316	...	...	...	1,506	80	...	371
Total	{ 1895	15	1,731	1,668	5,468	...	21,485	15,270	45,646	146	1,674
	{ 1896	9,304	1,181	1,959	31,897	1,973	20,950	11,816	72,080	86	552
Chota Nagpur Division—											
Hazaribagh	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.											
	{ 1895	332	2,460	1,793	75,755	707	48,234	19,009	1,48,793	4,898	457
	{ 1896	2,365	1,636	2,177	1,10,616	5,933	37,637	12,824	1,73,478	1,210	968
Other Provinces in India—											
N.-W. P. and Oudh	{ 1895	40	4	20	2,580	28	6	2,693	9	...	...
	{ 1896	28	...	...	2,024	...	331	2,363	12	...	...
Panjab	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	{ 1895	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Ports	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	{ 1895	374	2,464	1,739	78,335	735	48,260	19,610	1,51,488	4,938	457
	{ 1896	2,393	1,636	2,477	1,12,640	5,933	37,968	12,824	1,75,801	1,222	968

* Consisting of barley, kodo, shama,

districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895 - conold.

ING DISTRICTS.

DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.					Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor.	OTHER PROVINCES IN INDIA.										Foreign Ports.	GRAND TOTAL.
South-Patna.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.	Assam.		North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Panjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	Bombay.	Madras.	Burma.					
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58			
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
15	15	...	...	15	15	6,521	...	52,303	...	...	1,745	...	...	...	...	60,569
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,174	...	52,636	4,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,726
...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	1,073	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,484
43	82	...	0	...	6	930	...	814	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,759
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,034	719	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,763
...	17	...	...	...	...	17,194	...	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,936
...	47	...	...	...	...	1,010	...	5,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,559
...	146	...	...	...	...	4,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,314
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,106	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,113
...	64	...	...	...	...	16,298	...	1,237	...	...	334	...	...	...	...	17,673
...	91	...	...	...	...	12,159	...	1,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,417
...	4,536	...	...	...	...	70,595	...	11,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,446
...	1,602	...	...	...	...	84,835	...	21,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,404
63	4,900	...	6	15	21	1,15,779	...	67,017	25	...	2,083	...	...	...	...	1,84,807
...	1,710	...	...	...	...	1,01,314	...	1,16,145	5,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,23,426
...			
32	85	...	14	...	14	8,796	...	21,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,706
17	193	...	...	...	...	46,677	...	89,115	5,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,366
9	79	...	55	...	55	48,163	...	46,845	...	2,480	676	...	...	...	...	96,164
...	60	...	...	...	...	31,510	...	1,31,837	5,165	...	402	...	...	...	...	1,71,914
230	270	...	...	...	...	4,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,669
21	197	...	...	...	...	1,113	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,549
...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
...			
...	1,717	722	78	...	800	10,391	...	21,770	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	33,101
...	451	712	14	29	755	4,936	...	13,634	2,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,713
294	2,111	722	147	...	869	72,150	...	99,126	...	2,420	676	...	...	...	...	1,65,751
38	901	712	14	29	755	87,536	...	2,38,275	13,329	...	402	...	...	...	...	3,35,535
...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...			
...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	4	...	4	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
354	7,127	722	205	41	976	2,06,872	20	1,57,486	25	2,820	2,759	...	2,296	351	12,132	5,84,761			
1,054	3,676	719	268	89	1,082	1,99,830	103	5,74,111	24,970	...	402	37	...	6,167	10,112	6,15,769			
...			
22	31	...	...	...	...	3,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	...	...	5,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
376	7,128	722	205	41	976	2,12,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,054	3,688	719	268	89	1,082	2,29,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of January 1897.

	RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATHI.				RIVER JALANGI.				RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.					
	Murapur.	Benares.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sahlganj.	Rampur Boalia.	Goalando.	Berhampore.	Serupganj.	Ganhatl.													
Date.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
13th
14th
15th
16th
17th
18th
19th
20th
21st
22nd
23rd
24th
25th
26th
27th
28th
29th
30th
31st

CALCUTTA,

The 15th March 1897.

O. O. LEES,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of January 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.			TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		
	During the month	To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	
1	2	3		4	5	
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldanda Canal System	1,055 1 11	19,875 2 1		908 1 3	12,265 2 4	
Kendrapara ditto	10,742 3 8	90,977 5 6		13,070 11 7	83,051 5 0	
High Level Canal, Range I	2,827 1 6	15,454 6 0		1,792 12 6	10,977 7 6	
Ditto, " II	515 6 6	2,730 3 3		451 7 8	2,620 2 0	
Ditto, " III	141 7 3	728 11 6		213 10 6	1,540 11 3	
Jajpur Canal ...	24 5 3	225 4 0		30 7 9	309 8 9	
Total Orissa Circle ...	15,305 10 1	1,29,991 0 4		16,467 3 3	1,10,764 4 10	
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	12,945 5 9	1,28,835 4 6		13,581 11 9	1,08,240 12 3	
Hijili Tidal Canal	4,308 3 3	76,265 15 6		1,774 3 6	53,677 9 9	
Total South-Western Circle ...	17,253 9 0	2,05,101 4 0		15,355 15 3	1,61,918 6 0	
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System ...	1,411 3 6	16,757 1 0		1,268 13 6	17,688 5 10	
Arrah ditto ...	3,609 6 9	21,469 5 3		637 10 0	14,274 7 6	
Buxar ditto ..	742 3 3	7,776 4 3		948 13 0	9,222 1 9	
Total Sone Circle ...	5,762 13 6	46,002 10 6		2,855 4 6	41,184 15 1	
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,322 0 7	3,81,094 14 10		34,678 7 0	3,13,867 9 11	

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE 1896-97						TOLLAGE 1895-96					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level	4275	890	3383 5 9	4323	5472	28,375 3 11	2998	54	2,609 5 0	2084	2869	18732 13 11
Total Orissa Circle ..	4285	899	3393 5 9	4322	5472	28,375 3 11	2,964	54	2,609 5 0	2084	2869	18732 13 11

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1896-97.			EARNINGS, 1895-96.		
	During the month.	To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	
1	2	3		4	5	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals ...	18,688 15 10	1,58,366 4 3		19,166 8 3	1,29,497 2 9	
Midnapore Canal ..	12,945 5 9	1,28,835 4 6		13,581 11 9	1,08,240 12 3	
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	4,308 3 3	76,265 15 6		1,774 3 6	53,677 9 9	
Sone Canals ...	5,762 13 6	46,002 10 6		2,855 4 6	41,184 15 1	
Total ...	41,705 6 4	4,09,470 2 9		37,377 12 0	3,32,600 7 10	

CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1897.

O. C. LEE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of January 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.		TOLLAGE, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	43,237 2 6	2,72,289 11 3	44,748 5 6	2,75,859 4 9
Tolly's Nala ...	9,917 1 6	66,996 14 6	8,642 8 0	72,068 1 9
Total ...	53,154 4 0	2,39,286 9 9	53,390 13 6	3,47,927 6 6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,256 4 0	68,180 11 6	7,484 4 0	65,132 4 6
Nadia Rivers ...	3,857 14 0	86,431 11 9	4,765 11 0	1,12,403 12 0
GRAND TOTAL	61,267 6 0	4,93,899 1 0	65,640 12 6	5,25,463 7 0

CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1897.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 13th March 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH MARCH 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 14TH MARCH 1896		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	399	1,01,500	1,553	376	1,37,700	2,371
Jute ..	36	25,475	364	39	21,100	362
Firewood ...	55	40,600	608	117	70,425	1,022
Other articles ...	788	2,35,450	3,593	740	2,01,800	2,809
Total ...	1,278	4,03,025	6,118	1,272	4,31,025	6,564

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of December 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	11,626	6,356	12,049	6,779	16,882	19,428	.....	2,546
Cotton, raw	86	590	97	256	676	303	283	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	316	.....	260	.....	346	260	86	.....
Ditto, Indian	161	219	176	160	370	342	28	.....
Piece-goods, European	2,348	7	2,709	2	2,356	2,711	.....	356
Ditto, Indian	86	8	89	1	91	63	31	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	1	.....	2	3	1	4	.....	3
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	73	1	37	10	74	17	27	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	219	.....	433	219	433	.....	214
Myrabolanis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	51	.....	44	.....	51	14	6	.....
Turneric	5	105	3	149	110	152	.....	42
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	36	.....	30	.....	30	80	6	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	23	1	4	55	24	63	.....	39
Rice in the husk	4,141	4,043	471	3,241	9,093	3,752	5,341	.....
Rice not in the husk	5,132	2,124	3,824	1,617	7,556	5,401	2,095	.....
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	2,352	3,749	1,346	4,204	6,093	5,079	413	.....
Others	70	58	25	49	128	74	54	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—	10	557	6	514	507	522	45	.....
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	.....	5	.....	13	5	13	.....	8
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	23	46,791	252	51,738	46,814	52,046	.....	5,231
Gunny-bags and cloth	110	1,761	304	2,415	2,107	2,719	.....	652
Luc—								
Stick	.....	61	.....	121	64	121	.....	57
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	79	1	59	.....	80	59	21	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	51	15	30	4	61	34	35	.....
Spirits	4	.....	3	.....	4	3	.....	.....
Wines	93	.....	82	7	95	89	4	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	4	.....	11	4	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	11	.....	5	.....	11	5	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, do.	170	47	223	62	217	250	.....	68
Iron	1,072	82	1,403	133	2,054	1,596	518	.....
Others	123	5	104	18	128	122	6	.....
Oils—								
Kerosene	19,370	123	6,739	12	10,403	6,771	3,722	.....
Castor	3	.....	29	.....	3	29	.....	26
Cocconut	72	.....	61	1	72	62	10	.....
Others	260	1	477	1	201	145	.....	187
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	200	.....	221	200	229	.....	29
Rape and mustard	301	771	435	371	972	846	116	.....
Til or jujill	2	208	37	1	270	38	232	.....
Poppy	4	.....	3	.....	4	3	.....	.....
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	29	8	247	11	37	258	.....	221
Others	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Opium	114	243	105	.....	411	105	246	.....
Paper and pasteboard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	64	9	82	2	73	64	.....	11
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	14	2	.....	16	.....	16
Others	949	513	1,638	493	1,153	1,521	.....	74
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	324	.....	.....	.....	324	.....	324	.....
Other sorts	101	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	101	.....
Salt	0,912	123	4,317	286	7,000	4,603	2,487	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	5	.....	4	.....	5	4	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	14	.....	15	14	15	.....	.....

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga ... ..	.....	11	.....	2	41	2	9	.....
Endi ... ..	.....		.....					.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	403	969	273	1,673	1,402	1,946	.....	544
Pepper	54	.....	77	1	54	78	.....	24
Ginger ... ..	.....	98	.....	63	93	63	30	.....
Chillies	189	60	188	19	249	267	42	.....
Cardamoms ... ..	.....	67	.....	89	67	89	.....	22
Others	83	75	183	65	134	185	.....	51
Lime and limestone	564	277	886	441	841	1,326	.....	485
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	303	3	401	3	306	404	.....	98
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,743	298	2,163	504	2,040	2,687	.....	647
Tea—								
Foreign ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	1	3,034	3	2,136	3,035	2,139	836	.....
Timber	524	172	361	137	696	498	198	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	112	1,329	265	1,105	1,441	1,370	71	.....
Manufactured—								
Olans ... ..	.....	14	23	18	31	41	.....	0
Other sorts	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, raw ... ..	.....	269	.....	143	209	148	61	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	10	1	10	1	11	11	.....	.....
Shawls ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	7,448	3,088	7,066	2,551	10,736	9,617	1,119	.....
Total	61,124	78,407	49,763	83,217	139,631	132,980	16,727	12,176

CALCUTTA, the 12th March 1897.

H. STUART,
Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March 1897 on 1,699.70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*334,474	*3,30,210 4 0	42,63,905 10	8,70,375 0 0	20,585 0 0	12,38,170 4 0	91,379	151,327	242,706
Or per mile of railway ...	...	197 12 1	.....	517 5 11	12 1 9	727 4 7	...	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year ...	†2,517,175	†26,80,020 14 0	†3,32,99,834 0	†10,14,604 13 0	†1,63,080 0 0	†7,64,261 11 0	707,440½	1,233,780	2,001,220½
Total for 9½ weeks ...	2,851,649	30,22,831 2 0	3,75,63,790 10	77,98,979 13 0	1,83,621 0 0	1,10,00,431 18 0	858,810½	1,385,107	2,143,920½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	353,717	4,08,497 7 3	32,82,204 30	6,44,164 7 9	23,163 8 1	10,75,925 7 1	81,380	135,401	216,781
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	240 5 4	.....	378 15 9	13 10 1	632 15 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9½ weeks of previous year ...	3,199,825½	30,24,131 8 11	3,50,43,809 10	72,98,989 9 3	1,85,228 3 7	1,11,08,349 5 9	797,241	1,403,160	2,200,401

* The decrease is chiefly in outward traffic.

† Deducted number of passengers 194 and Rs. 3,574

‡ Added maunds 44,754 and .. 1,863

§ Deducted .. 668

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 23rd January 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*38,303	*10,633 8 0	14,592 20	771 8 0	6 0 0	11,401 0 0	1,219	101	1,320
Or per mile of railway ...	...	477 14 3	.....	34 11 3	0 4 4	512 13 10	...	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year ...	†158,603	†45,706 11 0	†1,30,627 0	†5,403 4 0	†51 0 0	†51,220 15 0	9,077	779	9,856
Total for 9½ weeks ...	227,006	66,330 3 0	1,50,219 20	6,234 12 0	57 0 0	62,621 15 0	10,296	880	11,176
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	28,647	7,439 15 4	14,315 10	547 4 0	15 4 9	8,002 8 1	1,064	104	1,168
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	334 10 11	.....	24 9 10	0 11 0	359 15 9	...	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9½ weeks of previous year ...	233,393	59,200 4 2	1,35,613 0	4,744 10 0	120 7 6	63,155 5 4	10,859	801	11,660

* The increase is chiefly due to "Sivaratree Mela."

† Deducted number of passengers 164 and Rs. 115

‡ Do. Mds. 159 and added .. 8

§ Do. .. 1

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 23rd January 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March 1897 on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*15,008	*13,200 12 0	74,703 10	10,802 10 0	71 0 0	24,074 6 0	6,874	4,497	11,371
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	81 12 8	...	66 14 11	0 7 0	149 2 7	...	...	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year ...	†132,765	†1,01,750 12 0	†5,00,510 10	†80,454 8 0	†501 0 0	†1,82,790 4 0	84,967	23,414	83,411
Total for 9½ weeks ...	147,773	1,14,951 8 0	6,35,213 20	91,257 2 0	602 0 0	2,00,570 10 0	61,841	32,941	94,782
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,443½	15,368 5 2	60,631 30	8,940 10 0	54 10 3	24,393 9 5	6,270	2,698	8,968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	95 5 6	.....	55 7 2	0 5 5	151 2 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9½ weeks of previous year ...	179,826	1,33,233 1 4	6,53,287 10	84,151 4 1	498 3 9	2,17,872 9 2	63,265	30,108	93,431

* The decrease is chiefly in outward traffic.

† Deducted number of passengers 288 and Rs. 751

‡ Added maunds 10,934 and deducted .. 104

§ Do. .. 12

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 23rd January 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th March 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	184,970	1,00,440 0 0	7,31,140 0	1,10,770 0 0	5,960 0 0	2,30,170 0 0	51,090	20,000	60,000
Or per mile of railway ...	227	134 0 0	8 98 0	1 30 0 0	1 0 0	2 71 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ..	1,907,220	8,98,280 0 0	58,58,900 0	9,51,540 0 0	99,450 0 0	19,59,240 0 0	261,010	259,938	531,548
Total for 9 weeks ..	1,792,190	10,07,690 0 0	65,90,040 0	10,64,310 0 0	1,04,410 0 0	21,78,410 0 0	202,010	284,038	581,648
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ..	240,076	1,14,942 0 0	7,80,907 0	1,17,104 0 0	8,760 0 0	2,40,806 0 0	33,869	28,182	62,051
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	290	1 11 0 0	9 61 0	1 14 0 0	2 0 0	2 57 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	3,044,172	10,89,281 0 0	73,07,857 0	11,01,019 0 0	1,61,319 0 0	23,81,619 0 0	3,00,760	2,91,939	593,699

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th March 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	36,540	11,319 5 0	62,903 0	3,066 0 0	129 0 0	18,105 0 0	4,005	2,974	6,979
Or per mile of railway ...	293	117 0 0	503 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	145 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ..	246,840	1,08,861 0 0	6,87,514 0	34,449 0 0	1,145 0 0	1,14,453 0 0	36,374	16,917	53,291
Total for 9 weeks ..	323,420	1,23,180 0 0	6,44,417 0	38,115 0 0	1,265 0 0	1,09,590 0 0	40,384	19,191	59,575
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	42,293	13,609 0 0	60,869 0	3,927 0 0	92 0 0	17,628 0 0	3,014	2,658	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	335	109 0 0	487 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	141 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	327,302	1,17,321 0 0	6,22,085 0	37,214 0 0	1,801 0 0	1,60,430 0 0	36,697	17,700	54,457

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th March 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,380	6,830 0 0	30,410 0	2,560 0 0	70 0 0	9,290 0 0	2,602	712	3,244
Or per mile of railway ...	236	74 0 0	354 0	33 0 0	1 0 0	109 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ..	177,690	52,760 0 0	145,060 0	19,160 0 0	1,600 0 0	73,470 0 0	20,813	6,345	27,158
Total for 9 weeks ..	197,920	59,090 0 0	215,470 0	21,040 0 0	1,630 0 0	82,760 0 0	24,315	7,087	30,402
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ..	23,628	7,533 0 0	31,088 0	2,610 0 0	66 0 0	10,293 0 0	2,479	526	3,005
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	274	88 0 0	364 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	119 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	225,561	73,817 0 0	256,990 0	23,025 0 0	2,182 0 0	99,924 0 0	23,815	7,794	31,649

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th February 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,124	13,664 0 0	83,835 0	7,218 0 0	347 0 0	20,628 0 0	3,600	7,141	10,741
Or per mile of railway ...	74 15	47 68 0 0	298 13 0	25 21 0 0	1 21 0 0	74 13 0 0	13 57	24 97	38 54
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	131,207	73,915 0 0	13,78,494 0	60,989 0 0	3,143 0 0	1,58,017 0 0	27,572	49,036	76,608
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,51,391	86,978 0 0	14,02,329 0	68,207 0 0	3,490 0 0	1,58,675 0 0	31,173	56,177	87,350
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,56	12,830 7 9	1,08,510 0	4,251 4 0	149 12 0	17,237 7 9	2,708	3,761	6,467
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	124 52	81 76 0 0	1,304 89 0	27 08 0 0	95 0 0	109 79 0 0	17 24	23 95	41 19
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,50,148	1,07,524 3 10	16,75,084 0	35,398 3 3	1,363 1 0	1,44,205 8 1	21,901	39,513	61,414

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH FEBRUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH FEBRUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 27TH FEBRUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 29TH FEBRUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	20,628	74 13	167	17,237	109 79	286	5,73,544	3,134 21	157	3,58,720	2,822 61	2,11,814	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Audited Return of Traffic for the 1st 9 days of January 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,027	11,103 4 4	2,78,931 0	9,903 15 6	373 3 0	21,380 0 10	4,593	8,027	12,620
Or per mile of railway ...	73 69	40 32 0 0	835 42 0	34 61 0 0	1 30 0 0	76 45 0 0	16 76	28 06	44 82
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week ...	20,027	11,103 4 4	2,78,931 0	9,903 15 6	373 3 0	21,380 0 10	4,593	8,027	12,620
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,993	9,094 0 11	4,27,523 0	7,843 11 0	414 2 0	17,353 13 11	3,055	8,785	11,840
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	124 92	71 04 0 0	3,310 10 0	61 39 0 0	3 24 0 0	135 58 0 0	23 87	68 63	92 50
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	15,993	9,094 0 11	4,27,523 0	7,843 11 0	414 2 0	17,353 13 11	3,055	8,785	11,840

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH JANUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 9TH JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 11TH JANUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
286	21,380	76 15	128	17,353	135 58	286	4,37,230	1,529 30	128	2,20,463	1,757 52	2,66,780	...

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 6th March 1897	...	...	...	...	...	10,445	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	*...	...	16,017	9	6
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	5,572	9	6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 6th March 1897	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	10
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	314	1	2
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	109	4	4
Receipts from 1st January to 6th March 1897	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,372	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,382	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	13,010	0	0

DISTRESS IN THE PATNA AND OTHER DIVISIONS.

No. 796(Fam.).—The 19th March 1897.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 778Agri. (Fam.), dated Calcutta, the 18th March 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

IN continuation of this Government's letters noted on the margin, I am directed to submit the monthly report, required by section 29 of the Bengal Famine Code, for the period ending the 27th February 1897. Copies of the half-monthly reports of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 491F.G., dated the 21st February, and No. 687F.G., dated the 8th March, 1897, and their enclosures, together with maps of the Patna Division and of the districts of Khulna, Nadia, Palaman and Manbhum, showing the affected tracts, are herewith enclosed.

2. The affected districts in the Patna Division continue to be Shahabad in South Bihar and the four districts of North Bihar. The Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Revenue Secretary to this Government and the Commissioner of the Patna Division, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, recently paid a visit to the districts of North Bihar, which are now the most severely affected districts in this Province. Leaving Calcutta on the 28th February, His Honour reached Bettiah on the evening of the 1st March, and thence drove, on the following morning, to Ramnagar (28 miles). After inspecting certain relief works there and on the way back to Bettiah, Sir Alexander Mackenzie left for Darbhanga, *via* Muzaffarpur, where he arrived on the morning of the 4th March. Two tanks, undertaken as relief works, one under the immediate supervision of the Collector and the other under the Public Works Department, were inspected, and in the afternoon of the same day a Conference was held with the local officers of North Bihar to discuss certain questions connected with the operations in progress. The party left Darbhanga on the 5th after paying a visit to the relief works carried on by the Darbhanga Raj at Kantaul, 14½ miles from Darbhanga, and reached Calcutta on the following morning.

The general result of the inspections held at Ramnagar and Darbhanga was satisfactory, except in the case of a tank near Ramnagar, the site of which had been badly chosen. About 4,000 people were employed on this tank, but practically no task was being exacted, pits were not defined owing to the sandy nature of the soil, and every one was placed on the penal wage. In the other works inspected by the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour found that the tasks prescribed in Mr. Glass's tables were being enforced, that these tasks can be performed without undue hardship, and that labourers who, were unable or, being able, were unwilling to do the full tasks assigned to them were put either on the minimum or penal wage. Some difficulty was, however, felt by the workers in understanding what the exact task expected from them was, owing to the fact that the tasks of diggers and carriers had not been set out separately in the tables. Further, it was found that the people did not readily

form themselves into gangs of 60 persons willing to work together, and that as the whole gang was being fined for the short work of portions of it, discontent arose among individual members of the gangs who, having done a full task, failed to receive a full wage, because of the shortcomings of others. These defects in the matter of exacting tasks and organising gangs necessitated a reconsideration of the details of the system in force, and the following extract from the proceedings of the Conference held at Darbhanga shows the steps that have been taken:—

“His Honour explained that the complications arising from setting out the gang tasks took up much of the time of the supervising officers, and expressed the opinion that the gang system did not permit of payments being made to, and fines for short work being imposed on, individuals or a sufficiently small squad of individuals. When the gang consists of 60 persons and a certain number of them do the full task, but others fail to do it, all alike are put on the penal wage. The system thus holds out a premium to idlers, for when all are punished alike for the short work of a portion of their number, it is obviously the interest of all to do as little as they can so long as they get the penal wage. It was arranged that—

“(1) The tasks of diggers and the tasks and numbers of carriers should be set out separately in Mr Glass’s tables, the full task prescribed for diggers being exacted from diggers, and the number of carriers required as their task to carry the earth excavated by the diggers, and their number regulated according to length of lift and load. This merely involves a statement of the tasks set out in Mr. Glass’s tables in a way that may be readily understood by the workers.

“(2) It was also agreed that the gangs need not consist of any particular number. The people may arrange themselves into squads of 12 to 16 each. A mate may be appointed over a number of squads aggregating about 60 persons, but for the purposes of payment of wages and assessment of fines, each squad or pit-gang, consisting of about 12 to 16 persons, who are willing to work together, should be a separate unit. Joint responsibility will thus be reduced to a moderate number of labourers who voluntarily combine to work together.

“(3) It was agreed that the carriers who perform their full task, that is to say, carry the amount of earth excavated by the diggers to whom they have been allotted with due regard to length of lift and lead, should receive the full wage laid down for persons of the class to which they belong (i.e., the wage of A, B, C, D classes of section 62 of the Code, according as they fall under each of these classes). Women of the D class may be treated as dependents. Effect will be given to these conclusions by the issue from the Public Works Department of explanatory orders. A muster-roll should be kept on every work showing the names of all persons on the work; abstracts of the roll to be made weekly.

“(4) It was also agreed that it is to be clearly understood that Collectors and Subdivisional Officers should visit all relief works in their jurisdiction, and whenever they find anything that requires correction or alteration that they should there and then record in an order book to be kept on the works any instructions they think fit. Such orders should be promptly obeyed by the officer in charge of the work.

“If the Executive Engineer or other superior officer of the Public Works Department differs from the Collector, he should refer any matter in which he so differs to the Commissioner through the Superintending Engineer; but, pending receipt of the Commissioner’s orders, the Collector’s orders should be obeyed.

“(5) It was agreed that Charge Superintendents of Relief should also visit all relief works in their jurisdictions, and record such remarks in the order books as they may find necessary. Their remarks will be forwarded to the Assistant or Executive Engineer in charge of the work, who, in case he differs from the Superintendent of Relief, should take the orders of the Collector, and where he differs from the Collector, the orders of the Commissioner. Charge Superintendents of Relief are to be regarded as Subdivisional Officers within their jurisdictions under section 22 of the Code, save that they will not give orders direct to the “officers in charge.”

Another question considered at the Conference was the introduction of the modified system of piece work suggested in the Government of India’s Circular No. $\frac{16}{103-1}$ F., dated the 13th February 1897. It was pointed out that the system is practically one of petty contract, pure and simple. It was thought that this system could not be worked side by side with the task work system, and it was generally agreed that it is not advisable to introduce it in Bihar on ordinary relief works so long as the establishment available is strong enough to cope with the numbers of relief-workers and to insist on tasks being enforced. The question is under consideration whether the proposed system can be tried with advantage on the railway lines about to be started as relief works in the Patna Division, and on relief works generally in other Divisions of Bengal.

3. The following paragraphs deal with the important features of the relief operations in the Patna Division.

Rainfall and prospects of the crops.—Light showers of rain fell in all the districts of the Patna Division between the 10th and 12th February, and the

figures recorded, including the rainfall in the first week of February, are shown below in comparison with the corresponding figures of 1874 :—

				February 1874. Inches.	February 1897. Inches.
Patna	...	Bankipore ...	...	... .58	.46
		Barh ...	...	... 1.05	.66
		Bihar ...	...	... 1.93	.98
		Dinapore ...	...	... .32	.54
Gaya	...	Average for the district		... 1.04	1.13
Shahabad	...	Sadar ...	...	... 1.00	.71
		Buxar ...	...	... 1.00	.86
		Sasaram ...	...	... 1.04	1.33
		Bhabhua ...	...	... .57	1.17
Saran	...	Sadar ...	...	... .87	.39
		Siwan ...	...	... .77	.38
		Gopalganj ...	...	... 1.75	.35
Champaran	...	Motihari ...	...	... 1.10	.15
		Bettiah ...	...	... 1.00	.08
		Barharwa ...	...	...	.21
Muzaffarpur	...	Muzaffarpur ...	...	... .80	.50
		Hajipur ...	...	... .63	.32
		Sitamarhi ...	...	... .70	.28
		Shiuhar ...	...	...	1.42
Darbhanga	...	Darbhanga ...	...	... .89	.31
		Samastipur ...	...	... .56	.33
		Madhubani ...	...	... .76	.22

During the second half of February there was no rain anywhere except in Bihar in the district of Patna .05 inch, and in Aurangabad in Gaya .49 inch. As the rainfall in February was gentle and steady, and was not accompanied by wind or hail and was rapidly followed by sunshine and a west wind, the effect was most beneficial and improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops, which at the end of the month continued to be good everywhere. Reports of insect pests have been received from a few places, but the damage done is not reported to be great. The reports of the poppy crop are satisfactory on the whole, and a full average crop is expected all round.

Estimates of area and population affected—In Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga there was no change in the area or the population affected.

Shahabad.—In Shahabad a narrow strip of land between the Sone and the Rhotas Plateau, about 30 miles in length and 5 miles at its greatest width, is under observation. In this area the winter rice was a general failure in all villages, and the *rabi* varies, promising a good crop in some and very little in other places. A test work has been opened, and steps to distribute gratuitous relief have been taken, but the tract has not yet been added to the affected area in the district.

Saran.—An area of 16 square miles, with an approximate population of 10,000 persons in thana Parsa, has been added to the affected tracts in the Sadar Subdivision of Saran, so that the total area affected in this district has been raised to 1,442 square miles with a total population of 1,352,598 persons. In the tract newly affected the *bhadai* crop was better than in the other tracts previously declared to be affected and enabled the people to hold out longer. It is reported that they might have continued to do without Government relief had not their *rabi* crop been seriously injured by frost.

Champaran.—The Collector of Champaran reports that certain small tracts in thanas Hardih, Bagaha, and Dhaka, aggregating 83 square miles, should be added to the area at present in need of relief, and he has also revised his previous figures of areas and population. The total area now reported to be affected in Champaran is 1,865 square miles with an estimated population of 1,110,000 persons, against 1,620 square miles with a population of 9,72,000 persons previously reported.

4. *Relief works*.—The transfer of large works to the management of the Public Works Department, which commenced towards the latter end of January,

was in progress during the month under report, the number of works open at the end of February in each district being—

			Under the Public Works Department.	Under Civil Officers.	Total.
Saran	...	...	2	34	36
Champanan	...	...	12	54	66
Muzaffarpur	...	...	3	45	48
Darbhanga	...	...	13	91	104
Total	...	...	30	224	254

To these must be added four works under the Civil Officers in the district of Shahabad. The total number of works open at the end of January was 191. In consequence of the want of a sufficient number of officers to take charge of relief works and other causes, the progress made in taking over large works by the Public Works Department was slow, and arrangements to supply the District Officers regularly with information as to the numbers employed, and other particulars relating to the works transferred were not complete. The Government of India has, therefore, been separately solicited to help this Government in recruiting a further staff of "officers in charge." The figures reported to Government as to the average daily numbers on relief works in the last week of February, which are shown below in comparison with the figures at the end of January, are not, therefore, quite accurate:—

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF MALE UNITS.			
		January.	February.
Saran	...	10,132	10,572
Champanan	...	76,010	74,166
Muzaffarpur	...	8,198	19,733
Darbhanga	...	92,220*	91,000*
Total	...	1,86,560	1,95,471

The average daily number of male units employed on the four relief works in the Bhabhua Subdivision of Shahabad in the last week of February was 845. The fall in the numbers in Champanan and Darbhanga is reported to be due to task-workers having been drawn off to the harvesting of the *rabi* crops, and to the temporary closing of works required for their transfer to the Public Works Department. The latest weekly returns again show a large increase in the number of relief workers in this district. The number in Muzaffarpur commenced increasing from the beginning of February, and is now more than double the number at the end of January, and a very much larger increase is expected in April.

The following table shows the average wages paid, tasks exacted and cost rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork in the several districts during the second half of February, in comparison with the corresponding figures for January:—

DISTRICT.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.				WORK DONE PER DIEM ON TASK WORK.		COST, RATE PER 1000 C. FT.	
	Second half of January.		Second half of February.		Second half of January.	Second half of February.	Second half of January.	Second half of February.
	Task work.	Irrespec- tive of task.	Task work.	Irrespec- tive of task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	c. ft.	c. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Saran	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 1 5	0 1 6	27½	50½	2 13 4	3 4 0
Champanan	0 1 3	0 1 8	0 1 5½	0 1 9½	13½	23½	5 11 0½	5 15 5½
Muzaffarpur	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 4½	0 1 9½	74	66½	1 1 11	1 4 8
Darbhanga	0 1 5	0 1 4	0 1 5	0 1 7	31	32½	2 13 0	2 11 5
Shahabad	0 1 7	0 1 7	0 1 10	0 2 1	34	49	2 15 4	2 6 5

* Includes numbers on the relief works of the Darbhanga Raj.

These figures show satisfactory improvement in all the districts. It is to be remembered that the number of cubic feet per day shown in column 7 does not represent the quantity excavated by diggers, which would be very much larger, but the average number of cubic feet per unit *dug and carried*. Where, as in Champaran, the lead and lift in large and deep tanks are long, the average quantity of earth dug and carried per unit is necessarily smaller and the cost rate per 1,000 cubic feet greater than where, as in Muzaffarpur, the work consists chiefly in repairs and construction of roads. The rates of wage at the end of February were nearly the same everywhere, though rather high in Shahabad, and there was an increase in the average outturn of work, and a consequent decrease in the cost rate per thousand cubic feet, except in the case of Muzaffarpur. In this district the tasks previously demanded were in excess of those laid down in the tables of tasks drawn up by the Hon'ble Mr. Glass, Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, which has been circulated with that Department's Resolution No. 520 M.P.—I., dated the 25th

* Public Works Department letter to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 1661 M.P.—I., dated the 16th March 1897, with enclosures.

January 1897, and a copy of which is hereto annexed for ready reference, with copies of the supplementary instructions* since issued by the Public Works Department. The reduction in the outturn of work per male unit with the consequent increase in the cost rate per 1,000 cubic feet in Muzaffarpur is the result of the introduction of Mr. Glass's tables in this district as elsewhere. As explained in the note prefixed to the table, Mr. Glass's method of calculation is that he has taken the amount of work done by labourers under contractors on ordinary works, and has deducted from it an allowance of two-fifths on account of the special conditions governing the work of famine labourers, leaving three-fifths or 60 per cent. of the amount of work ordinarily done by professional coolies as the task laid down for relief-workers. Sir Alexander Mackenzie considers this to be a reasonable if not a severe test of distress. He found in one of the tanks inspected in Bihar that the full tasks were being done by no less than 95 per cent. of the pit-gangs, and this was in work supervised by Mr. Blackwood, a junior Civilian. It is, in His Honour's opinion, incredible that cultivators or others not ordinarily accustomed to work as professional labourers would come to and stay on relief works, and perform the task assigned in Mr. Glass's tables for the miserable pittance of $1\frac{1}{3}$ annas a day, which is little more than half the ordinary wage in ordinary times, when prices of food-grains are half what they now are, unless they were driven to do so by acute distress, and it is also incredible that professional labourers would remain on these works at these rates if they could obtain employment on more remunerative terms elsewhere.

His Honour thinks the performance of these tasks (which are heavier than those prescribed in the Famine Code) is conclusive evidence of widespread and severe distress in Bihar; but Sir Alexander Mackenzie has no means of judging whether the tasks thus laid down are adequate or excessive, in comparison with the tasks which are being exacted elsewhere, and it would be helpful to this Government if the Government of India could furnish it with information regarding the tasks demanded, and actually found capable of being enforced as tests of distress in other provinces.

5. *Private relief works*.—In Shahabad three tanks have been undertaken, one by the Courts of Wards and two by private individuals, but no figures for them have been supplied. In Saran, besides works under private individuals in the Siwan and Sadar subdivisions, the Hatwa Raj has ten works open in the Gopalganj subdivision, which employed during the week ending 25th February a daily average number of 2,938 male units on task work, and of 1,240 units on work irrespective of task. In Champaran there were two works undertaken by the Bettiah Raj and two by the Tettaria and Bala indigo factories, the average daily number employed on the four works being 11,801. The Darbhanga Raj is carrying on relief operations in the districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. In the former district the total number employed on the Raj works on the 27th February was 3,041, and in Darbhanga the total number on seven works was 21,900. The Collector of Darbhanga reports that besides

the Raj works a very large number of tanks, employing about 30,000 labourers, are being excavated by private individuals in the north-east of the district.

6. *Poor-houses and village relief.*—Including the district of Patna, in which the only kind of relief which was being given was that distributed at a poor-house and to a small extent by gratuitous relief, the total number of Government poor-houses open in February was 16 and in Motihari one has been opened since the close of the month, while kitchen relief was given at four places in Saran and at several places in Champaran. Four private poor-houses are conducted by the Hatwa Raj and another by the zamindars of Manjha in the district of Saran. The Darbhanga Raj has a poor-house in the district of Muzaffarpur and some kitchens in the district of Darbhanga. It is reported from Champaran that no arrangements for giving special employment to weavers, artisans, &c, have been found necessary. Cotton was given out to

"A considerable number of wanderers have found their way into this district (Champaran) across the Gandak from the North-Western Provinces, and on the 3rd March, when the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Bettiah poor-house, out of 760 inmates 304 were from those provinces. Considering that these invaders also supply the bulk of the vagrants picked up by the police, both here and along the Grand Trunk Road in the Shahabad district, it might be as well to enquire what arrangements are being made in the border districts of those provinces for the relief of their poor. The Collector will be asked to ascertain, if possible, what number of immigrants from the North-Western Provinces are to be found in the Traus-Gandak thana of Madhubani. He was at one time afraid that relief works would have to be opened in that area solely for the benefit of these people."

pardanashin women to be spun into thread in return for gratuitous relief, but no information as to the results has been furnished, except that one Charge Superintendent has found that, including the cleaning of cotton, a woman takes about 10 days to spin a seer of cotton into thread. In Darbhanga cotton was distributed in most circles, and in one of the charges it was being made into cloth. Another form of employment given in this district was basket-making. No detailed information has yet been furnished.

His Honour found, on inspecting the Bettiah poor-house during his recent tour, that of 760 inmates 304, or 40 per cent. of the total number, consisted of waifs and strays from the neighbouring district of Gorakhpur, who had been picked up by the police or the relief officers aimlessly wandering in a more or less emaciated condition. I am to invite the attention of the Government of India to the remarks made in paragraph 40 of the Commissioner's report dated the 8th March, quoted in the margin.

7. *Gratuitous relief.*—The following table shows the average daily doles of gratuitous relief for the second half of February in comparison with the corresponding figures for January :—

District.	SECOND-HALF OF—			
	January.		February.	
	As.	P.	As.	P.
Saran	0	9
Champaran	1	0½
Muzaffarpur	2	0
Darbhangā	2	8
Shahabad	1	5

The dole in Muzaffarpur and in Darbhanga has been reduced in accordance with the orders of Government, the doles at first reported having been excessive.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief have increased considerably, the increase being most marked in Muzaffarpur and Champaran. In the former district the total number at the end of January was 818, while the corresponding figure for February is 11,219. This advance is attributed by the Collector to an increase of distress, and the Commissioner thinks that it is also due to the better development of circle organisation and a more careful inspection of the villages. In Champaran the number on

gratuitous relief rose from 6,019 at the end of January to 37,333 at the end of February. This is due to the completion of the circle organisation, to the relief works having been cleared of a large number of D class labourers who have been placed on gratuitous relief, and to the development of distress which, as already reported, must continue to increase in Bihar till the latter end of June. The percentages of the numbers relieved gratuitously in the most distressed districts of North Bihar to the total numbers relieved, as given in paragraph 72 of Mr. Boudillon's letter of 8th March 1897, are as follows, the corresponding percentage for the whole division being 41·91:—

Saran	...	...	...	56·83
Champanan	...	...	...	27·19
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	64·49
Darbhangha	...	...	...	37·81

The numbers shown in the present report as gratuitously relieved should, following the classification adopted in the North-Western Provinces and recently proscribed by the Government of India for Bengal, be taken to include all the

three heads noted on the margin. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief were apparently high, but not higher than in the neighbouring provinces of the North-West and Oudh. The total number on

gratuitous relief in the 19 distressed districts of the North-Western Provinces on the 27th February, as shown at page 272, Part 1 of the *North-Western Provinces Gazette* of March 6th, was 518,188; the total number relieved being 1,515,124, the percentage of the number on gratuitous relief is 34·2. The corresponding figures for the Patna Division (excluding the district of Gaya), as given in the weekly telegraphic reports for the 27th February, are—

Relief works	...	...	...	...	243,492
Gratuitous relief	...	...	...	...	136,788
Total					380,280

The percentage of the number on gratuitous relief to the total number relieved is therefore 35·9. But this percentage is not quite correct, for the figures of relief-workers in the district of Darbhanga do not include figures for certain works under the Public Works Department in the Madhubani subdivision. Were these figures complete, the percentage would probably be about the same as that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In Saran and Shahabad the numbers gratuitously relieved are large compared with the numbers on relief works, because the male working members of families in these districts have gone to seek employment in Eastern Bengal and elsewhere. In Saran, the Collector reports that several cases have been brought to light of people becoming emaciated almost to the point of starvation without applying for gratuitous relief or having recourse to relief works. "The disinclination," he adds, "to apply for gratuitous relief can be understood, and this is the chief difficulty which circle officers have to combat." Cases of this sort, in which laudable self-respect deters respectable people from voluntarily becoming State paupers, are precisely the cases which deserve the greatest sympathy, and which it is necessary for the circle officers and relief committees to search out in the villages.

The Darbhanga Raj was distributing gratuitous relief to 10,518 persons during the week ending 27th February.

8. *Physical condition of the people, &c.*—The public health continues to be exceptionally good, and no authenticated cases of starvation have come to notice.

The following table shows the death-rates for the months of November, December, January and February of the present and three preceding years:—

DISTRICT.	Years.	DEATH-RATE PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION.			
		November.	December.	January.	February.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	1894 ...	4.37	3.67	2.22	1.53
	1895 ...	2.82	2.93	2.24	1.44
	1896 ...	2.11	1.93	2.19	3.13
	1897 ...	.....	.....	1.50	(not yet reported.)
Shahabad	1894 ...	5.79	4.05	2.92	2.18
	1895 ...	2.24	2.42	2.54	1.51
	1896 ...	1.89	1.97	1.83	2.46
	1897 ...	.....	.....	1.96	1.88
Saran	1894 ...	4.62	4.45	2.38	1.68
	1895 ...	2.33	2.94	2.93	1.96
	1896 ...	2.65	2.41	2.29	2.98
	1897 ...	.....	.....	1.92	(Not yet reported.)
Champaran	1894 ...	3.66	3.67	2.78	1.77
	1895 ...	2.85	3.78	2.69	1.96
	1896 ...	3.22	2.84	2.55	2.90
	1897 ...	.....	.....	2.20	2.86
Muzaffarpur	1894 ...	4.28	4.06	3.15	2.16
	1895 ...	2.67	3.25	3.00	2.15
	1896 ...	2.59	2.37	2.43	3.25
	1897 ...	.....	.....	1.83	1.90
Darbhanga	1894 ...	3.49	3.60	3.28	2.28
	1895 ...	2.31	3.08	2.77	1.99
	1896 ...	2.22	2.11	2.25	2.74
	1897 ...	.....	.....	1.64	1.4

It will thus be seen that the year is a particularly healthy one in Bihar, and that the reported percentage of deaths is below rather than above the normal, and markedly below that of the preceding year.

The facts mentioned in paragraph 4 above show, in His Honour's opinion, that there can be no question that distress is acute and widespread in North Bihar. The table of mortuary statistics given above in this paragraph shows that the distress has been so far adequately met, and that the local officers have discharged fully and efficiently the duty imposed upon them of preventing increase of mortality from starvation. Hence it is that Sir Alexander Mackenzie recently expressed to the local officers his entire satisfaction with the results so far attained.

The condition of the cattle is reported to be good everywhere.*

9. *Loans.*—Loans for village works, amounting to Rs. 3,500, were granted in the district of Saran during the period under report. Applications for advances were received in certain other districts, but the offer made by Government to give loans on advantageous terms does not appear to have so far proved attractive.

10. *Food-stocks, Importation of grain, and Prices.*—During the four weeks now under report, the total imports of food-grains are reported to have been 5,51,769 and the exports 1,84,456 maunds, against 7,71,186 and 3,75,650 maunds, respectively, in January. The imports exceeded the exports by 3,67,313 maunds, and no scarcity of grain has been reported from any

of the affected districts. Burma rice is stated by the Collector of Saran to be obtainable in all the large marts in the district, and the Collector of Champaran writes that it is now penetrating right into the interior. In the latter district the local grain-dealers are moving in the matter of importation, and have expressed their readiness to go on importing so long as they can do so at a profit. The Collector of Champaran writes that all officers report that there is no present apprehension of stocks getting depleted. The Secretary of the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association, on the other hand, has quite recently reported that coolies are coming to him with complaints that though they have money to purchase grain they are unable to obtain it. The price of rice is reported to have been steady during the month under report; that of Indian-corn, however, rose a little, as the stock of this grain was being exhausted. Though the *rabi* crop has been, and is being harvested, the tendency of prices at the present time generally in Bihar is still upwards. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, however, thinks that so long as the supply of rice from Burmah lasts, no fear need be entertained of its not finding its way to North Bihar.

The following paragraphs deal with the other Divisions in Bengal, which were last reported on in my letter No. 609Fam., dated the 1st March 1897:—

11. *Presidency Division*.—The most severely affected districts in the Presidency Division are at present Nadia and Khulna.

There was a small increase in the affected tracts, the condition of which has undergone a slight temporary improvement in consequence of the harvesting of the *rabi* crops.

Nadia.

There was rain on the 16th, 17th and 18th February, which will enable the people to prepare lands for the next *aus* or autumn crop. There were 14 relief works open, 8 under the Public Works Department, and 6 under the Civil officers; of the latter 4 were tanks, and the rest roads. The total number of persons employed at the end of February was 6,873, while the corresponding figure for January was 8,229, employed on five works. This falling off is probably due to the temporary improvement already noticed. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet and the daily wage in this district were high, being for the second half of the month Rs. 3-3-3 and 2 annas 5 pies, respectively.

The total number on gratuitous relief is reported to be 703. In return for this form of relief women are required to twist jute into string. Thread has been distributed to a few families of weavers. Rice was being imported in considerable quantities into the affected tracts. Public health and condition of cattle continued good. During February the total amount of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement Loans Act was over Rs. 45,000, but the amount actually paid was Rs. 3,650.

The area affected in the district of Khulna was 442 square miles as before. It is reported that the general condition of the affected area has deteriorated. Four relief works were open against three in January, and the number employed had risen from 147 in January to 583 at the end of February. The numbers on gratuitous relief also rose to 1,949 from 142 at the end of January. Widows and orphans, it is stated, show signs of emaciation, and two deaths, alleged to be due to starvation, have been reported. The correctness of these reports is, however, still under enquiry. Public health is fair, as also the condition of cattle. The total amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act is reported to be Rs. 19,890.

Of the two tracts in Jessore, mentioned in my previous letter, there has been no improvement in thana Muhammadpur, but the condition of the tract in thana Bangaon has materially improved owing to recent rainfall. The prices of common rice showed a tendency to fall, and food-stocks were being supplemented by importation. A test work was opened but did not attract labourers. Some gratuitous relief was given, the total number in receipt of such relief at the end of the month being 712.

In Murshidabad distress is reported to have made its appearance in a tract covering about 80 square miles, with a population of 42,000, lying partly in the Sadar and partly in the Kandi subdivision. The total area likely to be affected in this district is reported to be 280 square miles, with a population of 160,000, including the 80 square miles above mentioned. Winter rice is the principal crop grown. There was a partial failure in 1895-96, the outturn of the *aman* and *aus* crops being eight and nine annas respectively. During the last season, the estimated outturn of the *aman* for the whole district was nine annas and that of *aus* eight annas. The *rabi* crop in the area above mentioned has been very poor, and in places a complete failure. The export of grain from this to other districts and the North-Western Provinces has been unprecedented, and it is feared by the Collector that the stocks in hand will not be sufficient for the requirements of the district up to September. Test works have been opened, and the numbers employed on them are reported to be rising. As far as the information now before this Government goes, no gratuitous relief was being given.

24 Parganas.

The position in the 24 Parganas remained unchanged.

12. *Chota Nagpur Division*.—Of the districts in the Chota Nagpur Division there seems, so far, to be no need for any apprehension with regard to Lohardaga, while in Singhbhum the prospects continue to be altogether reassuring. With regard to the Division as a whole, the Commissioner writes that the rain which fell in February was fairly general, and has been of decided benefit to the *rabi* crops without at the same time doing any material harm to the *mahua*. Mr. Forbes writes that the latter now gives promise everywhere of at least a full average outturn, provided the weather continues favourable. At the date of the report the *mahua* trees were beginning to blossom, and rain would be injurious to the crop. There appears to be some increase in emigration. Public health is good. Cattle-disease is reported from Manbhum and Palamau, but not to any unusual extent.

Distress in Palamau is turning out to be less acute than was at first anticipated by the Commissioner. The worst portion of the district comprises the jurisdiction of Garhwa, Daltonganj, Balumath, Latehar and Patan thanas, with the outposts of Untari, Lesliganj, Panki, Chandwa, Ker and Manatu, the area being 2,563 square miles. The total population of this tract is 383,440 persons, of whom the Deputy Commissioner thinks that 10,000 may be set down as the number affected. Relief is being given by employment on relief works and by the distribution of gratuitous relief. In the beginning of February there were five works open, employing in all 745 persons. At the end of the month there were nine Government relief works, and the total number shown as employed on them on the 26th February is 4,287. All are paid for task work, the rate per 1,000 cubic feet being Rs. 2-3, and the average wage earned per male unit is about 2 annas. The Commissioner reports that, so far, there are no signs of any rush on the relief works. It is also reported that several well-to-do zamindars of the district have opened relief works, some of which appear to have been undertaken with advances granted under the modified rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act, the total amount thus advanced in Palamau as first instalments being Rs. 3,333. Exact figures are not known, but the Deputy Commissioner thinks the numbers employed on these works cannot fall far short of 2,000.

The number on gratuitous relief in the beginning of February was 333; by the end of the month it had risen to a daily average of 514. The average daily dole per male unit amounted to 1 anna 1 pie. Up to the end of the period under report only one trader had taken advantage of the bounty of 8 annas a maund offered by Government in aid of the importation of grain, and had imported 658 maunds of rice, and been paid Rs. 329. There was a slight revival of exports from Lohardaga, the returns showing that 1,648

bullocks came away with rice from Lohardaga and Chainpur marts during February. Prices, however, continued very high.

The areas now affected in the district of Manbhum aggregate 885 square miles, with a population of 268,692 persons, lying in thanas Gobindpur, Tundi, Nirsha and Chas.

Relief in this district was still at the test work stage. There were 11 test works, 7 within the affected tracts and 4 in other places. The first test works were opened in the Gobindpur subdivision on the 30th January, and on the 31st the total number employed was 180. At the end of February the number had risen to 3,492, and since then it has again increased considerably. The labourers are paid at piece-work rates varying from Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-9, and in two cases of tanks to Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet. The daily wage earned per male unit varied from 1 anna 4 pies to 2 annas $\frac{1}{4}$ pie. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Luson, writes that the test works opened have not been attended by as many workers as he had expected, and he concludes that the reports which he had received about the destitution among the labouring classes were somewhat exaggerated. Small works such as *bunds* and tanks were being carried out by private individuals throughout the district, but no figures have been furnished as to the number employed on them.

Complete figures have not been furnished as to the numbers on gratuitous relief. The Deputy Commissioner estimates the total number in receipt of this form of relief on the 27th February at 5,000.

Considerable quantities of grain were being imported into the affected tracts, and food-stocks are reported to be sufficient for the present.

There were isolated cases of distress, but no general call for assistance in the district of Hazaribagh during the period under report. The Deputy Commissioner was on tour throughout the south of the district, and found people able to get on without assistance except at a place called Guneah, with an area of 10 square miles and a population of 6,000. Test works were open in many places, but were not attended by any considerable numbers. Eighty-five persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief. Cotton was distributed in the town of Hazaribagh and elsewhere to be spun, but no information has been furnished as to the results. The Deputy Commissioner expects to have about ten thousand persons employed on relief-works scattered over this district during the next three or four months.

13. *Bhagalpur Division.*—The two districts threatened with distress likely to require assistance from Government are Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas. Particulars relating to both the districts were given in paragraph 11 of my letter No. 447 Agri., dated the 16th February 1897.

Two relief works were open in thana Bongong in the Madhipura subdivision. The number on one of these on 27th February was 5,828, with 295 non-working children, and on the other 375. In the Supaul subdivision two works were open under Government, besides works undertaken by zamindars. The total number on the Government works in the Supaul subdivision on the 27th February was 1,593, with 34 non working children. No gratuitous relief was given in either subdivision beyond allowances on account of non-working children.

In the Sonthal Parganas distress has appeared in the north and north-west part of the Jamtara subdivision, comprising an area of about 350 square miles, with a population of 93,000. The estimated number likely to need relief is 10,000 on works and 1,200 on gratuitous relief. Measures have been taken to afford relief to the needy.

14. *Orissa Division.*—There is nothing of importance to mention with regard to Angul and Balasore, except that the rain which fell in the middle of February benefited the standing crops. Prices were stationary. The Collector of Cuttack reports that the condition of the people generally is better than he had hoped for at this season. He anticipates little trouble before May, and even then sees no reason to fear anything like widespread distress.

As regards the district of Puri, this Government is not yet in possession of complete information. The timely rain in February is reported to have saved the standing crops and given field employment to labourers. The general aspect of the tracts adjoining the Chilka lake is also said to have slightly improved. The Commissioner has been requested to proceed to the place and arrange for such measures of relief as may be necessary.

15. There is nothing of importance to report with regard to the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

16. There has been some delay in the submission of this report owing to non-receipt in time of some of the Commissioners' reports.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

[illegible]

Monthly Kumine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.				NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896.				ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896. UP TO END OF MONTH CIDER—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On levee works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
PATNA DIVISION. (Patna* Shahabad Saran Champanant Muzaffarpur Burdhanga† Total	For 90 days. 171,030 10,000 70,000 210,000 240,000 361,000 1,124,030	For 90 days. 2,068 5,305 42,991 205,600 5,018 138,478 400,374	For 90 days. 11,123 7,900 7,677 87,700 64,961 213,466 393,167	For 90 days. 2,064 5,305 42,744 205,000 5,438 112,333 373,300	For 90 days. 16,123 4,703 3,839 83,900 54,348 205,016 592,978	27th February 1897 Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Rs. A. P. 3,44 10 3 10,042 10 0 87,332 11 9 3,52,303 3 6 83,779 10 7 1,06,583 6 6 5,46,598 3 6	Rs. A. P. 125 13 3 9,081 10 5 17,481 5 3 36,183 2 5 8,098 2 6 35,573 0 7 1,05,703 1 4	Rs. A. P. NIL 5,179 0 0 6,285 0 0 509 0 0 2,539 0 0 NIL 14,685 0 0	Rs. A. P. 169 0 0 20,139 0 0 21,443 0 0 28,448 13 0 12,005 0 0 NIL 91,639 13 0	Rs. A. P. NIL NIL NIL NIL NIL NIL NIL	Rs. A. P. NIL NIL NIL NIL NIL NIL NIL		
PRESIDENT DIVISION. (Nadia Khulna Total	For 90 days. 25,961 10,460 33,341	For 90 days. 9,604 ... 9,604	For 90 days. 11,445 6,325 17,970	For 90 days. 9,604 ... 9,604	For 90 days. 11,445 6,325 17,970	..... (a)	Rs. A. P. 31,327 8 8 (a) 31,327 8 8	Rs. A. P. 5,786 3 6 (a) 5,786 3 6	Rs. A. P. 6,680 0 0 6,845 0 0 12,435 0 0	Rs. A. P. NIL 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. NIL NIL NIL	Rs. A. P. NIL NIL NIL	
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION. (Manbhum Palamu Total GRAND TOTAL	For 90 days. 170,000 87,472 297,572 1,365,397	For 90 days. 92,379 18,793 71,171 461,049	For 90 days. 69,323 65,580 137,906 546,048	For 90 days. 62,379 13,792 71,171 454,675	For 90 days. 66,535 65,010 1,37,545 518,154	27th February 1897 Ditto	Rs. A. P. 1,680 0 0 916 0 1 3,596 0 1 1,12,145 4 11	Rs. A. P. NIL 3,333 5 4 3,333 5 4 30,513 5 4	Rs. A. P. NIL NIL 477 0 0 92,516 13 0	Rs. A. P. NIL NIL NIL NIL	Rs. A. P. NIL NIL NIL NIL			

(a) The account is not yet made up.

* The figures in columns 2 to 6 are for the whole district, as no particular portion of it can be said to be affected.

† The figures in columns 2 to 6 include 73 miles of the proposed railway from Baranagar to Bagaha, which would give employment to about 14,120 persons for three months.

‡ The figures in columns 8 and 9 do not include works under the Public Works Department.

No. 1661M.P.I.

Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mis. Pub. Improvements.

From J. G. H. GLASS, Esq., C.E.,

Chief Engineer of Bengal,

To THE COMMISSIONER OF THE PATNA DIVISION; SUPERINTENDENTS OF
FAMINE RELIEF WORKS, 1ST AND 2ND CIRCLES.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th March 1897.

SIR,

At a conference held at Darbhanga on the 4th instant, of officers engaged on relief operations, the opinion was expressed that the method of exacting the task from the gang as described in paragraph 40 of Resolution No. 420M.P.I., dated 25th January last, was attended with many difficulties, and it was decided to abandon it and to adopt in lieu thereof the system of exacting the task from the diggers and carriers forming a pit gang as the unit. The accompanying note has been drawn up describing the task to be exacted from diggers and carriers under the varying conditions of lead, lift and soil in tank and road construction.

2. The proportion of carriers to diggers has been worked out in general accordance with the task tables for earthwork which formed an accompaniment to the Resolution already referred to, and the numbers laid down in the note should be generally adopted in carrying out work. It is not, however, intended that they should be strictly adhered to in all cases, as some latitude must necessarily be given to the officers who are in charge of the works. Circumstances may occur, such as the people on any particular work being in an exceptionally weakly state, a preponderance of women and children, &c., which in the opinion of the responsible officer may render it expedient to increase the number of carriers beyond that mentioned in the note. In such cases the officer in charge of the work should exercise his own judgment in determining the proportion of carriers to diggers subject to the approval of his superior officer.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. G. H. GLASS,

Chief Engineer.

No. 1662M.P.I.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan, Orissa, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong and Chota Nagpur Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles and Inspectors of Works and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal; also to the Judicial, Financial, and Revenue Departments of this Government, and to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Scarcity), for information.

J. G. H. GLASS,

Chief Engineer.

CALCUTTA,

The 16th March 1897.

Note by the Chief Engineer of Bengal on the manner of laying out tanks for Famine Relief Works, and on the method of determining the proportion of carriers to diggers under the varying conditions of lead and lift in the construction of Tanks and Roads.

1. The dimensions of the tank should first be settled, and if it is to be filled from an adjacent nala, the position of the inlet and of the waste water channel should be determined. The length and breadth should be regulated on the understanding that the excavation of the tank is to be carried on in a series of pits measuring 20 feet square with footpaths 5 feet wide between for the passage of the people carrying away the spoil. In diagram No. 1 below, the arrangement of the pits of a typical tank is shown. On the long side there are 12 pits, each 20 feet square, and 11 footpaths, each 5 feet wide. The length of the tank, exclusive of the slopes, is therefore $(12 \times 20) + (11 \times 5) = 295$ feet. In the breadth there are 8 pits 20 feet square and 7 footpaths 5 feet wide. The breadth exclusive of the slopes is therefore $(8 \times 20) + (7 \times 5) = 195$. The depth to which the tank is to be excavated is taken at 12 feet and the side slopes are allowed for at 2 to 1. The width necessary for the slopes is therefore 24 feet. Adding this the top dimensions of the tank are, length $295 + 24 = 319$ feet, and breadth $195 + 24 = 219$ feet. A berm 25 feet from the edge of slope to the inner toe of the spoil bank slope is left, and all the earth excavated from the tank is to be thrown beyond this line. In the example the crest of the spoil bank is taken at 40 feet, the height $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the side slopes 2 to 1. These dimensions are only given as an example.

2. The task is in the first place to be exacted from the diggers; and as it varies according to the class of soil, it follows that, as the length and breadth of the pits are uniform, the depth to be excavated for the daily task will depend on the amount of that task. The task to be exacted is laid down in the note attached to Resolution No. 420M.P.I., dated 25th January 1897, as follows—

Soft soil	...	200	cubic feet per digger.
Medium soil	...	130	" " "
Hard "	...	85	" " "

For reasons which will be stated further on, it has been found desirable to slightly reduce the tasks for medium and hard soils. The tasks will now be—

Soft soil	...	200	cubic feet per digger.
Medium soil	...	125	" " "
Hard soil	...	83	" " "

3. As has been mentioned, the tank is divided up into pits, each measuring 20 feet square, the boundaries being formed by footpaths each 5 feet wide. In each pit there are four diggers. The method of determining the number of carriers for each pit of four diggers in soft soil is arrived at thus. Taking first the line of outer pits, that is, the pits all round the margin left for the slopes of the tank, it is seen that the lead to which the soil has to be carried is as follows:—

		Feet.
Centre of pit to part left for slopes	...	10
Slope space	...	24
Berm	...	25
To centre of spoil bank	...	36
		—
Total	...	95
		—

This may be taken as 100 feet lead. Referring to Table No. 1(A) of the Task Tables, it is seen from the example there worked out that six carriers are required per 1,000 cubic feet for a lead of 50 feet. For a further lead of 50 feet, that is, a lead of 100 feet, two more carriers are necessary. Each carrier will remove $\frac{1,000}{8} = 125$ cubic feet, but working under famine conditions, carriers will only do $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of that amount, or 75 cubic feet. The four diggers will excavate $200 \times 4 = 800$ cubic feet, and the number of carriers necessary to remove that quantity will be $\frac{800}{75} =$ nearly 11. The number may be fixed at 12. The task imposed on the carriers is that they should remove the earth excavated by the diggers. It is not possible to lay down definitely what the composition of the gang should be, as each case will have to be governed by the conditions which are found to obtain. As an example, this pit gang may be made up as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
4 Diggers at anna 1-9 each ...	0	7	0
2 Men carriers at anna 1-9 each ...	0	3	6
4 Women carriers at anna 1-3 each ...	0	5	0
4 Children carriers, Class I, at 9 pies	0	3	0
2 " " Class II, at 6 pies	0	1	0
Cost for 800 cubic feet ...	1	3	6
Cost for 1,000 cubic feet ...	1	8	4

For the second line of pits the carriers will be increased by two to allow for the extra lead (25 feet). This is somewhat in excess of the results arrived at by calculating from the tables, but the difference is small.

For the third line of pits the lead is 145 feet, and allowing for this increase the carriers should be two more than in the second line of pits. In the same way the number of carriers in the fourth line of pits will be two more than in the third.

4. The foregoing complete the gang requirements for all the pits in the first layer of two feet in depth. The dividing footpaths should be cleared away when the pits have been excavated to 2 feet in depth, and the pits for the second layer of 2 feet, with their footpaths, marked out in exactly the same way as in the case of the top layer.

The number of carriers per pit of the second layer will exceed that of the corresponding pit in the layer above by two to allow for the extra lift from the pit and in the spoil bank. And in the same way in each succeeding layer the number of carriers per pit will be two more than in the corresponding pit of the layer above it. The diagram shows this quite clearly.

5. The task for a digger in medium soil was originally fixed at 130 cubic feet per day. It is desirable that the length and breadth of the pits should be uniform whatever the class of soil, and if the task of 130 feet was adhered to, the depth to which it would be necessary to excavate the pit would be about $1' 3\frac{1}{2}"$. This might lead to some confusion; and to avoid any possibility of that, it is thought desirable to reduce the task to 125 cubic feet per digger. The depth to which the pit will have to be excavated to secure that quantity is 15 inches. Based on the task-tables, the number of carriers per pit of four diggers, each performing a task of 125 cubic feet, is as follows. Under normal conditions, each carrier will remove 125 cubic feet per day for a distance of 100 feet, but on relief works only $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of that quantity is expected, viz., 75 cubic feet. The quantity excavated by 4 diggers at 125 cubic feet each = 500 cubic feet, and the number of carriers required is therefore $\frac{500}{75} = 6\frac{2}{3}$, say, 7. For the first line of pits of the second layer there will, therefore, be seven carriers for each pit. For each successive line of pits the number of carriers has to be increased by two (2), as has been

shown in detail in the example worked out for soft soil. For each successive layer, however, only one more carrier will be allowed than in the corresponding pit of the layer above.

5. The task for hard soil was fixed at 85 cubic feet per digger. This represents a depth of $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the standard pit; and to avoid confusion, it is better to fix the depth at 10 inches. By doing so the task is reduced from 85 to 83 cubic feet. The number of carriers for the first line of pits is worked out and found to be 5, and for each successive line of pits two more carriers should be allowed as explained in previous examples. For every two layers (each of 10 inches) in depth only one additional carrier will be necessary.

6. The diagrams attached show clearly the number of carriers required in each line of pits in the several layers. They are not absolutely in accordance with the task-tables, but are sufficiently close for all practical purposes.

7. In the case of road construction the task should also be exacted from the diggers and the carriers. The task will be the same as that laid down in paragraph 2 of this note for tank excavation. On road work the lead will usually be under 50 feet and the lift (including height of bank) under 6 feet. For such conditions the number of carriers in the several soils may be taken as follows :—

Soft soil,	3	carriers per digger.	
Medium soil, 2	"	"	
Hard soil, $1\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	(that is, 5 carriers for 4 diggers).

The borrow-pits should be marked out of uniform length and breadth if circumstances permit, so as to lessen the labour of measuring up the work and to facilitate check.

8. Referring to paragraph 32 of note attached to Resolution No. 420M.P.I., dated 25th January 1897, it is found that although the typical gang of 60 workers described therein is a suitable number to place under one mate, it is too large a unit to deal with in assessing fines for short work, and also that so many as 60 do not readily accept the same headman to distribute wages amongst them. The typical gang of 60 working under one mate may therefore be conveniently subdivided into separate pit gangs who are willing to work together, and the wages and fines of each pit gang should then be separately calculated and made over for disbursement to the headman nominated by the gang. Should it be found that one muharrir cannot conveniently deal with so many gangs as 10 aggregating from 500 to 600 persons (paragraph 33 of note to above quoted Resolution), the number of gangs in his charge may be reduced at the discretion of the officer in charge.

J. G. H. GLASS,
Chief Engineer.

The 15th March 1897.

No. 687F.G., dated Bankipore, the 8th March 1897.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my famine report, under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code, for the two weeks ending 20th and 27th February. The report is a few days late, as Mr. Macpherson, the Collector of Champaran, was not set free to write his report until after the Lieutenant-Governor's departure from Bihar.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. Since my last report was written, the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by yourself, has made a short tour through North Bihar, with the object of personally inspecting the conduct of relief operations. I understand that the result of His Honour's observations, and any orders which he may think necessary to pass, will be separately communicated. It remains for me to chronicle the bare facts of the tour.

3. Leaving Howrah on the night of the 28th February, the Lieutenant-Governor reached Mokameh at day-light on the 1st March. There I met you, and the party proceeded by train to Bettiah, which was reached late in the afternoon. Next day, Tuesday the 2nd, His Honour drove out to Ramnagar (28 miles) accompanied by the local officers, and in the afternoon visited the relief work at the Dokraha tank, while you and I also visited the Ramnagar-Harnatar road. On the 3rd March (Wednesday) the party returned to Bettiah *via* Sathi (32 miles), visiting the Chanki and Kooria tanks *en route*. We then proceeded by train to Darbhanga, which was reached at daybreak on the 4th March, Thursday. The same morning His Honour visited the Chakka tank, while you and I also inspected that at Dhoi. In the afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor presided at a conference attended by the Hon'ble Mr. Glass, Chief Engineer, the Collectors of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, the two Superintending Engineers for Relief Works, and other local officers, as well as by you and myself. On the morning of the 5th we were taken by special train to Kamtaul to inspect the Darbhanga Raj relief works near that place, and we finally left Darbhanga by the mail train for Mokameh at 12-50. After taking leave of the Lieutenant-Governor at Mokameh the same evening, I returned to my head-quarters at midnight.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

4. *Patna*.—The report from this district continues excellent. The harvesting of the *rabi* is in full swing, and in spite of caterpillars and insects reported in some places, the Collector estimates a 12-auna crop, but it will probably be more.

5. Prices are still hard with a tendency to fall, and there is no distress.

6. The imports by rail and river amount to 45,466 maunds as against 48,470, and the exports to 45,490 maunds against 60,462, so that the balance against the district is 24 maunds only, a smaller figure than has ever been returned before: the cause is a great reduction in exports, the volume of imports remaining about the same. Three fourths of the imports (35,393 maunds) are rice, while gram and other pulses (21,795 maunds) account for nearly half the exports. As these have been exported mostly from Mokameh and Patna ghat, they doubtless represent the fresh *rabi* crops from the rich lands to the south of the railway.

7. No relief works are now open in this district, and the only kind of relief which is being given is that distributed at poor-houses and kitchens, and to a small extent by gratuitous relief. The former has my entire approval, for it meets the case of many sick and helpless persons, mostly strangers and pilgrims, who would otherwise starve; but the Collector will have to be strict about gratuitous relief in villages, since in the midst of such general agricultural prosperity as this district enjoys, it is out of the question for Government to take over the support of the whole indigent population. As noticed in previous reports, the money dole seems unnecessarily high; the Collector has been asked to explain the reason, but has not yet replied.

8. What Mr. Inglis says in his concluding paragraphs about charitable relief from the Famine Fund will be separately dealt with. It is true that in the Patna City itself, there is a very great deal of gontool poverty, but it is to be hoped that all the requirements of the City will be met from local subscriptions, and that the funds of the Central Committee will be set free for use in districts where they are more urgently required.

9. *Gaya*.—The prosperity of this district continues unabated. The *rabi* harvest is excellent, opium promises to be a full crop, prices are falling slightly with the arrival of the new *rabi* in the market, and there is no cause for anxiety anywhere.

10. Imports were 9,483 maunds in the period under review, against 5,504 in the preceding period, and exports were 1,082 maunds against 1,695. Nearly two-thirds of the imports were rice coming into Gaya itself, no doubt for despatch to Palamau. The Collector reports that 608 maunds have already been sent on to that district, but as the figures given in his forms 8 and 9 are only those for the fortnight ending 20th February, instead of the 27th, it is possible that a good deal of grain has found its way south since that date.

11. The number of people fed daily at the kitchens and poor-house on the Grand Trunk Road at Kusa and Aurangabad was 122 and 138. Figures for Madanpur have not been received.

12. At a meeting held at Gaya to raise funds in connection with the Bengal Branch of Indian Charitable Relief Fund, a sum of Rs 10,000 was raised on the spot, and the Collector has submitted to me a copy of their proposals for the distribution of relief.

13. *Shahabad*.—There is no great change in this district, except an increase in the number of persons in the receipt of gratuitous relief. The prospects of the *rabi* are good, except in the west and south of the Bhabua subdivision, as has already been reported. The harvesting of this crop is already giving employment to labourers all over the district.

14. Prices are stationary or show a tendency to fall, from the new *rabi* crops having come into the market, especially gram and peas. The Collector does not quote the price of *rahar*, which must certainly be falling; wheat, which is the staple food in the west of the district, has risen a little at Buxar and Bhabua, but is cheaper at Sasaram.

15. The food-grain traffic is about the same as in the previous fortnight, the imports being 23,702 maunds against 24,895, and the exports 9,470 against 7,999. The balance in favour of the district is thus 14,232 maunds against 16,896. Almost the whole of the imports were rice, of which more than half went to Buxar: the Collector will be asked to ascertain the subsequent disposal of this grain, since Buxar has from the first been the great importing station of the district, especially for rice. Of the exports, nearly half were gram and pulses.

16. Four relief works are now open in the Bhabua subdivision, but the number employed on them is not yet very large. The following statement gives the usual comparison of the figures of the past with the previous fortnight:—

Week ending	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 c. ft.
		Task work	Daily wage irrespective of task	Gratuitous relief, including dependents	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6th February	2	645	378	9,975	11,307	Rs. 4. 65.9	Rs. 4. 15. 4
12th "	2	668	349			79	3 2 10
20th "	4	640	307			50.5	2 3 9
27th "	6	707	78			51.4	2 5 7

17. Turning first to relief works, it will be seen that the average attendance for the past fortnight was 697 male units on task work and 143 on the daily wage, making a total of 840 in all, whereas the daily average of those gratuitously relieved was 9,938. It seems likely that more relief works are required to employ the able bodied poor, and this will be looked into. The outturn per male unit is high, if the measurements are correct, and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet very low, viz., Rs. 2-3-9 and Rs. 2-5-7, respectively. One explanation is that the proportion of males was large, as Form No. 5 will show, and it is also possible that too high a task has been demanded.

18. The advance under the head of gratuitous relief is due to the development of the circle organization, and though the numbers are high as compared with the numbers on relief works, the total is only 3.8 per cent. of the population of the presently affected area. The numbers gratuitously relieved will certainly rise higher than they now are, but as more relief works

are opened, a more usual ratio will be attained. The average dole as shown by Form 7 is not excessive.

19. Poor-houses will be constructed at Bhabua and Arrah forthwith. Those along the Grand Trunk Road, the opening of which has already been reported, relieved a small number of persons daily, but the large numbers at Bhabua have been reduced, as the recipients have been drafted to their villages. The Collector's Form No. 6 shows that the daily total relieved at all these kitchens and poor-houses was 749 for the first, and 656 for the second, week of the period under report. The figures for the Dehri kitchen do not appear to be included in this form, nor do the figures in Form 6 agree with those quoted in paragraph 12 of the Collector's report.

20. The public health of the district remains good, but the Collector, in order to make his figures more complete should have quoted the average death-rate for January in the Bhabua subdivision.

21. *Saran*.—On the whole the condition of this district remains much as before, but there are internal changes which will be noticed below.

22. The promise of the *rabi* continues excellent; in Siwan it is expected that it will be a bumper crop, but the Collector speaks with less confidence of the crop in the two other subdivisions. The crop in West Gopalganj is good, while in East Gopalganj it is not so satisfactory: the crops in the Sadar are unequal. I adhere to my former estimate of an average or 16-anna crop for the whole district; I wish I could say an average crop for each part of it, but those parts which contain little *rabi* land will continue to suffer in spite of good crops in other parts of the district.

23. Grain is plentiful everywhere, and while the traffic figures show that it is still coming in, the statistics of money-orders paid in the district prove that the money to buy it is still pouring in, the amount paid out by the Postal Department in February having been Rs. 3,17,761 against Rs. 2,40,250 in the same month of 1896. The opium payments will still further augment the resources, or re-establish the credit, of the raiyats. For all these reasons, prices remain steady or show a tendency to fall as new grain enters the market.

24. The balance of food-grains in favour of the district is slightly greater than at the end of the previous fortnight, the imports by all routes being 90,491 maunds against 92,675, and the exports 7,365 maunds against 10,193. The balance in favour of the district is thus 83,126 maunds instead of 82,482. As before, most of the imports, and indeed of the exports also, consist of rice.

25. Relief works are now going on in 36 places on behalf of Government and in 10 places on behalf of the Hutwa Raj. With the sanction of the Board, an advantageous arrangement has been made by which the Raj relief works, instead of being scattered all over the estate, are confined to one part of it and are thrown open to all comers, Government works, on the other hand, being opened in Raj villages in other parts of the subdivision. Two of 36 works are under Public Works Department Agency. The following table gives the usual statistics in this connection, omitting those for Public Works Department works, as they are evidently incomplete. They can be found in Form 7:—

Week ending.	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Gratuities relief, including dependents.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A.—Under the Collector.</i>							
6th February ...	27	10,464	781	18,560	24,805	27	Rs. A. P.
13th " ...	27	6,917	1,029	18,068	21,014	30	2 14 3
20th " ...	...	8,408	1,141	14,315	23,864	31	2 18 10
27th " ...	34	7,599	1,141	14,434	23,174*	38	2 18 0
<i>B.—Under the Hutwa Raj.</i>							
6th February ...	...	1,808	304	604	2,711	31	3 2 8
13th " ...	...	1,777	356	646	2,779	33	2 15 8
20th " ...	...	2,963	683	668	4,314	34.3	3 4 0
27th " ...	10	3,988	1,240	668	4,846	34.3	3 5 9

* Besides these there are two major works under Public Works Department Agency with a daily average of 224 task-workers and 1,048 on daily wage irrespective of task.

26. Turning first to Government works it will be seen that including those on works under Public Works Department Agency, the daily numbers in receipt of relief of all kinds remained fairly constant during the fortnight. Task-workers fell off slightly, no doubt on account of the labour available in the harvest field. But while there has been a fall in the numbers in Siwan, there has been a rise in Gopalganj, the gross figures of attendance for each week having been as follows:—Sadar subdivision 15,492 and 15,188, Siwan, 33,395 and 21,468, Gopalganj 21,651 and 29,131. A reference to Form 7 will show that in both weeks the outturn on Civil Agency Works, and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet were constant, and very fair, viz., 31 and 38 cubic feet and Rs. 2-13-0 and Rs. 2-6-9 per 1,000 cubic feet; it should be remembered that a majority of the works in this district are tanks. During the fortnight the Public Works Department took over two works with such extraordinary results that it is impossible to accept them: the daily outturn for the last week is stated to be 102 cubic feet per male unit, and the cost 15 annas 3 pie per 1,000 cubic feet, while the daily average of those in receipt of daily wage irrespective of task is 1,048 ss against 484 male units on task-work. A reference to Form 5, Public Works Department Agency works shows that almost all the men employed have been entered as A class, while all the remaining labourers have received the daily wage irrespective of task. I suspect that a task has been taken from the diggers only, as proposed in the first issue of resolution No. 420M.P.I. of the Public Works Department. An enquiry will be made and the errors corrected; the Collector has gone up to Gopalganj for the purpose.

27. Gratuitous relief is still largely given in this district, for reasons which have often been explained; the numbers in the Sadar and Gopalganj subdivisions are much larger than those in Siwan, which is doubtless due to the better crops in the latter. The total numbers show little variation.

28. The Hutwa Raj figures give good results, though the cost per 1,000 cubic feet is large, and their works have evidently been brought more into line by the officials of the Raj. A fair task is exacted and the numbers on task work and gratuitous relief are constant. An explanation of the increase in those on daily wage irrespective of task is suggested by the Collector.

29. The inmates of the poor-houses are on the decrease, because some have been drafted to their homes, while others have escaped to join in the profits of the *rabi* harvest. In the four Hutwa poor-houses, the average daily numbers have fallen from 507 to 454, and in the Government poor-houses from 163 to 149.

30. *Champanan*.—In this district the leading features of the past fortnight have been some decrease in the numbers on task-work and in the cost of work per 1,000 cubic feet, while the outturn was better and the numbers on gratuitous relief remain steady; so far as these results connote better administration, they are matters for congratulation.

31. Mr. Macpherson has revised his estimate of distressed area and population, as explained in paragraph 3 of his report, and has raised it from 1,620 square miles with a population of 972,000, to one of 1,865 square miles with 1,110,000 souls.

32. The prospects of the winter crops are excellent on the whole, though in parts they are backward. The public health is unusually good owing to the dryness of the season, and the mortality is a good deal below the average.

33. Prices are fairly stationary, more so at Bettiah than Motihari; at Ramnagar and Bagaha they had fallen a little according to the latest advices received. It will be remembered that in a separate letter No. 575F.G. of the 26th ultimo, I pointed out to Government that for some time past there has been a steady increase in the nett imports to Bettiah, which reached 2,083 maunds in the week ending 13th February; and it is satisfactory to note that in the two weeks now under report, the nett excess of imports over exports at that terminus has been 8,138 maunds. So long as this steadily increasing flow goes on, we need have no fears for the depletion of stocks, more especially as it is reported that the local mahajans have now mastered the details of import traffic.

34. For the district as a whole that traffic has been about the same, i.e., 14,400 maunds against 14,351, but the exports have only totalled 786 maunds against 1,678; the balance in favour of the district is, therefore, 13,614 maunds against 12,673. As above stated most of this grain has gone to Bettiah.

35. As regards relief works, the process of taking over large works by the Public Works Department has been going on, but it has not been so rapid in

this district as it has been in Darbhanga, partly for want of establishment and partly from the inefficiency of the minor establishment available. Altogether 12 works are now under Public Works Department Agency, the average daily number of male units on task work for the week ending 27th February being 8,754 against 61,378 on Civil Agency Works. The number on the latter has been reduced, as works were completed and the labourers on them drafted on to the nearest major works. Twelve works were under the Executive Engineer and 54 under the Collector. I give below the usual comparative statement taken for the most part from Form 7:—

Week ending.	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task-work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6th February	...	62,820	2,057	7,216	72,392	C. ft. 18	Rs. A. P. 4 9 10
13th "	75	67,175	2,744	16,222	86,141	19	4 6 1
20th "	...	79,653	4,058	29,395	113,106	22½	4 0 3
27th "	66	70,132	4,034	29,575	103,741	24	3 14 8

36. Treating the figures as a whole without distinction of agency, it will be seen that while the numbers on task-work rose during the first week of the fortnight to a daily average of 79,653, they fell again during the second week to a daily average of 70,132. The Collector has not stated what the cause of this variation is, but it is probably the harvesting of the *rabi* crop and perhaps, as in Darbhanga, the temporary closing of works while the Public Works Department officials were taking them over. Moreover, as subdivisional totals are not given, and Form 5 gives no class totals, it is very difficult to localize the variation: the Collector's attention will be drawn to the matter.

37. As already remarked above, the outturn of work is steadily increasing, and when it is remembered (*vide* Mr. Macpherson's 21st paragraph) that out of 66 works as many as 51 were tanks, the general outturn of 24 cubic feet per male unit is quite satisfactory, as is the rate of Rs. 3-14-8 per 1,000 cubic feet attained in the last week under review.

38. The numbers on gratuitous relief have nearly doubled themselves within the fortnight, having gone from 15,222 per diem to 29,575. Three-fourths of these were relieved in their villages, which fact, taken with the increase in numbers, shows that the circle organization is now better developed, and that the police are relieved of this duty except in the case of waifs and strays and urgent cases.

39. Poor-houses have been started at Motihari, Bettiah and Ramnagar, and kitchens were opened at several places in the Hardih thana. The average attendance at the Motihari poor-house was 79 for the fortnight, while at the Bettiah Raj institution, which was rather a kitchen than a poor-house, 650 persons daily received food and shelter. This work has now been taken over by Government, and will be managed on Famine Code lines in future.

40. A considerable number of wanderers have found their way into this district across the Gandak from the North-Western Provinces, and on the 2nd March, when the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Bettiah poor-house, out of 760 inmates 304 were from those provinces. Considering that these invaders also supply the bulk of the vagrants picked up by the police both here and along the Grand Trunk Road in the Shahabad district, it might be as well to enquire what arrangements are being made in the border districts of those provinces for the relief of their poor. The Collector will be asked to ascertain if possible what number of immigrants from the North-West Provinces are to be found in the trans-Gandak thana of Madhubuni: he was at one time afraid that relief works would have to be opened in that area solely for the benefit of these people.

41. Private relief works carried out by the Bettiah Raj and the Tettaria Factory on the piece-work system, gave employment to 1,519 male units during the last week of February.

42. *Muzaffarpur*.—The features of Mr. Hare's present report are a great increase in the numbers on gratuitous relief, but only a slight advance on those employed on relief works, in spite of the fact that the number of works available for them has been increased by 50 per cent. during the fortnight.

43. The prospects of the *rabi* remain excellent, and the weather has been most favourable. The public health is exceptionally good, the mortality for January, which is now reported, being much below that of the same month in 1896.

44. There has been some falling off in the volume of food-grain traffic. The imports being 41,837 maunds against 52,939, and the exports 2,560 maunds against 5,308, the balance in favour of the district for the past fortnight is 39,277 maunds instead of 47,631. More than half both of the imports and exports, are rice, viz., 22,056 maunds and 1,380 maunds.

45. Prices are stationary on the whole, the rise in that of rice being met by a fall in that of the earlier *rabi* crops. In Sitamarhi there is a rise in every case except gram, but it is to be remembered that the crops in this northerly subdivision being backward, the effect of the *rabi* harvest is hardly felt there yet.

46. During the last week of the fortnight under review, the Public Works Department have opened three large works, each estimated to employ 6,000 labourers for 40, 60 and 65 days, respectively. So far they do not appear to have attracted labour, and the Collector says that the system of large gangs, with undivided responsibility, laid down in Public Works Department Resolution (revised) No. 420M.P.I. of the 25th January, is not acceptable to the people. He also points out that the *rabi* harvest is taking away some labour, and he draws the inference that the labourer class is not yet urgently pressed in his district. It is too soon, however, to form any conclusion as to the attractiveness of these works and the tasks enforced.

47. Turning to relief in the district as a whole, the following statement gives the usual comparative figures:—

Week ending	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 100 cubic feet.
		Task-work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6th February...	29	16,983	474	12,376	29,832	C. ft. 82.13	Rt. A. P. 1 1 2
13th " ...	33	16,727	630	14,189	31,146	80.58	1 1 4
20th " ...	46	16,918	1,315	20,744	38,977	69.39	1 3 11
27th " ...	48	18,660	1,067	48,230	67,963	64.15	1 5 5

48. The number on task work has advanced very slowly in spite of the fact that on the 27th February there were 48 works open as against 33 on the 13th idem. As is known to Government, the tasks demanded hitherto by Mr. Hare are in excess of those laid down in Mr. Glass' tables, and although I am certain that in many cases they could be executed by the task-workers, yet they have undoubtedly deterred the people from seeking the works when lighter tasks were available in neighbouring districts. Now, however, that the Collector has been directed to introduce Mr. Glass' tables everywhere, it may be expected that the numbers on relief works will increase, and also that the existing great disproportion of adult males to others will be reduced: for the week ending 27th ultimo there were employed on task work 76,191 adult males as against 61,081 of all others. The rate per 1,000 cubic feet was Re. 1-3-11 for the first week, but was raised in the second week to Re. 1-5-5 by the intervention of the Public Works Department with Mr. Glass' tasks. This had the effect also of reducing the average outturn per male unit from

69·39 cubic feet to 64·15, as the Public Works Department outturn was 39·15 against 66 obtained on Mr. Hare's works.

49. The numbers on daily wage irrespective of task are carefully controlled, save in the case of particular works, where there was doubtless some special cause at work.

50. The numbers on gratuitous relief have again largely increased. The present advance is said by the Collector to be due to an increase of distress; it is probably also due to the better development of circle organization, and a more careful inspection of the villages. The average dolo is still high, viz., 11 pies, for the first week, but it has been reduced in the second. The gratuitous relief entered against the Public Works Department Agency works was administered to dependents; I have desired that as far as possible these should be relogated to their villages. The figures of relief given by the Darbhanga Raj in the Parihar Circle show an average of 2,175 per diem on the works against 758 in the preceding fortnight. As before a large proportion were men, which is a necessary consequence of the Raj system of work.

51. The daily average of persons relieved in the five Government poor-houses was 409, and in the Raj poor-house at Parihar 228. Of the Government poor-houses Sitamarhi had the largest number of inmates, viz., a daily average of 140.

52. *Darbhangā*.—The Collector's report shows that the machinery of relief in this district is working smoothly, and there has been no deterioration or confusion. The only point in which improvement is desirable is in the supply of statistics from works under Public Works Department agency, for in the absence of them the district figures are necessarily incomplete.

53. The *rabi* prospects are better than before, and Mr. Carlyle is inclined to raise his estimate; it is unnecessary to do so, however, until the harvest is nearer completion. Harvest operations have begun, and they seem to have checked all increase in the number of relief workers.

54. Prices are fairly stationary with a tendency to fall in the case of the earlier *rabi* crops, such as gram and rahar. The public health remains phenomenally good.

55. Imports have again exceeded exports in the period under review, the figures being 36,965 maunds and 10,139 maunds, while during the previous fortnight they were 50,591 and 20,229; the balance in favour of the district is now 26,826 as against 30,362 when I last wrote. Rice and paddy account for more than half the imports, and "Other food-grains" (15,188 maunds) for almost all the balance: more than half the exports are "Other food-grains."

56. As regards relief works it is to be noted that 13 of these with about 13,000 workers have been taken over in this district by the Public Works Department, but it is unfortunate that the arrangements for supplying the Collector with punctual statistical information from them have failed hitherto. While I was at Darbhanga plans were matured and orders issued by Mr. Glass, which will, it is hoped, prevent a repetition of these failures.

Week ending	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 c. lt.
		Task work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6th February ...	.....	52,345	1,365	64,841	158,551	C. ft. 26·8	Rs. A. P. 8 1 11
13th " ...	98	77,945	2,115	70,428	160,488	32·2	2 12 10
20th " ...	.....	101,298	3,891	46,013	151,202	32·5	2 11 7
27th " ...	91	53,636	2,409	52,052	108,096*	32·7	2 11 3

* Beside 13 works under the Public Works Department with about 13,000 workers.

57. Taking the figures as they stand, however, and understanding clearly that they do not include any figures from works under the Public Works

Department, it appears that while the outturn of work per male unit has been maintained and the cost kept down, there has been a large falling off in the numbers of task-workers, which is partly due to considerable numbers having gone off to works under Public Works Department agency, as well as to several works having been temporarily closed for the purpose of taking

Average daily number on task works in each sub-division in the week ending		20th February.	27th February.
Sadar ...	...	57,236	32,797
Samastipur ...	...	5,535	5,509
Madhubani ...	...	65,545	28,128
Total ...	...	128,316	66,434

over. Some also have been drawn away to the harvest field, and large numbers have gone off temporarily to private works as reported by the Collector in the marginal note to his 18th paragraph. Looking a little closer into the figures, it is interesting to observe the numbers on relief works in the different subdivisions; the figures are given in the margin.

58. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet has been Rs. 2-11-7 and Rs. 2-11-3 as against Rs. 3-1-11 and Rs. 2-12-10 in the previous fortnight. Considering that a large proportion of the works undertaken are tanks, these results are remarkably good. Mr. Carlyle has given a copy of form 5 showing figures for tanks alone, from which it appears that a daily average of 72,619 task-workers in the first week and 40,253 in the last were employed on tanks, being 56.59 per cent. of the whole in the first case, and 60.59 per cent. in the second.

59. The numbers on daily wage irrespective of task are inconsiderable.

60. The figures for gratuitous relief are heavy again, and owing to the temporary decrease in the number of relief workers, the proportion was higher than ever during the last week of the period under review. The true ratios will not be apparent till complete figures are received from all relief works; but in the meantime it is satisfactory to learn from the Collector's report that a personal examination of the Circle Officers' lists has satisfied him that they are carefully and well prepared.

61. The operations of the Darbhanga Raj during the last four weeks are set forth in a separate set of tables. They show that for the week ending the 27th February the Raj had a daily average of 21,900 persons on relief works and 10,578 in receipt of gratuitous relief. Mr. Bell, the Manager, assured me at Darbhanga that he had checked many lists and had satisfied himself of their correctness.

62. Poor-houses are open at four places, and others will soon be opened elsewhere.

PART III.—CONCLUSION.

63. The features of famine relief administration during the past fortnight are the continued prosperity of the *rabi* and the general commencement of harvest operations, a consequent falling off in the numbers on relief works, an increase in those on gratuitous relief, better control over the relief-workers, and a final decision on the system on which relief works are to be conducted. In a word, a continuance of satisfactory natural conditions, and an improvement in administration.

64. Crop prospects continue good everywhere. Insect-pests are reported from a few places, but the damage is not alleged to be great. No rain has fallen, which is a cause for congratulation except for indigo. The reports of the poppy crop are satisfactory on the whole, though there are complaints of west winds in South Bihar, and some blight is reported in North Bihar. The collection of the drug is in full swing everywhere, and a full average crop is expected all round.

65. Prices are stationary with a tendency to fall in respect of those *rabi* crops which have been already cut, such as peas, gram and some of the pulses. The price of rice is steady, but that of Indian-corn is rising a little as the stock is being exhausted.

66. The result of the food-grain traffic is shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		EXCESS—I. OR E.	
	For 13th February.	For 27th February.	Fortnight ending 13th February.	Fortnight ending 27th February.	Fortnight ending 13th February.	Fortnight ending 27th February.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	18,470	45,466	60,462	46,490	E. 11,092	E. 84
Gaya	8,564	0,483*	1,696	1,086*	E. 8,869	E. 8,461
Shahabad	21,805	23,702	7,400	9,470	E. 16,896	E. 14,232
Saran	92,075	90,491	10,163	7,666	E. 82,482	E. 82,129
Champanan	14,351	14,400	1,673	786	E. 12,673	E. 13,614
Muzaffarpur	52,090	41,637	5,308	2,660	E. 47,631	E. 49,277
Darbhanga	50,511	30,065	20,229	10,139	E. 30,302	E. 26,826
Total	2,89,425	2,62,344	1,07,504	76,892	.....	.....

* The figures of imports and exports for Gaya are for the fortnight ending 20th February 1897.

The Patna and Saran figures include river-borne traffic also, and the figures for the Saran district for the previous fortnight have been corrected accordingly.

67. It will be noticed that in Patna the exports and imports nearly balance each other, and that in every other district imports are in excess, very largely so in Saran as usual: in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga there is some falling off in the balance of imports over exports. The volume of both exports and imports is smaller this fortnight than in the previous one, the totals being 3,96,989 maunds and 3,39,236 respectively. Only three of the District Officers have given details to show where the imports have come from, so that it is impossible to compare the figures for rice from Howrah, except in regard to Patna, Gaya, and Darbhanga. Patna has imported 13,201 maunds against 9,291, Gaya 752 maunds, and Darbhanga 384 against nil in each case. The figures will be obtained from other districts.

68. I give again in the margin figures to show the proportion of the population in the distressed tracts of each district who were in receipt of relief of all kinds on the last day of the fortnight under report. The Muzaffarpur figures include 2,500 on account of Darbhanga Raj relief in Parhar, the same figures having been deducted from the total of the Darbhanga district. The totals have been taken from those published in the

Calcutta Gazette.

69. Next I give below an abstract statement comparing the principal items of relief administration district by district for the past and the previous fortnight: the figures represent the mean of the two weeks in each case:—

DISTRICT.	FORTNIGHT ENDING 13th FEBRUARY 1897.									FORTNIGHT ENDING 27th FEBRUARY 1897.								
	TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.		Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		O. ft.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		A. P.		A. P.			C. ft.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		A. P.		A. P.	
Patna ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	0 6	.....
Gaya ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahabad	867	40	1 3	2 5 8	365	1 8	8,078	0 6	.....	.....	49	1 10	2 8 5	248	2 1	9,089	0 10	.....
Saran	8,090	28	1 3	2 13 4	905	1 5	18,314	0 9	.....	.....	50	1 8	2 4 0	2,363	1 8	14,374	0 8	.....
Champanan	64,997	18	1 4	4 7 11	2,300	1 8	11,868	0 10	.....	.....	23	1 3	5 15 8	4,040	1 9	29,466	0 9	.....
Muzaffarpur	16,884	81	1 5	1 1 3	662	1 10	13,283	0 6	.....	.....	8677	1 4	1 4 8	1,191	1 9	34,467	0 10	.....
Darbhanga	88,146	39	1 4	2 15 4	1,740	1 3	67,635	0 5	.....	.....	77,480	1 8	2 11 5	3,150	1 7	49,032	0 10	.....
Total	176,868	.....	.....	.....	5,989	.....	112,661	.....	.....	179,411	.....	.....	.....	10,863	.....	137,469	.....	.....

70. Turning first to task work, it will be seen that there has been an advance of 3,168 male units on the whole. For reasons already stated there has been a decrease in Darbhanga and Saran and an increase in other districts. There has been an increase in the average outturn of work everywhere, except in Muzaffarpur, where the introduction of Mr. Glass's scale of tasks on the Public Works Department agency works has caused the average outturn to fall from 81·3 cubic feet to 66·77 cubic feet. For Champaran the figures in columns 3 and 5 have been corrected in accordance with the revised figures given by the Collector in his present report. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet has fallen everywhere, except in Shahabad and Muzaffarpur. The average wage earned per male unit is now nearly the same everywhere, though rather high in Shahabad.

71. The numbers on daily wage irrespective of task have gone up in Saran for reasons already explained in paragraph 26 above: the proportion is also high for the same reason. The wage paid is now everywhere higher than that earned by the male unit of task-worker: it is presumed that the explanation is that nearly all the persons so paid are members of special gangs and so forth, the weakly persons and others who received this wage at first being now relieved as dependents, or entered as D class coolies, or placed on the charitable relief lists.

72. There is a considerable advance in the numbers on gratuitous relief, viz., from 112,661 adult units to 137,459. The increase is most marked in Champaran and Muzaffarpur, in both which districts an expansion was needed. The percentage of those relieved in this manner to the total relieved in all ways is now as follows in each district, taking the figures in the above statement as the basis of the calculation:—Shahabad 92·19, Saran 56·83, Champaran 27·19, Muzaffarpur 64·49, Darbhanga 37·81, whole Division 41·91. The average dole has risen in Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. The attention of District Officers has already been drawn to the variations in the dole, but their replies have not all been received.

73. The appended statement gives as usual the expenditure to date, as ascertained from the district reports, but I fear that complete accuracy cannot be claimed for these figures. When the accounts have been overhauled and a sufficient account staff organized, the fortnightly statements will be more complete, but these must always be only approximate, as they deal only with expenditure which has been recorded at head-quarters. Taking the figures as they stand, it appears that the total expenditure up to the 27th February was Rs. 10,17,353, of which Rs. 3,17,650 were expended in the fortnight under review, as compared with Rs. 2,63,870 in the previous fortnight. Of the total expenditure to date, Rs. 8,36,427, or 82·21 per cent., have been spent on relief works, and Rs. 1,67,360, or 16·45 per cent., on gratuitous relief. Allowing about 2 lakhs a week for the remainder of the present month, the expenditure at the end of the financial year on relief works and gratuitous relief (unless some quite unexpected event occurs) will probably be about 19 lakhs. If to this be added the cost of establishment, say a lakh and a half at 8 per cent., contributions, bounties and relief to people employed otherwise than on relief works, say 4 lakhs, the expenditure may aggregate 24½ lakhs, which is well within the estimate sanctioned by Government; while if the disbursements under the latter heads are not large, the gross expenditure may approximate to the 22½ lakhs estimated by me on the 19th January, though the details will vary greatly from those in my forecast.

74. During the fortnight under review, the Public Works Department continued to take over old and to open new works in all four districts of North Bihar, and it is believed that at the end of the period the number of works in each district under Public Works Department agency was as follow:—Saran 2, Champaran 12, Muzaffarpur 3, and Darbhanga 13—Total 30. Under Civil Agency the number of works open is as follows:—Shahabad 4, Saran 34, Champaran 54, Muzaffarpur 45, and Darbhanga 91—Total 228. It is clear that a great deal remains to be done before the transfer is completed.

75. Probably the most important event of the fortnight was the Lieutenant-Governor's decision, pronounced at the Darbhanga Conference, to conduct all works, whether under Public Works Department or Civil Agency, on the same lines; the system being that by which the pit is the unit with its

small party of from 15 to 20 workers, several pits being grouped into a gang for purposes of supervision. I believe that the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied, from personal observation, that this system, which has the support of almost every officer concerned, has secured the best results so far, and is likely to prove superior to all others. When large works, such as the branch lines of railway in Champaran and Darbhanga and the canals in Champaran, have to be opened, it will be a question whether a modified piece-work system will not be the most suitable form of administration.

76. The usual statements and maps are appended.

APPENDIX A.

District.	RELIEF WORKS.				GRATUITIOUS RELIEF.						MISCELLANEOUS.						GRAND TOTAL.
	Paid for task-work.	Daily wages irrespective of task.	Depen- dents under sec- to 4 and 5.	Total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Poor- houses, &c.	Relief of artisans.	Relief by grain doles.	Relief by money doles.	Kitchens.	Miscella- neous cha- ritable relief.	Total of columns 6 to 11.	Estab- lishment and contin- gencies.	Tools and plant.	C sh and stores.	Bounties for directing wells.	Total of columns 12 to 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Patna	Rs. A. P. 3,101 0 1	Rs. A. P. 62 13 9	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 3 163 13 10	Rs. A. P. 277 10 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 127 6 3	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 405 9 3	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 3,553 14 1
Gaya	7,532 11 7	3,571 12 6	65 12 9	10,170 4 10	9,698 2 6	...	...	420 9 9	...	...	9,698 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	19,288 10 4
Shahabad	33,941 11 1	7,002 9 8	...	38,944 4 7	93 15 11	...	...	51 1 9	...	...	20,053 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	55,947 7 0
Bar-n	3,30,186 10 2	16,369 12 8	8,575 4 10	3,61,221 11 2	52 8 1	...	...	35,298 13 5	162 2 1	...	36,593 7 7	1,657 0 0	3,019 13 3	...	...	4,676 13 3	4,02,142 0 6
Champan	50,938 4 7	3,097 0 0	39 7 8	54,074 12 3	608 13 1	...	...	8,504 7 11	...	...	6,093 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	60,104 9 9
Muzaffarpur	3,53,710 3 3	9,396 8 11	605 11 0	3,63,712 9 1	29 15 6	...	...	74,483 9 1	...	...	89,230 15 7	762 9 4	7,684 14 6	430 15 6	...	...	4,06,533 0 6
Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,90,400 10 8	36,440 9 4	9,596 4 5	8,36,427 8 5	9,640 0 19	...	40,653 6 9	1,16,901 9 2	163 3 1	3 10 0	1,07,350 13 10	2,419 9 4	10,714 11 9	430 15 6	...	13,505 4 7	10,17,353 9 8

No. 240 F., dated Bankipore, the 2nd March 1897.

From—T. INGLIS, Esq., C.S., Collector of Patna,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report, under section 24 of the Bengal Famine Code, for the two weeks ending on Saturday the 20th and the 27th February 1897.

2. SECTION 24 (1).—No change.

3. SECTION 24 (2) (a).—*General state of the affected tracts*.—There has been no change. The *rabi* harvest is in full swing and the agricultural population fully employed. Distress is increasing in the towns and is being dealt with by the Charitable Sub-Committees and Charge Superintendents. Beggars continue to come into Patna and are being located in the poor-house just opened.

4. SECTION 24 (2) (b).—*Crop prospects*.—On the whole the rain in the first half of February did more good than harm. It failed, however, to drive away what most officers called the *insect* pest, by which, I understand, they mean the ravages of caterpillars. These have attacked *marur*, *hirao*, linseed and gram. In places considerable damage has been done, especially in the tal lands; but they appear every year. The harvest is being rapidly gathered, and should be completed soon after the close of this month. Making allowance for the short area sown and the damage done by rain, blight and caterpillars, a 12-anna crop will certainly be reaped, and I feel inclined to put it at 14 annas, considering the thickness of the crops generally.

5. SECTION 24 (2) (c).—*Food-stocks*.—Sufficient. It is said that cultivators are holding out for better prices, but it is more likely that they are thinking of their house requirements, and are replacing the stocks which they sold out in October last.

6. SECTION 24 (2) (d).—*Importation and exportation of food-grains*.—The figures for the period under report which have been received from all reporting centres, and which are, I believe, complete, show the following results:—

				Mds.
Imports	...	...	...	45,466
Exports	...	...	...	45,490
Net export	...	...	...	24

There is nothing new to mention under this head, except the comparatively large export of rice.

7. SECTION 24 (2) (e).—*Rainfall*.—0.05 in Bihar only.

8. SECTION 24 (2) (f).—*Public health*.—Continues good. There have been a few cases of small-pox reported from the Barh subdivision and in the Silao police-station.

9. SECTION 24 (2) (g).—*Emigration or immigration of famished people*.—A few cases are reported from Patna city only. Large numbers of pilgrims to and from Baidyanath continue to pass through. They appear to me to be in good condition. The rest-houses referred to in my last report are under construction.

10. SECTION 24 (2) (h).—*Condition of cattle*.—Continues fair. There is an outbreak of rinderpest recorded in the Patna city. I am telegraphing for the services of an expert. The outbreak is reported by the Veterinary Assistant maintained by the Patna Municipality and District Board.

11. SECTION 24 (2) (i).—*Prices*.—The price of rice has slightly risen in Barh and Bihar; barley has risen in Bihar, due to the short supply in the market. The crop in the ground is excellent. The other cereals show a slight improvement. The new *rabi* is slowly coming into the market, but cultivators are not selling readily. The Burmah rice is not received favourably and is said to be too glutinous. It is not boiled before being husked. American maize has also not found favour as on being fried it is said not to burst. The import of both kinds to Patna station is said to have been discontinued.

12. SECTION 24 (3).—*Number of relief works open, &c.*—Nil.

13. SECTION 24 (4).—*Number of poor-houses open, &c.*—The Patna poor-house was opened yesterday (1st March), when 13 inmates were housed. Notices of its being opened have been sent throughout the district. The Subdivisional Officers of Barh and Bihar are still considering whether a poor-house is necessary for their subdivisions.

14. SECTION 24 (5).—*Organisation for employment of artisans, &c.*—Nil.

15. SECTION 24 (6).—*Organization for the distribution of grain doles, &c.*—No change has been made. Travellers are assisted by the police; beggars and helpless poor, where village charity is failing, by the Charge Superintendents, and the cases of respectable poor, by the Charitable Sub-Committees. The two city and sadar subdivision Sub-Committees have commenced work, but they and the other Sub-Committees are engaged in collecting information and testing reports already received. No report has been received from the Dinapore Sub-Committee. Under the Famine Code the dole is given in grain where possible, i. e., in towns; otherwise in money. In Bihar the money dole is 1 anna 3 pies per male, 1 anna per female, and 6 pies per child. In no case does it exceed Rs. 3 a month.

16. SECTION 24 (7).—*Relief in kitchens*.—Nil.

17. SECTION 24 (8).—*Loans, &c.*—Loans were advanced to four persons during the fortnight, and a loan was sanctioned for one person.

18. SECTION 24 (9).—The financial statement contains the necessary information under this head. The usual table showing the grant made by the District Board and the expenditure under the different heads is shown.

19. SECTION 24 (10) AND (11).—No remarks.

20. SECTION 27 (iii).—*Water-supply of the country.*—Is reported to be sufficient.

21. STATISTICS OF ADMISSIONS TO THE BANKIPORE JAIL.—Statistics have not been received. They will be submitted with my next report.

22. GENERAL.—The general position remains unchanged. The Charge Superintendents are gradually finding out the necessitous poor of the respectable classes. Most of the cases reported turn out on enquiry to be undeserving, but in the towns many such cases exist. In an answer to a circular received from the Central Committee, we have provided for relief under heads (1), (2) and (3) of the objects on which the famine fund is to be spent. The main charge comes under head 3, *i.e.*, the relief of respectable people in bad circumstances, and we anticipate having to relieve 1,450 cases for seven months. The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 33,450, as follows:—

	Rs.
Under head (1) 2,000 relieved at Rs. 1 per head	... 2,000
" (2) 50 orphans at Rs. 2 for ten months	... 1,000
" (3) 1,450 persons at Rs. 3 per seven months	... 30,450
Total	... 33,450

We anticipate that a grant of Rs. 20,000 will be necessary from the fund. I hope, however, that the district will awake to a sense of its duties and will recognise the necessity of dealing with its own poor and set free the funds which have been subscribed elsewhere for expenditure in the less favoured and worse stricken districts. I know the Sub-Committees have now many cases before them, and trust that the next return will show that they have afforded a substantial measure of relief to those in need of it. The accounts of sums spent on gratuitous relief under the Code have been received to-day only too late to be corrected, and I am unable to state the amount of the dole given, as payments are made for a month in advance in outlying villages; and these advances are made at different times. I hope to get the figures correct for my next report.

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement of retail shop prices for week ending 27th February 1897, as compared with those for week ending 18th February 1897.

Kind of grain.	Patna City.		Sadar.		Barh.		Bihar.		Dinapore.		District.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Common rice	9½ to 11½	9½ to 10½	9 to 11	9 to 11	9 to 11½	8½ to 11	9 to 11½	8½ to 10	8 to 10	8 to 10	8 to 11½	8 to 11
Wheat	8 to 9	8 to 10	7½ to 9	8 to 9	7½ to 9	7½ to 9	7½ to 9	7 to 10	7½ to 8½	8 to 8½	7½ to 9	7 to 10
Barley	11½ to 12	11½ to 13	11 to 14	11 to 14	11 to 13	11 to 13	9 to 12	8 to 12	10½ to 13	11 to 13	9 to 14	8 to 14
Makka	11 to 13	11 to 13	10 to 13	10 to 13	10 to 12	10 to 12	9½ to 12	10 to 12	10½ to 11	11 to 11½	9½ to 13	10 to 13
Gram	11 to 13	11 to 13	10 to 12	11 to 12	10 to 12	10 to 12½	9 to 12½	9 to 10½	10½ to 11½	9 to 13½	9 to 12½	9 to 13½
Arhar	12 to 16	14 to 16	13 to 15	13 to 14½	11 to 14½	11 to 15	10 to 14	10½ to 14	9 to 13	10½ to 11	9 to 13	10½ to 16
Marna	15 to 16	13 to 15	12 to 16	12 to 16	13 to 16	14 to 17	11 to 15	11½ to 16	12½ to 13	14	11 to 16	11½ to 17

BANKIPORE,
The 18th March 1897.

T. INGLIS,
Collector.

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.	
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1				2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Chapter V.</i>								Rs. A. P.	
Circle No.	1	...	...	.....	5	.....	5	1 14 10½
" "	4	...	...	1	1	.....	2	0 7 0
" "	6	...	...	.....	1	.....	1	1 1 6
" "	7	...	...	1	1	.....	2	1 5 0
" "	10	...	...	45	35	14	94	6 2 6
" "	11	...	...	7	28	14	49	2 11 9
Total				...	54	71	28	153	13 10 7½
<i>Section 12 or 166.</i>									
Circle No.	1	...	...	4	.....	.....	4	0 7 0
" "	3	...	...	6	1	.....	7	0 7 0
" "	4	...	...	.....	1	.....	1	0 0 6
" "	6	...	...	.....	1	.....	1	0 10 6
" "	9	...	...	1	.....	.....	1	0 1 0
Total				...	11	3	14	1 10 0
GRAND TOTAL				...	65	74	28	167	15 4 7½

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th February 1897.

Chapter V.								Rs. A. P.	
Circle No.	1	...	...	.....	5	.....	5	1 14 10½
" "	4	...	...	.....	2	.. ..	2	0 13 6
" "	3	...	...	3	2	3	8	19 12 0
" "	6	...	...	8	7	..	10	2 5 6
" "	7	...	...	1	1	.....	2	1 5 0
" "	10	...	...	24	19	14	57	3 9 3
" "	11	...	...	.....	28	14	42	2 3 0
" "	12	...	..	.....	3	.....	3	0 4 0
Total				...	31	67	31	129	32 3 1½
Section 12 or 166.									
Circle No.	4	...	...	3	3	4	10	0 7 0
" "	6	...	...	... ..	2	.....	2	0 14 3
" "	9	...	...	1	7	.....	8	Rice 8 seers; value not stated.
Total				...	4	12	4	20	1 5 3
GRAND TOTAL				...	35	79	35	149	33 8 4½

FORM No. 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT PATNA.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 20th February 1897	...	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	153	Rs. A. P. 0 0 3	Rs. A. P. 15 4 7½
" 27th " "	182	0 0 7	33 8 4½

FORM No. 8.

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 27th February 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mokameh	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
Barh	802	...	...	...	24	826
Patna	1,484	12	...	25	...	1,521
Patna Ghat	21,736	...	603	704	...	23,143
Bankipore	7,185	...	51	374	...	7,610
Dinapur	724	...	...	...	...	724
Bihra	1,085	11	...	...	...	1,096
Digha Ghat	...	...	...	...	340	340
Khusrapur	345	...	...	...	...	345
Total	34,460	23	714	1,163	364	36,724
Add imports by steamer and country boats.	933	...	1,936	4,079	1,794	8,742
GRAND TOTAL	35,393	23	2,650	5,242	2,158	46,466

FORM No. 9.

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 27th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mokameh	...	...	...	8,517	...	8,517
Gandarak	...	...	...	607	...	607
Barh	728	...	...	...	8,064	8,792
Bakhtiarpur	109	...	161	...	340	610
Fatwah	68	...	...	1,890	...	1,958
Khusrapur	212	...	...	1,474	1,886	3,572
Patna	2,644	445	...	...	14	3,103
Patna Ghat	3,270	...	41	6,308	...	9,619
Digha Ghat	...	...	423	...	106	529
Bihra	43	...	...	...	...	43
Poonpoo	43	...	...	...	...	43
Masaudhi	33	...	...	1,654	...	1,687
Dinapur	...	...	...	...	713	713
Bankipore	367	...	...	...	...	367
Sadmapur	6	...	...	...	2	8
Total	7,422	445	615	20,000	7,615	36,097
Add exports by steamer and country boats.	7,694	...	4	1,795	...	9,503
GRAND TOTAL	15,116	445	619	21,795	7,615	46,400

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Patna for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

Kind of grain.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1896-96.			1896-97.			1896-96.			1896-97.			
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice	35,303	1,70,720	2,06,113	...	...	...	15,016	41,847	56,863	
Paddy	23	3,268	3,291	...	...	...	445	858	1,303	
Wheat	2,650	6,261	8,911	...	...	...	610	2,365	2,974	
Gram and pulses	5,242	6,020	11,271	...	...	...	21,795	15,001	36,896	
Other food-grains	2,158	24,180	26,338	...	...	...	7,615	4,10,635	4,18,250	
Total	45,486	2,10,468	2,55,924	...	...	...	45,480	4,70,790	5,16,280	

FORM 10.

PATNA.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	Numbers on relief works on last day of month.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	Price of one or more principal food-grains in seers per rupee.			Monthly death-rate—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Ce. mon rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Patna	Sq. m. 2,083	1,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,28	8 to 11	10 to 13	10 to 13	1'50	...	..

FORM 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in last programme of relief works.		Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.		Expenditure since 1st April 1896.			Advances since 1st April 1896 up to end of month under—			Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Patna	177,030	2,082*	15,123	2,082*	15,123	27th February 1897	Rs. A. P. 3,144 10 3	Rs. A. P. 125 13 3	Rs. A. P. Nil.	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0	Rs. A. P. Nil.	

* These figures do not include any railway.

† Advance made during the previous financial year—Nil.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Receipt from District Board during the period of report for						
poor-house	...	...	...	2,800	0	0
Balance of previous statement	...	...	...	1,343	0	9
			Total	4,143	0	9
				Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure on—						
(1) Gratuitous relief	...	...	...	50	7	0
(2) Poor-house (cost of utensils and rent of land, &c.)	...	...	...	277	10	0
			Total	328	1	0
Balance	...	...	...	3,814	15	9

The expenditure according to Form Nos. 6 and 7 is Rs. 48-13. The difference, Rs. 1-10, has apparently been met from the Police grants, of which the subdivisional returns take no account in their financial statement.

T. INGLIS,
Collector.

No. 2266G., dated Gaya, the 2nd March 1897.

From—H. SAVAGE, Esq., c.s., Collector of Gaya,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit Famine Report for the fortnight ending 27th February. The figures relate to the period under report, with the exception of Statements 8 and 9, which are for the two weeks ending 20th February, as information for the last week of February has not yet been received.

2. *Section 24 (1).*—No area is affected by famine.

3. *Section 24 (2).*—*Crop prospects.*—The prospects of rabi continue excellent. Harvesting of early rabi crops is in progress. The gathering of opium continues. There are some complaints of a scanty flow of drug on account of cloudy and damp weather, followed by strong west winds, but on the whole the outturn will be as large or larger than last year.

4. *Prices of food-grains.*—The subjoined table (Appendix A) shows the prices of the principal food-grains for each Subdivision. Prices are easier now than new rabi crops are coming into the market.

5. *Importation and exportation of food-grains.*—The annexed Statements 8 and 9 show the figures of import and export trade of the District. The classification given in the Government letter No. 859-62, dated 2nd December last, has been adopted. The total imports by rail during the fortnight amount to 9,483 maunds, and exports 1,082 maunds, leaving a net excess of imports of 8,401 maunds. Six hundred and sixty-eight maunds of the rice imported to Gaya have been exported to Daltonganj. The principal articles of imports are rice, gram, and pulses.

6. *Rainfall.*—There has been no rainfall, except .49 inch, in the Aurangabad Subdivision on the 16th February. The rain has done much good to the late-sown barley and to pasture lands. It has also allowed of early ploughing for the bhadoi.

7. *Public health.*—Public health continues good. The death-rate per *mille* for the month of January last was 1.4, as compared with 2.1 for the corresponding period of 1896, and 1.8 for December last.

8. No emigration or immigration of famished people has been observed. The travellers I met with along the Grand Trunk Road looked fairly well fed.

9. Condition of cattle is good.

10. *Section 24 (3) Relief works.*—Nil.

11. *Section 24 (4).*—The average daily number of people fed at the cook-house at Kusa by the Mohant of Bud Gaya, was 122, and the total quantity of edibles consumed was, rice 52 maunds, pulses 14 maunds, salt 1½ maunds and vegetables 3½ maunds.

12. The Relief Committee at Aurangabad fed 138 travellers a day on an average, at a cost of Rs. 79, during the fortnight under review.

13. No statistics with regard to the cook-shed, recently opened at Madanpore on the Grand Trunk Road, have been received.

14. Certain Marwaries of the town of Gaya have collected by subscription a small fund, out of which they spend Rs. 5 per day, Rs. 3 on distribution of cooked rice and Rs. 2 of uncooked grains to the poor and needy.

15. *Section 24 (5 to 7).*—Nil.

16. *Section 24 (8).*—In three cases only a loan of Rs. 1,300, under the Land Improvement Loans Act was made during the fortnight under report, and in 14 cases Rs. 390 were advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The total amount advanced up to date during the current year being Rs. 81,800 under the former, and Rs. 9,038 under the latter Act. The amount advanced under both the Acts in the last year (1895-96) was Rs. 50,000, and Rs. 2,500 respectively.

17. *Section 24 (9)*—Financial Statements blank.

18. I am glad to report that at a meeting held at the Halliday Hall on the 20th February 1897, for raising funds for charitable relief, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was subscribed on the spot. In consultation with the Committee which we appointed at the meeting, it was decided to establish a local Committee for each police-station and outpost, to raise and administer funds for charitable relief in the mufassal. Appendix B will show what these local Committees are expected to do.

APPENDIX A.

Comparative Statement showing the prices of food-grains for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

NAME OF GRAIN.	NAME OF SUBDIVISION.							
	SADAR (GAYA).		JAHANABAD.		AURANGABAD.		NAWADA.	
	Fortnight ending 13th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Common rice	9½	9½	9	9	10	10	10½	10½
Wheat ...	7½	8½	7½	7½	9½	10	9	8½
Barley ...	10½	10½	11	11	10	.....	.....	.....
Makai ...	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½	13½	9½	11½
Arhar ...	12½	13½	13½	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marua	13	13	12½	12½	.. ..	.....	15	.....

APPENDIX B.

Proposals for charitable relief in the mufassal.

- I.—There will be a Committee for each thana and out-post.
- II.—This Committee will consist of one or more local zamindars (one of whom will be Chairman) and all collecting members of the chaukidari panchayats in the Elaka.
- III.—Each Committee will appoint its own Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.
- IV.—The Committee will be requested—
 - (a) to collect local subscriptions for the fund,
 - (b) to prepare as speedily as possible, after a house-to-house enquiry, a list showing—
 - (1) all persons in their Elaka who are unable to work, and have no one to maintain them,
 - (2) all women who, by the custom of the country, do not appear in public, and who are in need of charitable relief.

V.—To persons entered in the above lists the local Committees will be authorised to pay monthly—

			Rs.
To each man	...	..	2
„ woman	...	..	2

To some respectable inhabitant of the village who will undertake to feed and care for each child—

			Rs. a.
Between the age of 7 and 14	...	...	1 8
Under the age of 7	...	...	1 0

NOTE.—If the father or mother of the child be in receipt of relief, the relief for the child may be paid to such father or mother.

VI.—In the case of *pardanashin* women, the Committee may advance 4 seers of cotton at a time, and on receipt of an equivalent in thread may, at the end of each month, pay the woman an additional sum of one rupee.

Not more than 4 seers cotton should be supplied, and not more than one rupee extra should be allowed in any one month.

The Committee will purchase the cotton in the local market, and will dispose of the thread locally, and credit the proceeds to the fund.

VII.—A copy of the list prepared by each Committee should be forwarded to the Central Committee as soon as it is prepared, and all alterations should be duly notified.

VIII.—Each local Committee should, on 1st and 15th of each month, forward to the Central Committee (through the Subdivisional Officer), if the Committee be in a sub-Division, a statement in the following form :—

Thana or out-post.	Amount collected by the Committee.	Amount received from the Central Committee.	Amount realised by sale of thread.	Total.	Number on list.	AMOUNT EXPENDED—			Amount now on hand.	Amount now asked for from Central Committee (giving full reasons for the requisition).
						Particulars.	During fort. night.	Up to end of fort. night.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9
					Men	(a) on charitable relief.	Rs.	Ra.		
					Women	(b) for spinning done.				
					Children 7 to 14.	(c) purchase of cotton.				
					No. under 7					

IX.—It will be the duty of the treasurer of each Committee to keep an account of the sums received and expended.

X.—All payments to be made through the collecting members of the chaukidari panchayats, whose receipts the treasurer will take for all sums issued.

FORM No. 8.

GAYA DISTRICT.

Statement of Imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the fortnight ending 20th February 1897.

STATIONS TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jahanabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43
Tehta ...	26	.....	.....	.....	..	26
Bela ...	260	158	.....	.....	...	358
Gaya ..	5,754	.....	101	2,793	408	9,056
Total ...	5,980	158	101	2,793	451	9,483

FORM No. 9.

GAYA DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the fortnight ending 20th February 1897.

STATIONS FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jahanabad ...	196	48	.....	266	.....	510
Makhdumpur ...	36	51	.....	.....	.....	87
Gaya ...	91	338	42	.....	14	485
Total ...	323	437	42	266	14	1,082

Abstract and Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports in the district of Gaya during the fortnight ending 20th February 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1896-96.			1896-97.			1896-96.			1896-97.			
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice	Mds. 18	Mds. 1,080	Mds. 1,045	Mds. 5,960	Mds. 12,343	Mds. 18,323	Mds. 3,815	Mds. 29,564	Mds. 32,779	Mds. 323	Mds. 27,700	Mds. 26,023	
Paddy	...	.....	.....	158	673	831	.....	83	83	457	1,719	1,586	
Wheat	73	2,927	3,990	101	16	117	19	123	141	43	1,561	1,603	
Gram and pulses	3,810	14,271	17,061	2,793	10,494	13,287	3,320	25,800	28,020	266	19,779	20,045	
Other food-grains	3,733	33,636	37,368	431	35,333	35,764	140	2,365	2,535	14	12,483	13,490	
Total	6,630	51,863	58,483	9,483	58,868	68,348	3,894	57,964	63,568	1,062	63,644	64,780	

FORM 10.

GAYA DISTRICT.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Popula- tion in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Number on gratui- tous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRIN- CIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEBESTER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH- RATE—		Deaths due to starva- tion.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.					In the district	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gaya ...	Sq. miles. 4,713	2,138,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1'4"	.....	..

* The figures represent death-rate for the month of January 1897.

FORM 11.

GAYA DISTRICT.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom em- ployment on relief work is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 189 .			ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896, UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—			Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On rel ef works.	On gratui- tous relief works.	Land Im- provement Loans Act.	Agricul- turists' Loans Act.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Gaya	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	..

Amount advanced during the year 1896-96 under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 50,000.
Ditto ditto Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 2,500.

H. SAVAGE,
Collector.

No. 15F., dated Camp Barahpur, the 2nd March 1897.

From—J. WINDSOR, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the second half of February 1897. The figures dealt with relate to the weeks ending 20th and 27th February 1897.

2. *Section 24 (1) Affected area.*—The area affected is the same as that given in the last fortnightly report. In that report Mr. Mariudin, referred to the condition of the country south of Akberpur and to the narrow strip of land between the river Sone and the plateau. I have not yet received a sufficiently detailed report from the Subdivisional Officer of Sasaram to be able to say whether these tracts should be added to the famine area. The Subdivisional Officer of Sasaram reports that some distress exists among the people of this part, and he has deputed the Local Board Sub-Overseer to start a test-work in the Local Board Road south of Akberpur, and has also sent a sum of Rs. 50 to the head-constable there for gratuitous relief.

3. The arrangement of Circles, as previously reported, remains unaltered. The Charge Superintendent, Mr. Percy Smith, has joined since submission of the last report, and has been placed in charge of Rangarh Charge, and Babu Harihar Charan Lal has been left in the Chand-Chainpur Charge, and Mr. Mariudin has, in his No 34-5 of the 27th ultimo requested that you will apply to the Inspector-General of Police to lend his services as Charge Superintendent. The present Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Stephenson, who joined on the 17th ultimo, has visited the north eastern portion of the Subdivision and the Rangarh Charge, and states that this Charge is not at present in any danger of immediate distress, but private charity is drying up rapidly, and the labouring and beggar classes will want looking after in the near future. This is a large Charge consisting of five Circles, looked after at present by three Circle Inspectors only. Two of these are Sub-Inspectors of Schools, but I am of opinion that it will be advisable to continue their deputation, as they have a knowledge of the country. I have directed Mr. Stephenson to fill up the other two Circles, and have sent officers for this purpose. Mr. Stephenson will shortly visit Adhouna, and will report whether he considers the Charge there should be opened.

4. *Section 24 (2).*—The general condition of the people is much the same as reported last fortnight. Cases of small pox have occurred throughout the Bhabua Subdivision, especially in the Chinari out-post.

5. The *rabi* cutting has commenced, and this provides work for a certain number of people. The crop will be a poor one to the west and south of the Durgaoti river, in the Bhabua Subdivision, but north of the river, between Mohania and Zamania, the crop has been a good one. The amount of *rabi* sown this year is less than usual. The Subdivisional Officer of Bhabua has directed Circle Officers to submit careful statements of the final *rabi* crop, and I hope to give further information under this head in my next report.

6. *Importation and exportation.*—The figures of imports and exports called for from the Traffic Superintendent are appended to this report. The total imports amount to 23,702 maunds and the total exports to 9,470 maunds, leaving a balance in favour of the district of 14,232 maunds.

7. *Prices of food-grains.*—Prices have been almost stationary, except in the case of gram and peas, in which there has been a marked fall, on account of the new grain having been brought from the interior into the market. The state of cattle generally has been good. I cannot give any further information about emigration of famished people. I am asking the Subdivisional Officer of Bhabua to deal with this specially in his next report.

8. *Section 24 (3) Relief Works.*—There are four relief works open (1) Hata Durgaoti Road (2) Bhabua-Hata Road, (3) Bhabua-Sabar Road, (4) Mullipore Jehanabad. During the fortnight under report, the total number of male units employed on the relief works during the second week was 1,608 and in the first week 3,765, while those on daily wages, irrespective of task, were 475 in the second and 1260 in the first. This decrease is due to the distribution of relief by Circle Officers in the villages. The number on the last day of the period was, men 492, women 437, and children 236, or 1,165 in all.

9. The excavation of Sabar Tank, Court of Wards' Estate, and two other tanks near Patesar, has been taken in hand by private agency as relief works. Figures for these works have not, however, been supplied. Babu Makund Saha, of Mohania, is, at his own expense, deepening the Municipal tank at Bhabua.

10. *Section 24 (4) Poor-houses.*—The poor-houses at Bhabua and Sasaram and the kitchens at Jehanabad, Mohania, and Durgaoti and at Dehri continued to distribute cooked food both to travellers and also to needy persons of neighbouring villages, who were subsequently sent to their villages to be relieved by the Circle Officers. The total numbers of persons relieved during the fortnight are given in Form No. 6, except as regards Dehri, from which no Returns have been received. A regular poor-house is about to be built at Bhabua on the plans of the District Engineer. Arrangements have been made to open a poor-house at Arrah. The number of persons who appeared for relief at the thana was too great for the police to deal with. Cooked food will be distributed at the opium godown until a poor-house has been erected, for which I have given sanction in anticipation of your approval.

11. *Section 24 (5).*—Local Committees have been formed at Sasaram and Bhabua, in connection with the Arrah District Charitable Committee, to conduct operations within those Subdivisions. I hope be able to give some account of the action taken by the Charitable Committee next fortnight.

12. *Section 24 (6).*—The police have continued to relieve stray cases of distress, by distributing grain at the police-stations. From Form No. 6 it would appear that the average number of persons receiving gratuitous relief during the fortnight was 22,931, against 8,299 in the preceding fortnight. This increase of over 250 per cent. is very extraordinary. I can hardly bring myself to accept it as correct. I am asking Mr. Stephenson to look into the Returns submitted by Circle Officers, and to instruct Charge Superintendent to do the same, and also to check the lists kept by Circle Officers.

13. *Section 24 (8) Loans.*—In the Bhabua Subdivision, 465 petitions have been received during the fortnight under review. Of these, 45 applications are for loans under the Land Improvement Act, mostly for tanks and ahars, and 420 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. These petitions are under enquiry.

14. Want of water is complained of in the Bhabua Subdivision.

15. *Section 27 (1).*—The total number of deaths reported during the month of January for the whole district was 4,054, giving a death-rate of 20·96 per *mille* for the month, and the figures for the Bhabua subdivision are 1,139 deaths, and the death-rate 3·30 per *mille* for the month.

16. The prescribed Statements and map are appended.

Comparative Statement showing the prices of the staple food-grains for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

		COMMON RICE.		WHEAT.		GRAM.		MAIZE.		MARUA.		PEA.		MASTURIA.		KHESARI.	
		Fortnight ending 15th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 15th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 15th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 15th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 15th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 15th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 15th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 15th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Arrah ...	...	10	9½	9	9	11½	13	11	11	14	..	..	12	...	10	..	10·8
Buxar ...	...	10½	9½	9	9	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhabhua ...	...	8 to 9	8 to 9	10	10½	11	12½	10	10	..	..	11½	12½	11½	..	13	12½
Sasaram ...	...	9½	9½	9½	11½	9½	13	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

J. WINDSOR,
Collector.

SHAHABAD,
The 13th March 1897.

FORM G.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Bhabua, for the week ending 20th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
Bhabua poor-house	47	42	50	139	} 86 10 0
Gratuitous relief	12	27	23	62	
Mohania kitchen	31	8	7	46	
Jahanabad „	22	15	14	51	
Durgauti „	41	8	7	56	27 9 0
Charge No. I—					
Circles Nos. I and II, Deohatta ...	61	130	56	249	70 9 6
„ III and I	92	157	88	337	68 9 0
„ IV and V	55	114	51	220	73 13 3
Charge No. II—					
Circle No. I	226	392	295	913	271 0 4
„ II	232	329	193	754	269 4 4
„ III	72	93	33	198	66 8 6
„ IV	402	750	654	1,806	551 3 9
„ V	222	678	415	1,315	456 0 3
„ VI	239	723	310	1,277	471 2 1
Charge No. III—					
Circle No. I	173	506	456	1,137	247 6 6
„ II	169	376	266	811	217 6 6
„ III	135	280	176	591	191 11 0
„ IV	40	112	64	216	71 1 10
„ V	55	179	134	368	115 6 2
„ VI	54	120	46	220	27 3 6
Total	2,375	5,053	3,338	10,766	3,363 12 6

Statement of gratuitous relief, Bhabua, for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

					Rs A. P.
Bhabua poor-house	44	38	37	119	50 15 2
Mohania kitchen	33	6	7	46	18 7 0
Jahanabad „	51	22	19	92	45 6 9
Durgauti „	50	14	10	74	37 6 9
Charge No. I—					
Circles Nos. I and II	114	217	112	443	121 5 6
„ III	74	176	85	335	61 7 3
„ IV and V	92	175	59	326	105 8 0
Charge No. II—					
Circle No. I	283	509	438	1,233	374 5 0
„ II	249	357	215	821	306 5 8
„ III	116	173	55	344	89 12 3
„ IV	426	882	793	2,101	623 12 0
„ V	239	739	439	1,417	492 0 6
„ VI	196	487	156	839	324 6 8
Charge No. III—					
Circles No. I	208	518	441	1,197	302 10 6
„ II	123	294	251	668	117 5 9
„ III	172	387	199	758	271 2 3
„ IV	107	277	176	560	152 10 6
„ V	56	178	132	366	93 14 7
„ VI	23	44	9	76	14 13 8
Platau	40	72	68	180	79 6 6
Total	2,699	5,695	3,701	11,995	3,686 1 9

Statement of gratuitous relief, Sasaram, for the week ending 20th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITIOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITIOUS RELIEF.				Money ex- pended.
	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs A. P.
Sasaram poor-house ...	148	113	134	395	23 0 6
Total ..	148	113	134	395	23 0 6

Statement of gratuitous relief, Sasaram, for the week ending 27th February 1897

					Rs A. P.
Sasaram poor-house ...	210	80	35	325	20 12 3
Total .	210	80	35	325	20 12 3

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

WEEKS.	A, B, C and D workers paid by task work				Workers paid by daily wages, irrespective of task		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief		
	Average number of male units per diem	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male unit per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult unit in receipt of gratui- tous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 20th February 1897.	633	0 11	Rs. A. P. 0 1 6	Rs. A. P. 2 5 0	209	Rs. A. P. 0 1 11	Rs. A. P. 5 6 2 0	9,425	0 0 10	Rs. A. P. 3,286 13 0
Week ending 27th February 1897.	707	51 4	0 1 11	2 5 7	78	0 2 1	619 12 9	10,462	0 0 10	7736 14 0

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Station from which consigned	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koilwar	Mds. 8	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. 8
Arrah	7,787	...	...	...	...	...	7,787
Karimath	61	...	...	...	...	...	61
Behra	356	26	9	...	...	...	391
Raghunathpur	1,423	...	...	...	...	...	1,423
Dumraon	13,485	...	...	...	...	...	13,485
Buxar	47	...	...	...	...	...	47
Chausa
Total	23,087	26	9	...	...	...	23,102

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

STATION FROM WHICH EXPORTED	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koilwar	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...
Arrah	2,464	2,464
Karimath	6	...	...	2,208	2,417	...	4,631
Behra	1	...	...	1,024	...	...	1,024
Raghunathpur	26	...	238	1,026	...	...	1,290
Dumraon	34	...	...	...	...	...	34
Buxar
Chausa
Total	69	...	238	4,233	2,417	2,464	9,470

Extract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Shahabad for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

IMPORTS.							EXPORTS.							REMARKS.
KIND OF GRAIN.	1895-96.			1896-97.			1895-96.			1896-97.				
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Wheat	Mds. 1,325	Mds. 1,36,519	Mds. 1,37,744	Mds. 9	Mds. 2,871	Mds. 2,880	Mds. 36	Mds. 3,890	Mds. 3,425	Mds. 23	Mds. 61,852	Mds. 61,800		
Paddy .. ..	.. ..	2,233	2,273	26	632	658	.. ..	61	61	.. ..	5,744	5,744	
Rice	5,023	2,33,109	2,38,023	23,047	2,65,521	3,17,198	105	4,414	4,519	98	31,819	31,833		
Gram and pulses ..	374	16,199	16,573	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,803	1,44,394	1,43,727	4,985	.. ..	4,238	
Other food grains ..	61	23,007	23,018	.. ..	23,720	26,720	9,832	9,844	13,170	4,581	3,65,620	3,60,501	
Total	7,679	4,57,860	4,65,239	3,702	3,23,753	3,47,455	7,835	1,03,073	1,70,908	9,470	4,74,335	4,83,905		

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief work (in charge task-work and task enacted during the fortnight ending 27th February 1897).

DISTRICT.	RATE OF DAILY WAGES TASK.										Grain in which wage calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (numbering seers per rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.	
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNITS.						
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average rate.	Average amount.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Hata ... { Maximum ..	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Common rice.	Seers.	Rs. A. P.	Lead light, 1 to 3 feet.	
Durpauli ... { Minimum ..	0 2 3	74	0 1 9	56	0 0 9	...	0 0 9	...	0 1 10	65					
Bhabua ... { Maximum ..	0 2 4	62	0 1 9	46	0 0 9	22	0 0 9	22	}	...	Ditto	84	2 0 10		
Hata ... { Minimum ..	0 1 9	46	0 1 6	44	0 0 9	22	0 0 9	22							
Bhabua ... { Maximum ..	0 2 3	{ 130 85	}	0 1 9	...	0 0 9	...	0 0 6	...	}	0 1 74	304	Ditto ...	8	2 13 1
Sabar ... { Minimum ..	0 1 9	{ 100 61													
Jahannabad ... { Maximum ..	0 2 4	85	0 1 9	...	0 0 9	...	0 0 9	...	0 1 9	...	}	Ditto ...	8	2 5 10	
Mul more ... { Minimum ..	0 1 9	...	0 1 6	...	0 0 9	...	0 0 9	...	0 1 9	...					

J. WINDSOR,

Collector.

No. 595F.—G., dated Chapra, the 4th March 1897.

From—A. EARLE, Esq., Officiating Collector of Saran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

IN continuation of my letter No. 326F.—G., dated the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to submit herewith my famine report for the two weeks ending the 27th ultimo.

2. SECTION 24 (1).—*Area affected during the period under report, and approximate*

	Square miles.	Population.
Gopalganj thana ...	358	275,023
Minus non-affected tracts ...	162	86,016
	196	189,007
Mirganj thana ...	435	359,007
Minus non-affected tracts ...	114	87,654
	321	271,353
Siwan subdivision ...	829	800,738
Minus non-affected tracts ...	207	200,184
	622	600,554
Sadar tracts ..	303	291,084
	1,442	1,352,598

estimate of the portion of the population affected.—There is an area of 16 square miles with an approximate population of 16,000 persons to be added to the Sadar tracts in which relief works are open. The tract in question is to the north-west of the Hardia Chaur in the Pursah thana. A better *bhadoi* had enabled the people of this quarter to hold out, and they might have continued to do so longer had not the *rabi* crop there been seriously injured by frost. The figures as they now stand are shown in the margin. A revised map is annexed.

3. SECTION 24 (1).—*Number of relief circles and of officers in charge.*—A statement appended shows the names of Charge

Superintendents and of Circle Officers. The number of Charge Superintendents remains the same. That of Circle Officers has increased from 43 to 54, more officers having been appointed in the Gopalganj and Sadar subdivisions.

4. SECTION 24 (2).—*General state of the affected tracts during the half-month under report.*—The Siwan Subdivisional Officer still continues to return an uniformly satisfactory report. The *rabi* crop will probably cut out at more than 16 annas. This means suspension of distress for at least two months; if not, as we hope, for good. The Gopalganj subdivision continues to give cause for grave anxiety, but the scene of distress is shifting from the west to the east of the subdivision. In the Meeraganj thana, where distress has hitherto been most acute, but where the *rabi* crop is good, there will be a decided alleviation when the cutting of that crop begins, and it will probably last for two months. The same may also be the case with the west of the Gopalganj thana. On the other hand in the east of the said thana, where the *rabi* and opium are poor, acute distress is supervening, and must last continuously till the close of the famine operations. This tract is now receiving my closest attention, and I hope to proceed there on tour shortly. In the Sadar subdivision the alleviation of distress alluded to in previous reports as being due to the cutting of early *rabi* crops continues, but on the other hand the rice tracts are beginning to cause more and more anxiety, and will continue to do so till the close of the operations. Moreover, the *rabi* crop in this subdivision cannot be relied upon to the same extent as it can be in the case of the Siwan subdivision.

5. SECTION 24 (2).—*Crop prospects.*—(a) In Siwan the *rabi* crop may probably be safely reckoned at 16 annas.

(b) In the Gopalganj subdivision it varies considerably, being bad in the east and good in the west. I have not received an exact estimate from the Subdivisional Officer, but I think it would be safe to estimate a 10-to 12-anna crop all round.

(c) In the Sadar subdivision I fear that the estimate of a 10-to 12-anna crop, as given by me in my last report, is too sanguine. Perhaps it would be safer to estimate only 10 annas.

(d) The poppy crop has, I regret to say, suffered considerably from blight; but, even allowing for heavy loss on this account, the crop will, if nothing further goes wrong with it, be a good one. Blight does not appear to have much injured the other *rabi* crops.

(e) My forecast as to the effect of the *rabi* crop on famine operations in this district is almost the same as that given in my last report.

6. SECTION 24 (2).—*Food-stocks.*—There seems to be no lack of grain anywhere, and private trade is everywhere active. Burma rice is obtainable in all large marts in the district, but the people say that they do not like it as much as the rice that they are accustomed to. This is probably due to their habitual dislike of anything new.

7. SECTION 24 (2).—*Importation and exportation of food-grains.*—

(a) *Railway statistics.*—The import statistics show an advance from 80,961 to 82,194 maunds, while exports have decreased from 8,971 to 6,006 maunds. Imports were chiefly from Howrah, Bhaptiahi in Bhagalpur, and Forbesganj in Purnea. Exports were chiefly to Bhatpur in Gorakhpur and Nawabganj in Gonda.

(b) *River-ganj statistics.*—Imports increased slightly, viz., from 8,643 to 8,799 maunds. These were chiefly from Bhagalpur. Exports declined from 1,708 to 1,359 maunds. These were chiefly to Azimgarh.

- (c) *Saltarghat statistics*.—Imports increased from 2,716 to 3,412 maunds. These were chiefly from Nepal, Muzaffarpur and Champaran. There were no exports.
- (d) Mr. Chapman also reports that he has heard of large imports into the tracts along the Gandak in the Sadar subdivision from Muzaffarpur and Champaran.
8. SECTION 24 (2).—*Prices*.—There is a general tendency for prices to be easier, and this is, though I cannot account for it, most marked in the Gopalganj subdivision. The drop is general in respect of gram, makai and arhar. The price-list confirms the general impression that there is no lack of grain in the country.
9. SECTION 24 (2).—*Rainfall*.—Nil.
10. SECTION 24 (2).—*Public health*—(a) Public health continues excellent.
- (b) Form 10 shows that the monthly death-rate nowhere approaches 40 per mille.
- (c) One death from starvation in village Mangalpur, in the east of the Gopalganj thana, was reported during the previous fortnight by Babu Girindro Nath Dutt, Superintendent of the Hathwa Raj. In mentioning this subject in my last report, I stated that several such cases had been reported by him, but I find that I was mistaken in so thinking owing to the imperfection of the language used by him. The single case so reported has been exhaustively enquired into by Mr. Knyvett, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Twidell, the Subdivisional Officer. It is clear that the man in point did not so die, because he had undertaken shortly before his death a long walk of 10 miles on some not very important private business. It is manifest that the case was incorrectly reported in order to draw attention to the state of the village which is in acute distress. Relief on an extensive scale is now being undertaken in the neighbourhood, and would have been undertaken at an earlier date, had the extent of the distress been disclosed by the local officers.
11. SECTION 24 (2).—*Emigration or immigration of famished people*.—Nil.
12. SECTION 24 (2).—*Condition of cattle*.—Good.
13. SECTION 24 (3).—*Relief works*—(a) There were 34 relief works open in the week ending the 27th ultimo, viz, 12 in the Sadar subdivisional charge, 11 in the Siwan subdivisional charge, 5 in the Gopalganj thana charge, and 6 in the east Meerganj charge. These were all Civil Agency works. Besides these, there were two Public Works Department works, connected with the clearance of silt from the Gandaki and Gongri Canals, both in the Gopalganj thana charge. I need not repeat the remarks which I made in my last report as to the unsatisfactory points about relief works in this district, but as time goes on, I become more and more convinced of the truth of what I have stated.
- (b) 8,156 individuals, or a daily average of 1,141 male units, were paid by daily wages irrespective of task during the week ending the 27th ultimo. I do not consider the number excessive.
- (c) 65,787 individuals, or a daily average of 7,599 male units, were paid for task work during the week ending the 27th ultimo.
- (d) The corresponding figures for Public Works Department works were 9,385 individuals, or a daily average of 1,047 male units (wages paid irrespective of task), and 2,935, or a daily average of 481 male units (wages paid for task work). The Subdivisional Officer writes in reference to these figures:—"As regards the figures of these works, infinite difficulty is experienced in getting any at all, and those supplied are wroughly made up. I only submit them in Form 19. It is useless to make them out in other forms. The number employed 'irrespective of task' is absurd." Needless to say, I fully endorse these remarks. I fear that Mr. Green's staff is not up to the mark, and I will invite his attention to the fact. I have already asked the Subdivisional Officer to endeavour to procure correct figures.
- (e) In the Sadar and East Meerganj charge there are still large numbers of D class people. The classification is evidently incorrect, and I am inviting the attention of the officers concerned to the fact. It is impossible to believe that so many weakly people are on the works.
- (f) The average rate of wage per male unit for task work was on the average of the two weeks Re. 0-1-5 on Civil Agency works, and Re. 0-1-6 on Public Works Department works. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet was on the average of the two weeks Rs. 2-9-10 on Civil Agency works. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet, viz. Re. 0-15-3, as reported by the Public Works Department, is impossible, or else shows what I fear may be the case that only strong people are allowed on the works.
- (g) The work done per male unit was on the average of the two weeks 34½ cubic feet, the figure for the last week being 38. The figure reported by the Public Works Department (108) is incredible, or else shows what I have suggested above may be the case.
- (h) In Siwan it appears from a remark made by the Subdivisional Officer that persons who are paid under section 70 of the Code, viz.—Sunday wages, are still shown as workers paid by task instead of as workers paid irrespective of task in Forms 5, 7 and 19; hence the outturn per male unit, and the cost per

1,000 cubic feet, as per Famine Statement E, is higher in this subdivision than in any other. I will invite the attention of the Subdivisional Officer to the subject.

(i) The statement required by Government Circular No. 34 (Fam.), dated 11th February, 1897, is herewith submitted. As I have stated at the bottom of the form, I will endeavour to have a more perspicuous return prepared in future.

(j) *Private relief works—Gopalganj subdivision, Hathwa Raj.*—Ten works were open during the week ending the 25th February, employing 24,497, or a daily average of 2,938 male units on task work, and of 1,210 such units on work done irrespective of task. The number of persons employed on work, irrespective of task, has almost doubled in the last week. I will enquire of the Manager how this has occurred. It is probably owing to large numbers being employed on baling out water from tanks after the water-level had been reached; but, inasmuch as Government has directed that task should be set for such work, this explanation is not satisfactory. The wages paid were Re. 0-1-9½ per male unit for task work and Re. 0-1-7 for work done irrespective of task. The average cost per 1,000 cubic feet was Rs. 3-4-11. The work done per male unit was 34 cubic feet.

Siwan subdivision.—The Subdivisional Officer reports that two private tanks are being excavated as relief works, but no statistics are furnished.

Sadar subdivision.—Mr. Chapman states that he has received no report as to whether Rai Tara Prosad Mukerjee Bahadur and Chainpur zamindar are continuing their private relief works.

14. SECTION 24 (4).—*Poor-houses.*—(a) There were two Government poor-houses, viz., at Siwan and Chapra, respectively. The daily average number relieved was 55 and 94, respectively. The average cost per adult unit was Re. 0-1-1 and Re. 0-1-2, respectively.

(b) The numbers have largely declined in the four Hathwa poor-houses, the daily average having been reduced from 507, as reported for the week ending the 13th February, to 454 in the week ending the 27th February. This is doubtless due to the cutting of the *rahi* crop, but I will make enquiries of the Manager. When last inspecting the Gopalganj poor-house, I directed detailed enquiries into the case of inmates and gave orders that all villagers with fixed residences should be given gratuitous relief at their homes, the poor-house being chiefly for homeless people and professional beggars. The average cost per adult unit was 11 pies.

(c) No statistics have been received from the Manjha poor-house.

15. SECTION 24 (5).—The returns are meagre, but I am not distressed on that account. I shall be satisfied if I can succeed in making circle officers find out all deserving cases.

16. SECTION 24 (6).—(a) The daily average number of men, women and children in receipt of gratuitous relief during the week ending the 27th February was 3,050, 9,879 and 3,010, respectively, or a total of 15,939. The number of adult units was 101,038, the cost of each such unit being 8 pies.

(b) I am convinced that the number in receipt of this form of relief should be larger in certain parts of the district, and that the circle officers have hitherto failed to visit the villages sufficiently. Several cases have been brought to light of people becoming emaciated to almost the point of starvation without applying for gratuitous relief or having recourse to a relief work. The reasons why so many people are unable to go on relief works in this district have been frequently given, viz., that large numbers of men are absent in East Bengal, and that in numerous cases there is only one man left to look after the family and the crops. The disinclination to apply for gratuitous relief can be understood, and this is the chief difficulty which the circle officers have to combat.

17. SECTION 24 (7).—Nil.

18. SECTION 24 (8).—*Advances.*—(a) A sum of Rs. 3,500 has been advanced during the two weeks under report under the Land Improvement Act (new rules). Local officers have been duly instructed to be careful about the security which they propose should be accepted up to date. I have retained in my own hands the actual passing of all applications and shall continue to do so until I find that local officers fully appreciate the necessity of careful scrutiny of property proposed to be pledged.

(b) I hope to see a large sum disbursed under the Agriculturists' Loans Act before long in the distressed area in East Gopalganj.

19. SECTION 24 (9).—The prescribed statement is appended.

20. SECTION 24 (10) AND (11).—Nil.

21. *Town Relief.*—(a) This is now being taken over by me as Collector, and in so doing. I am making use of the existing local committees. Sub-Committees of the Saran Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee are working side by side with the Government organization in the towns.

(b) In Chapra, Siwan and Revilganj 930, 154 and 117 persons, respectively, are in receipt of relief.

22. (1) *Your Famine Circular No. 1 of 1897, paragraph 5.*—The Railway authorities have failed to furnish the requisite information.

(2) *Your Famine Circular No. 3 of 1897.*—The jail statistics furnished by the Civil Surgeon are herewith submitted.

23. *Meetings.*—(a) Sub-Committees of the Saran Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee are, as indicated in paragraph 21 (a) above, already working in the towns of Chapra, Siwan and Kevilganj.

(b) Thana Committees are being appointed for the mufassal, and lists of those proposed for the Sadar subdivision are almost ready for being placed before the Committee.

24. *SECTION 27 (iv) of the Code.*—(a) During the week ending the 27th February 25 tanks were being excavated, and the gross number of individuals employed thereon was 58,787.

(b) As indicated in paragraph 18 above, a sum of Rs. 3,500 has been advanced during the two weeks under report for the excavation of tanks and wells under the new rules of the Land Improvement Act.

25. The usual money-order statement is submitted.

26. *Your letter No. 290F.—G., dated the 7th February 1897.*—The total number on (1) relief works and (2) in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the period under report was 16,328 and 15,939,* respectively.

* Strictly speaking this is not correct, as gratuitous reliefs are only returned for the average of the week, and not for the last day only.

DISTRICT SARAN.

[Section 26 (4) of the Bengal Famine Code.]

Statement showing prices-current of principal Food-grains.

SUBDIVISION.	COMMON RICE.		WHEAT.		MAHUA.		GRAM.		MAKAI.		ARHAR.	
	On 15th February 1897.	On 25th February 1897.	On 15th February 1897.	On 25th February 1897.	On 15th February 1897.	On 25th February 1897.	On 15th February 1897.	On 25th February 1897.	On 15th February 1897.	On 25th February 1897.	On 15th February 1897.	On 25th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chapra	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 8 8	S. CH. 8 8	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH. 13 8	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 10 4	S. CH. 10 8	S. CH. 13 4	S. CH. 14 0
Siwan	9 5	9 5	8 6	8 6	12 0	12 0	10 6	10 13	9 14	10 8	...	14 4
Gopalganj	9 5	9 8	8 4	8 14	12 8	...	10 3	10 6	10 1	10 4	10 12	13 0

FORM No. 6.

See Section 28 (i) of the Code.1

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

District Saran.

For the half-month ending the 2nd February 1897.

[illegible]

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th February 1897.

Name of Circle and Heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chittaks.	Money value of grain.	Money expended.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chapra subdivision— Under section 106	40	38	28	106	Makal, Do., &c.	Mds. S. O.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.. Chapter V	1,180	4,457	1,007	6,714		6 20 12	24 7 6	6 5 8	30 13 2	
Total	1,200	4,495	1,125	6,820		639 17 5	2,014 0 0	2 14 9	2,016 14 9	
Siwan subdivision— Under section 106	1	1	.....	2	Makal, rice, marua, kurthi.	545 38 1	2,038 7 8	9 4 5	2,047 11 11	
.. Chapter V	648 4	1,708 4	471 5	2,726 3		0 1 0	0 1 6	.....	1 6	
Total	649	1,708	471	2,726		318 2 12	781 1 8	... ..	781 1 8	
Gopalganj subdivision— Under section 106	32	21	23	66	Makal, Do., &c.	218 3 12	781 3 2	... ..	781 3 2	
.. Chapter V	1,250	3,616	1,225	6,100		0 32 6	3 4 10	0 2 0	3 6 10	
Total	1,273	3,636	1,248	6,226		410 28 12	1,722 8 7	... ..	1,723 8 7	
GRAND TOTAL	3,021	9,837	2,814	15,772		411 21 2	1,725 13 2	0 2 0	1,725 15 5	
						1,175 22 15	4,545 8 1	9 6 5	4,554 14 6	

* Figures for the Gopalganj and East Mirganj thanas have not been separately shown in the subdivisional returns.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th February 1897.

Chapra subdivision— Under section 106	34	32	29	95	Makal, &c. Do.	6 34 6	24 3 0	0 12 9	24 15 9	
.. Chapter	1,032	4,393	1,022	6,437		517 18 4	1,854 0 4	... ..	1,854 9 4	
Total	1,066	4,415	1,051	6,532		524 12 10	1,878 12 4	0 12 9	1,879 9 1	
Siwan subdivision— Under section 106	1	1	...	2	Makal, Do.	0 4 0	0 5 4	0 2 0	0 7 4	
.. Chapter V	611	1,000	504	3,021		241 30 14	850 0 6	0 0 6	850 1 0	
Total	612	1,000	504	3,022		241 34 14	850 5 10	0 2 6	850 6 4	
Gopalganj subdivision— Under section 106	1,306	3,504	1,455	6,365	Makal, &c.	387 3 4	1,005 6 1	7 2 0	1,012 8 1	
.. Chapter V	1,306	3,504	1,455	6,365		387 3 4	1,005 6 1	7 2 0	1,012 8 1	
Total	1,306	3,504	1,455	6,365		387 3 4	1,005 6 1	7 2 0	1,012 8 1	
GRAND TOTAL	3,060	9,879	3,010	15,949		1,153 10 12	4,331 8 3	8 1 3	4,342 9 6	

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

Chapra subdivision— Under section 106	37	35	28	100	Makal, &c. Do.	13 15 9	28 10 6	7 2 5	55 12 11	
.. Chapter V	1,066	4,429	1,050	6,575		1,066 25 0	3,889 9 4	2 14 0	3,871 8 1	
Total	1,103	4,464	1,078	6,675		1,070 10 11	3,917 9 10	10 1 2	3,927 5 0	
Siwan subdivision— Under section 106	5	1	...	6	Makal, marua, rice, kurthi, &c.	0 5 0	0 6 10	0 2 0	0 8 10	
.. Chapter V	553 7	1,403 2	457 9	2,573 8		459 33 10	1,631 2 2	0 0 6	1,631 2 8	
Total	553	1,404	458	2,574		459 39 10	1,631 0 0	0 2 6	1,631 11 6	
Gopalganj subdivision— Under section 106	11	10 6	11 5	33	Makal, kurthi, &c.	0 32 6	3 4 10	0 2 0	3 6 10	
.. Chapter V	1,308	3,589 5	1,375	6 2 2		797 33 0	3,327 14 8	7 2 0	3,335 0 8	
Total	1,319	3,600	1,386	6,305		798 24 0	3,331 3 6	7 4 0	3,338 7 6	
GRAND TOTAL	3,033	9,868	2,961	15,862		2,328 33 10	8,880 0 4	17 7 8	8,897 8 0	

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IN PROPORTION OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average date.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Ending 20th February 1897.</i>		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency Works	8,408	31	0 1 5	2 13 0	1,141	0 1 7	8,173 9 6	14,315	0 0 8	4,554 14 6
Public Works Department Agency Works	650	*	0 1 6	*	1,376	0 1 3	1,083 2 9	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,044	31	0 1 5	2 13 0	2,517	0 1 5	9,206 12 3	14,315	0 0 8	4,554 14 6
<i>Ending 27th February 1897.</i>										
Civil Agency Works	7,599	38	0 1 5	3 6 9	1,141	0 1 0	4,969 15 8	14,434	0 0 8	4,343 9 6
Public Works Department Agency Works	484	102	0 1 6	0 15 3	1,048	0 1 6	805 4 8	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,083	70	0 1 5	1 11 0	2,189	0 1 7	5,875 4 4	14,434	0 0 8	4,343 9 6

* Public Works returns being incomplete, these columns cannot be filled up.

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the week ending the 20th February 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sonepur	353	34	.....	.....	149	536
Palosa Ghat	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	112
Banwar Chak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digwara	1,129	524	.....	.....	603	2,256
Goldinganj	.....	31	.....	.....	480	491
Chapra	5,563	3,266	1,067	529	1,259	11,684
Revelganj	3,637	46	.....	.....	553	4,236
Revelganj Ghat	3,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,265
Kopa Samahota	2	3	.....	.....	18	23
Ekma	2,118	307	.....	.....	294	2,719
Darunda	.....	109	8	.....	451	568
Savan	10,744	.....	149	.....	2,950	13,843
Total	26,811	4,320	1,336	629	6,737	39,733

FORM No. 8—concluded.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the week ending the 27th February 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sonpur	449	74	...	...	126	649
Palesa Ghat ... ..	...	43	...	...	...	107
Banwar Chak	64	296	...	...	406	2,795
Digwara	2,093	148	...	...	318	716
Goldinganj	220	863	111	260	990	6,817
Chapra	4,690	517	...	...	488	4,661
Revelganj	3,659	...	...	...	...	3,656
Revelganj Ghat	3,656	48	...	...	...	49
Kopa Sambota ... ..	...	38	...	...	944	5,660
Ekma	4,687	10	...	...	88	830
Daronda	732	16	27	...	1,814	16,157
Savan	14,300	...	...	...	...	353
Mairwa	353	...	...	...	...	...
Total	34,803	2,053	141	260	5,204	42,461

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by river and road for the week ending Saturday in Revelganj, the 20th February 1897.

Revelganj in Saran	1,993	416	...	...	185 82	2,676
					267	
Week ending Saturday, the 27th February 1897.						
Revelganj in Saran	1,698	163	...	...	318	2,209
						4,885

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by river during the week ending 20th February 1897.

Sutter Ghat	905	463	63	...	848	2,279
For the week ending the 27th February 1897.						
Sutter Ghat	561	329	...	...	243	1,133
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3,412

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the week ending the 20th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palesa Ghat	Mds. 1,151	Mds. ...	...	Mds. ...	Mds. 611	Mds. 1,662
Banwar Chak
Digwara
Goldinganj
Chapra	544	...	...	52	214	846
Revelganj	946	116	...	105	276	1,443
Revelganj Ghat
Kopa Sambota
Ekma
Daronda
Savan
Mairwa
Total	2,641	116	...	163	1,031	3,951

FORM No 9—*continued.*

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the weeks ending the 27th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and Pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sonpur	354	.....	.....	.....	616	970
Palasa Ghat
Banwar Chuk
Digwara
Goldinagar	52	128	.....	315	1	506
Chapra	150	.....	359	.....	509
Revelganj
Revelganj Ghat
Kopa Samhota
Fikna	70	.....	.....	.....	70
Daranda
Saran
Mairwa
Total	406	358	.....	674	617	2,055

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by river during the week ending Saturday, the 2 February 1897.

Revelganj .. ..	.....	Mds. 306	Mds. ....	.....	.....	Mds. 149	Mds. 515
For the week ending 27th February 1897.							
Revelganj .. ..	.....	761	60	.....	.....	23	844
							1,359

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by river during the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sutter Ghat	Nil.	.....	.....

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE FOOD-GRAINS IN BELLS PER RIPE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Coarse rice.	Yakal.	Marwa.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saran Civil Agency	2,651	24,06	1,442	13,52	•	•	•	•	14,793	15,039	S. CH. 9 10	S. CH. 10 5	S. CH. 12 12	1.91	Chapra 1.96	NIL.
Works .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	•	•	•	•	1,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manjhi 1.41	
Public Works .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	•	•	•	•	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mashrak 1.59	
Agency .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	•	•	•	•	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fikna .. .. .60	
															Siwan 1.78	
															Darauli 1.98	
Total	2,651	24,06	1,442	13,52	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,328	16,039	9 10	10 5	12 12	1.91	Basantpur 2.19	
															Gopalganj 1.05	
															Mirganj 2.44	

* Detailed figures not shown in subdivisional returns. Steps will be taken to obtain this in future.

Column 11.—The figures shown in this column are less than those reported in my report for the period ending the 30th January 1897. This is due to the fact that in the Siwan subdivisional return for February 1897, a sum of Rs. 320 has been transferred from this column to column 10. The Subdivisional Officer has been called on to explain this.

FORM No. 11.

DISTRICT SARAN.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896, UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue suspended
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1*	2	3*	4*	5*	6*	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saran ...	108,100, less 20 per cent. who will be on gratuitous relief 73,600.	42,801	7,677	42,714	3,329	27th Feb. 1897.	Rs. A. P. 27,352 11 0	Rs. A. P. 17,431 5 2	Rs. A. P. 6,396 0 0	Rs. A. P. 31,643 0 0	NIL.

* Refers to affected area only.
A.B.—Figures in columns 3 and 6 do not include railways.

DISTRICT SARAN.

[See Section 24 (9), Famine Code.]

Financial Statement for the fortnight ending the 27th February 1897.

A.—RECEIPTS.			B.—EXPENDITURE.							C.—BALANCES OF FUNDS IN HAND UNDER EACH HEAD.			REMARKS.
Grants from District Board.	Grant from Provincial Government and date of sanction.	Private subscription.	(a) ON RELIEF WORKS, LAWS (3), SECTION 24.		(b) On relief in poor-houses, clause (4).	(c) On the relief of artisans, &c., clause (5).	(d) On relief by grain or money doles, clause (6).	(e) On relief in kitchens, clause (7).	(f) On any other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief.	Grants from District Board.	Grants from private revenue.	Private subscriptions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(Balance of last month brought forward.) Rs. A. P. 21,197 0 0	Rs. 1,00,000	—	Rs. A. P. 1,450 5 11	Rs. A. P. 8,628 3 3	Rs. A. P. 41 10 7	.....	Rs. A. P. 8,897 8 0	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 2,135 2 9	Rs. 1,00,000	.....	Expenditure on establishment and miscellaneous contingencies not included in this statement. The balance is, therefore, not true balance. Orders are solicited.

* Chapra poor-house figures not furnished.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test works) and tasks exacted.

SUB-DIVISION.	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT UNITS.		Grain on which wage is calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers per rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.	
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Sadar	{ Maximum ... Minimum ...	A. P. 2 0 1 0	300 120	A. P. 1 9 1 0	Not set	A. P. 1 0 0 6	Not set	A. P. 0 6 0 3	Not set	A. P. ... }	...	Maka	10 seers 6 chittaks.	Rs. A. P. 2 10 7	The form cannot be filled up, because in tanks, under the new system, gangs are set tasks, and not individuals. The maximum wage also varies from 2 annas to 1 anna, so that it is practically impossible to obtain an average wage.
Siwan	{ Maximum ... Minimum ...	1 6 0 9	45 ...	1 3 0 9	35 ...	0 6 0 6	...	0 3 0 3	...	1 3 27	Marua	12 seers	3 0 9	For the tanks the task set is 216 cubic feet per kudali, and carriers are given indiscriminately according to lead and lift, i.e., one seer for every 50 feet lead, and one for every 3 feet lift.	
Gopalganj	{ Maximum ... Minimum ...	0 7 0 5	Digging 103 ...	0 6 0 5	Digging 86 ...	0 4 ...	...	0 3 ...	...	1 8 Digging and carrying 43	Maka	10 seers 3 chittaks.	2 5 0	The task of carriers depends on their number and the lead and lift, no task apart from diggers is now set. This statement is approximate.

I submit the return for what it is worth. The figures are as they are submitted by the Subdivisional Officers. At different works different systems are in force. The Public Works Department system of individual tasks was just getting into working order when fresh orders came directing a return to gang tasks. I hope that future returns may be more perspicuous.

DISTRICT SARAN.

[See Section 24 (8), Bengal Famine Code.]

Statement of advances made during the fortnight ending the 27th February 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6						
SUBDIVISION.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED UP TO DATE THIS FINANCIAL YEAR.		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED UP TO THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST FINANCIAL YEAR.		System and security on which such advances are given.	Average amount usually lent to each individual	TOTAL AMOUNT LENT UP TO DATE.				REMARKS.
	Under Land Improvement Act.	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act	Under Land Improvement Act.	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act.			Under Land Improvement Act.	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act	Total		
Siwan	831	1,352	4	9	(1) Advances are now being given according to the new rules under Land Improvement Act and the security taken is that prescribed by said rules. (2) Advances will now again be given under the Agriculturists' Loans Act on joint and several security.	Rs. A. P. 27 8 0	Rs. A. P. 2,050 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,693 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,643 0 0		
Gopalganj	684	983	..	71		120 0 0	3,635 0 0	19,883 8 0	23,518 8 0		
Gopalganj	22	1,356	..	....		4 15 0	710 0 0	6,166 8 0	6,876 8 0	
District Total ...	1,537	3,691	4	80	..	...	6,395 0 0	31,643 0 0	38,038 0 0	...

Statement of convicts admitted into the Chapra Jail from 16th to 28th February 1897.

Years.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1896 ...	13	4	3	20	No cases of starved-looking prisoners have been received up to date in the Jail, though many of them look pale and anæmic. No bad cases of scurvy seen, though a few have had spongy gums.
1897 ...	15	11	17	43	

Percentage of those admitted into hospital and in bad health					1896. 1897.	
					{ Bad health ...	15·00 39·53
					{ Hospital ...	79·83 65·21

RAGHU NATH SAHAI,
For Superintendent.

Memorandum of payments of money-orders from the Post-offices in the district of Saran.

Month.	1896.			1897.			REMARKS.
1	2			3			4
February 1897 ...	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	A large number of persons are absent this year in Eastern Bengal. Hence the large increase.
	2,40,249	9	3	3,17,761	1	9	
	2,40,249	9	3	3,17,761	1	9	

FORM No. 5.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Return of relief work, Ray Hatwa, for the half-month ending 25th February 1897.

Circles (or relief work or teams).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.														NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.				NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPENDENTS (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).											
	A.							B.							C.							D.							E.		F.	
	Men.		Women.		Big children.			Small children.			Men.		Women.		Big children.			Small children.		Men.		Women.		Big children.			Small children.		Total amount of work done.		Total amount paid.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Number.	Amount paid.		
WEEK ENDING 18TH FEBRUARY 1897.																																
1. Turkalia tank	..	..	..	..	1,304	1,928	1,016	151	..	..	..	..	404	528	112	33	119,741	447 12 0	406	127	44	..	57 11 9	505 7 9	..	..	..	..	..
2. Panchdeori "	..	..	..	..	115	92	62	37	..	..	..	..	115	203	38	47	9,755	47 2 6	223	243	97	..	51 13 8	102 0 3	..	..	..	..	..
3. Barrai Tola "	..	..	..	..	49	167	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	7,366	14 6 3	413	396	64	..	116 15 9	131 6 0	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gurpurwa "	..	..	..	..	312	455	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,534	63 15 3	403	224	69	..	67 13 9	131 13 0	..	..	..	..	..
5. Bhagipatti "	..	..	..	..	789	558	364	82	..	..	..	..	79	101	13	..	49,308	177 12 9	386	43	..	..	63 13 6	241 10 3	..	..	..	..	..
6. Aghala "	..	..	..	..	311	436	65	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,646	59 7 9	221	151	38	..	37 6 9	96 14 6	..	..	..	..	..
7. Khatjuriah "	..	..	..	..	1,251	1,499	935	960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149,137	384 2 9	165	89	95	..	31 11 6	395 14 2	..	..	..	..	..
8. Sabarga "	..	..	..	..	876	940	988	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,620	245 15 3	9	15	7	..	1 11 3	247 10 6	..	..	..	..	..
9. Katiya No. 22A. (Karwa- lia tank).	107	..	..	..	2,044	2,147	929	1,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146,669	649 5 9	160	113	39	..	29 0 0	578 5 9	..	..	..	..	..
10. Balwa tank "	..	..	..	..	51	65	27	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,026	12 6 0	13	1	..	..	2 0 3	14 6 3	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	107	..	..	..	7,132	8,337	4,384	3,019	..	..	..	..	593	852	163	50	609,802	1,982 6 3	2,404	1,941	383	180	463 2 3	2,445 8 6	..	..	..	..	..
Male units	107	..	..	..	7,132	8,337	4,384	3,019	..	..	..	..	593	852	163	50	609,802	1,982 6 3	2,404	1,941	383	180	463 2 3	2,445 8 6	..	..	..	..	..
Total for the week	107	..	..	..	7,132	8,337	4,384	3,019	..	..	..	..	593	852	163	50	609,802	1,982 6 3	2,404	1,941	383	180	463 2 3	2,445 8 6	..	..	..	..	..
WEEK ENDING 25TH FEBRUARY 1897.																																
1. Turkalia tank	..	..	..	..	1,297	1,857	1,005	149	..	..	..	..	395	522	140	35	122,726	452 10 3	807	117	78	..	78 1 9	530 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
2. Panchdeori "	..	..	..	..	37	20	15	9	..	..	..	..	23	33	9	6	2,581	11 2 9	518	753	275	..	141 14 6	153 1 3	..	..	..	..	..
3. Barrai Tola "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	352	935	177	..	101 8 9	23 14 9	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gurpurwa "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	147	17	..	23 14 9	23 14 9	..	..	..	..	..
5. Bhagipatti "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	454	71	17	..	64 11 3	165 0 3	..	..	..	..	..
6. Aghala "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	37	27	..	52 7 0	150 9 6	..	..	..	..	..
7. Khatjuriah "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	96	30	..	33 0 0	331 3 6	..	..	..	..	..
8. Sabarga "	16,200	54 4 0	990	1,121	896	206 4 6	260 8 6		
9. Katiya No. 22A. (Karwa- lia tank).	138	..	..	..	2,694	2,763	1,301	1,351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184,161	656 9 6	186	3	..	..	21 5 6	707 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
10. Balwa tank "	..	..	..	..	1,052	1,059	600	602	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102,171	277 12 9	126	6	2	..	16 2 0	393 14 9	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	138	..	..	..	7,247	8,335	4,463	3,190	..	..	..	..	466	605	112	41	603,697	2,029 2 8	4,139	3,286	1,399	545	789 6 0	2,768 8 3	..	..	..	..	..
Male units	138	..	..	..	7,247	8,335	4,463	3,190	..	..	..	..	466	605	112	41	603,697	2,029 2 8	4,139	3,286	1,399	545	789 6 0	2,768 8 3	..	..	..	..	..
Total for the week	138	..	..	..	7,247	8,335	4,463	3,190	..	..	..	..	466	605	112	41	603,697	2,029 2 8	4,139	3,286	1,399	545	789 6 0	2,768 8 3	..	..	..	..	..

FORM No. 6—HATWA RAJ FIGURES.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 25th February 1897.

Name of Circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chitaks.	Money value of grain.	Money expended.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH FEBRUARY 1897.						Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Poor-house at Hatwa	31	44	82	157	...	...	...	...	48 14 3	
" " Gopalganj	67	57	88	182	...	...	...	...	75 1 3	
" " Bhorey	84	16	21	71	...	...	...	...	27 15 4	
" " Katiya	39	32	37	108	...	...	...	...	40 11 0	
Grain doles given at Hatwa	57	169	76	302	...	18 38 0	...	...	81 8 0	
Total	238	318	244	790	...	18 38 0	...	...	269 1 10	
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH FEBRUARY 1897.										
Hatwa poor-house	27	41	47	115	...	...	...	...	41 11 6	
Gopalganj	67	54	80	170	...	...	...	...	70 12 3	
Bhorey	31	18	17	66	...	...	...	...	26 11 6	
Katiya	38	29	36	103	...	...	...	...	37 12 0	
Grain doles at Hatwa	63	188	70	327	Maka	21 9 0	01 4 9	...	91 4 9	
Total	226	329	226	781	...	21 9 0	01 4 9	...	268 4 0	

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 25th February 1897.

WORKS	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK- WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male unit per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult unit in receipt of gratuit- ous relief.	Average dole.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Week ending 18th February 1897	2,963	34.3	0 1 9	3 4 0	683	0 1 9½	2,445 8 6	664	0 0 11	269 1 10
Week ending 25th February 1897	2,938	34.3	0 1 10	3 5 9	1,240	0 1 6½	2,768 8 3	664	0 0 10½	268 4 0

BEPIN BEHARI BORK,
Manager, Raj Hatwa.

No. 582F., dated Motihari, the 7th February 1897.

From—D. J. MACPHERSON, Esq., Collector of Champaran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report, under section 24 of the Famine Code, for the second fortnight of February 1897. The figures dealt with relate to the weeks ending on Saturdays, the 20th and 27th of the month.

2. The delay in submission is, as you are aware, due to the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to this district and my having accompanied him on to Darbhanga to attend a conference of officers on some famine relief questions. I was thus engaged from the 1st instant till yesterday morning (the 6th).

3. *Section 24 (1) (a).—Area affected.*—In my last two reports I gave the area estimated to be in distress as 1,620 square miles with a population of 972,000. There has been no material alteration in the state of things then prevailing, except that certain small tracts of country in Hardih, Bagaha and Dhaka thanas, aggregating 83 square miles, have now to be included in the area at present in need of relief. I find, however, that all the estimates previously put forward of the area and population of the tracts in distress require to be increased, as the scale of the map (8 miles=1 inch) on which I worked them out was too small for accuracy. I have now re-calculated them, and beg to subjoin the result. A map of the affected areas is enclosed :—

THANA.	Area of thana.	Population of thana.	Area connecting of hill and jungle and the secure tract peopled by 1½ run.	Bed of the river Gandak and the adjoining chitra lands.	Other areas free from distress.	Area slightly affected.	Area at present in distress.	Estimated population of area slightly affected.	Estimated population of area at present in distress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Bagaha	710	218,054	151	90	...	215	248	111,000	85,000
Hardih	700	300,794	240	...	50	104	372	70,000	134,000
Bettiah	537	334,057	...	30	33	100	308	100,000	192,000
Gobindganj	273	170,040	...	38	...	...	254	...	171,000
Motihari	258	160,307	...	...	55	145	110	94,000	72,000
Kesaria	209	187,673	...	25	27	39	154	27,000	128,000
Madhuban	129	104,842	...	...	...	9	120	9,000	100,000
Dhaka	330	200,719	...	...	15	56	265	45,000	213,000
Adapur	324	167,419	...	...	290	...	21	...	18,000
Total	3,631	1,850,405	391	195	352	728	1,865	458,000	1,110,000

4. The area thus estimated to be in present need of relief is 1,865 square miles with a population of 1,110,000. It should be borne in mind, however, that except as regards 83 square miles these figures do not represent any real extension of distress. These figures fall short by 19 per cent. in respect of area and 15 per cent. in respect of population of those estimated in my preliminary report of the 10th November as likely to be in distress by now; but the prospects of the *rabi* harvest are much better than was then anticipated, and a sufficient deduction was not then made for the area that may be said to carry no population. It will be seen from form 10 annexed that the number of persons in receipt of relief on the 27th February was 148,238 (namely, 110,905 on relief works and 37,333 in receipt of gratuitous relief). This amounts to 13·3 per cent. of the population estimated to be in actual distress at present. If the slightly affected area be included, the percentage is reduced to 9·4. These figures should, I submit, be taken in supersession of those given in paragraph 59 of your report No. 491F.G., dated the 21st February. It is not likely that there will be any great increase in the figures before the end of April. On the contrary, a falling off is shortly expected with the harvesting of the spring crops.

5. *Section 24 (1) (b).—Relief Circles.*—There has been no change in the relief charges during the fortnight. Maulvi Abdul Salek, Officiating Deputy Collector, who had been deputed by me to assist the Joint-Magistrate in Motihari thana, has been posted to judicial

work at Bettiah in place of Babu Akhay Kumar Chatterji, and Babu Bhawani Parshad, Sub-Deputy Collector, has taken his place in Motihari thana.

6. There are altogether 78 circles, but 49 of these are simply the *dehats* of indigo-planters who look after them. Two of them, namely, the towns of Motihari and Bettiah, are looked after by Sub-Deputy Collectors, and three by the Sub-Registrars of Dhaka, Kessaria Bagaha, who should get some allowance for this. The remaining 24 are manned by paid officers on Rs. 50 with horse allowance of Rs. 25 each.

7. *Section 24(2) (a).—General state of the affected tracts. Crop prospects and rainfall.*—There has been no rain during the fortnight or since its close. Crop prospects are unchanged. Harvesting of the *rabi* crops, especially peas, has begun in places, and some people have in consequence left works. The sowing of indigo began during the second week of the fortnight.

8. *Section 24(2) (b).—Food-stocks and traffic in food-grains.*—Forms 8 and 9 annexed to this report show that during the fortnight ending on the 27th February 14,400 maunds of food-grain were imported by rail into the district, and 786 maunds exported, giving an average per week of 7,200 and 393 maunds respectively, against 7,175 and 839 maunds during the preceding fortnight. The imports thus show little change, but the exports have diminished. The imports were principally rice and paddy from Howrah. The exports were chiefly wheat to Suran.

9. I annex an abstract statement showing imports and exports of food-grain during the current year from 1st October to the end of February. It shows 62,355 maunds imported and 53,990 exported, leaving a balance of only 8,365 maunds in favour of imports. Importation has, however, been going on steadily, though in moderate quantities, of late, and the smallness of the balance referred to is due to heavy exportation earlier in the season. The corresponding figures for 1895-96 have not been compiled in time for this report.

10. I have not yet been informed of the result of the inquiry into the charge for freight at the rate of 8 annas instead of 6 annas per maund on the grain imported by Mr. Hill of Turkoulia, but I understand that the lower rate applies only to grain imported from Howrah, and not to that imported from Burdwan and nearer places. Unless there is a deficiency of food-grain in Central Bengal, I think it would be advisable for the railway to lower the rate also from there. It seems an anomaly that the charge should be the heavier for the shorter distance. A good deal of grain has been imported from Burdwan.

11. The mahajans seem to be moving in the matter of importation, and express their readiness to go on importing so long as rates admit of it. Burma rice is now penetrating right into the interior. The supply of maize must soon get exhausted, as this grain does not keep long. This may account for the exports of it that have come from Nepal. A good deal of grain, especially rice, still continues to be smuggled in from there. All officers report that there is no present apprehension of stocks getting depleted, now that the mahajans are moving.

12. *Section 24(2) (c).—Prices.*—I annex a statement showing how the prices of the principal food-grains at Motihari and Bettiah have stood at the beginning, middle and end of the fortnight under report, and the average price of late years at this season is also given in it. At Bettiah there is very little alteration in prices, as was the case in the preceding fortnight also; but there has been some rise at Motihari, common rice having risen there from 9 seers 3 chittaks to 9 seers, and maize from 10 seers 11 chittaks to 10 seers 1 chittak per rupee. At Bettiah the price of rice has throughout been 9½ seers and of maize 10 seers.

Prices of *rahar*, wheat and gram have risen generally. The average price of rice at Motihari and Bettiah is now Rs. 4-5-2 per maund, against a normal price, for the last five years, of Rs. 2-7-5, or an increase of 75½ per cent. That of maize is Rs. 4 per maund against Rs. 1-11, or no less than 117 per cent. above the normal. The prices at Ramnagar and Bagaha for the week ending 27th February have not been reported, but those of the preceding week show a fall of from half a seer to a seer per rupee, as compared with the period dealt with in my last report. Nevertheless the price of common rice at Bagaha was still one seer dearer than at Bettiah, and at Ramnagar half a seer.

13. *Section 24(2) (d).—Emigration and immigration of famished people.*—A number of people, mostly bearing a famished appearance, continue to come into the Bettiah subdivisions from the Gorakhpur district. About 10 per cent. of those relieved at the large Raj kitchen at Bettiah are from the North-Western Provinces. It is reported from the east of the district that some people are beginning to come in from Nepal in search of relief.

14. In connection with the subject of emigration of the people, I beg to enclose a statement showing the number and amount of money-orders paid in the district of Champaran month by month from November 1895 to January 1897. In November 1896 the number was larger by 62, but the amount smaller by Rs. 1,168 than in November 1895. In December 1896 the number of money-orders increased by 312 and their amount by Rs. 2,108 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year; while in January 1887 there was a very large increase as compared with January 1896; the number of money-orders have risen by 379, and the amount by no less than Rs. 15,611. In that month the average amount of each money-order paid in the district was Rs. 22. There is little doubt that the increase represents remittances for the support of their families by those who have emigrated elsewhere.

15. *Section 24(2) (e).—Condition of cattle.*—The cattle continue in much the same condition as in ordinary years at this season, but scarcity of water for them is beginning to be felt in the south of the district where there are not many tanks.

16. *Section 24 (2) (f).—Public health.*—The following statement shows the mortality, thana by thana, for the month of January 1897 :—

THANA.	MORTALITY IN JANUARY 1897.		AVERAGE MORTALITY IN JANUARY FOR PRECEDING FIVE YEARS.	
	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille for the month.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille for the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Bagaha	467	2 16	775	3.59
Hardi	598	2.85	967	4.13
Bettiah	807	2.78	933	3.60
Gobindganj	463	2.58	402	2.25
Motihari	482	2.70	490	2.79
Kessaria	345	1.88	444	2.42
Madhuban	258	2.35	279	2.55
Dhaka	411	1.52	497	1.84
Adapur	270	1.61	363	2.17
Total	4,101	2.37	5,050	2.72

The mortality was lower than the average of the last five years. This is largely due to a decrease in deaths from fevers; but there is also a decrease under all other heads except small-pox, 31 cases of which were reported against an average of about three only at this season. There were no cases of cholera. In thana Gobindganj there was an increase in mortality both from fevers and from all unspecified causes. Under the latter head there was an increase also in Bettiah and Madhuban thanas. In paragraph 12 of my report No. 246F., dated 11th February, I cited facts tending to show that the large mortality recorded under unspecified causes in thanas Gobindganj, Bettiah and Kessaria is due to the system of classification, and not to any real preponderance of such deaths over the rest of the district. As a matter of fact the number of deaths so classified in Gobindganj is only 14 more than in last year, and in Bettiah 32 more. In no part of the district did the January mortality approach anything like an annual rate of 40 per mille. One old woman was reported in February as having died from starvation, it being alleged at the same time that she had refused relief. The Charge Superintendent made a special inquiry, and found that it was probably merely a case of death from old age, as her son bore no signs of want of food, and there was no reason why anyone should die from this cause, relief being fully organized in the neighbourhood. I do not enter the death, therefore, as due to starvation.

17. The following statement shows the result of observations on prisoners admitted into the Motihari Jail during the fortnight, as compared with the corresponding period for 1896 :—

Health on admission.	CONVICTS.				UNDER TRIAL PRISONERS.			
	1897.		1896.		1897.		1896.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Good	3	42.8	17	89.5	13	32.4	16	80.0
Indifferent	4	57.2	2	10.5	21	56.8	7	30.6
Bad ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10.8	.....	.....
Total	7	100.0	19	100.0	37	100.0	23	100.0
Above standard weight	5	71.4	12	63.2	9	24.3	8	34.8
Of ditto ... ..	.....	.....	4	21.0	2	5.4	1	4.3
Below ditto	2	28.6	3	15.8	26	70.3	14	60.8
Total as above	7	100.0	19	100.0	37	100.0	23	100.0

The percentage of those admitted in bad health was nine as compared with none last year, and of those under standard weight 63.6 as compared with 40.5. This shows an

improvement as compared with the preceding fortnight, when the percentages were 21·6 and 70·3 respectively.

18. On the whole, I have noticed some deterioration in general health, due apparently to the frequency with which the penal wage had to be enforced for failure to perform tasks. In one part of the district also, where this was most marked, the number admitted to one large work was limited much beyond the necessities of the case.

19. *Section 24 (2) (9).—Crime.*—The number of burglaries, thefts and the like reported during the second fortnight of February was 149, as compared with only 104 in the corresponding period of 1896, and 31 of the cases were thefts of food-grain, as compared with only 16.

20. Some officers have reported that there have been several cases of incendiarism, but the return I receive from the police showing these has not come to hand.

21. *Section 24 (3) (a).—Government relief works.*—Statements D (form 5) and E (form 7) enclosed give particulars of relief works open during the weeks ending on the 20th and 27th February. As requested in your Famine circular No. 10 of 1897, figures are given separately for civil agency and for Public Works Department works, totals including both being also given.

22. I take the opportunity also of submitting revised statements D and E for the preceding fortnight, as your letter No. 536F.G., dated the 24th February, and the figures given in your report No. 491F.G., dated 21st idem, to the address of Government, indicate that there were some discrepancies between the copies of these statements submitted to you and the copies preserved in this office, due to the great hurry in which the former were prepared. At the same time some mistakes have been found even in the latter, which are now corrected.

23. Adopting the form of statement given in paragraph 34 of your last half-monthly report to Government with a supplementary column of the cost per 1,000 cubic feet of work done, I give below the figures for the two weeks now under report, as well as the revised figures for those ending the 6th and 13th February:—

Week ending.	Number of works open at close of fortnight.	Daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—			
				Task work.	Daily wages irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief including dependants.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23rd January	...	14	Rs. A. P.	74,977	1,216	4,504	80,697
30th "	61	15	5 14 8	74,284	1,746	4,790	80,790
6th February	...	18	3 11 9	62,820	2,067	7,615	72,492
13th "	76	19	4 0 10	67,176	2,714	15,222	85,112
20th "	...	22½	4 0 3	79,653	4,058	20,395	110,106
27th "	66	24	3 11 8	70,132	4,094	20,075	103,741

24. The number of works opened was reduced from 75 to 66, owing to the completion of some works and closing of one or two others on the labourers being drafted to major works in the vicinity. Of the works open, 51 were tanks, 11 roads, 2 pynes, and 2 embankments, and of these 12 were major works under the Public Works Department, namely, 4 tanks, 6 roads (one of them in two sections), and 1 embankment.

25. The statement given above shows a steady improvement in the outturn of work per male unit and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet. On civil agency works, with no less than 47 out of 51 of them, tanks with long leads and high lifts, the average outturn per male unit for the fortnight was 14 cubic feet and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet Rs. 3-15. On major works, with 4 out of 12 of them, tanks, the outturn was 19½ cubic feet and the cost Rs. 4-5-2. In accordance with your instructions, the persons paid for Sundays have now as far as possible been excluded in calculating the outturn per male unit, but Sunday payments are included in the cost per 1,000 cubic feet. The number employed on daily wages, irrespective of task, was 5·1 per cent. of the whole number of workers.

26. The scale of wages has remained the same as that given in paragraph 17 of my report No. 246F., dated the 4th February, and represents the grain equivalent of the ration at 9½ seers per rupee under section 104 of the Code.

27. *Section 24 (3) (b).—Relief works designed to assist the water-supply of the country.*—Of the 66 works open at the close of February, no less than 51 were tanks and 2 pynes, all designed to improve the water supply for irrigation and for cattle.

28. *Section 24 (3) (c).—Private Relief Works.*—I annex a statement showing relief work carried on by private agency, namely, the Bettiah Raj and Tetaria Factory. It shows a daily average of 1,519 male units employed during the last week of February. In the Tetaria Factory the works were tanks carried on by piece-work at a rate of Rs. 3-5-4 per 1,000 cubic feet. In the Bettiah Raj one work was a tank also carried on by piece-work at a cost of about Rs. 2-5 per 1,000 cubic feet. The other work was the construction of the poor-house at Bettiah by famine labour, and the cost of making the mud walls for it was very high.

29. *Section 24 (4).—Poor-houses.*—The following statement shows the numbers relieved at the Motihari poor-house during the two weeks covered by this report, and the cost incurred:—

WEEK ENDING.	DAILY AVERAGE.				Cost.	Daily cost per adult unit.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20th February	27	22	24	73	R. A. P. 35 12 7	A. P. 1 4
27th "	26	26	23	85	41 11 3	1 6

The cost per head is high, as special diet had to be given to those who were ill.

30. A poor-house has been open at Ramnagar throughout the fortnight, but returns for it have not been received.

31. The Bettiah Raj have continued to carry on a poor-house, or rather a ~~large~~ kitchen with voluntary shelter, at Bettiah, pending the completion of the Government poor-house. The latter has since been occupied. During the week ending 27th February a daily average of 650 persons were fed at a cost of about 10 pies per head. Details have not, however, been supplied.

32. *Section 24 (5).—Employment given at houses.*—It has not been found necessary to give special employment to weavers, artisans, &c. Cotton has been given out to ~~paria~~ women to be spun into thread in return for gratuitous relief, but only one Charge Superintendent notices the subject in his report, and he gives no details of the numbers who are so employed. Including the cleaning of the cotton, he finds that a woman takes about 10 days to spin a seer of cotton into thread.

33. *Section 24 (6).—Gratuitous relief given in the shape of grain and money doles.*—Three statements in form 6 are annexed showing the gratuitous relief administered during each of the two weeks covered by this report, and during the fortnight as a whole. The number of persons relieved was 37,149 in the first week and 37,410 in the second, as against 19,146 at the close of the preceding fortnight. Of these, 28,629 and 28,269 were relieved under chapter V of the Code. The increase in the number receiving gratuitous relief is due to the completion of the system of village relief and the acuteness of the distress now felt. The number of adult units relieved was 29,395 and 29,575 in each of the two weeks dealt with, and the average dole for such 8 pies and 10½ pies respectively. Much progress has been made during the fortnight in removing from the list of dependants, and putting on village relief, all except the children of relief workers. The general system in force was described in my last report.

34. *Section 24 (7).—Kitchens.*—There were several kitchens open in the Hardi charge, but no detailed returns have been received of them. It appears from the gratuitous relief statement that 291 persons were receiving gratuitous relief at these during the last week of February. The institution carried on by the Bettiah Raj, described in paragraph 31 above, is rather a kitchen than a poor-house.

35. *Section 24 (8).—Loans.*—No loans were actually given out during the period under review, but a number of cases were under inquiry, and orders were passed under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in accordance with your circular No. 9, dated the 16th February, for the grant of Rs. 4,571-8 as loans to cultivating tenants who required assistance to enable them to till their lands and conserve and purchase seed for them.

36. *Section 24 (9).—Finance.*—I annex a statement showing the expenditure incurred during the period under report, and also a revised statement for the preceding fortnight, in view of the discrepancies pointed out in your letter No. 536F.G., dated the 24th February. The latter involves no change in the figure showing total expenditure. The expenditure during the fortnight under report amounted to Rs. 1,24,171-15-4, of which Rs. 1,02,653-4-6 was on relief works and Rs. 19,961-2-11 on gratuitous relief. The grants so far made have been exhausted.

37. Monthly statements A and B (forms 10 and 11) and the statement showing task work exacted are annexed.

Statement showing the prices of food-grains at Motihari and Bettiah for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897, the last day of the preceding fortnight, and the normal prices of each.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAINS.	AT MOTIHARI.				AT BETTIAH.			
	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.	Week ending 27th February 1897.	Average of last five years.	Week ending 13th February 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897.	Week ending 27th February 1897.	Average of last five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Common rice	S. CH. 9 3	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH. 15 14	S. CH. 9 8	S. CH. 9 8	S. CH. 9 8	S. CH. 18 10
Wheat	8 1	8 0	7 8	12 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 10
Barley ... ..	...	Not sold	...	23 10	...	Not sold	...	20 10
Gram	10 1	10 4	10 1	17 11	11 0	10 8	10 8	18 0
Maize	10 11	10 1	10 1	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 8
Kahar	12 7	12 6	11 13	17 4	13 0	12 12	12 0	17 8
Marua	12 4	12 7	12 4	25 8	...	Not reported.	...	...

FORM No. 5.
FAMINE STATEMENT.
DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

FORM No. 5.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

For the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					Rs.	A.	P.
Motihari charge—							
Sections 12 and 166 ...	136	303	157	596	262	6	0
Section 83 ...	33	49	291	373	82	9	0
Kessaria charge—							
Sections 12 and 166 ...	14	26	3	43	22	9	6
Chapter V ...	52	169	159	380	253	10	11
North Dhaka charge—							
Sections 12 and 166 ...	8	21	2	31	8	10	0
Section 83 ...	47	65	146	258	67	4	3
Chapter V ...	174	612	106	892	101	15	6
South Dhaka charge—							
Sections 12 and 166 ...	3	10	3	16	5	0	0
Section 83 ...	373	821	1,165	2,359	712	3	6
Chapter V ...	4,477	8,901	8,996	22,374	3,333	12	1
Gobindganj charge—							
Sections 12 and 166 ...	14	28	5	47	26	1	6
Section 83 ...	50	56	311	417	90	6	9
Chapter V ...	380	711	605	1,696	494	15	6
Total of Sadar ...	5,761	11,772	11,949	29,482	5,461	8	6
<i>Bettiah Subdivision.</i>							
North Bettiah charge—							
Section 83 ...	114	118	282	514	144	9	10
Chapter V ...	175	274	162	611	216	12	10
South Bettiah charge—							
Section 83 ...	162	219	117	498	202	6	6
Chapter V ...	162	246	154	562	698	7	11
Hardi charge—							
Chapter V ...	86	157	186	429	547	10	6
Section 83 ...	101	168	1,471	1,740	316	8	3
Bagaha charge—							
Section 83 ...	9	8	307	324	41	12	6
Chapter V ...	462	914	307	1,683	611	1	9
Sections 12 and 166 ...	9	18	9	36	15	0	0
Section 38 ...	3	1	2	6	0	10	0
Total of Bettiah ...	1,283	2,123	2,997	6,403	2,795	0	1
Total of Sadar and Bettiah ...	7,044	13,895	14,946	35,885	8,256	8	7
Add dependants on Major Works under Public Works Department, section 83 ...	335	368	561	1,264	327	1	7
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,379	14,263	15,507	37,149	8,583	10	2

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF. GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Motihari—					
Section 83 ...	46	95	262	403	99 10 0
Chapter V ...	149	326	248	723	227 6 10
Sections 12 and 166 ...	96	208	115	419	189 8 4
Kessaria—					
Section 83 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 3
Sections 12 and 166 ...	24	48	11	83	41 0 3
Chapter V ...	96	258	125	474	489 15 5
North Dhaka—					
Section 83 ...	44	90	162	296	80 3 3
Chapter V ...	148	378	117	643	175 13 6
Sections 12 and 166 ...	91	209	67	367	93 12 11
South Dhaka—					
Section 83 ...	226	269	1,597	2,092	415 4 2
Chapter V ...	2,324	5,176	4,752	12,252	4,165 6 8
Sections 12 and 166 ...	4	8	3	15	4 0 0
Gobindganj—					
Section 83 ...	9	8	233	250	35 12 6
Chapter V ...	751	1,416	1,335	3,502	953 15 0
Sections 12 and 166 ...	18	39	10	67	37 6 6
Total of Sadar Subdivision ...	4,026	8,523	9,037	21,586	7,059 3 5
<i>Bettiah Subdivision.</i>					
North Bettiah—					
Section 83 ...	128	135	339	602	166 0 3
Chapter V ...	482	806	844	2,132	333 0 7
South Bettiah—					
Section 83 ...	99	124	175	398	176 13 3
Chapter V ...	1,200	2,092	1,307	4,599	1,504 5 3
Sections 12 and 166 ...	2	3	1	6	6 5 0
Hardi—					
Section 83 ...	99	201	1,584	1,884	316 1 6
Chapter V ...	822	1,517	1,069	3,408	882 3 6
Section 38 ...	5	3	4	12	7 3 6
Sections 12 and 166 ...	1	1	1	3	1 3 6
Kitchen—					
Section 121 ...	74	69	148	291	162 2 1
Bagaha—					
Chapter V ...	319	676	644	1,639	465 14 3
Total of Bettiah ...	3,231	5,627	6,116	14,974	4,021 5 3
Grand Total of Sadar and Bettiah ...	7,257	14,150	15,153	36,560	11,080 8 8
Dependants on Public Works Department, Major Works, relieved under section 83 ...	137	191	528	856	219 5 3
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,394	14,341	15,681	37,416	11,299 13 11

FORM 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

Week—	A, B, C, and D workers paid by task work.				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Week ending 20th February 1897.</i>		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency	72,753	23	0 1 5	3 15 7	3,613	0 1 9	49,223 13 6	28,412	0 0 7 7/8	8,256 8 7
Public Works Department Agency.	6,100	18	0 1 4	4 9 1	245	0 2 0	4,316 8 3	583	0 0 9	327 1 7
Total ...	79,053	22 1/2	0 1 5	4 0 3	4,058	0 1 10	53,540 5 9	29,395	0 0 8	8,583 10 2
<i>Week ending 27th February 1897.</i>										
Civil Agency	61,378	25	0 1 6	3 14 6	3,649	0 1 8	43,083 10 3	28,083	0 0 10 1/4	11,030 8 8
Public Works Department Agency.	8,754	21	0 1 4	4 1 3	393	0 2 2	5,429 4 6	582	0 0 10 1/4	219 6 3
Total ...	70,132	24	0 1 6	3 14 8	4,054	0 1 9	48,512 14 9	28,665	0 0 10 1/4	11,249 13 11

FORM 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maid	1,278	201	.....	.....	623	2,101
Barra	341	374	.....	36	170	921
Pipra	213	.....	.....	.....	213
Jodhpura	2,246	.....	.....	.....	2,246
Motihari	378	.....	.....	80	356
Bettiah	7,433	.....	.....	.....	1,127	8,560
Total ...		9,074	3,291	.....	36	1,999	14,400

FORM 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Motihari	10	27	.....	2	177	22
Begouli	100	17	.....	.....	.....	117
Bettiah	67	377	.....	.....	444
Total ...		110	111	377	2	177	766

Abstract Statement of Imports and Exports in the district of Champaran, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th February 1897.

NAME OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1896-97.			1896-97.		
	From 1st October 1896.			From 1st October 1896.		
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous fortnight.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous fortnight.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	9,074	9,877	18,951	119	30,216	30,335
Paddy	3,291	25,339	28,630	111	5,970	6,081
Wheat ... ..	.....	202	202	377	3,152	3,429
Gram and pulses	36	370	406	2	785	787
Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	1,999	15,041	17,040	177	15,259	15,436
Deduct within the district	14,400	50,823	65,229	786	55,282	56,068
Net Total	14,400	47,955	62,355	786	53,204	58,990

FORM No. 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS OF RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN rupees per rupee.							MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Gram.	Bahar.	Marwa.	In the district.	In the affected area.	Deaths due to starvation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Champaran ...	3,531	1,860	1,805	1,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. ch. 9 0	S. ch. 7 9	Not sold.	S. ch. 10 1	S. ch. 10 1	S. ch. 11 13	S. ch. 12 4	2 2	2 3	NIL.
Civil Agency	...	...	...	...	3,737	53,764	747	33,404	97,056	31,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. W. Agency	...	...	...	...	...	13,280	...	102	13,411	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	7,737	67,044	747	33,506	110,465	31,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Column 10—Includes 5,811 employed on daily wages irrespective of task not classified as in columns 6 to 9.

FORM 11.

[See section 27 (u) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

District.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief work is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1st APRIL 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE 1st APRIL 1896 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.			Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loan Act.	Agricultural Loans Act.	...	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Champaran ...	210,000 for three months.	205,500 for three months.	57,700 for three months.	About 205,000 for three months.	About 53,000 for three months.	27th February 1897.	Rs. A. P. 3,62,393 2 6	Rs. A. P. 36,583 2 6	Rs. A. P. 300 0 0	Rs. A. P. 20,442 12 0	...	Rs. Nil.

Columns 2 to 6.—These columns, both in this statement and in that for January, have been filled up strictly according to what is understood to be the instructions in Government Circular No. 173 Famine, dated 25th January 1897. The figures in every case are reduced to terms of 90 days for purpose of comparison. The maximum number on relief works at any one time is not now expected to exceed 200,000.

The figures in columns 3 to 5 include 71 miles of the proposed railway from Baranaga to Bagaha, which would give employment to about 14,120 persons for three months. But there are some 37 miles more, which do not appear to be entered on the programme, including the extension from Bithnah to Shikarpur, which would give employment to about 7,080 persons more for three months.

Columns 6 and 7.—The works so far undertaken have been mostly outside the programme: hence the large proportion still unexhausted.

Financial statement for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

A. Receipts from commencement o operations.	Amount.	B. Expenditure from public funds during the half-month under report.	Amount.	C. Balance of funds.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Grants from District Board . . .	26,994 10 9	(a) On relief works—			
Ditto Provincial Government . .	2,00,000 0 0	Paid on account of daily			
Private subscription . . .		wages . . .	6 454 8 8		
		Paid for task work . . .	96,194 11 10		
		(b) On relief in poor houses	77 7 10		
		(c) Ditto of artisans, &c			
		(d) Ditto by grain or	19 721 " 0		
		money doles.			
		(e) Ditto in kitchens	163 2 1		
		(f) On other kind of miscel-			
		laneous charitable relief			
		Establishment and contingent	1 533 11 0		
		charges.			
		Tools and plant . . .	23 12 11		
Total	2,26,994 10 9	Total	1,24,171 15 4	10,881 8 1	Nil

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.
Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works, including test works and tasks enacted, for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.											REMARKS.		
	Man.		Woman.		Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Champaran— Maximum	A. P. 2 0	An able-bodied B class man has to excavate 100 cubic feet in hard clay soil, 150 cubic feet in medium and 200 cubic feet in soft soil or sand. Average, say, 160 cubic feet.	A. P. 1 3	.....	A. P. 1 0	.....	A. P. 0 6	.....	A. P. 1 5 1/2	23 1/2 cubic feet dug and carried.	Maize and common rice.	(10 seers ... 9 1/2 ..	3 15 6	It is impossible to give particulars of the lead and lift, as there are 60 works in all. No less than 51 of these are units with long leads and lifts, and the average lead may be taken at 150 feet and lift at about 13 feet, and the cost of this on the wages adopted would be about Rs. 5-4 per 1,000 cubic feet. The average composition of the gang cannot be stated, as the number of gangs is not shown in the returns.
Minimum	1 6		1 3	.....	1 0	.....	0 6	.....					

Columns 6, 7, and 9.—The task of these, and also of male carriers where not enough carriers without employing such, is to carry the quantity shown in column 3, the proportion of carriers to diggers being regulated as far as possible by the lead and lift.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.
Statement of private agency work for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

Name of agency.	Name of Manager.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Total cost.	Average daily wage per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Week ending 26th February 1897.</i>								
Tettaria Factory	D. Macleod, Esq.	4,570	290	264	5,104	Not stated.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bala ditto	Ditto	1,778	334	310	2,412			{ 3 5 4
Bettiah Raj	J. B. Lewis, Esq.	1,158	792	434	2,384	318 15 6	0 2 7	{ 3 5 4
Ditto	Ditto	639	394	43	1,063	80 7 6	0 1 4	{ 11 12 4
Total	Total	8,145	1,770	1,060	10,965	.....	.....	{ 2 19 3
<i>Week ending 27th February 1897.</i>								
Tettaria Factory	D. Macleod, Esq.	4,383	289	261	4,942	Not stated.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bala ditto	Ditto	2,301	383	336	3,019			{ 3 5 4
Bettiah Raj	J. B. Lewis, Esq.	697	250	28	975	66 12 6	0 1 4	{ 3 5 4
Bettiah construction of pore-house at Bettiah.	Ditto	1,466	567	270	2,693	368 13 0	0 2 6	{ 2 7 0
Total	Total	8,776	1,338	1,067	11,801	.....	.....	{ 4 15 0

*Statement showing the amount of money-orders from abroad paid in Champaran district fr
1st November 1895 to 31st December 1896.*

Name of month and year.	Amount of money-orders.	Number of money-orders.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.		
November 1895 ...	20,681 4 0	1,383	
December " ...	21,796 1 1	1,161	
January 1896 ...	24,088 8 1	1,427	
February " ...	25,024 15 9	1,353	
March " ...	27,816 15 4	1,679	
April " ...	27,062 9 8	1,531	
May " ...	18,333 13 5	853	
June " ...	19,459 4 0	1,063	
July " ...	18,115 9 4	1,020	
August " ...	17,593 8 4	1,205	
September " ...	16,095 3 9	969	
October " ...	20,803 0 10	1,329	
November " ...	19,512 12 9	1,435	
December " ...	23,904 8 11	1,473	
January 1897 ...	39,699 7 5	1,806	
Total ...	3,39,987 10 8	.....

D. J. MACPHERSON,
Collector.

No. 2061B., dated Muzaffarpur, the 3rd March 1897.

From—L. HARE, Esq., c.s., Collector of Muzaffarpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my half-monthly famine report for the second half of February 1897. The figures in the returns are for the week ending 20th and 27th February respectively.

2. *Section 24 (1) (a).—Area affected.*—No change.

3. *Section 24 (I) (b).—Circles.*—I am finding it very difficult to get suitable Circle Officers to fill up vacancies. I hope to be able to settle definitely with you and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to-morrow at Darbhanga, on the necessary measures to be taken to increase the charge and the circle staff.

4. *Section 24 (2) (a).—General state.*—Distress is increasing. The number on gratuitous relief has had to be largely increased.

The number relieved on the 13th February was 2,549, while on 27th February it was 10,913.

More works have had to be opened under civil agency to cover new areas, but the total number on these works has fallen off.

Three large works under the Public Works Department have been opened, but have not drawn much labour. On these the smaller tasks of the Public Works Department scale have been introduced, but on two of the works, the new rules as to forming large gangs jointly responsible for their task have led to men leaving the work. We must take it, I think, that this class are not yet urgently pressed, and it must be remembered too that *rabi* harvesting has begun.

5. *Section 24 (2) (b).—Crop prospects.*—In the Sadar and Hajipur *rabi* is very good. In Sitamarhi it is coming on well, but is backward. Tobacco is particularly good in Hajipur.

6. *Section 24 (2) (c).—Prices.*—At Muzaffarpur the price of rice and *rahar* has risen by half-a-seer, and that of *makai* and gram has fallen by a similar amount, while wheat and barley have been stationary.

In Hajipur there was a rise of half-a-seer in the case of rice and a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ a seer in the case of gram and *rahar*, wheat and *makai* being stationary. In Sitamarhi there has been a rise in every case except gram which was stationary.

7. *Section 24 (2) (d).—Food stocks.*—Food stocks continue to hold out, and I have no complaints that grain cannot be purchased. The ready money payments for the grain distributed as doles will I hope lead to increased activity among the dealers.

8. *Section 24 (2) (c).—Imports, &c.*—The required statements are appended. They show 41,837 maunds imported and 2,560 maunds exported, giving a net import of 38,277 maunds, which shows a falling off. Importations have been principally from Howrah and down country.

I cannot still give comparative statement, as the figures for last year have not been received from the Railway Departments.

9. *Section 24 (2) (f).—Rainfall.*—There has been no rain in the period under report.

10. *Section 24 (2) (g).—Public Health.*—Public health continues exceptionally good. The required statements are appended.

11. *Section 24 (2) h.—Emigration.*—There has been no emigration or immigration of famished people.

12. Section 24 (2) (i).—Cattle.—The condition of the cattle continues good.

13. *Section 24 (3) (a).—Relief works.*—Notwithstanding the opening of three large works strictly under the conditions of Government Resolution No. 420M.P.I., Public Works Department, dated 25th January 1897, the total number of labourers on relief works has fallen off.

14. *Section 24 (3) (a).—Number of relief works open, &c.*—The following works were open at the close of the fortnight:—

UNDER CIVIL AGENCY.

Sadar Subdivision.

Sadar thana	...	...	...	...	17
Katra „	...	...	...	...	9
					— 26

Sitamarhi Subdivision.

Sitamarhi thana	7
Belsund	...	...	...	...	4
Shiuhar	...	...	...	...	1
Pupri	...	...	...	...	8
					— 15

Hajipur Subdivision.

Mahwa	thana	...	...	...	...	2
Lalganj	"	...	...	...	...	2
						<u>4</u>
			Total	...		<u>45</u>

Statement showing the prices-current prepared from the Police Report for half-month ending 28th February 1897, district of Muzaffarpur.

	COMMON RICE.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		MAKAI.		BOOBY.		RAHAR.		MARUA.		KHEMARI.		REMARKS.
	1st Feb- ary 1897.	28th Feb- ary 1897.	1st Feb- ary 1897.	28th Feb- ary 1897.	1st Feb- ary 1897.	28th Feb- ary 1897.	1st Feb- ary 1897.	28th Feb- ary 1897.	1st Feb- ary 1897.	28th Feb- ary 1897.	1st Feb- ary 1897.	28th Feb- ary 1897.	1st Feb- ary 1897.	28th Feb- ary 1897.	1st Feb- ary 1897.	28th Feb- ary 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Muzaffarpur.																	
1. Sukra ...	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	.....	.....
2. Minapur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Paru ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Baruraj ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Sahabganj ...	9 4	10 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Katra ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hatipur.																	
7. Mahuar ...	10 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	.....	.....
8. Baghopur ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	.....	.....
9. Mahua ...	9 4	9 0	7 4	7 4	.....	.....	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 12	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	.....	.....
10. Panteypur ...	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	.....	.....
11. Lalganj ...	10 0	9 4	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	.....	.....
Sitamarhi.																	
12. Baka ...	10 10	10 4	10 0	9 8	12 12	12 12	11 4	10 8	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	.....	12 12	
13. Sonbaras ...	10 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	.....	.....	12 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Shikhar ...	9 11	9 4	7 8	7 10	.....	.....	10 11	9 12	8 12	9 4	12 8	11 11	12 0	12 8	.....	.....
15. Mairania ...	9 5	10 4	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	
16. Majganj ...	9 0	9 0	8 4	8 4	.....	.....	10 10	10 8	10 11	10 8	12 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 0	
17. Puri ...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 12	10 4	10 0	10 12	.....	.....	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	
18. Surwand ...	9 12	9 12	8 12	8 12	.....	.....	10 12	10 8	10 8	9 12	12 8	.....	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	
19. Beland ...	9 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	.....	.....	11 12	10 0	12 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	11 0	.....	.....

FORM No. 5.
MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.
FAMINE STATEMENT D.

FORM No. 5.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

For the half-month ending the 28th February 1897.

Circle (or relief work or others).	Number of persons employed on task-work.																Total amount paid (columns 19 and 20 of the Code).		Non-working children (sections 53 and 54 of the Code).		Adult dependents (sections 55 and 56 of the Code).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	A.				B.				C.				D.				Total amount paid.	Number.	Total amount paid.	Number.	Total amount paid.	Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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	Big children.	Small children.	Big children.	Small children.	Big children.	Small children.	Big children.	Small children.	Big children.	Small children.	Big children.	Small children.	Big children.	Small children.	Big children.	Small children.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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FORM No. 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

MAZAFARPUR DISTRICT.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

For the half-month ending 2nd February 1891.

[illegible]

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.																											
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.																												
1	2	3	4	5	6																											
CIVIL AGENCY.																																
<i>Sitamarhi subdivision—(a) Sitamarhi Charge (Chapter V).</i>					Rs. A. P.																											
Azimgarh Circle	49	84	7	140	9 6 6																											
Bathurha „	7	28	49	84	2 12 0																											
Sohiara „	123	357	357	847	22 6 0																											
Bhutah „	70	182	126	378	11 12 3																											
Sonbursa „	7	14	14	35	1 3 0																											
Panchora „	21	49	14	84	3 11 9																											
Dumra „	287	1,071	1,232	2,590	84 15 3																											
Parihapur „	7	14	7	28	0 13 6																											
Bhagwanpur,,	168	343	231	742	30 6 9																											
<i>(b) Bilsand Charge.</i>																																
Bilsand	30	32	18	80	3 14 6																											
Runisayedpur	67	89	120	276	14 11 9																											
Pota	84	107	97	288	13 4 9																											
Pachra	35	21	19	75	3 12 3																											
Manikchank	63	122	283	468	18 0 0																											
<i>(c) Shewher Charge.</i>																																
Shewher	371	693	224	1,288	55 4 6																											
Nayagaon	553	406	196	1,155	52 13 6																											
Purnahia	658	1,232	1,120	3,010	98 2 0																											
Bangaon	336	588	427	1,351	44 11 0																											
Sursund	35	42	77	2 11 6																											
Kodya Raipur	154	77	168	399	11 11 6																											
<i>Section 38.</i>																																
<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>M.</td><td>w.</td><td>c.</td><td>Total.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Bellahi Circle ...</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td rowspan="4">} 20 20 36 76</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sonbursa „ ...</td><td>10</td><td>17</td><td>36</td><td>63</td></tr> <tr> <td>Purnahia „ ...</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bangaon „ ...</td><td>8</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>11</td></tr> </table>							M.	w.	c.	Total.		Bellahi Circle ...	1	0	0	1	} 20 20 36 76	Sonbursa „ ...	10	17	36	63	Purnahia „ ...	1	0	0	1	Bangaon „ ...	8	3	0	11
	M.	w.	c.	Total.																												
Bellahi Circle ...	1	0	0	1	} 20 20 36 76																											
Sonbursa „ ...	10	17	36	63																												
Purnahia „ ...	1	0	0	1																												
Bangaon „ ...	8	3	0	11																												
Total ...	20	20	36	76																												
	3,155	5,571	4,745	13,471	489 9 3																											
<i>Hajipur Subdivision, Chapter V.</i>																																
Hajipur	107	320	87	514	27 1 0																											
Charge Lalgunge.																																
Bhataulia	86	129	22	237	14 2 6																											
<i>Section 38.</i>																																
Relief to starving wanderers ...	10	13	23	1 7 0																											
Total ...	203	462	109	774	42 10 6																											

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 20, 1897. 1021

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
CIVIL AGENCY—continued.					
<i>Sadar Subdivision—Sadar charge, Chapter V.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Barakapur Circle ...	119	308	63	490	22 14 6
Mootabry " ...	343	811	510	1,664	92 7 9
Section 38.					
Relief to warders ...	6	3	..	9	0 4 9
(b) Katra Charge.					
Other factory ...	98	294	158	550	23 12 0
Misroulla under Mohamadpur Factory ...	94	534	288	916	48 12 8
Mohamadpur Factory ...	244	854	407	1,505	77 10 9
Mwara Factory ...	627	1,105	1,196	2,928	346 12 6
Therma Factory ...	70	112	91	273	12 0 0
Nagwara ...	539	1,127	252	1,918	82 5 1
Katra ...	31	67	114	212	16 11 0
Total ...	2,171	5,215	3,079	10,465	718 11 0
Total for the week ...	5,529	11,248	7,933	24,710	1,250 14 9
Public Works Department agency ...	5,529	11,248	7,933	24,710	1,250 14 9
Total for both kinds of agencies ...	5,529	11,248	7,933	24,710	1,250 14 9
<i>Sadar Subdivision, Sadar charge, Chapter V.</i>					
Muzaffarpur Municipality ...	637	1,701	14	2,352	122 14 6
Barakapur Circle ...	140	420	84	644	27 7 9
Araazpur " ...	222	1,066	1,117	2,405	101 14 9
Musahri " ...	336	818	600	1,754	99 7 2
Kanti " ...	343	1,190	721	2,254	99 11 0
Kurnul " ...	180	821	516	1,517	54 12 0
Thikha " ...	20	23	12	55	2 13 8
Jamharwa Tank work under Barakapur Circle, non-working children and dependents, sections 83 and 84.	.....	3	26	29	1 7 8
Kanti Circle ...	.....	.....	31	31	0 9 11
Mushari ...	7	.....	.....	7	0 7 0
Araazpur ...	.....	16	19	35	1 1 6
Barakapur ...	14	11	.....	25	0 14 3
<i>Katra Charge, Chapter V.</i>					
Alhar Circle ...	84	350	133	567	26 8 0
Tewara Circle ...	1,036	4,746	4,837	10,619	426 8 9
Nagwara ...	287	658	182	1,127	47 1 4
Rajkhand ...	462	1,022	952	2,436	109 6 0
Mohamadpur Circle ...	98	616	396	1,050	43 5 1
Therma Circle ...	246	329	539	1,113	31 8 8
Total ...	4,111	13,790	10,119	38,020	1,197 4 10
<i>Hajepur Subdivision, Chapter V.</i>					
Hajepur, charge Lalganj ...	133	399	112	644	30 10 9
Bhataulia section 38 ...	77	154	21	252	15 5 3
Lalganj, charge Mahna ...	8	8	1	12	0 11 6
Pateypur ...	7	36	.....	42	2 10 0
Total ...	220	596	134	450	49 5 6

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITIOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITIOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
CIVIL AGENCY—concluded.					
<i>Sitamarhi charge.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Azamgarh Circle ...	105	203	14	322	7 14 0
Bathuaha ...	49	238	266	553	14 9 0
Sobyora ...	441	1,134	1,211	2,786	128 7 2
Bhutahi ...	217	322	266	805	49 7 0
Sonbarsa ...	49	119	70	238	8 5 3
Panchore ...	91	385	119	595	24 3 0
Dumra ...	117	399	644	1,190	32 1 6
Parihar ...	117	280	315	712	18 9 2
Bhagwanpur ...	1,316	770	688	2,674	76 2 6
<i>Belsund charge.</i>					
Belsund ...	28	56	63	147	5 6 6
Bellahi ...	21	21	35	77	1 5 7
Runi Syedpur ...	140	273	420	833	26 14 11
Pota ...	409	457	724	1,590	64 4 6
Pochra ...	75	41	41	170	7 13 7
Manik Chauk ...	175	245	420	840	4 0 6
<i>Sheohar charge.</i>					
Sheohar ...	1,337	1,561	434	3,332	169 13 6
Nayagaon ...	1,071	1,120	616	2,807	121 14 0
Purnahia ...	329	672	784	1,785	63 10 3
Majooganji ...	399	455	133	987	40 1 3
<i>Pipri.</i>					
Chorout ...	378	833	238	1,449	52 6 10
Bangaon ...	532	770	614	1,946	71 13 3
Sursund ...	91	231	35	357	11 11 6
Kodaija Raipur ...	91	245	35	371	27 4 7
Pipri Circle ...	313	560	441	1,344	56 14 0
Mayorgunji ...	M. 25 W. 20 Ch. 19 Rs. 5 A. 0 P. 0				
Belsund ...	2 ... 19				
Pota ...	... 1				
Belahi ...	... 2 16				
Pangaon ...	13 ... 1				
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.					
Bagmati Canal, 1st section ...	18	34	281	333	7 2 6
Total for civil agency ...	12,562	25,940	19,071	57,573	2,342 1 11
Total for both kinds of agencies ...	12,580	25,974	19,352	57,906	2,349 3 11

FORM No. 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, & D WORKERS PAID BY TASK- WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES INDE- PENDENT OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task- work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average doles.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Week ending 20th February 1897.</i>										
(a) Civil Agency works	16,918	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	1,319	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	20,744	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(b) Public Works Department works ... ..	.....	60'39	0 1 4	1 3 11	3	0 1 0 0 2 0	9,648 0 1 2 2 0	.....	0 0 11	1,250 14 9
(c) Total	16,918	60'39	0 1 4	1 3 11	1,315	0 1 0	9,650 8 1	20,744	0 0 11	1,250 14 9
<i>Week ending the 27th February 1897.</i>										
(a) Civil Agency works	17,402	66	0 1 5	1 4 11	1,012	0 1 10	9,719 9 0	43,038	0 0 9	2,342 1 11
(b) Public Works Department works	1,174	30'15	0 1 1	2 2 0	65	0 2 0	634 7 6	192	0 0 7	7 2 0
(c) Total	18,576	64'15	0 1 5	1 5 5	1,067	0 1 10	10,354 0 6	43,230	0 0 9	2,349 2 11

FORM No. 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

*Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half month ending
27th February 1897.*

Station to which imported.	Rice	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur	8,629	1,492	57	.....	8,170	=18,348
Turki	3,718	387	.....	.....	2,344	=6,449
Goraul	786	144	.....	.....	130	=1,060
Bhagwanpur	4,636	21	75	.....	2,076	=6,838
Sarai	147	.....	.....	.....	59	=206
Hajipur	277	.....	.....	.....	32	=309
Hajipur Ghat	1,777	141	436	.....	603	=2,956
Motipur ... ..	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	=16
Kanti	1,067	80	.....	.....	36	=1,123
Silout ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	=167
Dholi	999	207	.....	.....	30	=1,236
Janakpur road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	=261
Bajpatti ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	633	=633
Sitamarchi ... ..	.....	63	.....	.....	2,167	=2,230
Righa ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhang ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bairagnia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22,060	2,501	567	.....	10,713	=41,837

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR District.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which con-signed.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muzaffarpur	..	811	158	.....	.....	534	=1,483
Turki
Goraul	..	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	=8
Bhawanpur	236	=236
Sarai
Hajipur
Hajipur Ghat	..	166	.....	.....	.....	22	=178
Motipur
Kanti
Silout	4	.....	.....	7	=11
Jaikpur road	..	247	99	.....	.....	6	=352
Dha
Sitamarhi	..	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Bajpatti
Righa	..	84	68	.....	.....	.....	142
Dhang	..	12	7	.....	.....	.....	19
Bairagnia	..	31	68	.....	.....	7	96
Total	..	1,380	368	.....	.....	812	=2,560

FORM No. 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR District.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

District.	Area.	Popula-tion, in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thou-sands of area in column 4.	NUMBER OF RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Number on gratui-tious relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN MERRS PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE (JANUARY 1897).		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Makal.	Marua.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Muzaffarpur	Sq. miles. 2,005	2,713,000	Sq. miles. 1,851	1,600,000	(a) 12,100 (b) 2,130 (c) 20,239	..	50	..	12,180 2,130 20,338	115,007 50 115,057	Srs. CH. 8 8	Srs. CH. 10 8	NIL	1'30	1'30	

(a) for Civil Agency, (b) for Public Works Department Agency works, and (c) for total (vide Commissioner's Famine Circular No. 20 of 1897).

FORM No. 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

District.	Maximum number for whom employ-ment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PRO-GRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE APRIL 1ST 1896.			ADVANCE SINCE APRIL 1ST 1896 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.		Amount expended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratui-tious relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agricul-turists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Muzaffarpur	200,000 (for affected area).	5,518 for 90 days = 4,60,020.	60,981 for 90 days = 5,488,230.	4,80,234	46,81,568	27th February 1897.	Rs. A. P. 62,779 10 7	Rs. A. P. 2,008 2 6	Rs. A. P. 2,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,000 0 0	Rs. ..

No loans under either of the two Loans Acts were given during 1896-97.

Financial Statement required by section 24 (9), Famine Code, for Muzaffarpur District, for the half-month ending the 28th February 1897.

FOR WEEK—	A.—RECEIPTS FROM—			B.—EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.								C.—BALANCE OF FUNDS IN HAND FROM—		
	(a) District Board grant.	(b) Government grant.	(c) Private subscriptions.	(a) Relief works (clause 3) for—		(b) Relief in poor-houses (clause 4).	(c) Relief of artisans, &c. (clause 5).	(d) Relief by grain or money doles (clause 6).	(e) Relief in kitchens (clause 7).	(f) Cost of establishment (paragraph 8, Commissioner's No. 282F., dated 8th February).	(g) Miscellaneous expenditure (paragraph 8, Commissioner's No. 282, dated 8th February).	(a) District Board grant.	(b) Government grant.	(c) Private subscriptions.
				Task-work.	Daily wages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Week ending the 20th February 1897.	40,000	280,000	20,500	8,782 0	7,868 7 6	162 2 1	.....	1,280 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Week ending the 27th February 1897.	.....	.....	.....	9,006 8	8,745 18 3	186 13 11	.....	2,349 3 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	RATE OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage is calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth-work.	REMARKS.
	Men.		Women.		Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MURAHANPUR.	Rice.	Cubic feet cut and carried, 100	Rice.		Rice.		Rice.					Srs. CH.	Rs. A. P.	
Maximum ...	6	...	5	75	3	50	2	30	6	100	Makai ...	10 8	1st week ...	1 3 11
Minimum ...	4	...	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Rahar ...	11 8	2nd ..	1 5 5
Fine ...	3	...	2	.....	2	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement of the poor-houses opened in the district of Muzaffarpur during the half-month ending the 28th February 1897.

PERIOD.	Names of station.	DAILY AVERAGE OF THE INMATES.				RICE.		DAL.		OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.	JUTE.
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity worked up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Week ending the 20th February 1897.	Muzaffarpur ...	19'42	10'28	1'8	2'65	Mds. S. C. 2 20 2	Rs. A. P. 10 5 4	Mds. S. C. 0 12 13½	Rs. A. P. 1 6 9	2 10 0	0 16 8
	Sheohar ...	22	15	8	28	3 11 8	31 7 0	0 31 14	3 11 9	5 4 0	.....
	Beland ...	31	20	23	28	6 12 7	28 12 3	0 57 10	4 11 3	2 15 3	.....
	Pupri ...	27'4	2'9	18'6	0'8	3 13 10	16 11 3	0 20 2	3 8 2	2 7 6	.....
	Sitamarhi ...	52'8	28'9	53'3	...	11 19 4	45 13 10	3 35 15	15 0 3	1 5 4	.....
Week ending the 27th February 1897.	Muzaffarpur ...	38'71	12'85	1'38	1	4 16 7	18 8 9	0 36 7½	2 9 9	4 8 3	0 29 8
	Sheohar ...	23	16	9	28	4 21 12	20 10 9	0 21 14	2 13 6	7 8 9	.....
	Beland ...	21'9	20'6	22	20'7	5 5 6	24 2 9	0 34 15	3 1 10	0 12 2	.....
	Pupri ...	24	10'5	12'3	8'8	2 1 6	10 4 8	0 15 0	2 1 0	1 11 2	.....
	Sitamarhi ...	56'22	30'57	32	12	10 20 12	43 9 8	3 25 0	11 18 0	2 9 9	.....

List showing the daily number of men, women and children admitted to the Raj Relief Works of Parihar Circle, Raj Darbhanga, from 13th February to 27th February 1897.

Month and date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13th February 1897	931	284	63	1,278	Sunday.
14th " "	...	...	...	...
15th " "	996	332	83	1,411	
16th " "	1,158	359	130	1,647	
17th " "	1,188	348	95	1,636	
18th " "	1,376	428	145	1,949	Sunday.
19th " "	1,470	440	149	2,059	
20th " "	1,505	434	113	2,052	
21st " "	...	...	...	...
22nd " "	1,590	430	145	2,165	
23rd " "	1,763	499	147	2,409	
24th " "	2,004	573	171	2,748	
25th " "	2,173	590	155	2,918	
26th " "	2,236	567	181	2,984	
27th " "	2,248	599	194	3,041	
Total	20,633	5,883	1,771	28,287	

List showing the daily number of men, women and children admitted to the Raj Poor-house at Jabdi from 13th February to 27th February 1897.

13th February 1897	34	98	112	244	
14th " "	40	134	161	335	
15th " "	38	99	108	245	
16th " "	39	107	121	267	
17th " "	44	109	128	281	
18th " "	34	96	109	233	
19th " "	42	101	105	248	
20th " "	37	98	100	230	
21st " "	38	97	103	238	
22nd " "	34	89	96	219	
23rd " "	27	80	92	199	
24th " "	26	74	88	188	
25th " "	26	71	85	182	
26th " "	26	60	74	160	
27th " "	26	61	77	164	
Total	511	1,363	1,559	3,433	

Comparative Statement of convicts admitted to Muzaffarpur Jail during the months of January and February 1897.

YEAR.	JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				REMARKS.
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896 ...	26	10	2	38	18	9	3	30	
1897 ...	50	29	4	83	55	21	9	85	

L. HARE,
Collector.

MUZAFFARPUR,
The March 1897.

No. G., dated Darbhanga, the 2nd March 1897.

From—R. W. CARLYLE, Esq., Collector of Darbhanga,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my eighth half-monthly report for the weeks ending 20th and 27th February.

2. *Section 24 (1).*—(a) The area affected is 2,921 square miles. So far distress is most acute in Darbhanga, Beneputti, Madhubani, and Khajauli thanas, with an area of 1,319 square miles, but there are relief works, and gratuitous relief is being distributed in Phulparas, Bahra, Rosra, and Warisnagar. There is also some distress in a portion of the Samastipore thana (296 square miles) not included in the above.

3. (b) There is very little change in the proportion of the population affected. The numbers on work fluctuate considerably, and there has been no steady increase as I expected in the number on relief works. There have unavoidably been various slight changes in system, and each time there is a change the number of workers falls off greatly for a few days, as labourers follow the mates, and other local men, such as *hasri natis*, like sheep. Of course every new check on work done is opposed by the mates, &c., as it diminishes their chance of illicit gain. I regret my figures are very incomplete, as I have not got most of the Public Works' daily returns from Beneputti. All arrangements have now been made, which will secure my getting returns from Public Works in time in future. It was unavoidable that there should be some confusion in the process of taking over charge, and the form of post-card has had to be slightly altered to enable the Public Works Department subordinates to prepare weekly abstracts, giving me the information required for Form D. The figures I have received give a total of 8,244 on relief works on Saturday, the 27th.

4. (c) There are 65 relief circles, with 65 officers in charge.

5. *Section 24 (2).*—(a) There has been very little change as compared with the previous half-month. The harvesting of the *rabi* has commenced, and though it has not greatly reduced the numbers, it has prevented any increase. There has also been a good deal of work done in preparing the early rice land.

6. (b) The rainfall of the previous half-month, though it nowhere much exceeded four-tenths, and was generally about two-tenths, had a wonderful effect in improving the barley and wheat crops, &c., while at the same time it was too light to do any harm to the *rahar* or mustard. The result is that my estimates for the *rabi* in last report were probably too low; and allowing for the reduced area under cultivation in some parts of the district, I would now estimate the *rabi* at about 6 annas in Madhubani, 12 annas in Darbhanga, and from 16 to 20 annas in Samastipore subdivision.

7. (c) I have nothing to add to previous reports, except that there appears to be little doubt my estimate of the food-stocks, as equal to three months' supply before the *bhidoi* was out was not excessive.

8. (d) I send along with this report statistics of the export and import of food-grains by rail. The imports (36,965 maunds, excluding all traffic within the district) exceeded the exports by maunds 26,826-5.

9. (c) Public health continued good. The death-rate for January was only 1·6 per cent., as compared with an average of 2·3 in January of the five previous years. The death-rate in the various thanas appears to have no connection with the amount of scarcity prevailing in them. The admission into jail, though showing some deterioration among the lowest classes in January 1897, as compared with 1896 (28·6 per cent. adult in bad or indifferent health against 20 in 1896), but compare favourably with previous months.

10. (f) There has been no emigration or immigration of starving people.

11. (g) The condition of cattle is fair.

12. *Section 24 (3).*—(a) I give in the appendix figures showing the number of relief-workers, &c. I regret that these figures are incomplete, as I have not got the Public Works returns.

13. (b) The number on Saturday last (27th February 1897) was 35,436 men, 35,680 women, 11,255 children. This does not, however, include a large number of P. W. works in the Madhubani subdivision, from which the daily post-cards have not been received.

14. (c) I give figures supplied me by the courtesy of the Manager of the Darbhanga Raj, showing the number on relief works or gratuitously relieved for the weeks ending 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th February 1897. There were 21,900 on relief works on the 27th February, while 10,518 persons were receiving gratuitous relief that week. These numbers are not included in my statement.

15. *Section 24 (4).*—(a) Poor-houses are open at Darbhanga, Warisnagar, Madhubani, and Khajauli. They will soon be open at the head-quarters of all Charge Superintendents. Though they have very few inmates, they are required, as the fact of their existence has an excellent effect in enabling officers to deal with malingerers. The scale of food is that proscribed by the Famine Code.

16. *Section 24 (5).*—(a) The Circle Officers have now been instructed in all charges to endeavour as far as possible to get work from those relieved. Cotton is being distributed in most circles for spinning, and Mr. Blackwood is having the cotton spun made into cloth. In some cases also baskets are being made. I find that in some cases there are very few spindles, so I have authorized the Circle Officers, when I found this to be the case, to have spindles made. I cannot yet give figures showing the number employed.

17. *Section 24 (6).*—(a) Grain doles are generally distributed by the Circle Officers at fixed places once a week. In some cases it is distributed more than once a week, but I am going to stop this, as I find it leads to great confusion in the returns. In other cases money doles are given generally once a week. I am inclined to think money doles are on the whole best. It is easier to distribute money than grain, and it is less liable to abuse.
18. (b) Fifty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-nine persons were receiving gratuitous relief on the 27th February. The number will permit of some reduction when more works are opened in Bahra, Madhubani, and Phulparas thanas.
19. (c) I spent ten days lately in examining, in as many villages as possible, how gratuitous relief is distributed in Bahra. I did not find any case in which I could strike those receiving gratuitous relief off the list, till works are opened within a reasonable distance of their homes. I gave orders that as soon as works are opened within three miles, all able to work should be struck off the list (of course there may have been some cases in which relations could have helped.)
20. *Section 24 (7).*—There are no public kitchens. The Raj has opened some, regarding which I will try to get information for my next report.
21. *Section (24) (8).*—No loans have yet been given. In some cases enquiries are nearly complete.
22. I submit the usual statements along with a map.
23. I annex two tables, showing the number of persons employed on tank works.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have visited the north-east of the district, and find that a very large number of small tanks are being excavated by private parties (exclusive of the Raj) at their own expense. From reports I have received from various parts of the district, I believe over 20,000 labourers and possibly over 30,000 are at present working on these tanks. I am issuing orders to all Circle Officers to report at once the number of tanks now being dug in their circles.

R. W. C.

Statement showing prices of principal food-crops for the fortnight ending 28th February 1897.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		COMMON RICE.		MAHUA.		INDIAN-CORN.		GRAM.		RAHAR.	
	28th February 1897.	15th February 1897.	28th February 1897.	15th February 1897.	28th February 1897.	15th February 1897.	28th February 1897.	15th February 1897.	28th February 1897.	15th February 1897.	28th February 1897.	15th February 1897.	28th February 1897.	15th February 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Darbhanga ...	S. CH. 6 8	S. CH. 7 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 9 4	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 8
Bansgaipur ...	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0
Madhubani.	8 8	7 12	14 5	...	9 15	10 8	12 6	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 6	9 8	11 0	11 0

FORM No. 5. — *concl'd.*

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

For the week ending 20th February 1897.

[illegible]

FORM. No. 5.
For the week ending 20th February 1897.

[illegible]

The statement does not include Public Works Department figures

N. B. — The statement does not include Public Works Department houses.
 1 cubic foot per male unit per diem; wages 1 anna 5 pie, per male unit per diem, ratio, Rs. 8-11-3 per 1,000 cubic feet earthwork.

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DARBHANGA DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Darbhanga district, for the week ending 20th February 1897.

	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				KIND AND QUANTITY OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				VALUE OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Manna.	Makai.	Other grains.	Rice.	Manna.	Makai.	Cash and other grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Mds. sr. ch.	Mds. sr. ch.	Mds. sr. ch.	Mds. sr. ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Darbhang charge ...	2,663	5,412	2,725	10,799	21 9 11	101 18 14	.....	2 34 15	101 1 6	383 13 9	.....	3,020 10 3	3,514 9 6
Bohera ..	1,095	6,323	3,016	11,323	536 0 9	253 9 24	.....	.. ..	2,027 2 0	1,833 12 3	.....	674 2 0	4,040 0 3
Boherha ..	477	1,504	1,043	3,031	...	234 20 21	.....	.....	.....	736 8 9	.....	287 2 9	1,023 11 6
Subdivisional total ...	5,124	13,239	6,787	25,150	857 10 4	681 11 8	.....	2 38 15	2,128 3 6	2,458 2 9	.....	5,990 15 0	6,577 5 2
Somastipur charge ...	10	5	2	17	.....	2 30 7	.....	.. ..	.....	11 6 0	.....	.....	11 6 0
Warisnagar ..	161	231	154	546	.....	29 19 5	.....	.. ..	.....	94 5 3	.....	9 3 6	103 8 9
Subdivisional total ...	180	236	156	572	.....	32 18 15	.....	.. ..	.....	106 11 3	.....	0 3 6	114 14 9
Benipati charge ...													
Madhubani ..													
Khajauli ..	4,603	12,647	7,407	24,716	308 37 15	280 17 0	.....	56 24 8	2,174 8 5	1,670 13 6	362 15 0	3,370 9 5	7,597 15 4
Jhanjharpur ..													
Phulparas ..													
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,905	26,129	14,332	50,466	1,164 8 5	937 7 2	.....	80 23 7	4,302 11 1	4,234 11 6	362 15 9	7,370 12 2	16,280 3 4
Adult units ...	9,905	26,129	7,108										
Adult dependants ...		43,800											80 3 0
Non-working children ...		1,394											42 12 9
Total adult units ...		40,013											16,402 5 1

The statement does not include Public Works Department figures.
N.B.—Average dole, 5 annas 8 pies per adult unit per week, i.e., 91 pies per day.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Darbhanga district, for the week ending 27th February 1897.

Darbhang charge ...	3,753	7,045	4,724	10,110	20 0 15	140 4 9	0 27 0	4 16 5	127 7 3	405 2 3	18 0 0	4,321 8 6	4,903 2 0
Bohera ..	1,890	5,779	2,603	10,262	658 22 5	221 32 4	.....	.. ..	1,606 13 3	682 7 9	.....	1,191 10 0	3,480 15 0
Boherha ..	679	2,301	1,510	4,490	...	385 28 8	.....	.. ..	.....	1,148 14 0	.....	380 2 6	1,538 0 6
Subdivisional total ...	6,321	15,725	8,837	30,871	684 23 4	747 25 6	0 27 0	4 16 5	1,733 4 6	2,326 8 0	18 0 0	5,902 5 0	9,921 1 6
Warisnagar charge ...	267	515	313	1,095	...	63 7 12	...	...	...	19 15 6	...	10 3 9	309 2 3
Somastipur ..	17	9	3	29	...	2 33 11	...	...	...	1 13 3	...	...	10 12 3
Subdivisional total ...	284	522	315	1,121	...	65 1 7	...	...	...	209 12 9	...	10 3 9	319 15 6
Phulparas charge ...													
Khajauli ..	4,190	13,359	8,580	26,129	406 32 8	231 1 5	99 39 11	308 20 15	2,457 15 3	1,482 10 3	367 14 9	4,445 6 0	5,773 14 9
Jhanjharpur ..													
Madhubani ..													
Benipati ..													
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,795	29,603	17,731	58,129	1,151 15 13	1,044 28 2	100 20 11	313 6 4	4,192 3 0	4,018 15 0	405 14 9	16,357 14 3	18,074 15 9
Adult units ...	10,795	29,603	8,865										
Adult dependants ...		40,263											11 14 0
Non-working children ...		191											53 10 9
Total adult units ...		52,053											19,009 5 6

The statement does not include Public Works Department figures.
N.B.—Average dole, 5 annas 10 pies per adult unit per week, i.e., 10 pies per day.

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the two weeks ending 27th February 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITIOUS RELIEF.			REMARKS.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Week ending 20th February 1897.	101,208	C. ft. 32'5	Rs. A. P. 0 1 5	Rs. A. P. 2 11 7	3,401	Rs. A. P. 0 1 5	Rs. A. P. 65,414 11 104	46,013	Rs. A. P. 0 0 10	Rs. A. P. 10,403 8 1	
Week ending 27th February 1897.	53,635	32'7	0 1 5	2 11 3	2,409	0 1 9	35,178 10 61	52,052	0 0 10	19,060 8 0	

N.B.—Exclusive of Public Works Department figures.

FORM No. 8.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail for the two weeks ending 27th February 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darbhanga	Mds. 1,654	Mds. 8,182	Mds. 110	Mds. 301	Mds. 11,174	Mds. 21,380
Kishanpur	154	258	.....	.....	7	428
Samastipur	3,946	888	.....	124	2,540	7,498
Haya Ghat	.....	40	.....	.....	912	952
Laheria Sarai	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	168
Dalsingh Sarai	1,459	581	281	318	414	3,053
Muhammadpur	7	10	.....	.....	8	25
Jogara	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	72
Waini	430	1,363	.....	102	.....	1,885
Kamtaul	56	46	.....	854	.....	956
Sakri	.....	243	.....	.....	40	292
Jhanjharpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Tamuria	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25
Ujjarpur	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Manigaothi	.....	162	.....	.....	51	213
Ghogardiha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,714	11,973	391	1,699	15,188	36,965

FORM No. 9.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail for the two weeks ending the 27th February 1897.

STATION FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darbhanga	Mds. 157	Mds. 107	Mds. 75	Mds. 200	Mds. 2,778	Mds. 3,617
Kishanpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samastipur	83	291	.....	.....	683	1,057
Haya Ghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laheria Sarai	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	148
Dalsingh Sarai	345	.....	.....	.....	965	1,310
Muhammadpur	8	2	.....	.....	.....	10
Jogara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waini	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamtaul	105	58	4	.....	6	174
Sakri	1,082	40	.....	.....	807	1,929
Jhanjharpur	44	.....	.....	.....	117	172
Tamuria	4	.....	.....	.....	211	215
Ujjarpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manigaothi	41	13	.....	.....	.....	54
Ghogardiha	1,034	208	.....	.....	26	1,268

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Darbhanga for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

KINDS OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1896-96.			1896-97.			1895-96.			1896-97.			
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice	7,714	202,640	230,614	.....	.....	.....	2,924	240,539	256,678	
Paddy	11,973			.....	.....	.....	1,761			
Wheat	391			.....	.....	.....	79			
Pulse and gram	1,000			.....	.....	.....	642			
Other food-grains	15,188			.....	.....	.....	5,393			
Total	36,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,199	.....	.....

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the two weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS OF RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS, IN SHERS, PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Rice.	Marua.	Indian-corn.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Darbhanga	Sq. m. 5,335	28,01	Sq. m. 2,706	22,34	...	80,015*	...	...	80,015	60,670*	S. CH. 9 10	S. CH. 12 7	S. CH. 10 6	1'6	1'6	Nil.

* Includes some of the Public Works Department figures.

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the two weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment or relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE DURING THE FORTNIGHT.			ADVANCES SINCE 1896 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Darbhanga	351,964 for 90 days	138,478 for 90 days	313,486 for 90 days	112,533 for 90 days	302,010 for 90 days	27th* February 1897	Rs. A. P. 1,00,583 6 5	Rs. A. P. 35,473 0 7	Rs. A. P. Nil	Rs. A. P. Nil	Rs. A. P. Nil

* Account not yet made up.
N.B.—The statement does not include Public Works Department figures.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

[Under Section 24 of the Code.]

Financial statement of relief operations for the two weeks ending 27th February 1897.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.												BALANCE.			
District Board grant.	Government grant.	Private subscriptions.	RELIEF WORKS.		Poor-houses.	Relief of artisans.	Relief by grain doles.	Kitchens.	Mi-cellaneous chari-table relief.	Relief by grain and money doles.	MISCELLANEOUS.				Total expenditure.	Provincial.	District Board.	Private.
			Daily wages.	Sum paid on task work.							Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Cash and stores.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
91,241 8 10	4,58,169 10 0	...	4,382 2 0	90,201 3 8	25 10 0	-	-	...	...	35,447 6 7	...	-	...	...	1,38,066 7 0	3,35,089 10 7	77,004 1 9	...

N. D.—Exclusive of the Public Works Department stores.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test-works) and tasks exacted.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage calculated under section 106 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee.)	Rate per 1,000 c. ft. of earthwork.	REMARKS.
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIT.					
	Wages.	Task.	Wages.	Task.	Wages.	Task.	Wages.	Task.	Wages.	Task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Darbhanga—	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A.				Rs. A. P.	
Maximum ...	0 1 6*	...	0 1 3	...	0 0 6	...	0 0 3	..	1 5†	....	Makai ...	14 seers per rupee.	2 5 5†	Task varies according to lead and lift, and no definite figure can be shown. (Nature of soil also forms a factor in determining the task.)
Minimum ...	0 1 0*	...	0 1 0	...	0 0 6	...	0 0 3							

† As shown for the week ending 9th January 1897.

	Ch.	Rs. A. P.
Makai	11	0 0 10½
Pulse	3	0 0 0½
Salt	0½	0 0 1½
Oil	0½	0 0 1½
Condiments and vegetables	0½	0 0 4
		0 1 6

	Ch.	Rs. A. P.
Makai	8	0 6 ¾
Pulse	1	0 0 0½
Salt	0½	0 0 1
Oil	0½	0 0 0½
Condiments and vegetables	0½	0 0 2½
		0 1 0

H. WHEELER,
For Collector.

Comparative statement of burglaries and thefts reported in February 1896-97.

STATION.	Burglaries.		Thefts.		REMARKS.
	1896.	1897.	1896	1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Darbhanga	14	26	6	14	Up to 26th February 1897.
2. Roserha	12	14	2	4	" 25th " "
3. Bahera	19	10	...	5	" 25th " "
4. Samastipur	11	23	3	9	" 25th " "
5. Dalsing Sarai	12	19	1	4	" 26th " "
6. Waranagar	4	10	1	...	" 21st " "
7. Madhubani	19	32	...	1	" 26th " "
8. Phulparas	9	12	4	3	" 24th " "
9. Khajauli	10	19	1	5	" 24th " "
10. Benipati	11	7	2	4	" 25th " "
11. Madhainpur*	5	3	...	3	" 20th " "
Total	126	175	25	52	
		126		20	
Increase ... ..	...	49	...	32	

To Magistrate for information a considerable increase is apparent

RAJ DARBHANGA.

Saturday, the 20th February 1897.

Number	CIRCLES.	RELIEF WORKS				GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			
		Men.	Women	Children	Total	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Darbhangha ..	1,673	712	186	2,531	567	552	291	1,410
2	Kamtaul ..	3,280	1,212	493	4,985	244	736	712	1,696
3	Rohika ..	2,426	784	322	3,536	533	1,982	1,436	4,251
4	Jhanjharpur ..	3,401	728	349	4,481	85	159	315	559
5	Allapur ..	1,445	762	227	2,631	166	409	159	674
6	Ahis ..	1,082	294	174	1,660	531	1,199	395	2,025
7	Haya Ghat ..	1,055	209	116	1,380	355	863	588	1,806
	Total ...	14,525	4,705	1,867	21,097	2,725	5,800	3,896	12,421
	Week ending 27th February 1897 ..	15,067	4,984	1,849	21,900	2,009	4,853	3,656	10,518*

* The figures give the daily average

Saturday, 6th February 1897.

1	Darbhangha ..	1,631	740	168	2,539	83	127	108	318
2	Kamtaul ..	3,826	1,728	1,064	6,618	280	793	734	1,807
3	Rohika ..	3,593	1,096	586	5,275	664	1,837	1,367	3,868
4	Jhanjharpur ..	3,605	1,280	542	5,427	88	29	80	197
5	Allapur ..	1,474	922	165	2,631	225	785	729	1,739
6	Ahis ..	663	120	105	888	602	1,015	567	2,184
7	Haya Ghat ...	483	70	54	607	225	532	342	1,099
	Total ...	15,275	6,026	2,684	23,985	2,167	5,118	3,942	11,227

Saturday, 13th February 1897

1	Darbhangha ..	1,277	587	125	1,989	83	127	108	318
2	Kamtaul ..	3,191	1,190	464	4,845	248	736	712	1,696
3	Rohika ...	3,016	925	351	4,292	778	1,996	1,497	4,271
4	Jhanjharpur ..	4,173	1,118	431	5,722	73	102	154	329
5	Allapur ..	1,626	790	198	2,614	225	785	729	1,739
6	Ahis ..	965	237	187	1,389	490	994	543	2,027
7	Haya Ghat ..	680	143	69	892	225	532	342	1,099
	Total ..	14,929	4,990	1,814	21,733	2,122	5,372	4,080	11,474

R. W. CARLYLE,
Collector.

No. 116G.—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 10th March 1897.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

UNDER sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code, I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the half-month ending 28th February 1897, together with the skeleton maps showing the areas already affected and likely to be affected by scarcity in the districts of Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna, and the statements prescribed by the Code.

The report from the district of Nadia was not received by me till the 6th March, a close holiday, which accounts for the delay in the submission of my report.

2. *24-Parganas*.—The position of this district remains unchanged since the date of my last report. There is no reason to believe that there is any need for relief in any part of the district.

3. *Nadia*.—*Section 24 (1) of the Code*.—There has been no change in the area or in the estimate of the portion of the population affected. The number of relief circles has increased from four to five owing to the constitution of a new circle at Nakashipara, and a new circle officer has been appointed.

4. *Section 24 (2) of the Code*.—Owing to the harvesting of the *rabi* crops, there has been a slight temporary improvement in the condition of the affected tracts. The prospects of the crops are said to have somewhat improved on account of the rain which fell on the 16th, 17th, and 18th February. We shall watch carefully how the preparation of the land for the next *aus* crop proceeds, as upon it the attitude of the mahajans will depend. I believe that if they have reason to expect a good *aus* harvest, they will be ready to issue loans to the cultivators, as usual, and I hope that they will not be deterred by any anticipation that Government will by granting loan take the business out of their hands. It is noticed that rice is still being imported into the affected areas in considerable quantities from the *Rarh*. Public health and condition of cattle continue good.

5. *Section 24 (3) of the Code*.—There are at present 14 relief works open in the affected tracts, namely, 8 under the Public Works Department and 6 under civil officers. The average number of male units per diem on task work increased from 8,707·6 in the previous fortnight to 9,657·8 in the fortnight under report, and the number paid by daily wages from 35·3 to 289·9. The cost per thousand cubic feet for the week ending 27th February 1897 has decreased from Rs. 4-14-9 to Rs. 3-3-3. It is reported that no relief work has been opened under private agency, but the loans taken by private individuals under the Land Improvement Loans Act for tank work will employ a number of labourers.

6. *Section 24 (4) and (7) of the Code*.—No poor-houses or kitchens have yet been opened, nor is there at present any indication that they will be necessary.

7. *Section 24 (5) of the Code*.—As previously reported, thread is being distributed to a few families of weavers: women are required to twist three and-a-half seers of jute into string in return for doles of grain granted to them under section 44 of the Code. I notice that Mr. Garrett has given up the idea of issuing paddy to women for husking in their homes, as he has been unable to devise any satisfactory means of distributing the paddy and collecting the rice. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief has increased from 3,851 to 5,669, and the cost from Rs. 1,327-10-3 to Rs. 2,352-8-0.

8. *Section 24 (6) of the Code*.—In the matter of organization for the distribution of grain doles or money doles, there is nothing new to remark.

9. *Section 24 (8) of the Code*.—The total amount actually advanced by the Collector under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the period under report was Rs. 2,700 among 15 applicants, but he sanctioned Rs. 30,411 as loans to 84 applicants. No advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were actually made during the period, although it appears that the Collector has granted Rs. 550 for the purpose among 27 applicants.

10. *Section 24 (9) of the Code.*—In the financial statement the receipts are shown at Rs. 25,951-10-10½, while the expenditure during the half-month was Rs. 9,255-12-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,695-14-7½. In this statement the expenditure on gratuitous relief is shown at Rs. 2,377-10-9, while in column 11 of famine statement E it is shown at Rs. 2,278-0-5, and in Form No. 6 at Rs. 2,352-8-0. The Collector has been directed to explain the discrepancies.

11. *Section 24 (10) of the Code.*—The Collector reports that the information required under this head as to the economic condition of the affected tracts has already been given in his previous reports. In connection with his present report I have pointed out to the Collector that of the nine thanas mentioned in paragraph 1 of his letter No. 2619G., dated the 3rd February 1897, such information has been furnished only for thanas Kaliganj, Nakashipara, Tehatta, Daulatpur, and Karimpur, and that the particulars regarding the other thanas should be given in his next report.

12. *Sections 26 and 27 of the Code.*—Columns 3 and 5 of the monthly famine statement A should show figures in thousands, and not the actual figures as returned. This has been pointed out to the Collector, and the necessary corrections made in this office.

13. I annex a copy of Mr. Garrett's report, No. 2943G., dated the 5th March 1897, and do not think it necessary to repeat what it contains.

14. With regard to paragraph 4 of his letter, I agree with Mr. Garrett in thinking that a strict adherence to the rules and orders of Government (Public Works Department), contained in No. 420M.—P.I., dated the 25th January 1897, is not necessary under the present circumstances. With regard to the difficulty which the Collector represents as arising from his being appointed as disbursing officer for the works under the Public Works Department, I have already reported to Government. It would be well if the District Engineer, who has been placed in charge of famine relief works under the Public Works Department, were made the disbursing officer, but it has been held that he cannot be, as he is not a Government servant. The difficulty is not so great when the Collector is at his head-quarters, but when he is on tour it is the source of great delay in keeping officers supplied with cash.

15. Regarding the question of the examination of the district accounts a reference has been already made to Government, but no orders have yet been received.

16. Mr. Garrett has been working most energetically, and I think that everything is now arranged to meet any increase in distress. The strength of the district staff is, however, strained to the utmost, and much necessary work is being postponed.

17. *Murshidabad.*—A report under section 10 of the Famine Code regarding the scarcity prevailing in portions of the district has been submitted to Government with my No. 113G.—S.R., dated the 4th March 1897, and I believe that it is unnecessary for me to repeat the information here. My next half-monthly report will include statements for this district.

18. *Jessore—Section 14 (1) of the Code.*—There has been no improvement in the general condition of the affected tract in thana Muhammadpur, in which there has been scarcely any rain, but the condition of the tract in thana Bongaon, for which anxiety was felt, has materially improved owing to the recent rainfall. The prices of common rice show a tendency to fall. Food-stocks are being supplemented by importation from the 24-Parganas, the Sunderbans, and the Eastern districts. Importation of Burma rice into Calcutta has stopped export from the district. Public health and the condition of cattle continue fair, with a few cases of cholera and cattle-pox here and there.

19. *Section 14 (2) and (3) of the Code.*—A test work, the excavation of a tank opened in the affected tract, attracted no labourers, although the rate of wages offered was two annas per diem. Rs. 315-8-9 were spent on gratuitous relief under sections 12 and 42 of the Famine Code among 712 persons. The rate at which relief was given has not been stated. The Collector's attention has been drawn to the orders of Government on the subject conveyed in No. 608, dated the 1st March 1897. It appears that no system of paddy husking has yet been properly organized in the district. It has been pointed out to the Collector that if the system is organized, the rate of remuneration given in the District of Rajshahi should be enforced. I do not see indications of any urgent need

of relief at present. The amounts which are being remitted to their homes by money orders by labourers who have gone in search of work must materially prevent distress.

20. *Section 14 (4) of the Code.*—In Magura 19 new applications covering Rs. 7,700 were received by the Collector under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the period under report. In Bongaon the number of such applications was three only. The amount covered by them is not stated. No new application for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was received during the period either in Magura or Bongaon. Local mahajans are said to have commenced to grant loans, which is satisfactory. I believe that they will do so as usual if the prospects of the *aus* harvest appear satisfactory. The Collector has submitted only one copy of the skeleton map with his report. He has been directed to send another copy. I annex a copy of Mr. Hamilton's report, No. 3275G., dated the 2nd March 1897.

21. *Khulna.*—I annex a copy of Mr. Vincent's report, No. 147 G., dated the 2nd March 1897.

Section 24 (1) of the Code.—The area and the approximate estimate of the portion of the population affected by scarcity, as well as the number of relief circles and officers in charge, remain unchanged. The area affected is expected to increase during the next month. A circle officer has been appointed in the place of the man who resigned.

22. *Section 24 (2) of the Code.*—It is reported that the general condition of the affected area has deteriorated. The numbers on gratuitous relief have increased from 311 to 1,949. Widows and orphans show signs of emaciation. High caste people who do not own land are said to be suffering, and doubtless feel the pressure of high prices, but the failure of crops cannot have affected their incomes, which I believe are generally derived from relatives who are employed as clerks. Two deaths from starvation are reported. The Collector has been directed to report without delay the result of the enquiries which are being made into these cases. With regard to the one case of a girl noticed in Government No. 200Agri. (Fam.), dated the 27th January 1897, the Collector has since reported that the girl died from the effects of eating crabs, an indigestible kind of food which she had eaten on account of insufficient rice. There has been slight rain during the period. No attempt is being made by private landholders to repair the *theris* and *bunds*, and the gantidars under them, who are really equally responsible, are doing little. The Collector reports that they would do more, if he had more money for granting loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, but I do not understand this, and have asked for a statement showing what has been already granted in loans. I think that there is some mistake about it, and shall certainly take care that money is not stinted for the very necessary work of repairing embankments. In the estimate of expenditure on relief works approved by Government, Rs. 50,000 have been allotted for this district for each of the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 on account of advances for village works under the modified rules of the Land Improvement Loans Act. The Board of Revenue have sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the present out of this allotment, and the orders have been communicated to the Collector with this office No. 102G.—S.R. of the 2nd March 1897. The stock of grain in the district is reported to be sufficient. The price varies, being higher in places to which grain cannot be imported in boats than in those to which there is access by water. There is said to be more export from the district than import. Public health is fair. Some cases of cholera are reported from Kaliganj. People are emigrating from the affected areas to the eastern part of the district. The condition of cattle is fair, but poorer cultivators are reported to have sold them in large numbers to *beparis* from Calcutta.

23. *Section 24 (3) of the Code.*—Four relief works are now open under the Collector, the number of workers on the last day of the half-month being 583. The task exacted is that reported by Mr. Bell in his last fortnightly report. It has already been pointed out, as directed by Government, Public Works Department, to the Collector that Mr. Glass' tables must be adopted, and that no alteration need be made in them. The changes made in the classification of labourers from A, B, C, and D to B and D only may be allowed with reference to the rules of the Public Works Department, but it seems useless to make any

change in the classification of children. The Collector says that children under seven years of age are exempted from work, thus swelling the names on the list of gratuitous relief, although their parents want their help as carriers. The Collector's attention has been drawn to section 62, clause 5 of the Code, from which he will see that small children of eight years of age and under may be allowed to help in the work by carrying loads of earth on their head, and may be counted in the muster roll and receive a small wage. A holiday is given not on Sunday, but on a hāt day, for the sake of convenience. This is against the provisions of section 70 of the Code, and the Collector's attention has been drawn to it. No relief works under private agency have yet been opened. The present number of relief works are said to be inadequate, and arrangements are being made to open four more works immediately. The Collector has been directed to report whether the cutting of the Asasuni khal is being carried on as a relief work to the extent of Rs. 1,000, as sanctioned by Government.

24. *Section 24 (4) and (7) of the Code.*—No poor-houses or kitchens have been opened yet. The Collector expects to open two poor-houses during the current month as a test for those who apply for gratuitous relief.

25. *Section 24 (5) of the Code.*—Besides paddy husking and jute twisting, some experiments in weaving were made, and the result seems to be promising for the future. As to paddy husking, the Collector's attention has been drawn to the orders of Government, contained in paragraph 5 of letter No. 608, dated the 1st March 1897, and he has been directed to report whether the rate of remuneration in force in Rajshahi, viz, 2½ seers of rice per maund of paddy, besides bran and husk, will not be sufficient.

26. *Section 24 (b) of the Code.*—Grain doles are distributed once a week at one centre for each circle. This having been found insufficient, an additional centre has been selected in each circle. The number of adult units on the list of gratuitous relief is 1,653, including 211, who husk paddy or twist jute. As the work which these 211 persons do is not gratuitous, their names should, I think, be removed from the list and shown separately as workers under Chapter X, "Other measures."

27. *Section 24 (8) of the Code.*—Six applications covering Rs. 1,000 have been sanctioned during the fortnight under the Land Improvement Loans Act, out of Rs. 37,200 allotted to the district for the purpose. The total amount advanced under the said Act in the affected area is Rs. 13,890. No advances were made during the period under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

28. *Section 24 (9) and (10) and (11) of the Code.*—Detailed information is given. No remarks appear necessary.

29. *Section 26 (i to v) of the Code.*—From the statement of gratuitous relief, Form 6, it appears that money doles are given in almost all circles, which I think objectionable, especially when grain contractors have been appointed for each circle. The Collector's attention has been drawn to section 43(A) of the Code, which points out that grain doles are more advisable than money, and that money doles should only be given under very exceptional circumstances.

30. *Section 27 (i and ii) of the Code.*—In monthly famine statement A, one death is noted as being due to starvation, while the report notes two. The cause of death in one case is said to be doubtful. The Collector has been directed to report accurately as to these deaths. In statements A and B, the numbers of relief works and the expenditure shown therein do not include works under the Public Works Department. The Collector's attention has been drawn with a view to the omission being supplied in the statements to be submitted with the next report.

31. The Collector has been directed to explain how Rs. 11,024-14 1½ have been shown in the financial statement No. VIII as grant from Government on account of expenditure on famine relief, while no grant from provincial revenues appears to have been yet sanctioned.

No. 2943G., dated Krishnagar, the 5th March 1897.

From—J. H. E. GARRETT, Esq., Offg. Collector of Nadia,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my report under section 24 of the Famine Code for the latter half of February. The figures given in the statements attached to this report refer to the weeks ending on the 20th and 27th February.

2. About a month ago I issued detailed instructions for the preparation of the statements: had these instructions been carried out carefully the statements should have reached me in camp on the morning of the 2nd instant, and my report could have been submitted to you on the 3rd. Owing, however, to many mistakes having been made by various officers in the district, I only received a few of the statements on the afternoon of the 3rd instant. I found that even these were incorrect. So I was compelled to return to Krishnagar on the morning of the 4th to attend personally to them. On checking the revised returns this morning I found further numerous mistakes which took some time to rectify. In consequence of this I was not able to commence my report (which is of course based upon the statements) until this afternoon. I much regret the delay which has occurred, but I considered it better that there should be two or three days' delay than that I should submit on the due date a report based upon incorrectly prepared statements. I am issuing further instructions in the hope of avoiding delay in the future.

3. During the period under report I visited all the relief works and inspected the work of both Superintendents and all the circle officers, except the circle officer of Nakashipara, who joined his post after I had left that part of the district. The system of gratuitous relief is now in full swing, doles of grain being granted both to those who are incapable of work and to women who either have no male relatives to support them or whose male relatives are relief workers: the women are required to twist $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers of jute into strings in return for the doles of grain granted to them. I am unable as yet to report the financial results, as my enquiries as to the most profitable method of disposing of the string are not completed. I have been compelled to give up the idea of issuing paddy to women for husking in their houses, as I have been unable to devise any satisfactory means of distributing the paddy and collecting the rice, a fair task for a week for one woman being $3\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of paddy. Gratuitous relief is afforded entirely by doles of clean rice, which are distributed once a week by the circle officers. I have appointed contractors in each circle for the supply of grain and have arranged to pay them at the market rate, they bearing the cost of the carriage of the grain to the centres from which it is distributed: the contractors are required to produce at the fixed centres a quantity of grain somewhat in excess of the probable requirements: the circle officers then distribute to the recipients, and the contractors take away the balance, receiving payment for the amount actually distributed. Under this system it is not necessary for circle officers to keep any stock, and they are thus relieved of the difficulty of storing and accounting for grain. I may add here that the contractors employed are local grain-merchants.

4. In connection with the relief works, I beg to bring to your notice that there are several points in the Government orders on the subject, a strict adherence to which I do not consider necessary or advisable for this district under present circumstances. In the first place, the relief workers on every work return to their homes at night, and there are consequently no camps. One result of this is that it is very difficult to keep the gangs constant, especially as the workers are not all very regular in attendance. Under the circumstances, I am of opinion that the size of the gangs should be reduced, and that they should not, as a rule, contain more than 30 or at the outside 40 persons. The people themselves work much more willingly in smaller gangs, and very little extra work is entailed on the staff. For the same reason (viz., that there are no camps) I have not considered it necessary to take any steps towards the construction of hospitals or making arrangements for the disposal of corpses: any relief worker who is taken ill either remains at his home or else is taken there from the works by his friends and relatives. The arrangements prescribed for payment of wages are being carried out, and I have ordered that payment be made daily on the works. I beg, however, to point out that so long as I remain the disbursing officer for the works under the Public Works Department, it will be extremely difficult to ensure that officers in charge of works shall not run out of funds, while at the same time preventing the cash balances in their hands from becoming excessive.

5. The accounts of the expenditure made up to date have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. The matter is receiving my careful attention, but I fear that I shall be compelled to ask for the temporary services of a skilled accountant from the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, to assist my office in carrying out the orders on the subject. In this connection I would suggest that it is desirable to appoint an auditor of famine accounts, who shall go about from district to district in the same manner as is now being done by the Deputy Collector, who is examining into the tauzi accounts.

6. I now proceed to report on the points mentioned in section 24 of the Code:—

(1) There has been no change in the area affected since the submission of my last report. Recently, however, I received a somewhat alarming account of the state of affairs near Jibannagar from a gentleman who had been touring in the neighbourhood. I am inclined to think that the account is exaggerated, but I have sent out the Joint-Magistrate to make careful enquiries, pending the result of which I still retain that portion of the district as unaffected. I think that something ought to be done to help chaukidars whose pay is less

than Rs. 4 per month, as it is impossible for them to live on their pay with the price of rice what it is. I beg, therefore, for instructions as to the course which I should adopt in this matter. Since my last report the circle officer of Nakashipara has taken over charge of his post. There are now five circles, viz., Barnia, Kaliganj, and Nakashipara under the Superintendent of Mirah, and Karimpur and Daulatpur under the Superintendent of Sikarpur. I may note here that owing to the constitution of the new circle at Nakashipara, I have found it necessary to revise the southern boundary of the Barnia circle; I shall also remove the head-quarters of the Superintendent from Mirah, to Bikrampur, as the former place is no longer sufficiently central for him.

(2) There has been a slight amelioration in the condition of the affected tract during the period under report; this is due entirely to the harvesting of the *rabi* crop, which has on the one hand given work to labourers, and on the other brought in a small extra supply of food grains. The improvement is thus only temporary, and it must be followed by steady deterioration which will last at any rate until the prospects of the *aus* crop are assured. Grain, linseed, wheat, and arhar are being harvested; gram has certainly not yielded more than a three-anna crop even on the limited area on which it germinated; linseed is perhaps a little better; wheat is very poor; arhar fairly good. The prolonging of the land for the *aus* crop has commenced everywhere, but it has been much retarded in the heavier soils by lack of moisture. There was a little rain on the 16th, 17th, and 18th in the eastern and southern portions of the district. Late gram benefited by it to some extent; the prospects of the mulberry crop in Kuliganj thana were however very much improved. I have nothing special to report under the head of food-stocks which have not been much affected during the period under report. Rice and paddy are still being imported in considerable quantities from the Barh, in which there must have been a very large surplus stock. The public health still continues fair, and strange to say, the death-rate in January in the affected tracts was very much lower than that in the non-affected tracts, which again is itself below the normal.

There was an outbreak of cholera in Nabadwip as the result of the last *mela* there, but fortunately it has not extended as much as I feared. I have received no reports as to the emigration or immigration of famished people. The Executive Engineer of Rajbari, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has furnished me with some figures, from which it appears that 3,311 men of this district from the marginally noted thanas are at present employed by him on earthwork in Faridpur. I have asked him to inform me what wages they are earning, and how long the work is likely to last: the four first-mentioned thanas are in

the affected area, and the last five in the non-affected area. I think that the fact that so few men have gone from Kumarkhali thana, which is only a few miles from the work, may be taken as an indication of the comparative prosperity of its inhabitants. The condition of the cattle continues good, but the rapid drying up of the grass owing to the practically continuous drought is a matter for some anxiety in those tracts where there is not an ample supply of paddy straw.

(3) There are at present 14 relief works open in the affected tracts. They are as follows:—

		Centres.
Public Works Department.	Mirah to Meherpur road	2
	Tehatta to Kutwa road	3
	Bhairamara to Karimpur road	3
Civil Agency	Daulatpur tank	1
	Meherpur to Gopalpur road	1
	Krishnagar to Meherpur road	1
	Gachha tank	1
	Mirah tank	1
	Gobindapur tank	1
Total		14

The statements attached hereto will give all the requisite information as to the members attending, etc. I have entered the corresponding figures for the previous fortnight in italics for the purpose of easy comparison. Explanatory notes have also been recorded on the statements. So it does not appear necessary to record any further remarks on the subject in the body of this report. No relief works have been opened under private agency.

(4) No poor-houses have yet been opened, nor is there yet any indication that they will be necessary.

(5) There has been no increase in the distress among artisans, as reported last week. The Superintendent at Mirah is advancing thread to a few families of weavers. I have already remarked on the organization for employing women in their own homes. Details will be found in the attached statements.

(6) I have nothing to add to previous remarks on this subject: so far as I can tell, this work is being carried out in as thorough and satisfactory a manner as possible, and with the least possible difficulties to the recipients of the relief.

(7) No kitchen have been established, and so far as I can tell at present we shall be able to do without them.

(8) Necessary figures under this head are given in the appended statements. We are being overwhelmed with applications for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and I see no prospect of our being able to enquire into them all within the time during which an advance of money will be of any use. I am doing my best to get the applicants from one village to submit a joint application for the total amount of the sums required by each, but I find it very difficult to get them to do so. In previous reports I have described fully the system on which the advances are given.

(9) The necessary figures will be found in the appended statement.

(10) The information required under this head has already been furnished.

(11) I have nothing special to record under this head.

7. In accordance with the instructions given in section 27 (i), I beg to report that the numbers of deaths in the non-affected and affected areas during the month of January were 1,947 and 1,073 respectively; these figures give death-rates per mille per annum of 27.8 and 16.9 respectively; these rates are both low. No deaths from starvation were reported, nor do I believe that any occurred.

8. In accordance with section 27 (iii), I beg to report that the re-excavation of the Daulatpur tank is being carried out as a civil agency work. I have also started the re-excavation of the Government tank at Gachha (thana Nakashipara) as a test work, and I shall shortly undertake the re-excavation of the other Government tanks in the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Miruh. I further propose to commence as soon as possible the excavation of the khal to connect the Mathabhangra and the Bhairab near Sikarpur, as this will be of immense benefit to the inhabitants of a large area in the Meherpur subdivision. The appended statement will show the amount of loans advanced under the Land Improvement Act: the whole of this sum is to be expended on the excavation or re-excavation of tanks or the sinking of wells.

9 I beg to attach herewith the statements and map prescribed by sections 26 and 27 of the Code.

FORM No. 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	Number of relief works on last day of month.					Numbers on average in relief.	Price of one or more principal food-grains in seers per rupee.			Monthly death-rate.		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Coarse rice.	Kalal.	Rahar.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
adia	Sq. m. 2,792	1,644.1	Sq. m. 682.15	456.9	..	3,555	..	3,318	6,873	763.24	Kaligan) 91 seers Tehatta 9 seers 7 ch. Kariapur 9 seers Daulatpur 9 ..	11 seers 11 .. 13 .. 12 ..	16 seers 16 .. 16 .. 134 ..	1.87	1.41	Nil.

FORM No. 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the first to fourth week ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in last programme of relief works.		Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.		Expenditure since November 1896.			Advances since 1st April 1896 up to end of month under—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
adia	22,661.02	9,004.52	11,446.00	9,004.52	11,446.00	27th February 1897.	Rs. A. P. 31,397 8 6	Rs. A. P. 5,786 3 6	In affected areas Rs. 2,400. In non-affected areas Rs. 4,280.	Paid nothing.	Nil.

N. B.—None of the works entered in the last programme have yet been taken in hand. The present relief works are on roads and tanks which are not in the last programme. The four large works opened under the Public Works Department are capable of giving employment to 1,575 persons for three months, and the other additional works considered quite sufficient for meeting the emergency of a famine. The Government have also been considering the possibility of opening up the Daulatpur tank for irrigation purposes.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test work) and tasks exacted.

NAME OF WORK.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wages calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rates per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.
	MEN.		WOMEN.		GRADE I—CHILDREN OVER 12 AND UNDER 16 YEARS.		GRADE II—CHILDREN OVER 10 AND UNDER 12 YEARS.		ADULT MALE UNITS.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wages.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.			Rs. A. P.	
1. Bheramara to Karimpur road, Public Works Department.	0 3 3	65	0 1 6	45	0 1 3	32½	0 0 9	15	Varies between— 0 1 6 and 0 1 10 9	Varies between— 30 20 and 31 75	Coarse rice.	84 seers per rupee.	Varies between— 3 8 4½ and 4 1 0	Average lead 100 feet. Average lift 6 feet.
2. Tehatta to Kalwa and Palsapara to Mirah, Public Works Department.	0 3 0	65	0 1 6	45	0 1 0	32½	0 0 6	15			Ditto	94 seers per rupee.		
3. Meherpur to Gopalpur road, Civil Agency.	0 3 3	65	0 1 6	45	0 1 3	32½	0 0 9	15	Varies between— 0 1 5½ and 0 1 9½	Varies between— 47 7 and 47 4 55 9	Ditto	84 seers per rupee.	Varies between— 1 13 9 and 2 8 8 2 0 1	Average lead 5 c. ft. Lint 3 feet. Ditto.
4. Krishnagar to Meherpur, Civil Agency.	0 3 0	65	0 1 6	45	0 1 0	32½	0 0 6	15			Ditto	94 seers per rupee.		
5. Daulatpur tank	0 3 3	40	0 1 0	26	0 1 3	20	0 0 9	12	0 2 8 2	32 0	Ditto	84 seers per rupee.	5 1 8 4	Average lead 200 feet and average lift 20 feet.
6. Tank in thana Kaliganj.	0 2 0	60	0 1 6	45	0 1 0	30	0 0 6	15	0 2 4 3	51 2	Ditto	94 seers per rupee.	2 14 12	Leads vary between 100 and 150 feet, and lift 15 feet. Soil good.

N.B.—On two of the Public Works Department roads, which are in Kalauter, more than two thousand of the workmen are children, women, and D class men who do only nominal work, such as breaking clods and beating the road surface. The average rate of earthwork on these roads is therefore very high. Most of the able-bodied coolies have migrated to places where heavy earthwork is being done on the railway and private tanks, leaving behind their children and women and D class men who only come for employment on relief works. They are employed although they cannot do full task, as otherwise they need gratuitous relief. On Daulatpur tank the rate of wage of male unit and that of earthwork are high owing to payment during fortnight of arrears pay of establishment, and the rate of wage in case of tank works in Kaliganj thana has exceeded the maximum rate of wage owing to preparatory contingent expenses incurred in these works.

Financial Statement for the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

A.		B.		C.	
RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		BALANCE.	
Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance of grant from Provincial Fund, vide Government order No. 183 Agri. (Fam.), dated 27th January 1897, and Executive Engineer, Calcutta Workshop Division's No. 548, dated 5th February 1897	1,156 6 9	(a) Daily wages	255 6 6	Balance in treasury on account of Public Works Department	8 500 0 0
Receipt from Provincial Fund, vide Government No. 612A, dated 1st February 1897, Rs. 20,000, Refund of Rs. 5,500 advanced from the treasury in the previous half-month	15,500 0 0	(b) Task work	0,512 10 9	Balance in treasury on account of Civil Agency	1,153 8 0
Balance of fund received from private subscription, vide Commissioner's No. 400 B.H., dated 29th December 1896	200 0 0	(c) Gratuitous relief (clause 6)	2,377 10 9	Balance in treasury on account of private subscription	1,150 0 0
Fund from private subscription, vide Commissioner's No. 66G, dated 9th February 1897	1,000 0 0			Balance in the hand of officers in charge of relief works	4,657 9 9
Balance in hand of relief officers	7,008 2 7½			Balance in the hand of Charge Superintendent, circle officers, and police officers	1,254 12 10½
Ditto do. of the Charge Superintendent, circle officers, and police officers	2 057 1 6				
Total	25,951 10 10½	Total expenditure Rs.	9,356 12 3	Total Balance	10,095 14 7½

For Section 13 of Bengal Famine Code. Applications received from 16th to 23rd February 1897.

NAME OF THANA.	LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS.		AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS.		REMARKS.
	Number of applica-tions	Amount.	Number of applica-tions.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	
Kotowali	13	14,300	203	22,819	There were only two applica-tions for Rs. 1,600 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and none under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the correspond-ing period of last year.
Hanskhali	5	4,150	156	21,100	
Krishnaganj	2	3,500	113	20,565	
Ghapra	6	7,300	319	36,393	
Nakashipara	13	13,240	7	4,442	
Kaliganj	2	2,500	52	2,733	
Meherpur	9	5,900	14	3,150	
Tohatta	3	2,700	6	640	
Karimpur	5	8,600	2	250	
Gangui	29	17,690	433	42,405	
Chudanga	3	1,950	...	...
Alamdanga	1	2,000	3	1,050	
Damurhuda	—	...	3	800	
Daulatpur	2	800	16	1,598	
Nowpara	5	3,700	2	380	
Kumarkhali	6	2,150	4	350	
Kushtia	4	2,900	10	1,580	
Ranaghat ... ..	...	...	1	55
Santipur	2	1,100	21	2,900	
Total	110	94,480	1,375	153,300	

Prices prevalent per rupee at—

NAME OF CROP.	SADAK.		KUSHIA.		CHUDANGA.		MEHERPUR.		BANAGHAT.		REMARKS.
	For the fortnight ending 14th Feb-ruary 1897.	For the fortnight ending 28th Feb-ruary 1897.	For the fortnight ending 14th Feb-ruary 1897.	For the fortnight ending 28th Feb-ruary 1897.	For the fortnight ending 14th Feb-ruary 1897.	For the fortnight ending 28th Feb-ruary 1897.	For the fortnight ending 14th Feb-ruary 1897.	For the fortnight ending 28th Feb-ruary 1897.	For the fortnight ending 14th Feb-ruary 1897.	For the fortnight ending 28th Feb-ruary 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Wheat	9 5	9 5	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	9 7	...	...	...
Barley ... ..	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common rice	9 2	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 12	5 0	9 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	
Gram	11 13	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	12 12	11 7	15 2	10 0	10 0	
Arhar	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Salt	10 5	10 5	10 8	10 8	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 6	10 0	10 0	

Statement of exports and imports of food-grains for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

		Exports.	Imports.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Mds. s.	Mds. s.	
1	Madanpur ...	\$7 20	...	In the case of the stations marked with asterisks, the figures for the second week ending Saturday last have not been received by this office yet, and details are not furnished by the Station Masters, and so cannot be given.
2	Chakdoh* ...	...	174 0
3	Ranaghat ...	145 0	89 0	
4	Aranghata ...	...	45 0
5	Bogula ...	291 0	173 0	
6	Kristoganj ...	862 0	254 0	
7	Banpur* ...	...	...
8	Ramnagar ...	914 0	260 0	
9	Joyrampur ...	2,026 0	327 0	
10	Chuadanga ...	4,823 0	1,846 0	
11	Munshiganj ...	2,820 0	3,974 0	
12	Alumdanga ...	5,338 0	5,067 0	
13	Halsa ...	612 0	8,848 0	
14	Poradaha ...	198 0	1,293 0	
15	Jagati* ...	...	1,621 0
16	Kushtia ...	12,623 0	1,793 0	
17	Kumarkhali ...	174 0	2,164 0	
18	Khoksa ...	337 0	1,534 0	
19	Moharpur ...	3,447 0	5,187 0	
20	Bheramara ...	1,601 0	1,751 0	
21	Damukdia Ghat ...	4,020 0	...	
22	Gaugnagar ...	...	68 0
23	Sarupganj Toll Station ...	11,546 0	5,375 0	
24	Hanskhali Toll Station ...	5,823 0	14,732 0	
25	Kushtia Steamer Ghat ...	...	37 0
26	Alipore Steamer Ghat ...	27 0	2,187 0	
Total ...		59,955 0	55,349 0	

FORM No. 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT NADIA.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

WORKS—	A, B, C, AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 20th February under Public Works Department.	4,027.7	C. ft. 30.29	Rs. A. P. 0 1 10	Rs. A. P. 4 1 6	20.5	Rs. A. P. 0 2 3	Rs. A. P. 3,013 15 9	...	...	..
Ending 20th February under Civil Agency.	806.6	47.7	0 1 5.1	1 13 9	5	0 3 0	431 8 9	1,903	1 2.5	1,003 15 10½
Total for week ending 20th February	4,834.3	33.2	0 1 9.2	3 8 11	21	0 2 3.5	3,445 8 6	1,903	1 2.5	1,003 15 10½
Figures for first week of preceding fortnight.	4,590.15	28.23	0 1 3.7	3 5 0	5.3	0 2 8.5	2,981 5 10½	1,300.2	1 0	608 10 3
Ending 27th February under Public Works Department.	3,708.1	31.75	0 1 9.4	3 8 4.6	265.82	0 2 5.5	2,734 13 0	...	...	...
Ending 27th February under Civil Agency.	1,115.4	47.4	0 1 10.9	2 8 8	3.3	0 1 9	798 10 0	2,916.5	1 .6	1,274 0 6½
Total ...	4,823.5	35.4	0 1 9.6	3 3 3	268.95	0 2 5.4	3,533 7 0	2,916.5	1 .6	1,274 0 6½
Figures for second week of preceding fortnight.	4,117.51	32.62	0 . 6.8	4 14 9	30	0 1 7.4	3,989 15 4½	21,513	0 9	719 0 0

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT NADIA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.					Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Mds s. ch.	Rs. A. P.
1. Kaliganj Circle ...	173½	818½	168½	1,155	111 12 8	408 5 0
2. Ditto ...	6	9	2	16	1 12 8	5 6 2½
3. Barnia Circle ...	188½	630½	212½	1,026½	82 17 0	346 11 1½
4. Kaliganj Thana ...	7	1	1	9	0 2 0	0 3 8
5. Daulatpur Circle ...	78	142	9	229	19 24 12	87 3 4
6. Karimpur Thana ...	1	7	7	15	0 2 4	0 4 8
7. Ditto Circle ...	20	39	21	80	51 17 8	231 7 6
8. Tehatta Thana ...	11	54	48	113	7 31 8	33 1 7
9. Gangni " ...	17½	91½	36½	145½	11 4 8	50 0 0
Dependants on workers ...	41	...	715½	3,523½	...	125 18 10½
	529½	1,779½	1,214½	3,523½	285 4 8	1,348 8 1½
	529½	1,779½	607½			
Figures for second week of preceding fortnight.	...	2,916½ 2,151 3	...	2,315 9	162 2 7	719 0 0

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT NADIA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.					Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Kaliganj Circle ...	147½	473	184½	755½	75 6 10	310 8 11
Ditto Police-station ...	...	...	...	...	0 2 0	0 3 6
Barnia Circle ...	131½	418½	152½	702½	62 29 13	263 3 9
Nakashipara ...	2	12	9½	23½	2 0 0	8 0 0
Karimpur Circle Office ...	26	189	24	239	59 39 4	299 14 8
Ditto Police-station ...	77	169	7	243	0 3 0	0 5 9
Daulatpur ...	77	169	7	243	20 23 4	91 7 11
Tehatta Police-station ...	7	17	10	34	2 21 8	10 12 6
Dependants on workers ...	...	...	147½	147½	...	20 6 10½
	391½	1,269½	484½	2,145½	223 15 7	1,003 15 10½
	391½	1,269½	242½			
Figures for first week of preceding fortnight.		1,903½ 1,399 2		1,535 4	139 23 15	608 10 8

FOR THE REPORT UNDER SECTION 24, BENGAL FAMINE CODE.

Half-month ending 28th February 1897.

SANCTIONED.				PAID.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Average.	Persons.	Amount.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS—						
Affected area	47	Rs. 19,011	404.4	5	Rs. 1,450	290
Non-affected area	37	11,400	308.1	10	1,250	125
Total ..	84	30,411	362.03	15	2,700	180
AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS—						
Affected area	27	550	20.3	...	...	...
Non-affected area ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27	550	20.3	...	...	...

FORM No. 5.
RELIEF WORKS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]
FAMINE STATEMENT D.
DISTRICT NADIA.
For the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

No. (or relief work or others).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.												NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WORKS IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.				Total amount paid (total of columns 15 and 25).		NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 83 & 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPENDANTS (SECTIONS 85 & 86 OF THE CODE).							
	A.				B.				C.				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.						
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Working 27th February 1897.																												
Sub-Moharwar road up to Jharkhat road					6 574		1 753						2 67	2 820	424	4 304	807 677	1 351 3 0										
At Road from Khirsa					4 347								1 180	8 261	5 782	8 131	211 897	0 1 266 9 0	123									
From Khirsa to Chhatra					1 718	43	374						13				122 108	0 24 11 3										
From Chhatra to Khirsa					12 684	43	1 384						3 203	5 461	3 768	7 225	731 682	0 2 806 7 3	123									
Total					12 69	32 25	602						8 2 8	3 765 73	1 073	1 8 4 43			123									
Not for the week																			123									
For first week of working fortnight																			32									
Working 27th February 1897.																												
Sub-Moharwar road up to Jharkhat road					10 459	332	2 754						3 704	3 742	1 196	5 352	604 622	0 2 259 1 6	90	1 841	246							
At Road from Khirsa																												
From Khirsa to Chhatra																												
From Chhatra to Khirsa					1 5 2	23	180						16				101 875	0 2 80 10 3										
Total					12 681	355	2 914						3 720	3 742	1 196	5 352	704 622	0 2 410 11 9	90	1 841	246							
Not for the week																			90	1 841	246							
For second week of working fortnight																			90	1 841	246							

* Not paid in full, pending check of lat by circle officer.

FORM No. 5.

RELIEF WORKS UNDER CIVIL AGENCY.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

District Nadia.

For the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

[illegible]

• Not paid pending check of list by Circle clerk.

No. 3275G., dated Jessore, the 2nd March 1897.

From—F. S. HAMILTON, Esq., Collector of Jessore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

IN continuation of this office No 3098G., dated 18th February 1897, I have the honour to submit the following second half-monthly report for the half-month ending the 28th of February, under section 13 of the Famine Code.

1. (a) *General condition during the half-month of the tracts for which anxiety is felt.*—There has been no improvement in the general condition of the affected tract in thana Muhammadpur during the half-month under report. The means of subsistence of the people in this tract are gradually becoming more and more limited. The mahajans are still holding back and are advancing loans very sparingly. There were 23 and 11 inch of rainfall on the 16th and 18th respectively in Magura; but there was practically no rain in the affected tract. Only a few drops of rain fell in thana Muhammadpur, and hence there has been not only no improvement in the general condition, but there has been, I fear, some deterioration, as the resources of the people are gradually being exhausted.

I am, however, at the same time glad to be able to report that the condition of the tract in Bangaon thana, regarding which anxiety used to be felt, has materially improved. The rains last month have done much good. The manufacture of *goor* continues, and will do so during the whole of the next fortnight. The *rabi* crops have been harvested, but their outturn has been small. The late rains, however, have put heart into the people, and the ploughing for jute and *aus* crops is going on. The Subdivisional Officer reports that the mahajans are now advancing loans for the purchase of seeds, cattle, and ploughs. I am, however, afraid that this is an exaggerated view of the real state of things. While I am prepared to accept that the mahajans are advancing seed grains, and money for the purchase of the same, the improvement in the prospects has not been so great as would induce the mahajans to advance such large amounts as would be required for the purchase of ploughs and cattle.

(b) *Prospects of crops.*—In Magura subdivision the *rabi* crops grown have nearly all been cut. Their average outturn has been about 6 annas, but, taking the Magura subdivision as a whole, the outturn would be only a fractional part of an anna. Only in Magura thana and in the southern part of Muhammadpur thana was some *rabi* cultivated. The people had entertained much hopes about the mango crop, but the prospects do not look very promising. The season of *khejur* juice is nearly over, and it will hold on till the middle of March at the most. The ploughing for *aus* and *aman* has begun.

In Bangaon the prospects have improved in so far as the ploughing for *aus* and jute crops has been facilitated by the rainfall, 1.5 inches last month.

(c) *Prices*—The prices of common rice show a tendency to fall. It is now being sold at 9½ to 11½ seers per rupee, as against 9 to 10 seers per rupee of the previous report.

(d) *Food-stock*—Food-stocks are being steadily supplemented by importations from the Sunderbans and the eastern districts. The importations of Burma rice into Calcutta have also stopped exports to an appreciable extent. The consequence is that the *hats* and bazars are now well stocked and prices have gone down.

(e) *Importation and exportation of grains.*—The subjoined statement shows the quantities of food-grains and pulses imported into this district from outside districts, and exported from this district to outside districts during the half-month under report:—

	Imports.	Exports.
By railway and steamer	... 2,591	4,765
By country boats	... 12,660	2,009
	<u>15,251</u>	<u>6,774</u>

From the above statement, it would appear that importations are steadily going on in excess of exportation, and that about 8,500 maunds of food-grains and pulses were imported in excess from other districts. There is therefore no fear of depletion of food-stock so long this state of things continues.

(f) *Rainfall.*—The subjoined statement shows the rainfall recorded in the several

	Sadar.	Bangaon.	Jhenida.	Magura.	Narail.
16th	0.34	0.22	0.33	0.23	0.35
17th	0.02	0.03	...	...	0.01
18th	...	...	...	0.11	...
	<u>0.40</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>0.33</u>	<u>0.34</u>	<u>0.36</u>

subdivisions on the 16th, 17th, and the 18th February 1897. 0.34 inches represents all the rain that fell in Magura during the whole month of February. Of these, however, the affected tract in Muhammadpur received very little, as only a few drops of rain fell there. This has done no practical good to the affected tract. They have, however, done some good to the *china* crops at places where they have been grown. The state of Bangaon, however, is altogether difficult. Besides 0.25 inches, Bangaon received 1.32 inches of rain during the month of February. The total rainfall in Bangaon comes to 1.57. The tract on the west of Bangaon thana, regarding which anxiety was felt, received much of this rain, and consequently there has been a material improvement in the prospects. Mahajans have also been emboldened to advance loans for seed-grains.

(g) *Public health.*—Public health continues to be generally fair, with a few sporadic cases of cholera here and there. Scarcity of water is, however, being felt at some places. Money is, however, being paid for sinking wells wherever scarcity of water is keenly felt.

(h) *Emigration and immigration* of famished people is not reported. The Sub-divisional Officer of Magura reports that "emigration of able-bodied cultivators and labourers continues from the subdivisions in search of employment elsewhere. Large batches of labourers also are passing daily through the subdivision from the Nadia district in search of employment. Some of them are employed in this subdivision to dig tanks by private individuals, who pay full rates of earthwork." The labourers who have gone abroad in search of employment continue to send small remittances home by money-orders. The Postmaster General has been requested to furnish us with complete statistics. The Sub-divisional Officer of Magura made enquiries about money-orders received from some post offices in his subdivision, and he gives the annexed comparative statement as results of his enquiry:—

Month.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
			Rs.		Rs.
January	...	476	6,275	624	7,244
February	...	418	6,763	613	7,841
Total	...	894	13,038	1,237	15,585

The above statement shows that about 350 more money-orders for an increased amount of about Rs. 2,500 were received in the four post offices to which the Subdivisional Officer's enquiries were confined during the months of January and February 1897.

In Bangaon also emigration and immigration of famished people is unknown. Some Beharis are reported to be employed on the railway.

(1) *Condition of Cattle*.—The condition of cattle continues to be fairly good with a few sporadic cases of cattle-ox here and there.

(2) *Number and nature of public works open in or near the tract*.—(a) *Under the District Board*.—A test work was opened on the 25th February last in the shape of excavation of a tank in thana Muhammadpur. Due publicity of the intended opening of the work had been given beforehand, but, as I anticipated, it has up to date proved a failure. From Magura Subdivisional Officer's report, dated the 26th, it appears that no one came to the work on that date. I have, however, given him orders to "stop at the work for three or four days more, and if no one appears at the work, to close it and resume his other duties." The expenses on the relief works has been as follows:—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Earthwork	...	...	...	0	6	0
For nicking the lines	...	...	...	0	6	0
Drum beater	...	...	...	0	2	0
Conveyance charge of 100 kodalis from Jessore to Magura.				3	8	0
Total	...			4	6	0

The above report shows that there is not yet such pronounced distress in that tract as to drive the people to relief works, and I expect the work started will have to be shortly closed for the present.

A statement proscribed by Circular No. 1, of 6th January 1897, is enclosed herewith:—

Statement showing the rates of wages paid on relief works (including test-works) and tasks exacted.

RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASK.															Grain on which wages calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers per rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth-work.	REMARKS.
DISTRICT.	Man.		Woman.		Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.									
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
JESSORE	As. P.	C. ft.	As. P.	C. ft.	As. P.	C. ft.	As. P.		As. P.	C. ft.	Common	Seer	Rs.	A. P.				
	Maximum	2 0	100	.	...	...	...	.	2 0	100		10	1 4 0	
	Minimum	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...

SOSHI BHUSHON BOWL,

For Collector.

exacted. The task exacted is that reported by Mr. Bell in his last fortnightly report, i.e., for medium soil 50 feet lead, B class :—

M.	W.	B. C.	S. C.
78	60	40	15

and these tasks will be continued. Separate tables are now being prepared for soft soil and for greater lift and lead, as the tank work necessitates this. In one work—Khesra—men were classed as A labourers. After making a local enquiry I have had them classed B. This is in accordance with the new rules of Government, in which the classification is reduced to B and D. The rates of wages continue the same as before. Two annas per man maximum, annas 1-6 minimum, B. C. ten and 9 pies, S. C. six pies maximum and minimum. These are calculated according to the price of grain, estimated to be ten seers per rupee. No women came to our relief works, and it is therefore absolutely useless proscribing tasks for them. The following are the points on which we have rules differing slightly from the Code :—

(1) Children 7 to 10 are worked. They are in the habit of doing so, and the tasks given them are small and they are well able to do them. They are most useful as carriers, and if their parents be deprived of their help, less work will be done. In the new rules forwarded with Government No. 420 M.I.P., dated 25th January 1897, there are, I think, four classes of children. In practice, on a relief work, it is impossible to classify so much. Here we have three classes—under seven exempted and sent for gratuitous relief; 7 to 12 S. C.; 12 to 15 B. C. I may add that no complaints are made of this, and if our classification is altered so as to exempt children under seven, our gratuitous relief test, which is now large and unwieldy, will be very largely increased.

(2) We have not as yet found it necessary to give a wage to labourers the first time they come on the works. If we did so, we should have numbers coming, taking the wage and disappearing. I am now considering if it is necessary to arrange for providing food for those labourers who come from a distance.

(3) We do not give a holiday on Sunday, but on separate days according to the *hâts*. This is for obvious reasons advantageous. There is no point in a Sunday holiday more than a holiday any other day for non-Christians; secondly, grain and produce are always to be bought cheaper at *hâts* than in shops; thirdly, *hât* days are our gratuitous relief distribution days, and workers are enabled to carry home jute and dhan for their wives and female members of their families admitted on our list on condition of doing some work. We have no information of relief works opened under private agency, but it is known that some zamindars are doing what they can. One large zamindar had taken a loan to open a work, and another zamindar proposes to do the same. The Hon'ble Chandra Madhab Ghosh, High Court Judge, is said to be giving work to his raiyats; but as a rule absentee landlords do not take trouble about their raiyats. I hope they may suffer in consequence, and I think they will in part, owing to desertion of raiyats. The present number of relief works is inadequate. Arrangements are being made to open at least four more immediately. The Assasuni khal, now being done by the Public Works Department, employs many men who will be without work in another ten days at latest.

(4) There are no poor-houses open. I anticipate it will be advisable to open two by the 10th of March, or certainly at the end of the month. I should use it in great measure as a test for those who wish to get gratuitous relief and to house beggaring. The number of boggars is very large, and they get little or nothing from people round. There are no private poor-houses.

(5) Paddy-husking is done by women on receipt of gratuitous relief, and will be treated under that head. It is extremely difficult to find any work but jute-twisting and paddy-husking for women. The only two possible forms of other employment are weaving and mat-making.

We have made experiments in weaving, giving out 20 seers of cotton to eleven men and two women of the Jugi caste. They returned within 10 days material valued at Rs. 25 (or Rs. 26). The cost of the cotton was Rs. 21, the wages paid were Rs. 4-11, so that the loss was not large. No buyers for the clothes at a fair price can, however, be found at present. The scheme is viewed with mistrust by the richer weavers, who think that Government wish to take their trade from them. The real facts have been explained to them. We hope to have more extensive working in this in future. No experiments have been made in mat-making as yet.

Paddy-husking.—The same amount of paddy as was reported last time is given, i.e., 1½ maunds, from which we got 39 seers 11 chitaks of rice. Jute we give out five seers and get back four seers 12 chitaks of string. These are weekly tasks.

(6) *Organization of distribution of grain doles.*—The arrangements at present are that doles are distributed once a week at one centre for each circle. This is found not sufficient. The recipients of the doles are, many of them, very old women, widows, and others deserted by their wage earning relatives, and in many cases possessing none. The circles are large and the head-quarters have to be fixed in places where there are *hâts* and conveniences, and are not always central; consequently many have to come from great distances. They are weak and unable to move about much, and suffer a great deal. Two centres have therefore now been chosen for each circle. On fixed days of the week, being *hât* days, those entitled to receive gratuitous relief attend at these centres and get their doles. Many are only allowed

a dole on the condition that they spin jute or husk paddy, and they receive their amount of jute or paddy at the same time, and also bring back the rice or string. It is noticeable that though all will husk paddy very few are willing to spin jute, and only consent to do it under pressure.

The numbers on gratuitous relief are 1,076·5. The great increase was to be expected, as none of the women in the district can do earthwork. If they would, our difficulties would be much less. This is, I believe, recognized by Government.

Those who husk paddy or spin jute cannot, moreover, really be said to be receiving gratuitous relief at all, as they work. The number who do this work is 211. In addition to these arrangements, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund circles are being formed in each circle to assist the Circle Officer in relieving the destitute, especially those the Circle Officer cannot reach, who are many. This is urgently necessary too, as circle officers are now so busy with distribution work that they have little time for enquiry into loans and visits to villages. All panchayats and chaukidars are constantly sending in and bringing in applicants for gratuitous relief. It is for these persons particularly that poor-houses are necessary as a test to see whether they are really in want, and also to enable circle officers to make full enquiries into those cases. Many of them are, however, from their appearance, clearly in want of food.

(7) *Relief in kitchens*.—N.J., and I do not propose any.

(8) We have advanced in all Rs. 19,890 in the affected area under Land Improvement Loans Act. This money has been advanced under the new rules, and mostly to zamindars and gantidars. The question of security is most important in the case of the latter: it is impracticable and causes too much delay to attempt to get the consent of the landlords to the creation of the encumbrance; yet we know that this year there will be numerous rent suits against these men, and that they will be sold up and their tenures bought in free of encumbrances. To avoid the loss consequent on this, the consent of zamindar has, when possible, been taken. Joint personal security has also been taken in many cases, and every effort will be made to protect the interest of Government as mortgagee; but the difficulties are great. The details of persons and amounts advanced this fortnight will be found in the table appended.

There is no cultivation going on now for which agriculturists loans can well be given. Applications are now being enquired into, but the granting of these loans will chiefly be confined to the sowing and cultivating season. It is impossible for Government to take the place of the mahajans of the subdivision, nor is there any reason for it. Those who can offer security can always get loans from local bankers, and those who cannot, cannot get loans from Government without security. The amount advanced this fortnight has been noted in the statement sent herewith.

In his No 72G.—S R., dated the 20th February 1897, the Commissioner noted the following defects in our last report for January:—

(1) The number of daily labourers and the rates at which they were paid was not entered, nor were they distinguished according to the departments which are in charge of work.

In reply, I beg to report that no works under Famine Code are being done by Public Works Department here. All the works are in charge of the Collector, who has overseers working under him. This applies equally to January and February. The number of workers paid by daily wage for January 1897 was 71·5. The number for February 1897 is 439.

(2) A sum of Rs. 275 only was advanced under the Land Improvement Act, and the system under which the loans were granted was not stated. The Commissioner also wants an explanation why so small a sum was advanced. The reply to the first portion of the question is as follows:—Applications are received by Charge Superintendent and sent to Circle Officer for inquiry. On receipt of the report orders are passed and the Forms B drawn up in duplicate. The applicant is told to attend at Sutkhira on a particular date, and his form which is to be cashed is sent to Treasury Officer for endorsement. It is forwarded by him to Sutkhira and paid by Sub-Treasury Officer there to applicant. Loans are made payable in two instalments, the last being paid when half the work is done. Loans are granted in the affected area under the new rules, i.e., no interest is charged, and it is agreed that if the work be performed to the satisfaction of the Collector and in accordance with the condition laid down in the order of Government, one-third of principal will be remitted. The manner in which security has been taken has been dealt with in the body of the report. The sums advanced were small, because we had such a small staff, who had at the same time to prepare their village gratuitous relief register. Up to date Rs. 19,890 have been advanced, which is all that has been allotted to the subdivision, and is indeed practically all allotted to the district. I have sent an urgent application for more money, and until those applications are granted few more advances can be made.

(4) Financial statement shows Rs. 1,000 received from district fund and Rs. 400 from subscriptions. Of these amounts, Rs. 1,000 has been considered an advance from District Board, and has been recouped in full to that body. Rupees 400 will similarly be refunded to the Nadia Famine Charitable Relief Fund, being treated as an advance. The explanation of discrepancy pointed out is as follows. The Rs. 375 expended for the purchase of jute and paddy was taken from the Rs. 400 raised by private subscription. The balance under that head was therefore correct.

The items marked A in the statement were paid, not out of the Subdivisional Officer's fund at all, but by District Engineer from an advance he held for payment of relief workers before Mr. Bell had arranged for work.

Out of this Rs. 1,000, only Rs. 196-9-9, i.e., Rs. 120-2-3 on gratuitous relief and Rs. 76-7-6 on account of contingencies, was paid; but Rs. 135-11 4½ has been spent previously to the period under report. If these figures are checked it will be found they are correct, and indeed the explanation is given in full in the financial statement of Mr. Bell.

(5) The Commissioner complains that no information has been given on the condition of other parts of the district. I have been myself over part of Paikgacha, Fakirhat, Mollahat, Bagerhat, and the Sadar in the last month. One Deputy Collector has been over the whole of Paikgacha, a Sub-Deputy Collector has been over Dumria, the Subdivisional Officer of Satkhira has been in Satkhira and Kalaroa, and the Subdivisional Officer of Bagerhat has been over portion of his subdivision. Generally, I may say there is no distress in the Bagerhat subdivision at all. People are suffering on account of high prices, but the crops have been fair and the landlords are collecting their rents. Prices are slightly lower than in the Sadar. In Morellganj there was fear of distress, but I do not think there is any cause for alarm at present. Mollahat will be free from danger if there is a reasonable *boro* crop. In the Sadar the poorer classes, and especially those who have no lands and the poor but respectable people, will suffer to a certain extent. The crops have, however, been fair, and there are sufficient people fairly prosperous to help those in want. I do not think any relief operations will be necessary at all. In Satkhira portions of the thana will have to be included later on in the affected area. Thana Kalaroa is safe, and there are also some winter crops. In Dumria there is also no cause of alarm at present, nor in the portions of Paikgacha and Magura not included in our area.

Water-supply.—Water is very scarce, not only in the affected area, but also throughout the district. The programme of relief works which have been compiled includes 31 tanks, new and old, which will be taken up as fast as possible. The lands in these cases will be either made over to District Board by deed of gift or leased, or, where necessary, acquired. We have at present started one tank in a village called Khazra Durgapur. These tanks will be of no use this year, however, and there is no doubt that there is at present a great scarcity of water which will become greater in a short time.

The defects in our statements for January have been noted, and will be rectified in this month. Government Circular No. 173 Fam., dated the 25th January 1897, was not received here till after the despatch of our last monthly report, and so our returns were not in accordance with it.

FORM 7.

STATEMENT VII.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

KHULNA DISTRICT.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 24th February 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, and D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average rate.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 17th February 1897	160'25	C. ft. 667	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	Rs. A. P. 1 14 8	13'57	Rs. A. P. 3 2 10	Rs. A. P. 101 1 9	576'5	Rs. A. P. 0 8 3	Rs. A. P. 290 11 0
Ditto 24th February 1897	300'23	71'6	0 1 11	1 11 7	16'42	0 2 9	270 5 6	1,076 5	0 8 2	550 8 5

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on Relief Works (including test works), and tasks exacted.

RATE.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage calcula- ted under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth- work.	REMARKS.
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIT					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maximum ..	As. P. 2 0	C. ft. 86	As. P. 1 6	C. ft. 70(a)	As. P. 1 0	C. ft. 46	As. P. 0 6	Pt. 15	As. P. 1 11½(b)	C. ft. 69(c)	Common rice.	10 seers	Rs. A. P. 1 13 1½(d)	(a) For A class workers. (b) Average of co- lumn 3 of State- ment B. (c) Average of co- lumn 4 of State- ment E. (d) Average of co- lumn 5 of State- ment E. The load is within 50 feet and lift 3 feet.
Minimum ...	1 6	B class. 75 Ft.	.....	.. ..	.....	B class. 40	.....	...	...	.....

FORM 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

KHULNA DISTRICT.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.			Food-grains and pulses, vide Government No. 8, dated 18th January 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khulna
Daulatpur	86+13=49
Fultala
Noapara	16=16
Total	64

FORM 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.					Food-grains and pulses ; vide Government No. 8, dated 18th January 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khulna	1,274
Daulatpur	3
Fultala
Noapara
Total	1,277

FORM 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Wednesday evening, the 24th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thou- sands	Affected area.	Es-timated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS OF LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRIN- CIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS PER RUPEE.		MONTHLY DEATH-RATE--		Deaths due to star- vation.		
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.				In the district.	In the affected area.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Khulna	...	2,077	1,177	Sq. miles.	202	...	559	21	2	583	1,377	{ 10½ 10 seers }		3.05	Two reported, being en- quired into.

FORM 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Wednesday evening, the 24th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment or relief work is being carried out in this famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 1897 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khulna	10,480	..	6,625	..	6,625	... (a)	Rs. A. P. ... (a)	Rs. A. P. ... (a)	Rs. A. P. 5,945 0 0 (b)	Rs. A. P. 1,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. ...

(a) The allotment was made in the beginning of February, and abstract bills were cashed during the fortnight. Detailed bills will be submitted for adjustment of account in a day or two.
(b) Rupees 10,810 have been sanctioned up to date, balance is not yet drawn.

STATEMENT VIII.

Financial Statement required by Section 24(a), Famine Code, for the half-month ending the 24th February 1897.

FOR WEEK.	A.—RECEIPT FORM—			B.—EXPENDITURES FROM PUBLIC FUND ON—							BALANCE OF FUND IN HAND FROM—				REMARKS.
	(1) District Board grant.	(2) Government grant.	(3) Private subscriptions.	(a) Relief works (clause 3) for—		(b) Relief in poor-law hospitals (clause 4).	(c) Relief of artisans, etc., (clause 5).	(d) Relief by grain and money doles (clause 6).	(e) Relief in kitchens (clause 7).	(f) Reserve grain.	(g) Other miscellaneous charges.	(h) District Board grant.	(i) Government grant.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
Balance in hand, week ending 17th February 1897	...	14,021 14 4	25	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	..	.....	...
Week ending 24th February 1897	16 11 0	117 3 ..	...	...	299 11 0	...	..	...	..	...	...
Week ending 24th February 1897	18 10 6	260 11 0	...	...	550 8 5	...	1,172 3 2	28 11 0	...	1,528 5 11½	25	
Total	...	14,021 14 4	25	35 8 6	407 14 ..	...	...	850 3 5 (a)	..	1,172 3 2 (b)	28 11 0	...	(c)		

Grants total = 2,454 8 10.

(a) Out of Rs. 850-3-5 distributed in money and grain doles, Rs. 244-11 represents the price of rice from paddy-husking from paddy purchased from private subscription fund, and the balance, Rs. 605-4-4, represents the grain and money doles from Government money.
(b) The total price of paddy and paddy husked and paid for during the period under report was Rs. 1,344-3-2. From this amount a deduction has been made of Rs. 211-15, being the price of rice from paddy-husking from paddy purchased with Government money and distributed in grain doles, and the balance, Rs. 1,132-3-2, has been shown under the head.
(c) The total expenditure during the fortnight was Rs. 2,454-8-10. Out of this, Rs. 244-11 represents the price of rice from paddy-husking from paddy purchased from private subscription fund, and the balance, Rs. 2,209-9-11, was paid from the Government. To this amount should be added Rs. 25-1-0, being the expenditure on gratuitous relief in three circles up to the 27th January 1897, which was not included in the previous financial statement, thus making a total of Rs. 2,495-8-5, and leaving balance of Rs. 1,528-5-11½, which has been shown under this head. The pay of the officers engaged is not included in this.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the prices of common rice for the fortnight ending 24th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of mart.	Price on last hât day, seers per rupee.	Normal price at Sathkira.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Kaliganj South	Kaliganj	S. CH. 10 8	S. CH. 9 8	Normal price at Sathkira is given from the Sathkira Sub-divisional Office price current for the fortnight ending 26th February 1897.
Kaliganj North	Khanjia	10 8		
Syamnagar	Nawabanki	10 8		
Nurnagar	Nakipur	11 0		
Paikgacha	Nurnagar	10 10		
	Katpara	10 10		
Assasuni	Bardal	.....	
	Assasuni	10-10 to 10 srs.		
Magura	Khesra	10 8		
Budhatta	Budhatta	10 10		

STATEMENT II.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS.

For the half-month ending the 24th February 1897.

Applications pend- ing at the end of last half-month.	Applications filed during the half- month.	Applications reject- ed.	APPLICATIONS GRANTED.		Applications pend- ing.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	Number of appli- cations.	Amount sanctioned.	6	7
				Rs.		
62	26	6	6	1,900	75	

STATEMENT III.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

For the half-month ending the 24th February 1897.

PERIOD.	Applications pend- ing at the end of last half-month.	Applications filed during the half- month.	Applications reject- ed.	APPLICATIONS GRANTED.		Applications pend- ing.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	Number of appli- cations.	Amount of loan sanctioned	7	8
Half month end- ing 24th Feb- ruary 1897 ...	14	28	.....	.....	.....	42	

FORM 6.

STATEMENT IV.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT KHULNA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 24th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.					Total quantity.	Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Kind.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEEK ENDING 17TH FEBRUARY 1897.							Mds srs. ch. Rs. A. P.
1. North Kaliganj Circle under chapter V—							
Money dole	9	32	26	67			18 5 6
Grain dole	7	31	...	38	Rice	(a) 5 30 9	21 5 0
2. South Kaliganj Circle under chapter V—							
Money dole	13	32	23	67			31 1 9
Grain dole	3	20	...	23	Rice	(a) 5 12 12	13 6 9
Relief by Police, section 168	1	3	3	6			2 13 0
3. Syamnagore Circle under chapter V	11	33	15	59			29 9 9
Through Police	...	1	1	2			0 5 3
4. Nurnagore Circle under chapter V	25	89	93	207			95 13 6
5. Assasuni Circle under chapter V—							
Grain dole	3	23	9	34	Rice	(a) 3 36 13½	12 15 3
Money dole	5	9	4	18			9 4 9
6. Mangura Circle under chapter V	13	35	15	63			29 10 3
Section 141 (2)	...	11	11	22	Rice	(a) 2 26 5	9 15 6
7. Budhatta Circle under chapter V	3	25	16	44			21 5 3
Section 141 (2)	2	2	2	6			2 15 6
8. Paikgacha Circle under chapter V	4	14	2	20			10 11 6
Through Police	1	1	...	2			0 15 6
	99	364	227	690	...	...	(b) 239 11 0

(a) The rice was obtained from paddy-husking from paddy purchased from private subscription.

(b) Out of Rs. 239-11, Rs. 55-15 6 represents the price of rice as in (a), and the balance, Rs. 242-13-6, was distributed in money doles from Government grant.

FORM 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code]

DISTRICT KHULNA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 24th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.					Total quantity.	Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Kind.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Week ending 24th February 1897—							M. S. C. Rs. A. P.
1. North Kaliganj Circle under Chapter V—							
Money dole	10	34	10	54			28 6 9
Grain dole	8	61	...	69	Rice	8 37 0(b)	33 6 6
2. South Kaliganj Circle under Chapter V—							
Money dole	19	54	21	94			45 14 9
Grain dole	32	118	49	199		23 25 11½(a)	94 0 3
3. Syamnagore Circle under Chapter V—							
Money dole	...	6	6	12			4 10 3
Grain dole	20	86	30	136	Rice	17 3 9½(b)	61 10 0
Through Police	...	1	1	2			0 14 3
4. Nurnagore Circle under Chapter V	38	116	157	311		{ 25 5 0(b) }	24 5 3
5. Assasuni Circle under Chapter V—							
Money dole	14	44	7	65			35 1 9
Grain dole	13	61	36	109		11 35 9	39 6 0(c)
6. Mangura Circle under Chapter V	11	36	13	60			9 10 9
Through Police	1	2	...	3		5 5 14(a)	18 2 6
7. Budhatta Circle under Chapter V	16	54	29	99			1 10 9
Under section 141 (2)	1	8	1	10	Rice	7 29 8	19 15 0
8. Paikgacha Circle under Chapter V—							
Money dole	2	11	3	21			10 11 6
Grain dole	5	8	2	15	Rice	1 39 6	7 0 10
Total	189	705	365	1,259	...	...	550 5 5(d)

(a) The rice was obtained from paddy-husking from paddy purchased from private subscription.

(b) The rice was obtained from paddy-husking from paddy purchased with Government money.

(c) Out of the Rs. 39-6, Rs. 19-11 represents the price of rice in footnote (a), the balance, Rs. 10-11, the price of rice in footnote (b).

(d) Out of Rs. 550-5-5, Rs. 157-4-5 represents the price of rice from paddy-husking from paddy purchased with Government money and the balance, Rs. 181-6, represents the money doles from Government money.

FORM 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT KHULNA.

For the half-month ending 24th February 1897.

CIRCLE (OR BRIEF WORK OR THANA).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.					Total amounts paid (total of columns 19 and 25).		NOT-WORKING CHILDREN (SECS. 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DE- PENDENTS (SECS. 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).	
	A			B			C			D			Total amount paid.	Total amount of work done.	C. Rs.	A. P.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 25).	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.		
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.															Women.	Big children.	Small children.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Week ending 17th February 1897.																												
1. Shyamnagar Circle Road	114	...	...	...	306	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,954	30 6 6	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. South Kalliganj Circle Road.	...	...	...	...	513	...	119	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,945	72 2 0	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Magura Circle Road	114	...	...	...	196	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,117	18 14 9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Circle Tank "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,722	16 13 6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	114	...	30	...	944	...	151	25	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	76,685	147 3 9	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	114	...	15	...	944	...	89	6 23	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Week ending 24th February 1897.																												
South Kalliganj Road	...	...	...	...	1,139	...	212	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,425	130 7 8	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Circle tank at Durgapur.	...	...	...	...	358	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,163	46 4 3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magura Circle Road	...	...	...	...	162	...	52	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,277	26 9 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shyamnagar Circle Road	...	...	...	...	252	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,945	28 6 6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	1,931	...	314	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150,712	560 11 0	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	...	...	...	...	1,931	...	157	15 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total number of male units = 3,490.
Total expenditure = Rs. 448 7-7.

W. H. H. VINCENT,
Offg. Collector.

No 113G.—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1897.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

UNDER section 9 of the Bengal Famine Code, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of a letter No. 2102G., dated the 1st March 1897, and of its enclosures, from the Collector of Murshidabad, being his report regarding the scarcity prevailing in portions of his district. The report contains full information on all points, except clause (d) "the condition of grain stocks," in the district. I am awaiting a separate report on this subject. I may add, however, as regards the district generally, that from recent enquiries which I have made in the district, I believe that in the greater part of it raiyats who hold land have retained enough in hand to feed themselves and their families until they gather another harvest, and that dealers have probably enough grain in hand, principally from the good harvest reaped in the *Rark* country, to supply the demand until the middle of April, after which persons, whom I believe to be well qualified to judge, have told me that they believe that grain must be imported from Calcutta.

No. 2102G., dated Camp Dadpur, the 1st March 1897.

From—E. V. LIVINGE, Esq., Collector of Murshidabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report under section 10 of the Famine Code regarding the scarcity prevailing in portions of this district. As matters at present stand, the only part of the district where distress has actually appeared and relief operations are necessary, is a tract covering about 80 square miles in the Burua thana of the Sadar subdivision, and in the Rangamati and Saktipur outposts of the Gokarna and Bharatpur thanas of the Kandi subdivision. The tract likely to be affected comprises also portions of the Daulatabad Hariharpara, Nouda, Gowas, Jalangi and Bhagwangola thanas in the Sadar subdivision, and the total area of this tract, including the 80 square miles above referred to, may be estimated at 280 square miles with a population of 160,000 as shown in list A here to annexed.

2 The river Bhagirathi divides the district into two parts, that on the west being known as the *Rark*, and that on the east being known as the *Bagri*. Rice is the staple food of the district, and is grown on more than three-fourths of the whole area under cultivation. The principal crop is the *aman*, or the winter rice, which is grown in the *Rark* and also in low lands in the *Bagri* tract, especially in the south-eastern portion of the district known as the *Kallontar*; *aus dhan* is grown in the *Bagri*, being sown in April or May, and reaped by the end of August or the beginning of September, after which the lands are prepared for the winter or *rabi* crops. Good rain in September and October is required for the winter rice and for the cultivation of the *rabi*. The *Rark* is the chief source of the food-supply of the district, and in ordinary years the rice grown in this tract would be more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the population. About one-fourth of the cultivated area of the district is under mulberry, jute, indigo, oil-seeds, &c.

3. (a) The grounds of my belief that scarcity will prevail are as follows:—

- (i) There was a partial failure of the rice crop in 1895-96, the outturn of the *aman* and *aus* crops being 8 and 9 annas respectively. Owing to the early cessation of the rains in September last, the outturn of the *aman* crop may be estimated at 9 annas only for the whole district. The *aus* crop has been estimated at only 8 annas, and the *rabi* in the affected area was a very poor crop, and in many places, especially in the Burua thana, it was a complete failure. The outturn of wheat, which, however, is not largely grown for the whole district, may be set down at 3 annas, and of other *rabi* crops at 6 annas.
- (ii) The export of grain from *Rark* to other districts, Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces, has been unprecedented, and there is reason to apprehend that the stocks in hand will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the district up to September next. The price of common rice has averaged 10 seers per rupee since December last as compared with 16 seers in the preceding year, and it is probable that there will be a still further rise. Those who have land and a surplus crop, have been able to profit by the high prices; but for the smaller cultivators whose crops have failed, and the landless classes, the high prices must entail a certain amount of distress.
- (iii) The number of beggars who are coming into Berhampore and other places where wealthy persons dispense charity is largely increasing. In ordinary years these beggars are supported in their villages, but this year this source of charity has dried up.

- (iv) Already 1,035 joint applications for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act aggregating Rs. 1,76,187 have been received. In the last few years not a single application was received. People represent that they are unable to obtain loans from the mahajans as in ordinary years.
- (v) Similarly, 193 applications under the Land Improvement Loans Act aggregating Rs. 73,380 have been received. These are nearly all for the excavation of tanks. I am daily receiving large numbers of petitions from villages in the Sadar subdivision, asking for the re-excavation of tanks partly to relieve the existing want of water and partly to supply the villagers with work.
- (vi) At the time of the cutting of the winter rice, a large number of labourers went to the eastern districts, but returned without having obtained employment. Very recently about 400 labourers from a few villages in the south-east corner of the Burua thana went to the Hooghly district for work attracted by the high rates said to prevail there.

(b) *The area and population likely to be affected.*—I have already referred to this in paragraph 1. In the 80 square miles in the Burua, Rangamati and Saktipur jurisdictions where immediate relief is required, the population may be roughly estimated at Rs. 42,000.

(c) *Character of communications in the affected area.*—There are good roads throughout the affected area, and the bulk of the traffic is carried on carts and pack-bullocks. The river Bhagirathi and the Bhyrub, which passes through the eastern portion of the district, are lower than they have ever been known to be before at this period of the year, and both are fordable in many places. There is little traffic on them now. The only railway in the district is the short branch line from Nalhati on the East Indian Railway to Azimganj.

(d) *The condition of the grain stocks.*—Such figures as I have collected are absolutely unreliable, and I can place no confidence on them. I am attempting to obtain more accurate statistics, but the information is still incomplete, and I do not delay this report on this account. All substantial cultivators have, I believe, a sufficient stock in hand for their own requirements. I have already reported on this point in my letter No. 1899G., dated the 3rd February 1897, and I still adhere to the opinion therein expressed that grain will have to be imported before many months are over, in order to supply the local *hats* and to satisfy the requirements of the population up to the time that the next *bhadoi* crop is reaped. I think, however, that local trade will be able to meet the deficit, and that no interference on the part of the Government will be required.

(e) *Sources from which supplies of food may be obtained.*—In ordinary years the supplies of food-grains from the affected area are obtained from the *Rark* and from the neighbouring districts of Rajshahi, Malda, Dinajpur and Rangpur. No imports from these districts can be expected this year, and the only source of supply to make good any deficit that may occur will be Calcutta. The poorer people depend on the local *hats* which get their supplies from the *Rark*, and for the present at least I have not heard that the supply is insufficient.

(f) *Proposed measure of relief.*—

- (i) Gratuitous relief under Chapter IV, section 31 and following sections of the Famine Code.
- (ii) Gratuitous relief under section 45 of the Famine Code, especially paddy-husking, spinning thread from raw cotton, and preparing string from jute.
- (iii) Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.
- (iv) Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the excavation of tanks.
This form of relief I look upon as most suitable, provided I can get substantial men of position to take loans as it will not only give work to a large number of persons in the neighbourhood of their villages, but will help to remove the serious want of water, which is at present being experienced over a large portion of the affected area.
- (v) Relief works as defined in section 52 of the Famine Code, viz., the construction and repair of roads and embankments and the re-excavation of tanks.

(g) *Estimate of the expenditure likely to be incurred and the local sources from which it can be met.*—

- (i) Assuming that 10 per mille of the population will require to be gratuitously relieved under section 31 of the Code, the number of persons to be thus relieved for the seven months up to September next in the affected area will be 1,600. Taking Rs. 2 per mensem as the average cost per head for relieving these persons, the total expenditure will amount to Rs. 22,400. About half of this amount may be required for gratuitous relief under section 45. As distress is not likely to be felt over the whole of the affected area for the full period of seven months, I would take Rs. 30,000 in round numbers as the amount which will be required to be expended in gratuitous relief. Of this amount, Rs. 25,000 have been promised at the public meeting held in Berhampore on the 30th of January, and the greater portion of this has already been collected. It is probable that the remaining Rs. 5,000 will also be raised by private subscriptions within the district, and that it will not be necessary to apply for an additional grant for this purpose.

- (ii) I estimate that at least a lakh of rupees will be required for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and half a lakh for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The amounts already allotted to this district are Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 4,000 only respectively.
- (iii) The District Board have sanctioned Rs. 35,000 for relief works from April to September 1897, and about Rs. 15,000 is available for the current year. It is not easy to estimate at this stage what the total amount required for the expenditure on relief works will be, but the amount will suffice for some time to come. A lakh of rupees is to be expended by the Public Works Department on the Bhagwangola retired line of embankment, and this work can be turned into a relief work at any time that may be required.

4. As I have already stated, the only part of the district where relief operations are at once required, comprises an area of 80 square miles, in portions of the Burua thana in the Sadar subdivision and of the Gokarna thana and Bharatpur thanas of the Kandi subdivision. In Gokarna and Bharatpur the affected area is a strip from 3 to 5 miles wide along the west bank of the Bhagirathi river. In this area *aus dhan* and *rabi* are grown, and mulberry is also extensively cultivated. Both the *aus dhan* and *rabi* are failed, and the mulberry has suffered from want of rain, so that the prospects of the March bund are very gloomy. In Burua the affected area comprises the tract along the east bank of the Bhagirathi and the south-east portion of the thana. Here, too, the *aus dhan*, *rabi* and mulberry have been more or less failures. There is a large number of silk filatures on both sides of the river, and the majority of these have just closed, and will not open again for some months. These filatures must have been giving employment to over 4,000 persons. The majority of the applications for loans have come from the Burua thana, and I have a Deputy Collector and a kanungo solely employed in enquiring into these applications. Two test-works were recently opened in the Burua thana, and one near Chandpora in the Rangamati outpost of the Gokarna thana. The number of persons employed on the two former yesterday was 641 and on the latter 89. The numbers are gradually increasing daily, and are likely to still further increase, and I have to-day started a new test-work near Saktipur, in the Bharatpur thana. The works are under the charge of District Board overseers under the supervision of the District Engineer. I may mention that in the beginning of January last, relief works were opened in the Nadia district, only three miles from our affected area, and have been open ever since. No gratuitous relief has yet been given, but with the consent of the Central Committee of the Munshidabad Famine Fund, I have made over Rs. 100 to Mr. Keogh, of Sujapur Factory, and same amount to Mr. Malcolm, of Ramnagar Factory, as also Rs. 25 to each officer in charge of the Burua thana and the Saktipur and Rangamati outposts for the purpose of gratuitous relief in case it may be required.

5. I have just received your No. 92G.—S.R., deputing two officers with powers of a kanungo to this district for relief operations. I propose to divide the area immediately affected into two circles, one comprising the portions of the Gokarna and Bharatpur thanas, on the west bank of the Bhagirathi, and the other the portions of the Burua thana, on the east of the Bhagirathi. A kanungo will be placed in charge of one circle, and the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the other. The Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Panton, will be in charge generally of relief operations in the district. Besides these, I have two other kanungos who, with a Deputy Collector, will be employed in enquiring into loan applications received from other parts of the Sadar subdivision. This staff is sufficient for present purposes.

ENCLOSURE A.

Statement showing the tracts where severe distress of famine is apprehended in the district of Murshidabad.

NAME OF THANA WITH SPECIFICATION OF AFFECTED AREA.	Area, in square miles, of whole thana.	Population of whole thana.	TRACTS AFFECTED OR LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED SHORTLY.		REMARKS.
			Area, in square miles.	Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
SADAR SUBDIVISION.					
<i>Barua.</i>					
From Moheshpur to Lokenathpur within the villages in the south-east corner of the thana.	108	68,695	11 × 3½ = 38½	21,886	Test works have been opened at two places: one at Chatoon and another at Mangonpara. Raising and widening roads.
<i>Haridharpara.</i>					
From Haridpara to Mahamadpur	98	55,058	10 × 3 = 30	16,860	
<i>Nooda.</i>					
From Shankours to Doodsha ...	88	48,778	6 × 4 = 24	13,296	
<i>Daulatabad.</i>					
From Kulbaria to Choghoria ..	63	38,998	7 × 4 = 28	17,382	
<i>Ghoras.</i>					
From Nasirpur to Panipoa ..	167	85,623	3 × 5 = 40	21,800	
<i>Jalangi.</i>					
From Bhadoorpara to Dumadhid Jellingha ..	192	112,631	8 × 7 = 56	32,028	
<i>Bhagwanpola.</i>					
From Polaburce to Kolan to Nasirpur ..	111	53,590	8 × 5 = 40	19,320	
KANDI SUBDIVISION.					
<i>Golarua.</i>					
The portion of the thana along the right bank of Bhagirathi from Jagannathpur to beyond Shataon ...	89	39,936	8 × 2 = 16	7,184	Test work has been opened between Jagannathpur and Chandpara. Raising a road.
<i>Bharatpur.</i>					
From Shatoi to Batchora ..	164	109,240	11 × 1½ = 16½	9,989	Test work just opened near Saktipur. Raising a road.
Total ...	1,070	612,749	289	163,595	

ENCLOSURE B.

Rainfall of the district in 1894, 1895 and 1896, district Murshidabad.

Months.		1894.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4
January ... ..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
February ... ..	...	0·87	Nil	0·14
March ... ..	...	0·52	1·17	0·01
April ... ..	...	1·94	2·91	0·36
May ... ..	...	2·18	1·90	4·65
June ... ..	...	6·48	5·05	10·22
July ... ..	...	10·24	8·19	9·57
August ... ..	...	12·39	6·79	8·54
September ... ..	...	12·22	7·71	8·19
October ... ..	...	5·64	1·07	0·67
November ... ..	...	3·86	1·05	0·04
December ... ..	...	Nil	0·22	Nil
Total ...	...	55·84	36·06	42·39

ENCLOSURE C.

Statement of labourers employed on the three test works in the affected area on Saturday, the 27th February 1897, in the district of Murshidabad.

Names of work.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5
Manganpara	...	...	402	4	28	434
Chatiny	...	...	201	.....	6	207
Chandpara	...	...	70	19	.....	89
Total			673	23	34	730

N. H.—The maximum wage of 6 pice a day for a full task of 66 cubic feet of earth work is being strictly enforced. No gratuitous relief has been given as yet.

E. V. LEVINGE, .
Collector.

No. 710T.—M.R., dated Camp Hazaribagh, the 6th March 1897.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., c.s.i., Offg. Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of this office No. 575T.—M.R., dated the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report under sections 13 and 25 of the Bengal Famine Code for the weeks ending the 20th and 27th ultimo.

PALAMAU.

2. I forward the Deputy Commissioner's report with marginal notes by myself, together with the statements prescribed by sections 26 and 27 of the Code and Circular order No. 385Agri. (Fam.), dated 11th February 1897, besides certain statements called for by myself, showing the action taken in making advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts and for improvements in Government estates. The imports of Burma rice under the bounty system lately sanctioned by Government are also shown in a separate statement. Duplicate copies of the map required by section 27 are also appended.

3. The present report is so far satisfactory that it does not show anything like so rapid an increase in the numbers on the relief works as the Deputy Commissioner at first anticipated. I observe that Statement D annexed to the Deputy Commissioner's report shows, apparently, the total daily numbers on the works for the two weeks ending the 20th and 27th ultimo, instead of only the average daily numbers; and the figures shown have consequently to be divided by 6. This done, it will be seen that the daily average number (taking men, women and children) on the works during the first of the two weeks under review was 2,352 and during the second week 3,115. This comparatively slow increase is no doubt partly due to works of improvement, which are being carried out in Government, as well as in private estates, and also partly to the fact that the Deputy Commissioner has not yet been able, for want of establishment, to open all the works he proposes; but even allowing for this, it must be admitted that, so far, no signs of any "rush" are visible. As regards an increase in establishment for the purpose of starting new works, I am addressing you separately in my No. 694T.—M.R. of to-day's date.

4. I am glad also to find that there has not been any rapid increase in the numbers on gratuitous relief, the total number for the first of the two weeks under review being only 450 and for the second week 514. The statement (Famine Form 6), submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, does not distinguish between persons relieved under Chapter V of the Code and children and other "dependents" coming under section 84, as prescribed by column 1 of the form printed at page 60, Famine Code; but I infer from the fact that no "dependents" are shown in columns 26 to 29 of Statement D, and, with reference to the remarks on this subject in paragraph 25 of the Deputy Commissioner's report, that such "dependents" are included in the above figures. If so, the results are certainly reassuring, for the procedure adopted by Mr. Kenney for the preparation of village lists (see paragraph 25 of his report) appears to me to meet all requirements.

5. An interesting feature in the report is the result, so far, of the offer of 8 annas per maund bounty on imports of Burma rice. As yet only one trader (of Gaya) has taken advantage of this concession, and has been paid Rs. 329 bounty on 658 maunds. That this has had little or no effect in lowering prices seems due to the fact that competition has not yet set in, no one else having tried the experiment, with the result that the one trader in question appears to be following the lead of the Daltonganj dealers in keeping up prices. It is to be hoped that this game will soon be interrupted. There has been a slight revival of exports from Lohardaga during the past month, the returns showing that 1,648 bullocks came away with rice from the Lohardaga and Chainpur marts during February, against 794 that had to leave

empty. Prices, however, throughout the Palamau district continue very high, as will be seen from the following figures for the last three weeks:—

	Week ending 31st January.	Week ending 13th February.	Week ending 27th February.
1	2	3	4
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at under 8 seers per rupee.	7	15	14
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 8 seers and under 9 seers.	36	22	42
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 9 seers and under 10 seers.	28	57	27
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 10 seers and over.	5	.....	.....
Total number of <i>hats</i> from which returns were received.	76	91	83

MANBHUM.

6. The Deputy Commissioner's report and statements required by sections 26 and 27 of the Code, and by Circular No. 385 Agri. (Fam.), dated 11th February 1897, are appended, together with duplicate copies of the map required by section 27 of the Famine Code, from which it will be seen that the seriously affected tracts are still reported to lie in the Gobindpur, Tundi and Nirsha thanas, and the less affected in thana Chas. The maps do not show the thana boundaries, and I am uncertain whether the above tracts include the whole of the thana jurisdictions named or not. I am asking the Deputy Commissioner to supply this omission in his next maps. In all eleven test works have been opened, viz., seven within the affected tracts and four in other places, at piece-work rates varying from Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-9, and in two cases (Pokheria tanks) to Rs. 2 3 per thousand cubic feet. According to the last returns (25th ultimo and later dates, see copy of annexed statement marked K), 3,454 persons (3,309 male units) were employed on nine of these works (returns from the other two not having been received). The numbers have gone up considerably during the last 10 days, excepting at the two last mentioned works where the piece-work wage was highest. The explanation of this apparent anomaly is that these two works were, as noticed in my last report, at first much mismanaged and measurements not strictly made. Since then Mr. Luson has corrected this mistake.

7. For gratuitous relief centres have been opened, under Chapter V of the Code, at Pokheria in the Tundi thana and at the subdivisional head-quarters, Gobindpur. Form 6 shows that there were 453 recipients during the week ending the 20th, and 1,023 during the week ending the 27th ultimo, at the Pokheria centre alone, returns from the Gobindpur centre not having been received. There were also 1,343 "dependents" at the two Pokheria relief works in receipt of gratuitous relief during the first of the above weeks, and 1,182 during the second week. The reduction is owing to the checking of abuses in this respect by Mr. Luson. In all, the Deputy Commissioner estimates, there were some 5,000 persons on the gratuitous relief lists on the date of his report, not counting casual relief given through the police under sections 12 and 166 at a cost of Rs. 68 and Rs. 330 during the two weeks respectively. It appears to me that action under Chapter V of the Code will soon have to be considerably extended, and I am asking the Deputy Commissioner to take necessary measures.

8. In paragraph 12 of my No. 474T.—M.R., dated 12th ultimo, I asked that the Public Works Department might be instructed to send the Deputy Commissioner four subordinates as noted in the margin without delay. I trust that the necessary orders have issued. I have appointed, at Mr. Luson's request, three kanungos

2 Overseers. 1 2 Sub-overseers.

on Rs. 40 per mensem each to supervise the preparation of village (gratuitous relief) lists, and two clerks on Rs. 15 each (to assist at Gobindpur and Pokheria in the distribution of gratuitous relief), and request the sanction of Government to these appointments.

9. I observe that in column 9 of Form E, the Deputy Commissioner has only shown "dependents" on gratuitous relief under section 84 of the Code, and has not included persons receiving gratuitous relief under Chapter V. I beg to be informed if this is correct. I also notice that Mr. Luxon has omitted to give in the body of his report the particulars regarding death-rate required by section 27(i) of the Code. His attention will be invited to this matter. The death-rates shown in columns 15 and 16 of Form 10 are very low, and I am asking the Deputy Commissioner to verify them.

HAZARIBAGH.

10. The Deputy Commissioner's report is annexed. It contains but little new matter. But I am satisfied that the time is approaching for arrangements to be made for the opening of some relief works, and especially for the extension of gratuitous relief, and I am about to confer with Mr. Herald, who has just returned from tour, on the subject.

LOHARDAGA.

11. I regret to state that the Deputy Commissioner's report has again not arrived in time. I can only say that his report for the first half of February (received after submission of my last report) was of a satisfactory character. Speaking generally, there were then no signs of distress in any part of the district, while the price of rice showed a slight down tendency, averaging $9\frac{2}{3}$ pukka seers per rupee as compared with an average of $9\frac{1}{3}$ seers at the end of January. I should add that the reason of the delay in the submission by Mr. Streatfeild of his report is apparently due to his being in camp to the south of the district at a considerable distance from his head-quarters.

SINGHBHUM.

12. Mr. Bompas continues to speak with assurance of the satisfactory prospects of his district. Rice is still plentiful, though prices appear to have risen slightly (average now is 10 to 12 seers per rupee) owing to the continuance of exports (4,838 maunds during first fortnight of February, and 4,855 maunds during second fortnight), chiefly to North Bihar and Hazaribagh. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that about one-half of these exports come from Mayerbhanj, the rest being taken from his own district.

GENERAL.

13. The general inference to be drawn from the reports for the past fortnight is that while the position in Manbhum is somewhat intensifying, the distress in Palamau is turning out to be less acute than was at first apprehended. In Hazaribagh no marked distress has as yet shown itself, but signs of its gradual approach are beginning to appear. In Lohardaga there seems, so far, no need for any apprehension, while in Singhbhum matters continue to be altogether reassuring.

14. The rain during the last two fortnights was fairly general, and has been of decided benefit to the *rabi* without, at the same time, doing any material harm to the *mahua*. I am glad to say that the latter now gives promise everywhere of at least a full average outturn, provided the weather continues favourable.

15. The reports from the different Tributary States go to show that the prevailing scarcity is making itself felt there also, though not, so far as I can judge, very acutely; and, considering the very sparse population and the recourse the inhabitants have to forest edible products, I do not think that we need entertain any serious apprehension regarding them. From returns received from Sirguja and Jashpur I learn that rice is selling there at about 14 pukka seers, and *makai* at 15 and 18 seers per rupee, which compare favourably with the prices in the adjoining British districts. The Chief of the small

State of Korea complains, however, that many of his raiyats are leaving their homes for British territory, especially for Assam; that he has done all he can for them and is now at the end of his resources. I am asking the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau if he can give work to any of these people on the relief works at Ranka and Utari. The Maharaja of Sirguja also reports that large numbers of destitute persons have been and still are coming into his State from the Bagholkhand Agency, and he suggests that this should be prevented. I sometime ago informed the Political Agent of Bhagholkhand of this complaint, and requested that he would let it be widely known that the scarcity extended to these parts also, and that it was useless for people to come here for assistance. I have told the Maharaja, however, that I expect he should arrange that these destitute people be properly relieved before being turned back, and I have no doubt that he will do so. The Raja of Jashpur has sent me a list of two roads and two tanks on which he is starting work at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,050, besides repairing certain houses and temples at a cost of Rs. 3,500 as relief measures. I am informing the other Political Chiefs of this, and asking them to follow his good example.

STATEMENT K.

Test works in the Manbhum District. Reports received by Deputy Commissioner on 2nd March 1897.

WORK.	Date.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Rate of payment	REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chas (thana Chas)	26th February 1897 ..	130	56	23	209	C. ft. 15,400	Rs. A. P. 20 3 0	As. 2 to As. 2-6 per 100 cubic feet.	
Gourangdi test work (Gourangdi thana).	28th	101	20	.....	121	9,303	12 4 6	7,280 cubic feet at As. 2 per 100 cubic feet. 1,523 cubic feet at As. 2-6 per 100 cubic feet. 550 cubic feet at As. 2-3 per 100 cubic feet. At As. 2 per 100 cubic feet.	
Chingpua test work (Baghu-nathpur thana)	28th	290	59	7	356	32,600	40 12 0	Ditto ditto.	
Chellama test work (Parathana).	27th	375	270	25	670	43,100	53 14 0	Ditto ditto.	
Katras test work (Topenchanchi thana).	1st March	40	34	16	90	3,500	4 6 0	Ditto ditto.	
Nirsha test work (Nirsha thana).	28th February ..	111	63	28	202	11,192	13 14 0	Ditto ditto.	
Katgaon test work (Jhaldathana).	28th	3	.....	.....	3	300	0 4 6	At As. 2-3 ditto.	
Pokheria east tank (Gobindpur thana).	25th	406	409	115	1,100	29,034	53 8 3	„ 3-6 ditto.	
Pokheria west tank (Gobindpur thana).	25th	320	283	56	659	4,731*	10 5 6	Ditto ditto.	* Works not fully completed.
Total		1,881	1,294	280	3,454	.. ..	..

H. LUSON,
Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum.

No. 1595R., dated Purulia, the 2nd March 1897.

From—H. LUSON, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my half-monthly report under section 24 of the Bengal Famine Code for the period 16th—28th February 1897.

2. (1) *Area affected.*—The same as reported in my half-monthly report No. 1555F., dated the 19th ultimo, for the period 1st to 15th February 1897. No regular relief circles have yet been formed; but the Revd. A. Campbell is in charge of the administration of gratuitous relief within a radius of about 5 miles from Pukheria on the borders of the Tundi and Nirsha thanas, and the Sub-Registrar of Gobindpur is in charge of the distribution of gratuitous relief in the Gobindpur thana. Gratuitous relief is being given in the Tundi thana by the tahsildar of the Tundi Encumbered Estate, and by the Sub-Inspector of Police. In the other affected thanas, Nirsha and Chas, gratuitous relief is also being distributed by the officers in charge of the thanas. At all police-stations and outposts the officers in charge have small sums for the relief of urgent cases.

3. (2) *General state of the affected tracts.*—The reports received under sections 1 and 161 of the Code show that distress was felt chiefly amongst the helpless and beggars who usually depend upon charity, and that these are being suitably relieved. There is a general complaint of want of labour,* but the timely rain which fell just before the beginning of the period under report softened the soil and afforded employment to many labourers for a short

* Work?
A. F.

time. In the affected tracts, except the Chas thana where there is some *rabi* there are scarcely any crops on the ground. In these tracts, however, there are many *mahua* trees, the crop on which is already in blossom, and promises to be an abundant one. As to food-stocks, these are doubtless sufficient for the present. Considerable quantities of food-grains are being imported every week into the affected thanas from the stations on the Jheria extension of the East Indian Railway and from Barakar. The rainfall during the period has been nil. Rain just now would injure the *mahua* crop; that which fell a fortnight ago benefited it. The public health throughout the areas in question is generally reported to be good. In some parts of the affected areas people are emigrating in somewhat larger numbers to Assam; but this is not an unmixed blessing, as I have come across a number of the families of such emigrants on the registers of gratuitous relief, the workers having abandoned their dependents. The reports show that a considerable number of people from up-country are wandering through this district in search of work and food. I have come across some beggars of this class in very poor condition. Cattle-disease prevails in thana Chas of the affected thanas and in several other thanas of the district which are not included in the affected areas. The disease, which the people call cow-pox, is a form of rinderpest, and seems unconnected with the scarcity. The same form of disease prevailed three years ago.

4. (3) *Relief Works*.—There are nine test-works open under the District Road Committee besides two, for which I have not received the returns, under the Tundi Encumbered Estate and the Negarkhani Ward's Estates respectively. The two works at Pukheria on which 2,000 persons were employed last week have been conducted practically as relief works. They are, however, being continued as test works. Altogether there were nearly 3,500 persons employed on works on Saturday, the 27th ultimo. Practically all these persons are paid not daily wages, but according to the amount of work done. Four of the works above mentioned are in tracts adjoining the affected tracts, and the remaining seven are within those tracts. From Statement E it will be seen that excluding the small work at Katras where the workers did an insufficient outturn of work, the wage earned by each male unit per diem varied from 1 anna 4 pies to 2 annas and $\frac{1}{2}$ pie, the average being a little over 1 anna 6 pies or 6 pice. The price of rice is between 9 and 10 seers a rupce, being nearer 9 than 10, so that the wage earned per male unit has been sufficient to procure a trifle under the full ration* (vide sections 98 and 103 of the Code). I have given attention to the question of the rates, and have fixed them in consultation with the District Engineer.

*i.e. Three-fourths seer rice, 2 chitaks pulse, $\frac{1}{2}$ chitak salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak ghi or oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak condiments and vegetables.

The various test-works have not attracted so many workers as I expected. After the rain on the 14th, there was a very considerable falling off in the attendance on the works at Pukheria for some days. From these facts I conclude that the reports about the destitution among the labouring classes were somewhat exaggerated.

The test-work first opened after those at Pukheria, which were mismanaged at the commencement, was that in the Jhalda thana, the Khatgaon bund; it has ceased to draw workers at Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet.

5. Small works such as bunds and tanks are being carried out by private individuals here and there throughout the district, as the recent rain has made the soil suitable to be worked, and before the *mahua* harvest labour is always cheapest in the district. Early in the half-month I addressed a letter to each of the persons of property and substance in the district, suggesting that they would be doing much good to their poorer neighbours if they would take such works in hand now. I had gathered that some persons of this class were holding their lands in the expectation that Government might do something on a very extensive scale.

6. (4) *Poor-houses*.—Nil. Not required yet.

7. (5) *Organisation for the employment of artisans, women, &c., at their homes*.—Nil. I scarcely think any such organisation is required at present. Nearly all the people in distress are those dependent upon charity and those dependent upon unskilled labourers. The artisans have not yet come to the end of their tether. The persons who feel distress as much as any one in some places are the chaukidars who in this district are generally miserably and irregularly paid; the villagers have almost entirely stopped paying them now in the affected thanas. During the famine of 1874 the chaukidars received doles regularly, and it may be a matter of consideration later on whether such a method will have to be adopted this year.

8. (6) *Organisation of grain doles and money doles*.—Doles are almost invariably made in grain. The organisation for their distribution is described in paragraph 2 above. This district is singularly unfortunate in not possessing a sprinkling of people of the upper and better middle classes among the population. The zamindars are generally either under the Encumbered Estates Act, or qualifying to come under it, and scarcely anywhere throughout the affected thanas are there persons to whom I should care to entrust the distribution of gratuitous relief in the first instance. The police is not a good agency for this purpose, but it is in many places the only agency available to begin with. I have, however, got together a number of names for a sub-committee in the Gobindpur subdivision, and I hope before long to put the administration of gratuitous relief into the hands of still smaller committees formed by two or three of these persons.

9. (7) *Relief in kitchens*.—Nil.

10. (8) *Number of persons to whom loans under the Land Improvement Act or under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been made*.—In my last report I mentioned that I was husbanding the amounts I had available for these purposes to see where they could be best

applied. I have now made allotments to different parganas, and I have appointed kanungos to make the necessary investigations, which can be summary and at the same time effective, if properly done. A number of such investigations has been already made by the Sub-Deputy Collector, and money will shortly be in the hands of the persons who have applied for it.

11. (9) *Financial Statement for the fortnight.*—

		Rs.	A.	P.
A.—Receipts from the District Road-Cess Fund	...	2,900	0	0
B.— expenditure—				
(a) Works	... ..	1,607	7	10
(b) Relief by doles	... ..	1,224	12	3½

12. (10) *General.*—I have myself visited the centre of the district, the east of the district, and again Pokheria and the Tundi and Nirsha thanas during the fortnight. At the different centres of the distribution of gratuitous relief, I have with medical assistance, whenever available, examined the recipients. The labouring classes I think show very little, if any, signs of emaciation; amongst those who take gratuitous doles only a small portion appear to me to be really much reduced for want of food, though there are doubtless some who are much reduced. At some centres a number of able-bodied persons had found their way on to the registers under Chapter V of the Code. As soon as I discovered this, I issued instructions that no distributing officer should give any gratuitous relief to an able-bodied person not defined in section 42 of the Code, unless he certified in his own hand that he had ascertained after proper enquiry that such person would otherwise die of starvation. I think a considerable amount of gratuitous relief in this district is necessary, but it was being overdone in some places.

13. I annex the statements prescribed by sections 25 and 26 of the Code, as well as a map in triplicate. The statements contain all the information at my disposal to-day. In the map I have coloured the thanas of Tundi, Nirsha and Gobindpur brown (seriously affected), but have kept thana Ohas blue (slightly affected).

FORM No. 5.

[See section 26 (1) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT MANBHAM.

For the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

[illegible]

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT MANEHUM.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 20th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pokhuria—					
(1) Under Chapter V ...	70	161	222	453	Rs. 139 15 10½
(2) Cash equivalent of grain allowance to non-working children and dependants on test works.	2	21	1,320	1,343	245 6 6
(3) Relief of starving wanderers and casual relief.	Not available.	...	...	...	68 6 6
<i>For week ending 27th February 1897.</i>					
Pokhuria—					
(1) Under Chapter V ...	149	384	540	1,023	248 13 10½
(2) Cash equivalent of grain allowance to non-working children and dependants on test works.	5	22	1,156	1,182	192 8 0
(3) Relief of starving wanderers and casual relief.	Not available.	...	...	...	329 9 6½

N.B.—Detailed figures for other circles for week ending 20th not yet received from different circles. No figures yet received from other circles for week ending 27th instant.

The figures in column 6 represent the cash equivalent of grain (rice), calculated at 9 seers to the rupee. The doles given out were ½ seer an adult and ¼ seer a child, irrespective of age. The dole to children irrespective of age was contrary to sections 84 and 89 of the Code, under which small children should have received only ¼ seer a day. I have asked the distributing officer, the Revd. A. Campbell, to pay for the excess doles he has been giving out. A large portion of the relief under head (3) for the week ending the 27th instant was in my opinion unnecessary, but it was given under directions of the Subdivisional Officer. Gratuitous relief in the Pokhuria Circle has been on a much too extravagant scale, and after visiting the place I have taken means to reduce it within reasonable limits. The figures for the current and succeeding weeks will, I have no doubt, show very considerable decreases.

FORM No. 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.
DISTRICT MANBIUM.*Abstract statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the half-month ending 27th February 1897.*

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IN RE-PAID OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of male units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average d. la.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
<i>For week ending 20th February 1897.</i>										
Pokhuria east and west tanks	1,103	42½	0 1 0½ (Add 7 pies, value of rice, total daily wage = As 1-7½).	1 9 0	...			678	Nearly one acre.	246 6 6
<i>For week ending 27th February 1897.</i>										
Pokhuria east and west tanks	1,437	29½	0 1 0 Almost exactly (Add 4 pies, value of rice, then total daily wage = As 1-1).	2 3 0				610	Ditto ...	192 8 0
Gourangda road work	154	82	0 1 8½							
Chas road work	119	97	0 2 0½							
Chelama road work	331	75	0 1 6½							
Chonpina road work	204	78	0 1 7½	Average 1 4 10	...					
Niraha road work	113	67	0 1 1½							
Katras road work	55	63	0 1 1							
Khatgaon bund ...	20	74	0 1 6½							

N. B.—It will be noticed that the number of dependants on the workers on the Pokhuria works largely exceeds the 10 per cent. mentioned in section 84 of the Code. The Sub-divisional Officer had taken a number of workers and placed them among dependants, and had allowed too many children to be admitted as dependants. Hence I kept the rate for 1,000 cubic feet at Rs. 1-9. The amount of work done is small, but this is due to the very hard soil chiefly; the decrease in the outturn for the week ending 27th February is due mainly to the increase of lint and lead.

FORM No. 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT MANBIUM.

Statement of Imports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalubathan	From outside the district.	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 8
Prodhankhuta	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	730
Katrasguri	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,869
Dhanbad	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2,471
Purulia	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Return not received
Kustaur	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Aueran	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	102
Adra	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	80
Baunkamli	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	68
Halsampur	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kantadith	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Nimdi	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Chandil	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	120

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT MANBHUM.

Statement of Exports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	All food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalubathan	To places outside the district.						Mds. 6
Prodhanbhata	Ditto						Nil.
Katragurh	Ditto						Nil.
Dhanbad	Ditto						Nil.
Purulia	Ditto						Reports not received yet.
Kustaur	Ditto						Ditto.
Anarath	Ditto						20
Adra	Ditto						Nil.
Raukanali	Ditto						5
Balarampur	Ditto						13
Kantadih	Ditto						Nil.
Nitidih	Ditto						Nil.
Chaudih	Ditto						21

FORM No. 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON TEST WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Number on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN RUPEES PER MUPER.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE.		Deaths due to starvation
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Male units.		Common rice.	Makka.		In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Manbhum	Sq. mls. 4,147	1,193,000	Sq. mls. 885	225,000	1,921	1,321	250	3,492	3,037	2,205 These are the figures for Pokhuria Circle no others received. The number in receipt of gratuitous relief regularly for the week ending 27th is probably nearly 5,000. Casual relief is also being given to wanderers	8 seers to 10 seers per rupee.	13 seers to 16 chattras per rupee.	..	1.4	1.2	None.

FORM No. 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 31st JANUARY 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 189, UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER -			REVENUE SUSPENDED.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On test works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvements Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Manbhum	120,000	52,379	69,325	.....	.....	27-2-97	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 1,680 0 0	Rs. A. P. Nil.	Rs. A. P. Nil.	Rs. A. P. Nil.	Arrangements being made for the making of advances at once. A number of investigations as to security, &c., has already been made.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage calculated under section 1-4 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 c. ft. of earthwork.	REMARKS
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIT.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.			R. A.	
					<i>For week ending 20th February 1897.</i>									
					No workers on daily wages 						All workers paid according to task done.	0 seers	1 8	
					<i>For week ending 27th February 1897.</i>									
					No workers on daily wages 						All workers paid according to task done	0 ..	Rupees 2-3 on the two works at Pokharra. for Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-0 on all other test-works.	

II. LUSON,

No. 1950R., dated Daltonganj, the 2nd March 1897.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my fortnightly report under section 13 of the Famine Code, for the fortnight ending 28th February 1897.

DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Preliminary.

2. During the half-month under report, I have visited the jurisdictions of thanas Daltonganj and Patan with outposts Lesliganj, Panki and Manatu, and have carefully inspected the relief works at Shahpur, Lesliganj, Panki and Nawajipur and the working of the committees for administration of gratuitous relief at Lesliganj, Panki, Manatu and Patan.

3. Mr. Sunder, Superintendent of famine relief operations, entered on his famine duties on the 14th instant, and was posted by me to the western circle, comprising the jurisdictions of thanas Garhiwa, Hussenabad and Banka with their respective outposts of Untari, Bhowanathpur and Bhandaria; but at the special request of the Commissioner of the Division I have transferred him to the eastern circle, comprising the jurisdiction of thanas Lateyhar, Balumath and Mahuadand with their respective outposts of Ker, Chandwa and Garoo. I have under the same request placed outposts of Lesliganj and Panki under Mr Sunder. I am afraid, however, that the jurisdiction is far too large, and that Panki and Lesliganj will have to be withdrawn and placed under the officer in charge of the central circle, when such officer arrives. To the western circle Maulvi Mahomed Yasufali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, newly posted to this district for famine works, has been posted as Superintendent. He joined here on the 24th ultimo.

4. The whole area of the district is more or less affected, for in 63 markets out of 90 in the district rice is selling at below nine seers, in 17 at nine seers, and in 10 at below ten seers per rupee. The worst affected tracts are the jurisdictions of thanas Gurhwa, Daltonganj, Balamath, Latoyuhar and Putan with outposts Untari, Lesliganj, Panki, Chandwa, Ker and Manatu, the area being 2,563 square miles and the population 383,440 souls; of the population the portion affected may be set down at about 10,000 souls.

5. There are nine relief circles with nine circle officers in charge. The circles are far apart, hence an officer to each circle.

The permission granted to the Deputy Commissioner to stylo the works now being carried on as "relief works" instead of "test works" is accompanied with the provisions that (1) no change is to be made in existing rates without my sanction, and (2) that rule 67 (1) of the Famine Code is for the present suspended. In other words, all the work is to be done on the piece-work system until further orders. For the rates allowed, reference is invited to paragraph 6 of my last report (No. 675T.M. R., dated 23rd-24th ultimo).

A. FORBES. — 4-8-97

(1) Area affected during the period under report, and approximate estimate of the population affected; number of relief crates and officers in charge.

General state of affected tracts during the half-month under report: prospects, food-stocks, importation or exportation of food-grains, ill, public health, emigration or immigration of famished people, condition of cattle.

6. No change to report since last report. The number on relief works is going up daily, whilst the price of rice and of food grains generally has risen. There is still food in the country, and the late rain has replenished the supply of edible jungle products. In the parts visited by me I found the *rabi* crop a poor one, the *mohua* crop very backward owing to the prevailing abnormal cold weather, and no mango prospects anywhere. The *mohua* trees are in heavy leaf, whereas they should be bare of leaf or almost so.

7. Mr. Sunder happily reports in favourable terms of the parts visited by him. He says the *rabi* crop is excellent and a 16-anna yield is looked forward to, and that the *mohua* is dropping its leaves and beginning to blossom. Mr. Fullerton, District Superintendent of Police, writing of the *rabi* crops from Chattarpur thana, says that they are not good, but that the *mohua* promises to be a bumper one.

8. The food-stock, judging from the high prices prevailing and the fact that the stocks exposed for sale at every market were bought up or nearly so is, I should judge, very low.

9. During the half-month under report a Gaya merchant, by name Ghansham Das, sent for sale to Daltonganj about 600 maunds of country rice. One of his agents here offered it for sale at 16 seers kutchu (9 seers pucka) per rupee immediately on arrival, and 80 maunds were disposed of there and then. By next morning, however, another agent appeared and raised the price to 14 seers kutchu (7 seers 14 chitaks pucka). The prevailing market rate for the description of rice offered for sale on this sale ceased. The price has since been lowered to 15 kutchu seers (8 seers 7 chitaks), but without attracting many purchasers.

10. On the 25th ultimo 312 maunds and on the 26th idem 316 maunds—total 628 maunds—of Burma rice have been imported into Daltonganj under the bounty system by the said Ghansham Das. At first it was offered for sale at 15 seers kutchu (8 seers 7 chitaks pucka) per rupee, and the sales were slack in consequence; last evening, however, I received a telegram from Ghansham Das, asking me to inform his agent that the Burma rice was to be sold at 16 seers kutchu (9 seers pucka) per rupee. I am informed that up to date 214 maunds of this Burma rice has been disposed of.

11. Immediately I received official intimation that the Government of India had sanctioned the payment of a "bounty" of 8 annas a maund to anyone importing Burma rice into Palamau, I sent post-card notices to every market, police-station and outpost, intimating the general public of the fact, and intimating that such Burma rice was actually on its way to Daltonganj and would soon be available for purchase here. I attribute the slow sales to the high price demanded, for I am afraid that after all Palamau has gone through during the past long period of high prices and scarcity, very few of her people can afford to pay for rice at 9 seers per rupee. Considering the handsome "bounty" being paid by Government, I consider it would pay importers over and over again to lower the price to 17 seers kutchu (9 seers 9 chitaks pucka) per rupee. At this rate, bounty included, the profit would be 1 seer 10 chitaks per maund.

12. Mr. Sunder reports that he saw 484 pack-bullocks taking paddy to Singrawlee in the Mirzapur district, North-Western Provinces. This was from Untari. He also reports exports to Bhabhua in the Shahabad (Arrah) district.

13. I fancy what Mr. Sunder saw was exportation of paddy from the golahs of the Bhaiya Saheb of Untari. It has been no secret that this zamindar was in possession of a large stock of paddy, and not improbably, finding that the prospects of the *rabi* are good in his large estate, he is parting with his surplus stock of paddy whilst prices are high. Both that part of Mirzapore district bordering on Palamau and Bhabhua in Shahabad (Arrah) are said by common report to be very famine-stricken indeed.

14. I have to report that about 61 bullock-loads of rice, weighing about 122 "pucka" maunds, are said to have found their way into the Churhwa market on last Thursday, the 25th ultimo. I have written to enquire how this came about. It will be grand news indeed for Palamau if Singuja has opened her doors to export again. The reasons I attribute to Untari may also have influenced Singuja. I hope such is the case.

15. During the half-month under report there was no rain. The first week was generally cloudy, but the last week has been bright. The weather is, however, abnormally cold for this season of the year, especially in the eastern parts, where there was frost two nights ago; this cool weather has retarded the *mohua* blossoming.

16. The public health is good; a few cases of small-pox and chicken-pox have been reported. Mr. Sunder reports that he found 84 men, women and children, who had come from Singrawlee in Mirzapur, North-Western Provinces, and Bhabhua in Shahabad (Arrah), on the relief works at Untari; he adds that they were weak from want of sufficient food.

17. There is the usual flow and ebb of labourers from the east part of the district to the tea-gardens in the Western Duars.

18. The condition of the cattle up to date is good: the late rain has both improved and increased the fodder and water-supply. Some cases of cattle-disease were reported in the early part of the half-month from Balumath.

19. The number of relief works open in the affected tracts is nine. All are paid for task work, and the rate of wages for them is only one rate current here, i.e. Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork. The payments are made partly in rice and partly in cash.

20. Figures as to numbers employed, &c., are given in Appendix D annexed.

The time has come, I consider, when the Public Works Department should be called into requisition and some of the works being carried on here placed under the supervision of that Department—vide paragraph 2, Agricultural circular No. 41, dated 13th February 1897.

Mr. Benny reports later (by telegram) that this rice came from Singuja in Shahabad.

A. FORBES—6-3-96.

From the concluding remarks in a paragraph Mr. Benny apparently means to say that this rice came from the Singuja estate. In a later telegram he informs me that he finds inquiry that it was smuggled from Singuja in glue "cooperas."

A. FORBES.—6-3-96.

(*) Number of relief works open or near the affected tracts, &c.

These works are far and away beyond the capacity of any officer of the Engineering Department Palamau can boast of. The District Engineer is merely of the upper subordinate class of the district public work, and overseers and sub-overseers selected by Government and sent to me as such are, I am afraid, all unpractised or otherwise unfitted for the work on which they have been deputed. I am addressing the Commissioner officially on this subject.

21. Besides the Government, relief works have been opened by several well-to-do zamindars of the district. I have not exact figures before me, but the number so relieved cannot be far short of 2,000. Several zamindars and well-to-do land-owners and others have quite lately received advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, under the terms offered in Government Notification No. 69 of 5th January 1897. The first instalments advanced amount to Rs. 3,333-5-4. The work for making these advances is progressing now that I have more officers' services placed at my disposal.

22. The zamindars doing work otherwise than under advances are paying at the rate of Re. 1-6 per 1,000 cubic feet; the labourers also receive a meal during the day. These works are more popular than our works, because there is no strict supervision and time is not taken into account: the labourer commences work when he likes, leaves off work when he likes, and works when he likes.

23. Besides the above there are a large number of persons doing works of improvement in Government estates for which funds have been placed at my disposal by the Board of Revenue. Taking all in all, I fancy the number of persons being relieved in the Palamau district is not far short of 8,000 souls.

24. A Charitable Relief Committee for the administration of private relief has been formed here during the half-month under report, and has commenced work.

25. No poor-houses have been opened. As reported in a former report, all poor are being relieved at their homes. Dependants of relief workers are being similarly relieved. This is the procedure followed here. A local committee of respectable persons has been formed at each thana and outpost head-quarters, and to those at thana Rs. 50 and to those at outposts Rs. 30 have been given as permanent advances. Each committee has made a house-to-house enquiry, and at the villages where they have found persons entitled to gratuitous relief they have appointed a panchayat of three or more respectable residents of the village, and to this panch they have advanced out of the permanent advance a sum sufficient for the support of all persons selected for gratuitous relief for 20 days. The panch pay each recipient daily. At the end of a fortnight the local committee make enquiries to ascertain that all is going right, thus by local enquiry by one or more members, and they recoup the expenditure incurred during the past fortnight to the village panch. Circle officers have been directed to refer all dependants on workers in their charge to the local committees for administering gratuitous relief, with a ticket stating who they are, and superintendents and circle officers have been instructed to take advantage of every opportunity of satisfying themselves that all is going right both in regard to local committees and village panchayats. All payments are made in money; a man receives 5 pice, a woman 4 pice, a big child 3 pice, and a small child 2 pice per diem under section 103 (first) of the Famine Code. The one pice extra has been allowed, as the price of rice has fallen permanently below 10 seers per rupee. Food-grain and not cash is distributed at Daltonganj head-quarters. No private poor-houses.

26. Nothing done under this head. No necessity has yet arisen.

27. See paragraph 25 against (4). Nothing further done.

28. None. No necessity.

Number of persons to whom loans were granted during the fortnight	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount as paid in first instalment
1	2	3	4
6	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 3,333 5 4

29. No loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been granted, as the Commissioner is opposed to this.

30. All loans granted up to date under the Land Improvement Loans Act have been granted on security of landed property. The applications for such loans are tested on the spot by officers of Government who make all necessary inspections and enquiries and then report to me. In my office the security is tested before the loan is sanctioned; about 113

(4) Number of poor houses opened and the scale of food distributed

I am not sure whether this was the intention of the Code, but I think that Mr. Ronny's system is a convenient one as tending to keep non working dependants entirely separate from the workers and away from the works.

A. FORBES—6-3-97.

(5) Organisation for employment of artisans

(6) Organisation for the distribution of grain doles or money doles.

(7) Relief kitchens.

(8) Number of persons to whom loans under the Land Improvement Act have been made

I have allowed loans, under certain conditions to provide against fraud, for the purchase of plough cattle, and I have refused to allow advances for seed until the time for sowing approaches. What I have disallowed are loans to cultivators generally, to enable them to avoid having to go to the relief works.

A. F.—6-3-97

of the amount asked for and recommended is advanced as a first instalment to each applicant. The total amount lent under this head up to date is Rs. 3,338-6-4, as reported above. The work of granting such loans has been much retarded for want of officers to examine and report on the applications. Now that some officers have arrived the work is being pushed forward.

31. Statements called for are annexed.

32. Please refer to former reports, especially my report No. 1521R., dated 5th December 1896.

33. No change anywhere yet, either for better or worse, to require notice here.

R. H. Renny,
Deputy Commissioner, Palamau.

FORM No. 5.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.
DISTRICT PALAMAU.

For the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

Circles (or RELIEF WORK OF THANA).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																				Number of persons employed on daily wages irrespective of task.				Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 20).	Non-working children (sections 88 and 84 of the Code).		Adult dependant's (sections 88 and 84 of the Code).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	A.										B.										C.		D.			Total amount paid.	Number.		Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Total amount of work done.	C. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8												9	10	11	12	13								14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Week ending 20th February 1897.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

(a) Represents the price of 18m. 14s. 2d. rice which is not yet paid to the grain supplier.

(b) Represents the price of 17m. 20s. 9d. rice which is not yet paid to the grain supplier.

(c) Represents the price of 2m. 33s. 11d. rice which is not yet paid to the grain supplier.

(d) Represents the price of 2m. 33s. 11d. rice which is not yet paid to the grain supplier. Except 2m. 33s. 11d. being Government grain.

(e) Represents the price of 5m. 35s. 6d. rice which is not yet paid to the grain supplier.

[illegible]

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
<i>1.—Under Chapter V.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
Lateyahar	13	22	4½	39½	36	1	6
Lesliganj	14½	24	2	40½	38	2	0
Gurhwa	22½	24	1½	48	46	9	0
Hariharganj	10½	13½	.....	24	19	13	3
Panki	15½	12½	3½	31½	30	4	3
Untari	7	12	2	21	19	9	0
Bhownathpur	12½	9½	7½	29½	18	12	3
Chattarpur	12½	16	4½	33	29	7	6
Daltonganj	63½	50½	22	136	99	4	9
Ranka	17½	27	32	76½	87	11	0
Total ...	189	211	79½	479½	425	10	6
Relief of starving wanderers through Police under sec- tion 166.							
Untari	1½	1	... ..	2½	1	11	2
Grand Total ...	190½	212	79½	482	427	5	8

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th February 1897.

<i>1.—Under Chapter V.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
Lateyahar	12	20	4	36	16	11	9
Lesliganj	12	21	2	35	16	4	6
Gurhwa	24	24	1	49	23	15	0
Hariharganj	10	13	.....	23	11	2	6
Panki	15	11	3	29	14	1	6
Untari	7	12	2	21	9	11	3
Bhownathpur	13	11	9	33	13	15	0
Chattarpur	11	11	3	25	12	8	9
Daltonganj	58	44	18	120	43	12	10
Ranka	17	26	31	74	36	14	0
Total ...	179	196	73	448	199	1	1
411							
Relief of starving wanderers through Police under sec- tion 166.							
Untari	1	1	.....	2	0	14	11
Grand Total ...	180	197	73	450	200	0	0

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Under Chapter V.					Rs. A. P.
Lateyabhar	14	24	5	43	19 5 9
Lesliganj	17	27	2	46	21 13 6
Gurhwa	21	24	2	47	22 10 0
Hariharganj	11	14	...	25	8 10 9
Panki	16	14	4	34	16 2 9
Untari	7	12	2	21	9 13 9
Bhownathpur	12	8	6	26	4 13 3
Chattarpur	14	18	6	38	16 14 9
Daltonganj	69	57	26	152	55 7 11
Ranka	18	28	33	79	50 18 0
Total ...	199	226	86	511	226 9 5
Relief of starving wanderers through police under section 108.		468			
Untari	2	1	...	3	0 12 3
Grand Total ...	201	227	86	514	227 5 8

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 24th February 1897.	2,016	0. ft. 56	Rs. A. P. 0 1 11	Rs. A. P. 2 2 8	18	Rs. A. P. 0 1 10	Rs. A. P. 1,741 0 9	413	Rs. A. P. 0 1 1	Rs. A. P. 200 0 0
Week ending 27th February.	2,695	52	0 1 10	2 2 11	15	0 2 4	2,179 10 4	471	0 1 1	227 5 8

FORM 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Popula- tion in thous- ands.	Affected area.	Estimated popula- tion in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBER ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Number on gra- tuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE		Deaths due to starva- tion.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice	Marwa.	Makki.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Palamanu	Sq. miles. 4,912	596	Sq. miles. 4,912	596	.....	4,367	On the 26th February 1897			Daily aver- age num- ber, 514.	S. CH.	S. S.	S. CH.	1.75	1.75	Nil.
						2,512	On the 27th February 1897. The figures have not been receiv- ed from all the circles.				8 7	11 4	9 9			

Statement showing the monthly death-rate in the Palamanu district, thana by thana, for the month of January 1897.

NAMES OF TOWNS AND THANAS.		Monthly death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	REMARKS.
1		2	3	4
Daltonganj town	...	1.54	18.48	
Ditto thana	...	1.59	19.08	
Patan	...	1.48	17.76	
Chattarpur	...	1.89	22.68	
Hussenabad	...	1.55	18.60	
Gurhwa	...	1.74	20.88	
Ranka	...	3.04	36.48	
Mahuadaud	...	1.91	22.92	
Lateyahar	...	1.87	22.44	
Balumath	...	1.79	21.48	
Whole district	...	1.75	21.00	

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PALAMANU.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Palamanu ...	67,372	18,792	68,680	18,792	68,540 = 68,010	27th February 1897, except in the case of relief work at Nayya, for which account is made up to 26th February 1897.	Rs. A. P. 6,436 5 0 Nil for 1895-96.	Rs. A. P. 916 0 1	Rs. A. P. 3,333 5 4 Nil for 1895-96.	Rs. A. P. 477 0 0 58 0 0 for 1895-96.	

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test works), and tasks exacted.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12. (Number of seers for a rupee.)	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.
	Man.		Woman.		Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Palamau ...	A. P. 1 10	C. ft. 100	A. P. 1 7	C. ft. 90	A. P. 0 11	C. ft. 80	A. P. 0 5	C. ft. 30	A. P. 1 10½	C. ft. 84	Common rice.	S. G. 8 7	Rs. A. P. 2 2 9	For carriage the load is between 0 to 100 feet and left in between 0 to 8 feet. No minimum wage is given...

Statement of import of Burma rice from Gaya for the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

Date.	Quantity of rice in maunds.	Bounty paid.
		Rs.
25th February 1897 ...	342	171
27th ditto ...	316	158
Total ...	658	329

Statement showing prices of rice in different h&ls of the Palamau District for the week ending 27th February 1897.

Serial No.	Name of thana.	Name of outposts.	Under 8 seers per rupee.	At 8 seers per rupee.	Over 8 seers but below 9 seers per rupee.	At 9 seers per rupee.	Over 9 seers but below 10 seers per rupee.	At 10 seers per rupee.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Daltonganj ...	Panki	3	...	3	1	4	*At Matkong in Latevuhar rice was sold at 7 seers 5 chittaks per rupee. † At Loharsai in Ohandwa rice was sold at 9 seers 9 chittaks per rupee. At Mahundand in Ohandwa rice was sold at 9 seers 8 chittaks per rupee. At Maral in Gurbwa rice was sold at 9 seers 7 chittaks per rupee.
	Ditto ...	Leslganj ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
2	Latevuhar ...	Ker ...	3	1	4	...	...	...	3
3	Mahundand ...	Garoo ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	3
4	Husseinabad ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
5	Garhwa ...	Bhownathpur ...	...	2	5	1	...	...	8
6	Do. ...	Nagar Untari ...	...	2	1	2	...	...	6
7	Chattarpur ...	Harharganj ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
8	Ranka ...	Bhandaria ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	5
9	Do. ...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1
10	Do. ...	Rivrapur ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
11	Do. ...	Macatu ...	...	1	2	...	1	...	6
12	Do. ...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	5
13	Salamat ...	Chandwa ...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5
14	Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	14½	6	34	17	10½	...	8	

Statement showing particulars of expenditure on Agricultural Improvements in Government Estates in the District of Palamau for the fortnight ending the 15th December 1896.

NAME OF ESTATE.	Name of village.	Nature of improvements.	Estimated total cost of improvements.	AMOUNT OF INSTALMENTS ALREADY ADVANCED.			AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF LABOURERS DURING FORTNIGHT UNDER REVIEW.			Rate of wages per 1000 cubic feet.	REMARKS.
				Up to end of previous fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Palamau Government estate.	Pokhrnha	Embankment	Rs. 50	Rs. A. P. 50 0	Rs. A. 50 0	Rs. A. P. 50 0 0	Not available.	The same as in previous fortnight.			
	Rajadih	Do.	50	50 0	50 0	50 0 0					
	Phulang	Do.	100	100 0	100 0	100 0 0					
	Gopalgarh	Do.	50	50 0	50 0	50 0 0					
	Shahpur	Pucka culvert	100	100 0	100 0	100 0 0					
	Mundma	Embankment	300	300 0	300 0	300 0 0					
	Jaitikhar	Do.	50	50 0	50 0	50 0 0					
	Mudbaya	Do.	200	200 0	200 0	200 0 0					
	Kool	Do.	100	100 0	100 0	100 0 0					
	Lohra Pakhri	Do.	100	100 0	100 0	100 0 0					
	Parasankhap	Well	75	75 0	75 0	75 0 0					
	Ditto	Embankment	50	50 0	50 0	50 0 0					
	Talla Dohori	Do.	15	15 0	15 0	15 0 0					
	Asanhai	Do.	25	25 0	25 0	25 0 0					
			4,083 12 9		5,171 4 9						

Statement showing particulars of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in the District of Palamau up to 28th February 1897.

NAME OF THANA.	Name of village in which improvement is to be made.	Nature of improvement.	Amount of loans applied for.	AMOUNT OF INSTALMENTS ALREADY ADVANCED.			Average daily number of labourers during fortnight under review.	Rate of wages per 1000 cubic feet.	REMARKS. (Here state terms on which loans in each case have been made.)
				Up to the end of previous fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. 477		Rs. 477			

Statement giving particulars of advances sanctioned under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the district of Palamau up to 28th February 1897.

NAME OF THANA.	Name of village in which improvement is to be made.	Nature of improvement.	Amount of loans applied for.	AMOUNT OF INSTALMENT ALREADY ADVANCED.			Average daily number of labourers during fortnight under review.	Rate of wages per 1000 cubic feet.	REMARKS.
				Up to end of previous fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dalkongunge	Hisra	Construction of pukka reservoir, &c.	Rs. 1,500		Rs. A. P. 500 0 0				
Ditto	Soley, Choura, Neora, Nimia, and Musurmo.	Ditto	1,000		333 5 1				
Ditto	Tasrai, Kotam, and Gailoom Soti.	Ditto	1,500		500 0 0				
Ditto	Kundwa and Phulwana	Embankments	500		200 0 0				
Ditto	Karcholi, Kuchanpur, Pedli, Tanya and Uchari.	Ditto	2,000		800 0 0				
Ditto	Bahlundhi, Salum, Dohra, Darudih, Salva, Chapar, Maturya, Achhelwa and Chowa.	Sinking of wells	3,000		1,000 0 0				
Total			10,000		3,333 5 1				

Financial Statement.

A.—Receipt from District Road Fund, Rs. 20,000.*

B.—Expenditure from the beginning of famine work up to 27th February 1897.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) (1) On task work—			
1. Wages given in cash ...	3,045	7	5
2. Wages given in grain, viz. 448 maunds 30 seers and 12 chitaks, value of which at 9 seers a rupee ...	1,994	7	0
[N.B.—The price of this grain has not been paid yet.]			
3. Wages given partly in cash and partly in grain at Lateyahar work (separate figures not yet available) ...	595	12	2
4. Miscellaneous expenditure on relief works ...	580	10	10
Total ...	6,404	2	6
(2) On daily wages ...	32	2	6
Total ...	6,436	5	0
(b) (1) On gratuitous relief by grain and money doles ...	915	6	1
(2) Miscellaneous expenditure ...	0	10	0
Total ...	916	0	1
(c) Advance to land-holders for relief works ...	3,333	5	4
(d) Bounty for Burmah rice ...	329	0	0
Total of a, b, c, d ...	11,015	10	5

Besides this, 100 maunds of reserve grain has been purchased by Government for Rs. 460-8-10 only.

R. H. RENNY,

Deputy Commissioner of Palamau.

No. 1689R., dated the 4th March 1897.

Fortnightly Famine Report of the District of Hazaribagh under sections 13 and 24 for the fortnight ending 28th February 1897.

FIGURES RELATE TO WEEKS ENDING 20TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY 1897.

1. *General condition.*—The fortnight has brought to light a further number of isolated cases of distress, but so far there is no general call for assistance in the district. I have been on tour throughout the south of the district, and found people able to get on without assistance at all places I visited, except at Gumeah, which contains a population of 6,000 in an area of about 10 square miles. Owing to the dense population there is not there the same assistance from jungle products, and the place being 19 miles from a main road, other sources of income outside the village areas are not available. There were 300 to 400 persons who seemed to need some assistance. Earthwork has been started.* Cotton-making and a kitchen have also been arranged for. In all other parts the 35 road-less works have failed to attract more than the ordinary number of labourers, and cannot therefore be considered as relief works.

2. *Prospects of crops.*—The late rains have much improved the prospects of *rabi* crops. *Mahua* promises to be a full crop should there be no rain.

3. *Prices.*—Statements showing names of *hats* and the selling price (per rupee) of rice, marua, makai, and mahua for the last two weeks of January and of February are submitted herewith.

4. *Importation by rail.*—Statements 8 and 9 are submitted herewith.

5. *Statistics of traffic on the Grand Trunk Road (Dumra).*—A statement of statistics of import and of export traffic down the Grand Trunk Road for the period from 20th January 1897 to 18th February 1897 is annexed.

6. *Rainfall.*—At Sadar, 1·02. At Giridih, 3·2.

7. *Public health.*—Very good.

8. *Emigration.*—Two thousand two hundred and twenty persons emigrated from this district during the month of February 1897, against 688 persons in February 1896. This

* Some particulars about this work should have been given.

A. FORMS—C-3-97.

The statement is in too great detail, and is not, therefore, submitted. A statement in the form used by the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau will in future be called for.

A. FORMS—C-3-97.

is emigration through depôts and irrespective of free emigration to the Duars, of which no figures are kept.

9. *Number and nature of public works opened in the district.*—A comparative statement showing the particulars required is submitted herewith.

10. *Test-works.*—The works shown in the above statement against Road Cess are to be treated as test-works.

11. *Relief under section 12 additional.*—During the fortnight under report Rs. 110 were sent to the thana and outpost officers for giving gratuitous relief, as directed in section 12 of the Famine Code. The total amount paid for this purpose amounts to Rs. 340. About half has been spent.

12. *Loans.*—Four applications for loan of Rs. 950 were received during the fortnight under report. These are loans under special terms for construction of earth-works. They are being enquired into. The offers of loans free of interest, though widely circulated, have failed so far to attract applicants to any considerable extent.

13. *Contagion of cattle.*—Very little disease reported.

14. *Rates of wages.*—The rate given on ordinary works is Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet for municipal estates and road cess, or 2a. 6p. per *laggi* (of 10 × 10 ft). Public Works Department rates remain unchanged.

15. *Organisation for employment of artisans, women, &c.*—Lists of *bhadralok* and other persons unable to work at earth-work, referred to in the previous report, are being received. The system of making thread from cotton, introduced into the town of Hazaribagh, has received large extension during the fortnight. It is being introduced at Giridih and at Gumeah, where there are persons of good caste in want. It will be further extended to Muffassal during the present fortnight.

16. *Relief in kitchen.*—Particulars are given in statement 6 annexed.

Statements in forms 7, 10, and 11 are annexed.

J. L. HERALD,

Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Giridih	Raniganj, Durgam, Chikar, Chaurpur, Sambalpur and Bardwan	Mds. 9,327	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. ..	Mds. ...
Ditto	Lucknow and Banhia	....	...	180	...	..	1,996
Ditto	Bokharah, Banhia and Lucknow	....	...	...	...	..	...
Moheshmunda	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Total	9,327	....	180	...	..	1,996

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Giridih	Kargunze, Bardwan, Panna, and Howrah.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. ..	Mds.	Mds. ..	Mds. 267
Moheshmunda	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	Total	....	...	...	...	...	267

IMPORT.

TRAFFIC ON GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

Statistics taken between 20th January and 18th February 1897 (30 days).

		No.
1. Travellers in search of employment	...	4,059
Daily average (mostly without sufficient funds)	...	135
2. Pilgrims	...	224
Daily average (nearly all in distress)	...	7.5
3. Ordinary travellers (excluding villagers)	...	288
Daily average	...	9.6
4. Merchants, cartmen, bullock drivers	...	604
Daily average (these went back to similar extent, see exports)	...	20
5. Number of pack-bullocks	...	306
Daily average (rather fewer than average daily leaving district)	...	10.2
6. Number of carts	...	382
Daily average (rather fewer than average daily leaving district)	...	12.7
7. Importations of food-supplies during above period:—		
	Mds.	Mds.
(1) Rice	504 =	daily 16.8
(2) Dhan	64 =	" 2.1
(3) Rahar	227 =	" 7.6
(4) Potatoes	38 =	" 1.1
(5) Wheat	149 =	" 5.
(6) Khosary	173 =	" 5.8
(7) Gram	441 =	" 14.7
(8) Makai	100 =	" 3.3
(9) Oats and barley	83 =	" 2.8
(10) Other grains	120 =	" 4.0
(11) Gur	531 =	" 17.7

Daily average = 81.9 of all foods.

EXPORT TRAFFIC.

1. Number of passengers (excluding villagers of neighbourhood)	...	640
Daily average (balances number of merchants entering district)	...	21.3
2. Number of pack-bullocks	...	378
Daily average	...	12.6
3. Number of carts	...	470
Daily average	...	15.7
4. Exports:—		
	Mds.	Mds.
(1) Mahua	2,822 =	daily 94
(2) Timber	3,250 =	" 108
(3) Lac	2,170 =	" 72
(4) Marua	36 =	" 1.2
(5) Sabé grass	230 =	" 7.6

(The export of mahua is much greater than in ordinary years.)

The figures show that the importation of food from Gaya district, 82 maunds daily, is more than counterbalanced by the exportation of 94 maunds daily of old mahua.

There is a fair trade in the export of timber and lac (including shellac) from the district. No food-grains, except a small quantity of marua, were exported.

The exportation of mahua is due to an increased demand outside the district, and large stocks left over on account of decrease in outturn of country spirits. The excessive quantities drawn from this district probably show that people in Bihar are using this cheap food to a larger extent this year.

Statement showing the number, nature, &c., of Public Works open in the District of Hazaribagh for the 2nd half-month February 1897.

Department.	NATURE OF WORK.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																REMARKS.
		1ST WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1897.				2ND WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1897.				3RD WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1897.				4TH WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1897.				
		Number of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Public Works Department.	Building works	17	210	21	190	17	208	15	133	17	185	11	87	17	71	6	25	Ordinary departmental works.
	Road works	7	404	96	47	7	411	20	15	7	346	55	46	7	290	25	11	
	Maintenance of trees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Repairing wells, culverts and bridges.	2	13	1	2	2	16	..	..	2	18	1	..	2	21	..	8
Road Cess Department and estates under Government management.	Earthwork	8	68	40	33	6*	151	119	88	22*	160	130	104	* These are treated as test-works. At 15 other places coolies refused to accept rates offered.
	Collection of gravel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3*	24	22	8	2*	23	15	6
Municipality	Earthwork	..	..	..	..	1	52	13	12	4	55	7	5	0	83	30	25
	Road making	..	..	..	..	2	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jungle cutting	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Trench excavating	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drain sweeping	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	627	118	179	..	1,114	90	193	..	868	215	214	..	711	24	151	

FOR SECOND FORTNIGHT OF FEBRUARY 1897.

Statement showing the transactions in cotton thread making.

1. Cotton given out and returned as thread.—Four hundred and eighty-four persons got 14 maunds 4 chitaks of cotton, and have returned the full quantity in the form of thread. viz.—

Weight of thread	...	...	...	Mds. s. ch.
	...	...	...	12 30 0
Wage	...	...	...	1 10 4
Total	...	...	...	14 0 4

Percentage of wastage ... 9.0 per cent. nearly.

The price of cotton, viz. 14 maunds 4 chitaks, was	Rs. A.
...	249 0
The jui has paid, or will pay, for 12 maunds and 30 seers of thread	...
...	298 0
Profit on cotton	...
...	49 0

Deduct cost of labour, viz. 12 maunds 4 seers at 6 annas	...
Contingencies	...
Total cost	...
...	186 12
Balance	...
...	137 12
The loss to the fund is	...
...	137 12

Besides 14 maunds 4 chitaks distributed and returned, 12 maunds 31 seers 12 chitaks, value Rs. 227-7, have been given to 446 persons who have not yet returned the thread.

Abstract.

Total expenditure—	Rs. A.
Value of cotton Rs. 249 + 227-7	...
Price of labour	...
Total	...
...	663 3

Total assets—	Mds. s.
Value of thread in stock	...
...	262 0
Total quantity of cotton distributed since commencement of operations	...
...	26 33
Total quantity of thread made	...
...	12 18

FORM 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 28th February 1897.

Name of circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kitchens—					
Hazaribagh ...	17	14	30	61	Rs. A. P. 41 8 0
Barhi ...	17	4	3	24	18 4 6
Total ...	34	18	33	85	59 12 6

FORM 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 23th February 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dose.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 21st February 1897.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	604	Cooked meal.	Rs. A. P. 59 12 6
Ending 28th February 1897.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FORM 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population, in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Number on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS, IN SEERs, PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Makl.	Marsa.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hazaribagh ...	7,021	1,164	1,750	200	...	...	...	...	...	77	7½ to 10	8 to 14	10 to 1	1.77	1.97	...

This statement will relate to the period between the last Saturday of the previous month and the last Saturday of the month under report.

FORM 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1ST FEBRUARY 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 189 , UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hazaribag ^h ...	190 000	9,855	180,145	9,855	180,145	27th February 1897	.....	Rs. 107 A. P. 9 3	.....	.....	...

J. I. HERALD,
Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh

No. 740(Fam.), dated Calcutta, the 13th March 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communications noted on the margin, relating to distress in the districts of Bhagalpur and Sonthal Parganas, and in reply to convey the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

- (1) Letter No. 314Fct, dated the 4th March 1897 with enclosures.
- (2) Letter No. 313F., dated the 6th March 1897, with enclosures.
- (3) Letter No. 307F, dated the 5th March 1897, with map.
- (4) Memorandum No. 309F, dated the 5th March 1897, with enclosure.

2. *Bhagalpur*.—The Lieutenant-Governor agrees generally with the views expressed by you. His Honour notices that the Subdivisional Officer of Supaul has not been able to submit his report in due time. It is hoped that the instructions which you propose to issue will ensure greater punctuality in future.

As regards the establishment required for the Madhipurā subdivision, I am to invite your attention to Government order No. 629Agri. (Fam.), in which sanction was accorded to the temporary employment of a kanungo on Rs. 50 a month. I am now to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to the entertainment of the additional establishment noted on the margin, and to the appointment of Mr. H. D. Christian to be Superintendent of Charge for thana Bongong, on a salary of Rs. 200, with a horse allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

- (1) One temporary kanungo for pargana Kab-khand on Rs. 50 a month.
- (2) One temporary kanungo for pargana Uttar-khand on Rs. 50 a month.
- (3) One extra clerk for the subdivisional office on Rs. 30 a month.

3. *Sonthal Parganas*.—The Lieutenant-Governor agrees generally with your views as to the utilisation of the existing staff of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors in this district. The report of the Deputy Commissioner, No. 5213R., dated the 3rd March 1897, submitted to Government with your letter No. 313F., dated the 6th idem, leaves no room for doubt that there is distress in parts of the Jamtara subdivision, and the tract will be classed among the affected tracts of the Province. The Charge Superintendent required for this tract should, as you have directed, be provided by employing on this duty one of the Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collectors of the existing district staff, and the employment of such ministerial and subordinate staff as may be found necessary, may be sanctioned by you.

To meet expenditure on famine relief in the Jamtara subdivision during the current financial year, the Deputy Commissioner has applied for a Government grant of Rs. 5,000 to supplement what is available from the District Road Fund. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the grant applied for, the money being provided by transferring Rs. 5,000 to head (a), Relief works and gratuitous relief, from the sum of Rs. 10,000 provided for the Sonthal Parganas for 1896-97 under head (b), Advances for village works, in the estimate communicated to you with Government Circular No. 45Fam., dated the 16th February 1897. Care must be taken that all works are carried on strictly on the principles as to task laid down in the Code and the Government circulars.

No. 318Fct., dated Camp Rajmahal, the 4th March 1897.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of my half-monthly report No. 309Fct., dated Sirsi in Malda, the 22nd February 1897, I have the honour to forward in original the report under section 24 of the Famine Code for the period from 16th to 28th February for the Bhagalpur district and the second half-monthly report for February 1897 under section 13 for the Sonthal Parganas, both of which reached me after my arrival at Rajmahal to-day. There is no change in the condition or prospects of any of the other three districts of the Division. In them the Collectors and District Boards are still postponing expenditure and keeping back work while watching how matters turn out and waiting to see what the demands may be. Their ordinary expenditure and works of the kind which would afford relief (whether it is wanted or not) need no longer be kept back, as the season has so far advanced, but if the dearness of food has cheapened the supply of labour, efforts ought to be made to carry out work at the lowest rate which the circumstances make possible, without going so low as the standards prescribed for test works and famine relief works. These remarks of course do not apply to tracts declared to be effected.

2. *Bhagalpur*.—Though Mr. McIntosh's report is incomplete, it is very satisfactory. I know of no good reason for the statements for the Supaul subdivision not having been sent, as the Subdivisional Officer has lately been given a competent colleague to relieve him of his sub-treasury and much routine duty, and a great deal of his judicial work. It will be impressed on him that he must attend to the strict orders which regulate the case instead of diverging to irregular methods of his own, however philanthropic, which seem to interfere with his carrying out those orders punctually. Next week I will examine with Mr. McIntosh the tract which he thinks to be threatened in the south of his district. Meanwhile I support his proposals for establishment, and have sent a separate application for sanction to the temporary kanungo whom I have already given him, but who is included in the proposals now submitted. In my last report I prepared Government for the nomination of Mr. H. D. Christian as charge Superintendent. He is member of the well known Moughyr family of his name and is an indigo-planter in the Bongong thana. My predecessor, Mr. Quinn, took advantage of his status and abilities to get him appointed to be Manager of the Lagma Ward's Estate, without interference with his private business, and the arrangement has proved to be very satisfactory. Mr. Christian is also a most serviceable Honorary Magistrate, and altogether it is fortunate that he is at our disposal for the duties for which he is nominated. The statements for Bhagalpur will follow as soon as they are received.

3. *The Sonthal Parganas*.—Mr. Carstairs is still far more oppressed by the anxieties and uncertainties of the position than by any actual needs, and I have only to notice at present what he says in his 20th and 21st paragraphs on the subject of his staff, and wish to make what I write on the subject as distinct as possible. I have satisfied myself that while the Deputy Commissioner has had too much to do, and has been unable to get through his work punctually and to clear his arrears, his numerous subordinates, with the single exception of Mr. E. M'L. Smith, the Subdivisional Officer of Pakour, have not been and are not as fully employed as the other officers of their class elsewhere in the division. A plain instance is the fact, only recently discovered by me, that in January last the Subdivisional Officer of Rajmahal was absent from his subdivision, though with Mr. Carstairs, for 25 consecutive days. No other district could, in ordinary times, afford such a length of absence by one of its Subdivisional Officers, and that under notice occurred just at the time when the Deputy Commissioner was complaining of the drafts from his staff. Mr. Carstairs, who has been now for nearly 11 years in the Sonthal Parganas, does not realize how these subordinate officers have to work elsewhere, and I have insisted that if the Sonthal Parganas subordinates are not to do as much as they used to, they must at least be as fully employed as their colleagues in other districts

are. I have satisfied myself here at Rajmahal to-day that at least the Sub-Deputy Collector can be spared for greater exigencies elsewhere. Now that the premature alarm raised in Godda has subsided, I am fully aware that there is not sufficient work there for the three officers stationed there at present. The Sub-Deputy Collector at Deoghur, who is enjoying an extension of service, is said to have broken down, and I have called for a report on the subject in order that he may retire at once; but apart from this personal accident, the officer is in reserve. The Subdivisional Officer of Deoghur has a very capable and responsible indigneous agency at his call, in the resident Ghatwal talukdars, who are or can be linked to him by the Regular Police, and who should be specially used, as they have been used, and have proved useful, in past emergencies of different kinds. Moreover, the Manager of the Wards' estates in that subdivision is a most trustworthy and competent agent, who served with me throughout both the Bihar and Madras famines, and can command subordinate agents. Finally, there is the Forest Officer at Dumka, whose duties are never heavy, and in a year like the present are reduced to a minimum. In the last Bengal Administration Report, I remember that he was mentioned as virtually filling the place of Superintendent of the Damin-i-koh, and Mr. Carstairs has still to make proposals for employing him in the present exigency in this virtual capacity, and, so far, setting other officers free. What chiefly oppresses the Deputy Commissioner and seems to prevent his organizing and resorting to the resources at his disposal is the weight of his judicial work. Some of this must be dealt with more slowly, and Mr. Carstairs cannot hope in a time like this to keep up to the standard of disposals which he has attained and on which he can justly pride himself, as it is a great contrast to the delays which marked the administration of civil justice in the Sonthal Parganas till ten years ago. With the consent of Government I myself am to go to Dumka and will in my capacity of High Court for the Sonthal Parganas try the Sessions cases which Mr. Carstairs estimated would take up sixteen days of his time. Meanwhile, as stated in my last report, I can still spare one Deputy Collector and two Sub-Deputy Collectors for the Sonthal Parganas when the actual demands for them there are as great as those which now employ them elsewhere. I have informed Mr. Carstairs that he can post his own Sub-Deputy Collectors, of whom he still has seven, wherever, he finds that their services are most needed.

No. 2681G., dated Bhagalpur, the 3rd March 1897.

From—H. J. McINTOSH, Esq., c.s., Collector of Bhagalpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division

IN continuation of my letter No. 2507G., dated the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report under section 24 of the Bengal Famine Code. The figures of this report relate to the week ending 28th February 1897.

2. Regarding South Bhagalpur, I have nothing to add to what I said in my last fortnightly report. No test work has been opened in South Bhagalpur.

3. In North Bhagalpur, I was on tour from the 17th to the 26th of the month. The present report is based on what I saw there and on the statements in Form No. 19, which have been submitted to me by the District Engineer. The Subdivisional Officer of Madhipura has submitted a report under section 24, but again, I regret to say, no report has been received from the Subdivisional Officer of Supaul, although a special reminder was sent to him to be punctual with his report.

4. In Madhipura, the area affected is the same as in my last report, viz., thana Bongong, pargana Kabkhand, where the rice crop failed is badly affected, whereas pargana Uttarkhand of this thana is only very slightly affected at present.

5. As in my last report, two relief works were open in thana Bongong during the period under review—one in pargana Kabkhand and one in pargana Uttarkhand. There has been a very marked increase in the number of persons seeking employment on the work in pargana Kabkhand. The maximum number of workers on any one day was 7,293 with 306 non-working children on the 25th February, while the actual number on the 27th February (the last working day of the period) was 5,828 with 295 non-working children.

6. The relief work in pargana Kabkhand is a road running east to west through the centre of the affected tract, so situated as to be within reasonable reach of the greater part of the pargana. So far it has afforded sufficient employment for those who sought it. It is true that the falling off in numbers between the 25th and 27th of the month is ascribed to the fact that the work has proceeded eastwards to a considerable distance, and that consequently the inhabitants of a number of villages to the west ceased to attend the work, but I do not attribute much importance to this. I found by personal inquiry while inspecting the work that so long as work was progressing in, or close to, a large village, many

people turned out from that village to earn a few days' wages. They would not, however, take the trouble to walk half-a-mile or so when the work moved on. In their case, they were willing to take work if provided at their very door, but they were not in such urgent need of employment as to exert themselves to obtain it.

7. In order to ensure sufficient employment for all who really require it, I have now directed that the road in question be worked in two sections, and I have instructed the District Engineer to commence operations on three tanks at selected central sites. By this arrangement every village in the pargana will be within reasonable reach of a relief work.

8. I made a very careful inspection of all the people on the work, and saw not the slightest sign of physical deterioration. All looked exceedingly well. The fact is that what is wanted in this locality is work. The people are not reduced, but they have exhausted their slender stock. They want employment, and as they cannot obtain it in the ordinary way, they are willing to take it at Famine Code wages.

9. No gratuitous relief (beyond the payment of allowances for non-working children) has yet been given, nor has any been required. The sources of private charity are not dried up, and the beggar classes are not yet reduced to extremities. The Subdivisional Officer has, however, taken steps to administer gratuitous relief whenever necessary. He has divided the affected tract into five circles and made organized inquiries in every village in that tract. The agency employed is a Sub-Deputy Collector, a temporary kanungo, a khas mahal patwari, two circle officers of the Banaili-Srinagar estates, and three zamindars who are Honorary Magistrates of the Bongong Bench. With this agency the Subdivisional Officer is in a position to give gratuitous relief whenever required. The only fear is that he will do too much and give relief where not really wanted, but this I have warned him against.

10. In pargana Uttarkhand, or the eastern half of thana Bongong, the only work open is still being conducted as a test work. The number of persons attending the test work on the 27th February was 375. In this locality there is some *rabi*, and until that is cut it is not likely that distress will develop.

11. To sum up my remarks about the Madhipura subdivision, I may say that the area affected continues to be the same, that it is only in pargana Kabhand or the western half of thana Bongong that active operations are necessary, and that these operations are confined to the provision of labour for those who can find no employment. No gratuitous relief is yet required, but the Subdivisional Officer is fully prepared to give it when necessary. A sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the Subdivisional Officer for distribution as advances under the modified rules under the Land Improvement Act, but he has not been able to place this money advantageously. In my letter No. 2452G., dated 16th February 1897, I have asked your sanction to utilize part of the grant for distribution as ordinary loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

I have addressed the Board of Revenue about this.

W. B. O.—4-3-97.

12. I now beg to submit definite proposals for establishment in the Madhipura subdivision. Excluding the Sub-Deputy Collector, who is in charge of the Sub-Treasury and the office during the absence of the Subdivisional Officer from head-quarters, the only extra establishment which I have allowed the Subdivisional Officer is one temporary kanungo and a young apprentice, whom I have appointed in anticipation of sanction on Rs. 30 a month. I also, at the close of the month as a temporary measure, when the numbers on the works increased to over 7,000, sent up the Sadar Sub-Deputy Collector to assist the Subdivisional Officer. I now recommend the following establishment:—

- (1) A Charge Superintendent for the whole of the Bongong thana. For this post, I recommend the appointment of Mr. H. D. Christian, Manager of the Lugma Ward's Estate, on Rs. 200 a month with Rs. 100 horse allowance. Mr. Christian, whose head-quarters are at Bongong, is a man of great energy with a most intimate knowledge of the whole thana, and I am sure no better officer could be found for the work.
- (2) Two temporary Kanungos, each to be placed in charge of one circle in pargana Kabkhand. This will give them an area of about 45 square miles each. Pay Rs. 50 each. You have already sent me one, and I have another suitable candidate whom I can appoint at once.
In anticipation of the sanction of Government.
W. B. O.—4-3-97.
- (3) One temporary kanungo for pargana Uttarkhand on Rs. 50 a month. For this appointment I would recommend the apprentice whom I have already sent up. He is active and can ride, and is qualified for the post.
- (4) One extra clerk for the subdivisional office on Rs. 30 to deal with the now greatly increased correspondence and returns which it is beyond the power of the existing staff to deal with efficiently.

In addition to the above, the District Board will provide the necessary staff of overseers and sub-overseers for the actual conduct of the works. The circle officers I propose will perform the duties assigned to them by the Code, and be in charge each of one tank, while the work on the other roads and tanks will be conducted by the District Engineer and his staff.

13. In Supaul there is no marked development. The area affected remains the same. Two works continue to be open here. On the work to the south of Supaul, the numbers

have gone down to 276 on the 27th February. The decrease is due to the fact that two private relief works were opened by zamindars in the neighbourhood and of course proved more attractive than a work conducted strictly according to the Famine Code. On the work to the north west of Supaul, the numbers have increased steadily although not rapidly. On the 27th February there were 1,317 labourers and 34 non-working children. Arrangements have been made to open more works when necessary. Meanwhile in this locality the lands are being ploughed and dug in all directions, and the rabi crop will shortly be cut. Until these operations are over, there should be no increase on the works, nor should any be invited.

14. Up till the present time there has been no organized system of gratuitous relief at Supaul, nor has any been required. The Subdivisional Officer has, however, with the aid of private subscriptions, improvised an irregular system of gratuitous relief. There is no objection to private individuals giving charity to any extent they choose, but in the existing circumstances it would have been wiser if the Subdivisional Officer had held aloof from active co-operation in the scheme. My instructions to him are to be prepared to start gratuitous relief according to the Code when necessary, and to base his operations upon a carefully prepared Register 13. But so far there has been no urgent necessity for gratuitous relief.

15. As in the Madhipura subdivision, the Subdivisional Officer of Supaul has not been able to suitably place advances under the modified rules under the Lands Improvement Act. I have asked that these advances may be given under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

16. The Subdivisional Officer has a Sub-Deputy Collector and a Kanungo. No proposals for further establishment are made at present. The District Board Officers are in charge of the conduct of the two works now open.

17. The prescribed statements which should accompany this report will be submitted as soon as the report of the Subdivisional Officer of Supaul is received. Meanwhile I beg to forward a map showing the areas at present considered to be affected.

No. 5146R., dated Dumka, the 1st March 1897.

From—R. CARSTAIRS, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

I HAVE the honour to submit my fortnightly report on the state of my district.

2. The last report submitted by me was from Godda (my No. 4549R. of the 5th February last), and I also sent an emergent report for Jamtara (my No. 118Ret. of 16th February last). At that time I added that fears were entertained for Deoghar and parts of Dumka.

3. I have since received a report under section 10 for Deoghar. I shall note what I have to say regarding each subdivision separately.

4. For Godda I have received revised forecast of the crop outturn based on the improved prospects of the rabi crop. Mr. Piffard now estimates the produce of the season's crops, exclusive of old stock and mahua at 18,00,000 maunds, or about enough to feed the population for nearly 11 months. This, as contrasted with the outturn estimated in my No. 4549R. of 5th February last (12,84,000 maunds), is a very great improvement, and I agree with Mr. Piffard that most of the subdivision, with the help of private employment, will be able to do without formal famine relief. The weak spot is still Porasia and Belbathan. A test was opened at Ghangrabandh in this area, but no one came to work, and I think the great pressure for relief, if it comes at all, will not come till after the mahua crop has been consumed.

5. I have received no formal report from Jamtara or Deoghar. I hear from Jamtara that test works were opened and frequented. There has been no great rush to these, and one test work at Jamtara, where nearly 200 people had gone for work, was closed because they would not work on the terms. This work was opened on the 5th and people began coming from the 6th. The numbers increased up to 81 on the 14th and there were 200 later on. It has now been closed.

6. Another test work in Jamtara, at Majladih, near Karmatar, opened on the 5th, drew 21 the first day, 41 on the 10th, and had fallen to 36 on the 14th.

7. One reason why our test works ceased to attract was no doubt the private employment which has been given somewhat freely. I expect to see the Subdivisional Officer to-morrow, and shall try to get more exact information in future than I have so far obtained. It seems that the pressure in Jamtara, though nearer than in Godda, has not yet become great. I shall, however, have clearer information soon.

8. *Deoghar*.—The Subdivisional Officer of Deoghar has sent in a famine report under section 10 of the Code. He has not yet opened test works, and I await their result before saying anything further. The report is what my own estimate of stocks led me to expect, and I feel anxious about this subdivision. I hope to see Mr. Heard on the 5th and discuss matters personally with him.

9. The prices of food-grains are almost stationary, but, if anything, easier. The fact that no great distress is showing itself, though prices are so high, seems to show that the raiyats are very largely holding up their stocks. I have not paid very great attention to the movement of stocks, as I do not see much benefit that we locally can derive from the study of this subject. We have railways on both sides of the district and roads easy to traverse up to the rainy season, and so far have had no reason to doubt the ability of trade to supply effective demand. No signs of general distress have yet appeared, though there are scattered

cases, especially the wives and families of men who have gone off to the tea-gardens or elsewhere to look for work.

10. There has been no rain, and public health has been on the whole good.

11. The areas I have so far reported as affected are—

		Area.	Population.
		Sq. miles.	
Godda	...	381	102,800
Jamtara	.	350	93,000
Total		681	195,800

12. Deoghar must shortly be reported, but not yet I am looking forward to the early opening of the Deoghar-Bowri Railway as an excellent relief to the north of Deoghar, north-west of Dumka, and south-west of Godda, in all of which there has been failure of crop.

13. The amount of loans sanctioned so far is—

		Rs
Jamtara	...	2,850
Deoghar	...	2,850

I hear from Godda that there are many applications which are being sifted. Many applications in addition are expected.

14. The amount available for agricultural and estate improvements in the Government estate for the remainder of 1896-97 was about Rs. 10,000, and works are being done out of this in all the parts where failure has been greatest.

15. The amount of balance in the district road account is now Rs. 5,372.

We have been spending money out of this fund in opening test works, and laying in stocks of tools, baskets, &c. The cost of these will probably take up most of our available balance.

16. The principal relief works likely to be opened are an irrigation work at Hahajore in Godda, another at Pabia in Jamtara, and road works in Kundahit, where the Raja of Hetampore has expressed a wish to do something.

17. Charitable relief meetings have been held and the district meeting will be held on the 8th March. The subscriptions promised up to date amount to something like Rs. 15,000.

18. Many small private works are being opened.

19. As regards funds, you have asked me by wire if I have any modifications to propose of the Government allotment made in its circular No. 45(Fam.) of the 16th February last, sent with your No. 241F. of the 18th February. I believe my own estimates were not excessive, but I cannot at present make out any very strong objection to the allotment as it stands.

20. As regards staff, I have read your No. 270F. of the 25th February, forwarding my last report to Government. You say that I have, as reserves, in the district the Second Deputy Collector at Rajmahal, the Second Deputy Collector at Godda, and the Sub-Deputy Collector at Deoghur, who are not yet fully employed.

21. I am unable to argue the question now, and it would be wrong of me to do so, but I would point out that the strength of staff in these three subdivisions is only what was fixed by Government as necessary in ordinary times, and in Godda and Rajmahal we shall for sometime to come have a great deal of extra work in inspecting and looking after our raiyats, and getting in our rents, even if we escape the threatened distress. Deoghar is already threatened with famine, and cannot be weakened. In my opinion the Subdivisional Officer of Jamtara needs help, and probably the best way would be to post Maulvi Ekram Hossain, now on special duty in Pakaur, to Dumka, and send Mr. Robertson, Sub-Deputy Collector, temporarily to Jamtara.

22. I have written this in haste, as I have pressure of work, and leave for Jamtara to-morrow. The information on most heads is vague, but I hope soon to have more accurate information to send. The general feeling I have is that the pressure will not come heavy till April, and by that time the edge of it will have been taken off by the mahua crop. I am collecting statistics about mahua, which I hope to give when ready.

No. 313F., dated Bhagalpur, the 6th March 1897.

From—W. B. OLIPHAM, Esq., C.I.E., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of my No. 318F.Ct., dated Rajmahal, 4th March 1897, I have the honour to submit an intermediate report for the Jamtara subdivision, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, with his No. 5213R., dated 4th March 1897, and to ask for the grant of the Rs. 5,000 referred to in its 15th paragraph. I also send a copy of my order No. 312F., dated 6th March 1897, on the report.

No. 312F., dated Bhagalpur, the 6th March 1897.

Order by—W. B. OLIPHAM, Esq., C.I.E., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

WITH reference to the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas' No. 5213R., dated 3rd March 1897, submitting an intermediate report for the Jamtara subdivision in connection with the famine.

Order.

Your No. 5213R., dated 3rd March 1897.

The report is being forwarded in original to Government with an application for the grant of the Rs. 5,000 asked for in its 15th paragraph. As Charge Superintendent you should for the present employ either one of your other six Sub-Deputy Collectors (besides the Sub-Deputy Collector now at Jamtara) or the second Deputy Collector at Godda, who is not fully employed. The case should for the future be dealt with in half-monthly reports under section 24 of the Famine Code. Your attention is again drawn to Chapter VII about relief wages and to the necessity for appending complete statements. The establishments entertained under the general sanction conveyed by Government order No. 366Agri., dated 9th February 1897, are to be reported separately as routine cases.

No. 5213R., dated Dumka, the 3rd March 1897.

From—R. CARSTAIRS, Esq., C.S., Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

I HAVE the honour to submit the result of a conference held by me with Mr. Stark, Sub-divisional Officer of Jamtara, at Angutia yesterday.

The object of this conference was to ascertain the exact state of things in the Jamtara subdivision—

- (1) As to prospects of distress.
- (2) As to preparation to meet it.

I take these points in order.

2. *Prospects of distress.*—Mr. Stark handed me his No. 669R., of the 1st instant, which did not reach me in time to incorporate with my fortnightly report. Appended to it was a Statement D in Form 5 for the three weeks ending 26th February 1897.

It shows the attendance, work done and payments made at the three test works, Pindari, Jamtara and Morro.

The statement, which was prepared by the kanungo, a new man, does not show any classes of workers, or distinguish between grown-up persons and children. It shows simply men and women—total for the week.

3. The particulars, work by work, are as follows:—

		Pindari.	Jamtara.	Morro.
How long open ...	...	3 weeks	3 weeks	2 weeks.
How many attended ...	...	664	1,707	1,174
Total work done in cubic feet ...	...	30,253	78,850	41,775
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total paid (uniform rate Re. 1-4 per 1,000 cubic feet) ...	...	36 10 0	98 5 0	54 11 0
Average task done ...	...	53 c.ft.	46 c.ft.	35 c.ft.
Average earnings ...	...	1 anna	11 pies	9 pies

The works were—

Pindari.—Road embankment, average height 2½ feet and width 20 feet at top.

Jamtara.—Road embankment, 2 feet high and 20 feet wide at the top; soil harder.

Morro.—Widening an embankment to carry a road, average height 12 feet and width 22 feet at top. Soil softer, but lead longer and lift higher than at Jamtara.

4. The method of payment is to pay for a completed *chouka* of 100 cubic feet at the rate of Re. 1-4 per 1,000 cubic feet, or 2 annas per 100 cubic feet. The payment is generally made in the evening, but if a *chouka* is completed the next morning, payment is made then. The attendance of workers was generally given from 9 to 5. The persons in charge were:—

- (1) *Pindari*.—Ghatwal's muharir, supervised by the kanungo, with the help of Mr. Hills, an ex-platelayer of the East Indian Railway now living near there.
- (2) *Jamtara*.—Kunja Das, circle sadar, supervised by the Subdivisional Officer and the sub-overseer.
- (3) *Morro*.—Bhagwan Das, a temporary muharir, employed by the Narainpur Ward's Estate munshi; Paru Majhi, headman of Murgadi, making the payments.

The returns are not full, but it appears that a full task for very moderate payment made is exacted, and has not discouraged the workers from coming.

The task for which Re. 1-4 is paid includes cutting and carrying, but not trimming and levelling the earth.

The average earnings are not sufficient to feed the workers fully at present prices.

5. Besides these test works, other works have been opened at Dhasonia, about 8 miles south of Angutia, on which 100 persons are said to be working, and at Pabia, where 500 persons are said to be attending.

An attempt was made to introduce the gang system at Jamtara, but resulted in all the workers, about 200 in number, leaving. They are said to have got private employment.

With this exception, there has been an increasing attendance at every test work opened.

Pabia is the place in greatest distress. The Subdivisional Officer held back his test work there, because a loan had been taken by one Sibu Dube of Rs. 400 to dig a tank. The money, however, has not been used by him for that purpose. A loan taken by Paru Majhi of Domohani, near Dhasonia, of Rs. 400 to dig a tank, has been duly expended for that purpose, and enabled the test work at Dhasonia to be held back till now.

A good deal of private employment has been given.

6. My conclusion is that distress has begun to press on the people, and that we must declare famine in the Jamtara subdivision throughout the area already reported as in need (see paragraph 5 of my No. 118R.Ot. of the 16th ultimo).

This is only in accordance with what I expected, and the distress will be all the greater, because two staple employments, namely, coal-mining and stone-breaking, have this year been practically closed, there being no demand for either coal or stone.

Unless relief is given now, people will eat their seed-grain, and will starve.

7. *Preparations to meet distress*.—Government, in its No. 36GAgri.—(Fam.) of the 9th ultimo, sanctioned my proposals for organization, and these I will state here for easy reference. The leading points are—

- (1) Division of the subdivision into charges.
- (2) Division of charges into circles.
- (3) Appointment of a Charge Superintendent for each charge, and of a circle committee for each circle.
- (4) The appointment for the Superintendent of a clerk on Rs. 25.
One or more sub-overseers on Rs. 50.
An orderly Rs. 6.
- (5) The payment in each circle where relief goes on of Rs. 10 a month to cover all expenses.
- (6) The appointment of a subdivisional famine clerk and one for the district office on Rs. 25 and Rs. 30, respectively. This is the provision for machinery.

8. Being aware of the urgent necessity for preparation, I anticipated the sanction of Government, and directed officers to depute their kanungos, as proposed in section 8 of my report, to organize the charges and circles. Unfortunately this arrangement in Jamtara was thrown out by the transfer of the kanungo to Darbhanga. He was not replaced till after an interval, and his successor is a lad without experience. The work of organization is thus not yet completed for Jamtara, and Mr. Stark has had to content himself with making arrangements where and when there was immediate need.

9. I have instructed him, with a view to lessening the work, so far to modify the instructions as to take advantage of the division of his subdivision into 24 police circles, of an average area of about 30 square miles, and to make his circles coincide with these. The circle committee will comprise the Ghatwal or his representative where there is one, or the sardar, respectable residents and representative headmen. Mr. Stark thought of dividing each circle into two, but that involves a good deal of boundary work.

10. The affected area is to be reckoned as one charge. The work is to be mapped out circle by circle showing for each circle—

- (1) Population.
- (2) Number likely to need relief.
- (3) Time for which it will be needed.
- (4) Relief works according to programme, and number they will maintain. (In case they are insufficient, further works must be selected).
- (5) Relief expected from private employment out of private funds or public loans.

11. It is evident that, owing to the increasing applications for relief and to the delay in preparation caused by the kanungo's transfer, a Charge Superintendent is urgently needed at Jamtara. In my No. 5146R. of the 1st instant, I have already submitted a proposal for the appointment of Mr. Robertson, who may be replaced at head-quarters by Maulvi Ekram Hossain on his special work being closed. Should this not be approved, some other arrangement should be made. If it is approved, I will send Mr. Robertson without waiting for Maulvi Ekram Hossain to join.

12. The supplementary establishment should be appointed at once. The clerks should be in addition to the present staff. The sub-overseer may for the present be the Road Fund sub-overseer now posted at Jamtara.

13. Mr. Stark will have the work done in the manner prescribed in Mr. Glass's pamphlet. A later circular has been received, and is being considered.

14. As regards funds, I find that, as will be seen from the accompanying statement, the balance available from the Road Fund is only Rs. 4,847, if we reduce the balance considerably. I was reckoning on the grant of Rs. 6,000 for this year's needs which I estimated we should require.

In Government's No. 447Agri.—(Fam.) of the 16th ultimo, received with your No. 241F. of the 18th idem, and received by me on the 25th idem, my estimate has been revised by the omission of that sum.

In a telegram received on the 25th from the Commissioner, I was asked if I considered any changes necessary in the Government estimate, and replied (No. 5089R. of 27th ultimo) that I saw no reason to alter my original estimate, but should deal with the matter in my fortnightly report.

On the 1st I wrote that, without having received the Jamtara report. The money was originally wanted for Godda, and it was by no means certain that we should need anything beyond what we had till the end of March. I was therefore unwilling to ask for a revision of the orders of Government.

15. I am, however, satisfied that a grant of Rs. 5,000 in addition to the amount to our credit in the Road Fund will probably be wanted for Jamtara within March, not to speak of the possible needs of Deoghar and Godda, in both of which famine threatens. The case of Jamtara is more urgent than that of Godda and Deoghar, as its test works have been attended for some three weeks in some cases and fill wherever opened, while neither Godda nor Deoghar has as yet had a test work.

16. I do not take credit for the Estate Improvement and Agricultural Improvement Funds, the whole of which are needed for the Government Estates. As for the working balance of the Road Fund, amounting to Rs. 6,225, I shall have to draw on this latter, if necessary.

17. I request now that famine may be declared for this district in respect of the affected area of the Jamtara subdivision, and that sanction may at once be given to the appointment of a Charge Superintendent and the necessary ministerial and subordinate staff.

18. I have discussed with Mr. Stark many practical points of detail, which need not find a place here. He has been working very hard to keep things going, but is feeling the strain and needs help. I have told him for the present to stop all civil case work and avoidable work of all kinds, merely taking in plaints and petitions to save limitation. He can resume the work when he gets his Charge Superintendent. The Superintendent is needed both for laying out and supervising relief works, for looking after gratuitous relief, and for inspecting works being done out of public loans, of which we expect a good many will be undertaken.

Statement of Balances of District Road Account.

			Rs.	Rs.
Amount made available by stopping works	...	...	5,372	
Balance on 1st April 1897, as estimated in the Budget Estimate for 1896-97	...	...	6,225	
		Total	.....	11,597
Working balance on 1st April 1897 necessary to meet, for two months, establishment pay, &c., in round numbers	...	...	3,000	
Amount already advanced for relief works	...	...	3,750	
		Total	.....	6,750
Amount available at present	...	...	.....	4,847

A. H. CUMING,
for Deputy Commissioner.

No. 466R., dated Cuttack, the 10th March 1897.

From—H. G. COOKE, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly report on the condition of this Division with respect to scarcity.

2. *Angul*.—All information received continues to be of a reassuring character. The rain that fell in the middle of the month gave increased occupation to day labourers and benefited standing crops: prices stationary.

3. *Balasore*.—Reports no change except for the better. Standing crops having benefited by the rain which has fallen, prices remain stationary—12 seers for the rupee at Balasore and 13 seers at Bhadrak.

4. The Settlement Department has submitted the reports of eight Assistant Settlement Officers engaged in as many camps in the interior of the Balasore district and a statement showing the price of coarse rice in their respective parganas, which I give below:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Pargana.	Outturn of paddy in annas.	Price of common rice.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Kunia Behary Goswami	Soso	4-8	14 per rupee (80 tolas).	
Brigopal Bhattacharjee	Bisalkhand	8	12½	(90 ..)
Jagowari Biswas	Bisalkhand	8	13	(80 ..)
Dolendra Nath Posa	Arakura	8	12½	(80 ..)
Alhoy Prasad Das	Dumungar	6-0	10-11	(105 ..)
Bari Krishna Mahanty	Funout		13-14	(80 ..)
Jagabandun Ghose	Bayana	12	14	(80 ..)
Issan Chandra Das	Bandhas	8	15	(80 ..)
Ramesh Chandra Das	Randus-Argara	6-9	10 13	(90 ..)

5 With one exception, all the Assistant Settlement Officers' reports are most encouraging, and show an entire absence of distress. The Assistant Settlement Officer of the Bayang Circle complains that fodder is to be had with much difficulty. "Many men have already left home for employment elsewhere. Apparently there is no general cry about famine. No beggars or famished people have I come across yet; but that the future is gloomy is almost certain." The last remark seems speculative—at least it is not supported by facts, the reverse being rather the case. As for many men leaving home for employment, as much may be said of Orissa generally in the most favourable years. It is a matter of notoriety that thousands of Uriyas go to Calcutta every year for employment.

6. *Cuttack*.—The Cuttack report, copy of which I enclose, which was received late yesterday, explains the delay that has attended the submission of the divisional report. The report is, I think, reassuring. The officer referred to as the Assistant Settlement Officer of Dalijora is in fact the Assistant Settlement Officer of Jaipur, whose letter was written from Dalijora. His report is noticed below.

7. *Kendrapara*.—The area between the Kendrapara and Taldanda Canals includes some or all of the Balubisi Settlement Circle, and the Assistant Settlement Officer does not report unfavourably of what he sees there.

8. *Jajpur*.—The Kalamatia, Alas and Ahyas Circles are all in this subdivision, and the Assistant Settlement Officers of these circles reported unfavourably, and the first two tracts are marked brown in the Collector's map. The Assistant Settlement Officer of Ahyas refers to the extensive dalua cultivation due to irrigation.

9. The Kujang-Kanika Ward's Estates and the Banki Government Estate are not under settlement, but are happily exceptionally well provided with means of famine relief.

10. The steps taken by the Collector appear adequate to meet the case at present.

11. I support Mr. Growse's request that his staff should be strengthened in the manner proposed by an additional Sub-Deputy Collector being allotted to each of the three subdivisions. The difficulty about the removal of Maulvi

Tajmal Ali and his replacement by a Sub-Deputy ignorant of Uriya and English has already been removed by Government.

12. Twelve Assistant Settlement Officers' reports are before me. Of these officers, three on the last occasion reported unfavourably viz., those of Kalamatia, Jaipur and Ahyas. The first two report no change, but the Jaipur officer has since, on the 2nd March, reported that immediate relief measures are called for in his circle, and the Collector is taking action to ascertain what is necessary. The Kalamatia officer reported on the 17th January that on the 17th February "the condition of the people who would give rise to anxious solicitude." The condition remained unchanged on 2nd February.

The Ahyas officer, who mentioned in his last report that people had given up work on the railway, dissatisfied with their earnings, now reports extensive dalua cultivation by means of canal water. In one village almost half the cultivated land is thus planted with dalua rice.

In another part of the circle, apparently near Balarampur, he describes "the condition of the people as bad. Most of the families being poor are supporting themselves by selling their little ornaments and brass and bell-metal utensils, and some have gone to Calcutta" for employment. Prices are stationary.

13. Of the remaining nine, eight report no change since their last reports, which were not unfavourable. One, the Circle Officer of Olas, says rice sells at 13 seers to the rupee, Cuttack measure, or nearly 15 standard seers, which does not seem high rates as compared with other places. He also mentions a lack of drinking water. These reports will be sent on to the District Officer who is probably fully informed. His report has been delayed owing to Mr. Growse having been ill.

14. I give the table of prices-current in each Settlement Circle of Cuttack:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Pargana.	Outturn of paddy in annas.	Price of common rice.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu S. C. Bose ...	Titkan	8	12 seers per rupee (105 tolas).	
" H. C. Roy ...	Balubia	.....	12½ " " (80 ").	
" P. N. Mukerjee ...	Borin	3-4	11 " " (105 ").	
" J. N. Mitter ...	Assureswar	No change reported.		
" K. C. Sutar ...	Jhankad	8-12	10 seers per rupee.	
" S. C. Dutt ...	Ahyas	2 (portion as in previous report).	12 " " (80 tolas).	
" J. M. Das ...	Jaipur	10	13 " " (105 ").	
" M. M. Choudhury ...	Jorin	7-8	12 " " (105 ").	
Babu Murali Mishra ...	Kalamatia	12	12 " " (105 ").	
" G. V. Das Gupta ...	Olas	...	13 " " (105 ").	
" D. P. Rai ...	Sargara	12	11 " " (105 ").	
" Harashwya Lal ...	Dolegram	6-8	9 " " (105 ").	

15. *Puri*.—Considering that this is the worst district in the Division, the information received appears meagre.

The first four reports, dated 30th January 1897, 3rd February 1897, 6th February 1897, and 13th February 1897, simply state that rain has not fallen: if it did fall, it would do good, and that there is a great scarcity of grain in the Chilka tracts, and efforts are being made to bring grain there and that prices remain stationary. The report of 3rd February was submitted direct to Government and is fuller than the others.

16. The report of the 20th February mentions heavy rain in Puri, 4·25, light rain, ·062, in Khurda, the rain being badly distributed, and more of it is said to be required.

The report of the 18th, which was sent to Government, shows a falling off of labourers on the railway works, and an increase from 1,050 to 8,885 on District Board and famine works.

The report of the 27th gives further information as to the rainfall which is said to have benefited standing crops and given employment to labourers.

The maximum rainfall was at Satpara on the Chilka Lake, where it reached 5·12, Banpur 3·70, and Pipli ·30.

17. I have received a separate report, dated 2nd March, stating that a road was commenced in the Parikud-Malood area on 22nd January as a relief

work, and that 500,000 cubic feet of earthwork had been done up to 2nd March. There is nothing to show whether the work provided was sufficient to supply with occupation all who required relief, or even how many labourers were engaged on the work: all but two miles of the road was, on the date of the report, completed; but nothing is said as to what other works are contemplated when this one is finished. I learnt verbally, on my visit to the Chilka Lake last month, that the restoration of protective embankments to keep out salt water would supply work of a very useful kind in this neighbourhood, and it may be assumed that these will be taken in hand when the road is finished.

I also learnt that Mr. Beale was preparing plans for a protective embankment in Chhabiskud, but I have heard nothing further as to this, which I referred to in my No. 329R., dated 19th February 1897.

It was under contemplation to make a similar embankment at Satpara, as a relief work, out of funds provided chiefly by the Khurda Estate Improvement allotment.

18. As to the other affected areas, I have no information, and I presume that no scarcity at present exists anywhere except around the Chilka. I have not yet received the particulars required for the report under section 9, Chapter II of the Famine Code.

19. The Settlement Officers' reports are brought up only to the 1st February, except that of Mr. H. McPherson, which is dated 13th February. I give the statement of prices-current as received with these reports:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Pargana.	Outturn of paddy in annas.	Price of common rice.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen	Lemba	8	10—10 per rupee (105 tolas)	
.. Prasanna Kumar Banerjee	Kotdesh	8	10 (105 ..)	
.. Ram Kanta Pal	Purbodai	8	10—15 (107 ..)	
.. Jagendra Mohan Senghe	Damarkland	4	8 (105 ..)	
.. Syamsu Charan Sen	Atais	8	8 (105 ..)	
.. Jagdish Chandra Lahuri	Kodhar	8	10 (105 ..)	
.. Amrita Lall Gupta	Chhabiskud	2—16	12 (105 ..)	
.. Ajay Chandra Das	Rahang	10	8 (105 ..)	
.. Balmukund Kanungo	Kotdesh	8	10 (105 ..)	
.. Sudersan Das	Ditto	8	10 (105 ..)	

20. Mr. McPherson's report I give *in extenso*, as it contains reliable information with reference to a large area. The Assistant Settlement Officer of Delang reports prices rising; *tabi* crops withering for want of rain this was before the rain of mid-February fell); the people find employment on railway works; "the condition of the people is by degrees becoming worse, but at present their condition is not so bad as to cause anxiety."

The Assistant Settlement Officer of the Antrodh Circle reports inadequate grain-supply, but that labour is forthcoming on railway works and otherwise, though he thinks that relief works will be necessary.

The Assistant Settlement Officer, Purba Dohai, reports no relief necessary. The Assistant Settlement Officer, Atais, reports that there is scarcity prevailing in his neighbourhood, and that the inhabitants of the western part of Atais and Matgutpatra are in the greatest distress. He thinks that *relief works will urgently be needed* in the course of another month.

The Kotdesh Assistant Settlement Officer reports no change beyond an improvement in the condition of standing crops.

The Assistant Settlement Officer, Kodhar, reports standing crops not doing well; prices rising: inadequate supply of grain in the market; the people seeking work on the railway, and living by selling their household utensils. He recommends the erection of protective embankments.

The Assistant Settlement Officer, Chhabiskud, reports reassuringly as to that area, though a portion of it is so bad that relief works on a large scale are proposed by the Collector. In the Rahang Circle prices are reported as high as 6 seers to the rupee, and no adequate supply at that price. He recommends the opening of test works in the worst villages, *e.g.*, Dhankera and Andarsing.

The second Assistant Settlement Officer of Kotdesh Circle reports no change.

The third Assistant Settlement Officer, Kotdesh, thinks "no relief operations will be necessary, if the mahajans and zamindars are a little generous towards the poor."

The Settlement Office reports from Khurda are separately submitted. I append price-current lists, from which it appears that the highest price attained is about 13 standard seers per rupee:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Pargana.	Outturn of paddy in annas.	Price of common rice	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Nadia Chand Dutt	Bomswar ..	8-10	14 seers per rupee (105 tola-).	
" Jagannath Dutt	Cuttack	8-10	11-12 " " (105 ")	
" Kahuochan Sen	Banpur	8-10	8½-10 " " (105 ")	

Of the three reports, two are favourable, and one, which refers to Banpur, a mountainous tract, is not favourable. "Several thousands of people will require employment here soon. A test relief work should be started without delay for the sake of the stricken villages." He recommends the re-excavation of old tanks and roads from Sonakhala to Aitapur and to the Mals.

The above report will be sent to the Collector. Sometimes the Assistant Settlement Officers take an unnecessarily desponding view of the situation. I have before me a case in which raiyats were declared to be in want of immediate relief in the Cuttack district. An inquiry was held by Mr. Desgratoulet, District Engineer, who reported that no foundation existed for the statement. The most alarming of the above reports are those from parganas Atais, Rahang, Banpur and Kodhar.

Rahang has been dealt with by the Collector together with Chhabiskud. The state of Banpur was mentioned when I visited the Chilka last month. Much of the population consists of forest tribes that can manage very well without rice. Prices are not by any means high, being 8½ to 10 Cuttack seers per rupee, equal to 11·15 to 13 standard seers.

Pargana Kodhar is included in the area marked brown in the Collector's map, together with Astrang and Marichpur, and pargana Atais identical with pargana Athaisie, which is similarly situated to the group of parganas just referred to. Though the Collector's map does not show that any scarcity whatever was apprehended there when the map was prepared, the same remark applies to Banpur, which is uncoloured in the map. The Settlement Office reports will be sent to the Collector of Puri, whose attention has, I know, been attracted to Banpur, and he should now direct it to parganas Khodar, Athaisie, and killa Mari-chpur, if he is not already camping in that direction, which I think highly probable.

I should have liked to be in a position to report what progress has been made in opening grain stores at Satpara, Malood and in Chhabiskud; but nothing has been reported on this point. I have already, as previously reported, given detailed instruction on most points here noticed, as well as others, to the Collector of Puri. A copy of this section of the present report will be sent to the Collector, and it is to be hoped that his next report will be more full.

21. Since writing the above, I have received a report, dated 6th March, from the Collector of Puri, stating that standing crops have been saved by timely rain, which has given field labour to labourers. Also that the general aspect of the tract adjoining the Chilka Lake has slightly improved.

No. 697G., dated Cuttack, the 8th March 1897.

From—E. F. Growse, Esq., Collector of Cuttack,
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

In continuation of my No. 224G., dated the 24th January, I have the honour to submit the following report on the condition, during the month of February, of those parts of the Cuttack district for which anxiety is felt.

2. *The Sadar subdivision.*—Speaking generally, the condition of the affected tracts remains unaltered, but has improved in so far that there was rain, which enabled the raiyats to make first ploughings of the land for the "biali" and later rice-crops. It also did much good to the "dalua" and "grey mung" and "china" and "bringals" and other

vegetable, crops, which, though cultivated in comparatively small quantities, all tend to increase the food-supply of the people. Prices have remained practically stationary during the month, but there seems to be a tendency towards larger supplies of grain coming into the market since the rain. Public health is generally good. The rainfall at Cuttack was '64 only; but this was the smallest fall registered at any of the reporting stations. There is no emigration or immigration of famished people, but considerable movement of labour towards the railway from the eastern portions of the Sadar subdivision. The condition of cattle is normal. As I am writing this, I have received a report from the Assistant Settlement Officer of the Dalijora Circle, in which he gives rather an alarming account of the condition of the Kukunda-Jaipur pargana to the north of the Pattamundai Canal and bordering on the Jajpur subdivision. This has been long known to be a tract in which distress must occur owing to practical loss of crops for four years and total loss last year. I am preparing to start a test work in the shape of a tank at once, and also to appoint a circle officer and organise gratuitous relief, should it prove necessary, as seems probable.

3. *In Banki*, where the number of poor is large, and where I anticipated some trouble by the end of March, no sign of distress has yet appeared, and the late rain (1'06 was registered at Banki) has saved the "dalua" which was beginning to wither, and, as elsewhere, allowed the raiyats to plough the land for the "hiali" and "sarad" rice crops, and also done good to the "grey mung" and other small food-crops. Rice appears to be coming in freely from Khurda, and to be freely exported also to Cuttack, and the local price has fallen from 14 seers 13 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks (standard weight).

4. *Kendrapara subdivision*.—The affected tracts remain the same as previously reported. The worst parganas are Balubisi, Suknai, Pania, all lying between the Kendrapara and Taldanda Canals, and Neulbisi and Athpaula, which lie between the Kendrapara and Gobri Extension Canals.

As elsewhere, there are some villages in these and other parganas whose condition is worse than others.

Speaking generally, the villages furthest removed from the river banks and situated in the centre of the basins have suffered most. The Subdivisional Officer at my direction made a careful tour through several villages in parganas Balubisi and Suknai and Asureswar; but although he found signs of great poverty among many of the lower classes, especially those who have none to maintain them, and although they were living chiefly on "kutthi" meal, and got very little rice, still he found no cases of starvation and no person who had been compelled to pass a day without food. This however, is one of the tracts in which, I think, it will soon be necessary to organise some form of gratuitous relief.

The price of rice has ranged during the month in the affected tracts from 13 seers 2 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks per rupee, but at the end of the month it seems that rice was rather more easily obtainable than before, although the price seems to have remained almost the same.

Food-stocks.—As previously reported, a large deficiency is feared, and the Subdivisional Officer says he found some "amars" of zamindars and mahajans practically empty. He believes, however, that the well-to-do raiyats and mahajans have still enough for their own consumption. The tendency for rice to become more easily obtainable after the late rain is, moreover, noticeable, and seems to show that there may be more rice in the country than we thought.

Exportation and Importation.—Exports have, the Subdivisional Officer believes, decreased, and this is borne out by the statistics of export from Chandbally. There are no imports, except that those in the affected tracts fetch rice from their more fortunate neighbours in the protected areas, and petty dealers are also doing some inter-village business of this kind, it is said. The Subdivisional Officer apprehends much tightness of the market during the cultivating season, and advocates importation of rice from outside. This cannot be done at the present prices. There should be no difficulty in getting Burma rice from Calcutta or Rangoon *via* Chandbally, if necessary, even in the monsoon.

Rainfall.—This subdivision has had the heaviest rainfall of all. There were moderate showers in some parts in the early part of the month which did good to the standing crops and allowed the soil to receive its first ploughing for the rice crops. On the 17th February 4'11 inches were registered at Kendrapara, and the Subdivisional Officer reports that the rain was general. There is no doubt that besides the good done to the standing crops it has done much to restore confidence and allay anxiety.

Condition of cattle is generally good.

Public Works.—The Jambu Canal repairs are the largest work in progress in this subdivision, and have attracted some adult males only from the affected tract. Some 50 more are said to have gone to work on the Bhara embankment.

5. *Jajpur subdivision*.—The Subdivisional Officer says that conditions are generally the same, but the late rain has made matters rather more hopeful. The most interesting fact in connection with this subdivision is the extension of the cultivation of "dalua" rice in Ahyas and Kalumatia and some of the other flooded parganas, due to canal and river water being let down by the Irrigation authorities through old channels and jores to the "pats" in which "dalua" can be grown. The estimated outturn for the "dalua" in the Jajpur subdivision is a 16-anna crop for 9,000 acres.

The price of rice is practically stationary—at about 14'7 standard seers the rupee. The mango crop here, as elsewhere, will unfortunately be the worst for many a year.

6. *The Kanika Estate.*—The Manager reports that the raiyats have grown “*dalua*” and “*mung*” and “*birhi*” and “*kutthi*” and in some places even wheat, and hopes that the outturn from these crops will go to make up 2 annas of the deficiency of the rice crop. It is a very noticeable fact, too, that out of a total demand of Rs. 60,330 for the 8-anna kist in January no less a sum than Rs. 51,882 was collected, and this without much difficulty. It is true that the assessment is a light one, but it shows that the raiyats must be better off than was expected. Anxiety, too, has been allayed on the ground of failure of stocks by the estate purchasing rice to store against the evil days expected after May, and for sale and distribution otherwise to the raiyats. A sum of Rs. 15,000 is being spent in this way with my approval, and I have applied for sanction of the higher authorities.

The rainfall in the estate was 3·13 inches.

Prices remain almost stationary—at 12 to 13 seers standard weight.

Owing probably to the neighbourhood of Chandbally prices are generally higher here than elsewhere in the Kendrapara subdivision. Owing to the rainfall and to the rush away from the works to start ploughing, the average daily number of mules on the ordinary estate work fell from 709 on the 14th February to 286 on the 27th February.

7. *Kujang Estate.*—Here, as elsewhere, the rain has been of much benefit. The condition of the people is generally good. Prices are stationary—at 10 Cuttack = 13·2 standard seers higher than elsewhere except Kanika. It is believed that stocks are deficient, and the Manager and Sub-Manager are buying rice and paddy as a reserve against the evil days to come with my complete approval. Sanction has been asked for. It is estimated that some 500 or 600 persons of the estate are working on the Jamba Canal repairs, and some 410 persons, almost entirely men, on ordinary works undertaken by the estate.

8. *General summary.*—The condition of the people generally is better than I had hoped for at this season, and, except in isolated tracts, I anticipate little trouble before May, and even then see no reason to fear anything like a widespread calamity. The general feeling seems to be that it is during the rains that most distress will occur. No relief operations have yet been undertaken, but a test relief work and tentative organization of gratuitous relief will be started as early as possible in pargana Kuhunda-Jaipur, of which the area is about 27 square miles. This tract has lost the greater part of its rice crop for four years, and suffered a total loss last year. The *rabi* crop is insufficient to feed the population. The test-work and organization of gratuitous relief will all be done at the expense of the District Board. I have also supplied, from the funds of the District Board, a sum of Rs. 25 to each of the offices of nine thanas and outposts (as provided in section 12 of the Famine Code) for the relief of destitute wanderers. I have also ordered the preparation by kanungos, under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officers and the Sub-Deputy Collector of Banki and the managers of estates, and of a Deputy Collector at the Sadar, of “village lists” of persons who come within the category of section 42 of the Famine Code. These should, if carefully prepared, be of much use hereafter should it be necessary to organize gratuitous relief in any quarters. A rough scheme of circles is also under preparation.

In pargana Balubiso, on the borders of the Sadar and Kendrapara subdivisions, I have ordered a tank to be taken up as an ordinary work, and hope to get a local contractor, who will employ local labour. I have ordered two other tanks to be started as ordinary works in parganas Kate and Bardialla in the Sadar subdivision for the purpose of giving local relief. It is a noticeable fact that the railway could employ double the labour which it now gets on its embankment between Ba-ang and the Katjuri river, and although the number of local coolies who are now employed on the work may be larger than would be attracted to it in ordinary years, I am surprised that it is not still larger. I append a statement showing the daily average number of local coolies employed throughout the district, as far as is known, during February, and also a statement showing the estimated outturn of the *dalua* rice crop and both *rabi* crops. It is most satisfactory to note that this is reported to be a 14-anna crop for the whole district, and I think we may say that it will be nearer 16 annas. An area of 4,000 acres over the normal has been cultivated in Jajpurs for reason given above. I do not understand why each year in Kendrapara and Banki the cultivated area is reported to be so much less than the normal, but it is useless to alter the figures till we get figures from the Settlement Officer.

9. I would earnestly submit that the time has now come to strengthen the hands of the Subdivisional Officers and myself. I have already asked for a lakh of rupees to be advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act, and I want hands to make the distribution. It certainly cannot be entrusted to the local kanungos, although they may assist; and the Subdivisional Officers cannot be expected to undertake this troublesome and tedious work, which requires great care and much time, in addition to their ordinary duties. Moreover, although I do not anticipate much serious distress, I am practically convinced that gratuitous relief must be organized in May, and possibly earlier, and the supervision of the kanungos’ village lists is very necessary, and cannot be well done by the overworked Subdivisional Officer.

What I want is a smart and active Sub-Deputy Collector to be posted by the 1st April at the head-quarters of each subdivision, when application for tuccavi advances will probably pour in, and another at the Sadar. The only Sub-Deputy Collector I have is one of the old school, who is now in Orissa, and knows no Uriya and little English, and is near his time for retirement. He will be of no use to me in a tight place. My staff of Deputies is strong enough, but I fear Mr. Thomson’s health will not permit him to remain here

much longer, and in that case I beg you will press Government to give me another Joint-Magistrate. One of the Deputy Collectors will; from this time be employed almost entirely on work connected with scarcity, and I am sending him to start a test-work and supervise the organization of gratuitous relief at Kuhunda-Jaipur, and without a Joint-Magistrate I shall be much handicapped in the supervision of all this extraordinary work. I presume some of the Settlement Officers will be available in June, but I want men before that.

In conclusion, I beg to apologise for the delay in submitting this report; but the pressure of current work and indisposition during the last four or five days must be my excuse.

Statement of local labour employed February, 1897.

Name of railway, irrigation divisions, and other places.		Daily average number of coolies employed.	
1		2	3
<i>Irrigation Division.</i>			
Acquapada-Jajpur Division	...	587	For the fortnight ending 28th February 1897, No. 2 Subdivision.
Mahanadi Division	...	4,131	For the fortnight ending 26th February 1897.
Brahmini-Bytarni Division	...	3,437	2,863 on the 28th February 1897 for Nos. 4 and 5 Subdivisions.
Total	...	8,155	
<i>Railway.</i>			
No 2 Jenapur Subdivision	...	2,308	(a) Excluding 1,516 from beyond the district. Ditto 108 ditto. Ditto 1,530 ditto. Ditto 2,437 ditto. Ditto 264
Dhaumandal Division	...	741	
Brahmini Bridge	...	1,096	
Mahanadi District	...	5,189	
Bytarni Subdivision	...	365	
Total	...	9,699	Total 5,855 which includes, 1,973 from Puri, 141 " Balasore, 374 " Gurjat, 816 " Ganjam, and the rest from other places. 508 employed on 26th February 1897.
Kanika	...	376(c)	Figures for labourers employed under the District and Local Boards not available.
Kujang	...	644(b)	
GRAND TOTAL	...	18,874	

(a) Average per day for the week ending 27th February 1897.
(b) Do. for second week of February 1897.
(c) Do. for the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

E. F. GROWSE,
Collector.

Statistics of Dalua crops.

Name of Subdivision.		Approximate normal area under dalua crop, in acres.	Approximate area in acres sown in last year, i.e., 1895-96.	Approximate area in acres sown in 1896-97.	Outturn in annas during 1895-96.	Outturn in annas during 1896-97.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bara or summer rice, or dalua.	Sadar	20,000	25,000	25,000	12	12	
	Jajpur	5,000	5,000	9,000	13	10	
	Kendrapara	24,400	14,000	10,000	10	12	
	Banki	3,400	3,100	1,700	10	10	
	Total	52,800	47,100	51,700	14	14	

No. 405, dated Pipli, the 13th February 1897.

From—H. MACPHERSON, Esq., Assistant Settlement Officer in charge,
To—The Settlement Officer of the Orissa Division.

I HAVE little to add this fortnight to my former reports on the subject of famine relief.

There has been a further rise of prices, and coarse rice, I find, now sells on the average at 9 Cuttack seers to the rupee. In some out-of-the-way places, which were seriously affected by flood, the price is higher. Babu Ajoy Chandra Das of Circle Rahang reports that near Demirsina the price is as high as 7 seers to the rupee.

2. This place, I may note, is near that part of Serai and Chhabiskud, where Babu Amrit Lal Gupta reported that certain villages had suffered a total loss of crop. When I was on tour there at the end of last month, I was told that the Deputy Collector in charge of Puri khas mahals had been making enquiries into the condition of this locality. I was also told that there was some proposal to give relief work in the shape of repairs to the Chilka bundh, which protects villages on the north of the lake from the incursions of salt water. So far as I have observed on tour, this part of the district is the place where most immediate and particular attention requires to be given to the situation.

3. Since my last report I have been touring in parganas Lombai, Rahang, Chhabiskud, Kotdesh, Purbaduar, Banchas, Athaisal, Damarkhand and Antrodh, and have not yet seen a single case of emaciation. On the contrary, the persons in attendance at the Settlement camps seemed to be well fed and had a cheerful look about them, which was anything but suggestive of approaching scarcity or famine. None of the Assistant Settlement Officers have as yet reported cases of actual distress.

4. In my last report I suggested that it might be necessary to start test relief works in some parts of the district, notably the north of the Chilka and the sea coast parganas. I still think it is advisable to do something by the end of the month in the region north of the Chilka, but for other parts of the district it does not appear likely that succour will be called for before the end of next month.

5. The variations in the price of rice shown by the circle reports seem to prove the necessity of measures being taken at the time of opening relief works or ensuring a sufficient supply of grain in some of the distressed areas. Means of communications are so scanty in Chhabiskud and some of the sea coast parganas, that a departure from the ordinary course appears to be justifiable. The Collector of Puri, whom I met at Pipli on the 2nd instant, tells me that such a departure has already been made in Parikud and Mahud portions of the district, which have suffered worse than any, and which are least accessible to ordinary traders.

(Enclosure to Cuttack Collector's No. 697 G., dated the 8th March 1897.)

Statistics of rabi crops.

NAME OF RABI CROPS.	Name of Subdivision	Approximate number of acres under each settled rabi crops in acres.	Approximate area in acres sown in last year, i.e., 1895-96.	Approximate area in acres sown in 1896-97.	Quantity in acres in 1896-97.	Quantity in acres in 1896-97.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	Sadar	50	40	12	10	8	
	Jajpur						
	Kendrapara	2,270	1,400	1,000	16	4	
	Banki	1	31	1	16	10	
	Total	2,321	1,440-53	1,013	11	9	
Barley Bora or summer rice or dalna	Kendrapara	1,000	500	600	16	4	
	Sadar	26,000	25,000	25,000	12	12	
	Jajpur	5,000	5,000	9,000	13	16	
	Kendrapara	24,100	14,000	16,000	16	12	
	Banki	3,300	3,400	1,700	16	16	
	Total	68,800	47,400	61,700	14	13	
Other rabi cereals and pulses	Sadar	70,200	60,000	50,000	16	8	
	Jajpur	32,000	31,000	32,000	11	9	
	Kendrapara	6,100	4,800	1,900	16	4	
	Banki	9,600	9,500	4,700	16	8	
	Total	118,100	106,300	91,500	11	7	
Sugarcane	Sadar	3,510	2,200	2,000	12	10	
	Jajpur	1,000	1,000	1,500	13	10	
	Kendrapara	600	200	200	16	8	
	Banki	1,200	1,200	600	16	8	
	Total	7,300	5,820	4,300	14	9	
Tobacco	Sadar	4,810	4,200	4,000	12	12	
	Jajpur	1,200	1,200	1,200	12	14	
	Kendrapara	4,000	1,000	1,000	16	12	
	Banki	30	30	30	16	10	
	Total	10,000	6,510	6,230	14	13	

CUTTACK COLLECTORATE;
The 9th March 1897.

W. B. THOMSON,
For Collector.

**RESOLUTION ON THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT REPORTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1207.

READ—

Letter No. 85A., dated the 16th January 1897, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the reports of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture on Settlements and Land Records, and the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys on Surveys, in Bengal, for the year ending the 30th September 1896.

The report of the Director of Land Records was submitted to the Board of Revenue with commendable punctuality by the Officiating Director, Mr. Lyon, two days only after the due date, that is, on the 17th instead of on the 15th December, while that of the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys was not received till the 30th December (15 days after time), and then without maps. The delay in submission is attributed by the Superintendent to inaccuracies requiring further reference. Both the reports give a full and complete account of the operations conducted during the year.

2. Colonel W. H. Wilkins officiated as Director of Surveys in Bengal up to the 19th October 1895, on which date Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C., took charge, and continued as Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys throughout the rest of the year. He was absent from head-quarters on tour for 147 days in the year. Mr. W. C. Macpherson, I.C.S., was in charge of the office of Director of Land Records and Agriculture up to the 22nd February 1896, when he went on furlough, and Mr. P. C. Lyon, I.C.S., acted for him for the remainder of the year. Mr. Macpherson spent 47 and Mr. Lyon 111 days on tour. Mr. Macpherson was detained in Calcutta for some time during the cold weather in connection with an Agricultural Conference. Mr. Lyon was on tour during every month from March to September, except May, and visited every settlement of importance under his charge.

3. In view of the necessity of expediting the completion of the settlement of Orissa, and of the heavy demand for officers entailed by the rapid pace at which survey and settlement work was being carried on in Bihar, Sir Alexander Mackenzie decided to employ only two survey parties instead of four in North Bihar, and thus to reduce the programme area of survey and initial record-writing from 2,000 square miles to 1,000. The outturn of survey work during the year ending 30th September 1896 was (1) traverse survey, 2,131 square miles, (2) skeleton boundary survey, 187 square miles; (3) cadastral survey, 2,429 square miles; (4) record-writing, 2,478 square miles. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure that the whole of the survey programme of the season was completed. Settlement work under the control of the Director of Land Records was in progress in the following areas:—(1) for revision of land revenue in temporarily-settled estates and Government estates, 8,741 square miles; (2) for survey and record of rights in private estates other than wards' estates,

inclusive of Bihar, 9,580 square miles; and (3) for survey and records of rights in wards' estates, 821 square miles,—making a grand total of 19,142 square miles, as compared with 18,445 square miles in the preceding year. The following statement shows the general outturn and cost of survey-settlement work during the year under report and during the preceding three years:—

YEAR.	Traverse survey.	Skeleton boundary survey.	Topographical survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Cost of survey.	Cost of settlement.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1892-93	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	5,324	1,247	...	3,078	2,380	7,84,400	5,00,001	12,84,401
1894-95	3,485	176	...	3,764	3,677	6,00,125	4,63,228	10,63,353
1895-96	8,001	23	1,026	2,786	3,120	6,94,314	4,07,136	11,01,450
1896-96	2,131	187	...	2,420	2,478	4,29,001	10,00,017	14,29,018
Total	14,031	1,633	1,026	12,047	12,165	25,11,820	27,51,341	52,63,170

The Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys has explained* in detail the reasons for the variation in cost rates of the survey operations of this year in different districts and for the same district in successive years.

4. The following table shows the survey work done in each district in Bihar season by season from the commencement of the operations in 1891:—

Bihar Survey.

	TRAVERSE SURVEY.		CADASTRAL SURVEY.		RECORD-WRITING.		Total cost of cadastral survey and record-writing.	COST RATE PER SQUARE MILE.			Cost of survey and record-writing per acre.	Expenditure on settlement.
	Area in square miles.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.		Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey and record-writing (approximate).	Total cost (approximate).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Muzaffarpur.		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	Rs.
1891-92	1,247	41,290	...	...	...	...	...	34.7	...	...	...	...
1892-93	997	34,615	1,133	599	1,052	466	76,413	38.0	112.1	190.7	Nearly 5	34,301
1893-94	Nil	0,805	1,504	979	1,345	788	1,27,045	...	146.3	...	Over 3	58,079
1894-95	...	2,940	604	658	987	931	1,19,078	...	139.3	...	Nearly 3	...
1895-96	...	...	630	410	650	410	45,703	...	124.8	...	Over 3	1,22,342
Original work ... Revision of Barron's survey.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revision survey of Raj Bahanga villages.	...	...	8	14	5	7	580	...	73	...	Nearly 2	...
Original work ... Revision of maps and records of 1892-93.	20	991	435	452	433	458	79,880	82.58	172.31	254.80	Over 6	...
Revision of maps and records of 1892-93.	...	...	9	7	9	7	503	...	72.37	...	Nearly 2	...
Revision of maps and records of 1878-79.	...	...	3	7	3	7	1,074	...	167.00	...	Nearly 4	1,80,067
Champan.												
1891-92	363	12,021	...	...	...	...	...	34.7	...	...	...	...
1892-93	1,103	30,634	244	416	234	390	41,182	27.8	100.1	150.9	Nearly 3	21,800
1893-94	1,520	50,498	325	617	351	500	71,404	33.3	120.2	167.5	Over 4	70,141*
1894-95	126	8,305	1,038	1,162	1,058	1,170	1,50,668	65.2	134	160.2	Nearly 5	67,670
1895-96	386	0,272	1,047	1,160	1,047	1,156	1,25,109	24.02	103.85	137.50	Over 3	1,31,102
Saran												
1892-93	804	34,527	...	...	...	...	2,308	38.6	...	...	...	...
1893-94	932	34,273	1,260	549	1,219	527	63,200	36.4	119.2	150	Nearly 4	...
1894-95	816	15,288	...	...	...	...	10,287	29.5	...	...	...	30,460
1895-96	52	3,304	1,204	645	1,334	680	93,648	50.00	167.17	205.17	Over 5	62,135
Darbhanga.												
1891-94	518	16,340	...	...	...	...	...	31.6	...	...	...	...
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895-96	1,179	27,344	14	16	14	16	1,676	23.20	103.37	126.67	Over 3	...
Total												
1891-92	1,010	55,891	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
1892-93	2,994	1,08,636	1,307	1,015	1,246	780	1,19,901	35	134	174	Nearly 4	54,101
1893-94	2,770	1,07,918	3,179	2,045	3,045	1,014	2,63,739	54	134	171	Over 4	1,36,323
1894-95	641	26,283	2,990	2,244	2,700	2,531	3,39,569	40	137	177	Nearly 4	2,22,472
1895-96	1,637	40,911	2,710	2,312	2,740	2,336	2,99,002	46	126	172	...	5,08,396
Total	9,653	3,34,807	9,646	7,546	9,674	7,567	10,18,870	...	...	...	...	7,70,090

(* Including Saran.)

† Includes 28 square miles of Muzaffar Ward's Estate, and excludes 11 square miles of river areas actually surveyed, but which, owing to the midstream boundary belong to the North-Western Provinces.

The statement given below shows the total survey work done up to the 30th September 1896, and remaining to be done on that date in each district:—

DISTRICT.	Total area of district.	AREAS COMPLETED.			AREAS REMAINING.		
		Traverse survey	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muzaffarpur ..	3,070	3,059	3,062	3,063	Nil	Nil	Nil
Champaran ...	3,575	3,298	3,280	3,280	Nil(a)	Nil(a)	Nil(a)
Saran ...	2,622	2,394	1,194	1,194	228	1,428	1,428
Darbhanga ...	3,238	1,697	16	16	1,636	3,217	3,217
Total ...	12,500	10,448	7,552	7,563	1,764	4,645	4,645

(a) The jungly area, approximately 290 square miles, to the north of the district is not for survey.

The Superintendent reports that, as in previous years, the voluntary attendance of the raiyats was indifferent, but he attributes this in the majority of cases to the action of the petty landlords, who, according to Captain Crichton, endeavoured to keep the raiyats from coming forward to claim possession of lands to which these petty maliks prefer fraudulent claims themselves. (Once the raiyats were induced to attend, they took a keen interest in the proceedings and were anxious to obtain their *parchas*.)

The survey operations in the Muzaffarpur and Champaran districts have now been completed, with the exception of an approximate area of 290 square miles in the north of the latter district, which has been excluded from the survey operations. The total expenditure from 1891-92 in these two districts has been as follows:—

	Traverse survey.	Cadastral.	Record-writing.	Other heads.	City survey.	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur ...	Rs. 92,441	Rs. 2,02,865	Rs. 2,63,678	Rs. 2,118	Rs. 4,060	Rs. 5,65,138
Champaran ...	1,11,230	2,13,043	1,76,521	3,472	160	5,04,633

The cost rate of the entire operations per square mile is shown in the statement below:—

DISTRICT.	Traverse, including stone embedding.	Cadastral survey, including, completion of records, &c.	Total cost per acre.
Muzaffarpur ...	Rs. 30.21	Rs. 12.33	4½ annas.
Champaran ...	33.72	13.76	4 annas nearly.

In the Saran district there were 52 square miles traversed, leaving 228 square miles remaining, or 240, including 12 square miles in the Gandak diara, and 645 square miles were cadastrally surveyed, leaving 1,425 square miles still to be done. In the Darbhanga district 1,179 square miles were traversed and 16 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year. Of the 1,536 square miles still left for traverse survey, about 640 were surveyed by Mr. Finucane, I.C.S., in 1878-79, but the records then made have not been kept corrected up to date. The Darbhanga Raj, however, has asked for a complete resurvey

of all these villages; and the Director, in anticipation of the Board's orders, requested the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys to arrange for the traverse of all the Darbhanga Raj villages in areas not dealt with during the present survey operations, and to prepare new maps for all villages in which Mr. Finucane's maps have not up to date been revised. The Board have submitted a report to Government regarding these proposals, which have been approved.

5. The following statement shows the work done in each district from the commencement of the settlement proceedings:—
Bihar Settlement.

	ATTESTATION.				DRAFT RECORDS PUBLISHED.	SETTLEMENT OF FAIR RENTS UNDER SECTION 104.			CASES UNDER SECTION 105.		CASES UNDER SECTION 106.		FINAL RECORDS PUBLISHED.	
	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of tenancies.	Number of villages.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of tenants affected.	Rents raised or lowered by decisions up to date.	Number of objections filed.	Number of objections disposed of.	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number of villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
muzaffarpur	1892-93 ...	66	320	110,821	35,709	311	66	713	+8'37	896	868	363	187	.....
	1893-94 ...	376	712	487,009	180,020	606	117	2,278		3,246	3,029	992	840	.....
	1894-95 ...	740'40	1,361	1,130,746	279,004	1,265	435	2,044		7,492	6,508	808	769	.....
	1895-96 ...	1,319'43	1,983	2,083,020	458,038	1,641	1,460	3,862		10,817	7,697	685	316	1,161
bhamparan ...	1892-93 ...	46'43	7	34,340	7,774	76	38	1,848	+0'34	48	48	40	27	...
	1893-94 ...	380	14	323,511	61,022	185	154	15,720		2,356	2,221	206	203	...
	1894-95 ...	401'45	876	470,660	78,695	316	323	17,806		1,680	1,007	320	324	247
	1895-96 ...	1,102'	1,075	1,358,793	193,611	632	1,029	36,633		4,12	3,071	393	322	372
jehan	1893-94 ...	19'	98	33,165	5,130	68	83	426	+12'95	1,084	947	41	31	.....
	1894-95 ...	487'41	1,160	740,633	125,315	265	1,787	10,783		415	94	23	21	57
	1895-96 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	847	1,346	21,729		9,447	7,143	118	28	11
Total ...	1892-93 ...	112'43	306	154,161	43,573	850	104	3,008	...	974	916	403	211	.....
	1893-94 ...	775'	965	819,765	211,221	910	334	18,419	...	6,625	6,202	1,169	1,074	...
	1894-95 ...	1,725'90	2,897	2,350,838	475,011	1,846	2,515	40,125	...	9,597	7,761	1,151	1,719	1,072
	1895-96 ...	2,481'43	2,708	3,441,810	651,649	3,040	4,373	60,224	...	21,430	18,811	1,194	650	1,544
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,064'12	6,906	730,683	1,389,437	6,221	7,236	121,006	...	41,026	33,692	3,017	3,166	2,616	

6. Mr. P. C. Lyn was in charge of the operations in Muzaffarpur up to the 15th February, and Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore from that date to the 7th July. After Mr. Stevenson-Moore's departure on special leave, Mr. R. B. Hughes, the Assistant Settlement Officer, was in charge. Mr. Hughes corresponded directly with the Director. The Director has brought to notice that the bulk of the work of direction and supervision fell upon his officer. In all, 21 Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers were deputed for various periods during the year. The programme of the year was the supervision of record-writing and disposal of boundary disputes in an area of 415 square miles, the attestation of the records of 1,664 villages covering an area of 1,341 square miles, the disposal of petitions, the completion of the records after the disposal of case work, and the initiation of proceedings for the computation and recovery of costs. The progress made during the year was satisfactory. All the boundary disputes which arose on nearly 8,000 of the 22,000 disputes entered by the amins on their dispute lists, were disposed of. The survey and initial record-writing were completed, and attestation will be finished in the present season. It is satisfactory that 1,633 villages out of 1,649 taken up were attested, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice the success with which this heavy work was accomplished. The villages covered an area of 1,319 square miles, and included more than two million plots and over four hundred thousand holdings. The records of all villages attested in previous years, and of 1,460, out of the 1,633 attested during the year under report, were published in draft, and 1,161 records were finally pushed in the course of the year. There were 2,307 applications made under section 104 of the Tenancy Act for the settlement of fair rents, and 1,859 of these were disposed of. The rents of 3,862 tenants

were settled, their rents being raised from Rs. 29,276 to Rs. 31,826, giving an increase of 8·7 per cent. on the previous rentals of these particular tenants. This enhancement was due to the assessment of new cultivation. There were 4,128 objections under section 105 pending at the close of the year, but it is reported that they are being actively disposed of. It is also stated that special officers are now engaged to deal with the arrears of cases under section 106. The general principles of computation and recovery of the costs of the survey and record of rights were approved by the Board and by Government in the course of the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with much pleasure the satisfactory results of the beginnings made in the recovery of costs in this district. He agrees with the Director that the promptitude with which the landlords and raiyats have paid the sums due from them is evidence that they attach value to the extracts relating to their estates and holdings that have been furnished to them. Out of Rs. 21,443 due from landlords, Rs. 17,766 were paid voluntarily and Rs. 1,548 were realised by certificates, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,129; while out of Rs. 15,062 due from tenants, Rs. 14,654 were paid voluntarily and only Rs. 84 were realised by certificates, leaving a balance of Rs. 324 outstanding at the close of the year. As regards the realization of the cost, the settlement officer writes :—

“The procedure is simple: convenient centres are chosen, and notices are served in all the surrounding villages fixing days for their attendance; at the same time a schedule is sent to each village, setting forth the amount due from every payee in it. When the Assistant Settlement Officer goes to the centre, he erects a bamboo enclosure and sits in the middle of it surrounded by his tahsildars, who collect the money, give the receipts and the certified copies of the khatians. At the close of each day they hand in their money and accounts to the cashier, who counts the money and deposits it in the treasure chest that night, and writes up his account next day.

Babu Siva Sanker Singh had collected in the thanas of Hajipur and Mahuwa, by the end of May, almost entirely without the adoption of coercive measures, Rs. 31,802-8-9 out of a demand of Rs. 36,504-10-11. He thus left a balance of Rs. 4,702-2-2 to be collected from head-quarters, and Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur, the Assistant Settlement Officer at head-quarters, was vested with powers under the Certificate Act for the purpose. The balance at the end of the year is Rs. 2,453-13-2, or rather more than 7 per cent. of the total demand. We have thus succeeded in collecting more than the 85 per cent. mentioned in my letter to Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 84B of 5th July 1896. The principal difficulty has been to obtain payments from the numerous petty maliks whose shares are often not more than a few annas. They show the same apathy in payment to us as they do in payment of Road and Public Works cesses in the Collectorate. On the other hand, no difficulty has been found in obtaining payment of the occupier's share, only Rs. 109-3-6 in Hajipur and Rs. 215-4 in Mahuwa being still outstanding. The smallness of the arrears afford a most striking proof of the popularity of the record. Other proofs are not wanting. The Subdivisional Magistrate of Hajipur has informed Mr. Hughes that the certified copies of the record which have been thus distributed are frequently filed before him, and Mr. Hughes has himself received several complaints from raiyats that, though the raiyats of neighbouring villages had obtained their khatians, they had not been so fortunate. Several enquiries have been made at head-quarters lately also, by proprietors and others, as to whether their certified copies were obtainable at head-quarters on payment.”

It appears that rent rates run high, but His Honour agrees with the Director and the Board that the full discussion of them must be postponed until complete figures for each thana are available. On the question of the rates in this district, the Settlement Officer observes :—

“Turning to the rates of rent, we find, as might be expected, that the rent of raiyats at fixed rates is lowest, viz., Rs. 3-8, including the rent of cultivated and uncultivated land. Next come occupancy raiyats with a rent rate of Rs. 4-3-2 for all lands held by them. Non-occupancy raiyats pay at the rate of Rs. 5-1-3, and under-raiyats a still higher rent of Rs. 5-3-11.”

Whatever may be the cause, there can be no question of the fact that these, all-round rates are very high.

As the Board, in their letter to Government, have stated, the crop statistics are manifestly incorrect, for it is clearly impossible that 454,114 acres, or 32 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district, should be sown with indigo. A tenth of that area would probably be nearer the truth. The Settlement Officer has accepted these figures, and the officiating Director has passed them without question. In the report on the indigo crops for the year 1896 the average of the current and preceding year's crops is shown as 65,500 acres. The Lieutenant-Governor would draw the Director's special attention to these discrepant figures,

and request him to submit an explanation of them. The Board remark that the entry of 68 acres under coffee is probably a mistake; but the Settlement Officer states it is said to be cultivated in Muhammadan villages entirely for home consumption. Rice is shown as occupying 40 per cent. of the cropped area, and after rice and indigo, "other food-grains" come next, followed by marua and maize. It is worthy of note that out of a total area of 3,035 square miles there are, excluding current fallow and mango groves, only 141 square miles available for fresh cultivation. On the effect of partitions in running up rents, the Settlement Officer remarks:—

"Four statements were submitted—the first containing extracts from the village notes written by 14 different Assistant Settlement Officers at the time of attestation; the second a statement showing the rent rates obtaining in estates which had undergone *butwara*; the third was a comparative statement for estates surveyed *ymali* in 1885 by Mr. Collin, and now revised after partitions had been given effect to; while the fourth showed for certain estates which are pending partition in the Muzaffarpur *Butwara* office, and the records of which had been prepared *ymali* by us, comparative figures of areas held by proprietors and raiyats, and of raiyat's rent as entered in the landlord's *jamasandi* filed in the *batwara* office, as found by the Deputy Collector's rate statement and as attested.

"Commenting on these four statements, the conclusion was irresistible that *batwaras* are the cause of very considerable enhancements of rent, and of dispossession of raiyats of their lands to some extent. From the information derived from the village notes, it appears that, after *batwara*, enhancements varying from 2 annas in the rupee to more than double the former rates invariably take place. At the same time the rates in estates in which *batwara* had taken place were found to be 3 to 22 per cent. higher than the total rates for 50 villages taken at random in each *thana*."

From the beginning of the operations only 17 appeals were preferred to the Special Judge against the decisions of Settlement Officers in settling rents. In 11 their decisions were upheld, in four reversed, and in two modified.

7. Mr. P. C. Lyon was in charge in this district and of Saran till 7th November; Mr. E. G. Colvin from that date till 8th March, when Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore became Settlement Officer of these districts as well as of Muzaffarpur. As in Muzaffarpur, after Mr. Stevenson-Moore's departure on special leave, the Assistant in charge corresponded directly with the Director. Eighteen Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in the Champaran district for various periods during the year. The programme was similar to that in Muzaffarpur, but it is noted that the attestation work was simpler and the settlement of fair rents more onerous than in the former district. The survey and initial record-writing have been completed. There were 513 boundary disputes dealt with during the year. The records of 1,075 villages covering 1,162 square miles and containing over 1,300,000 plots were attested. The following statement shows the amount of work done in the settlement of fair rents from the beginning of operations according to the area attested in each year:—

YEAR.			Number of tenants for whom fair rents were settled.	Former rental.	Fair rent settled.	Enhancement	Percentage of enhancement.
1			2	3	4	5	6
1893-94	...	...	22,151	Rs. 1,44,556	Rs. 1,62,636	Rs. 18,080	12.50
1894-95	...	...	12,850	1,09,276	1,20,028	10,752	9.83
1895-96	...	...	84,633	3,69,366	3,98,762	29,396	7.9
Total			69,634	6,23,198	6,81,426	58,228	9.3

The Director states that practically the whole of the enhancement was due to the assessment of new cultivation, and was obtained by compromise. All such compromises were, it is said, carefully scrutinised by the Assistant Settlement Officers before being decreed. The work of publication of the records

was delayed on account of the large number of applications for the settlement of fair rents; 632 records were published in draft, and 372 finally, in the course of the year. Disposal of objections and cases under sections 105 and 106 was also delayed with the delay in draft publication: 3,971 objections and 322 disputes were dealt with during the year out of 4,829 and 401 for disposal. Owing to the necessity for adjusting the accounts of the season 1892-93, when advances were made by landlords to patwaris then working as amins, it was only possible to recover costs from raiyats, and not from landlords, during the year under report. It is satisfactory to find that the raiyats paid Rs. 36,452 voluntarily out of a total demand made from them of Rs. 38,125. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to learn that Mr. J. J. Macleod, C.I.E., has undertaken to bear the whole of the tenants' share of the costs in his villages. His Honour refrains from commenting on the statistics of status and rents of tenants until more complete figures are available. Statistics under these heads have so far been compiled for 931 villages, and crop statistics for 1,439 villages. Of the total cropped area in these villages, 49 per cent. is under rice. It is a remarkable fact that it is only in Champaran, where the raiyats are poorer and occupancy rights less widespread than elsewhere, that it is found that the tenants' lands are passing into the hands of money-lenders to any appreciable extent. In this district no less than nearly 9 per cent. of the tenants' holdings have been sold or mortgaged within the last 10 years, 40 per cent. of the transferees being money-lenders, while in Muzaffarpur only a very small percentage of the holdings was transferred by sale in the same period, and the transferees were for the most part raiyats.

8. Six Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in this district for various periods during the year. The Director remarks that through neglect of the scheme of work prepared by the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys, only slight progress was made in initial record-writing until the season was far advanced, and the work had to be hurried at the end. In all 1,235 villages, covering 668 square miles, were dealt with, and all the boundary disputes instituted (765 in number) were disposed of. The draft records of 867 villages were published, but there was no final publication of the records of the villages attested in 1894-95. The rents of 21,729 tenants were settled, giving an increase of rent from Rs. 2,25,414 to Rs. 2,54,415, or 12.86 per cent. Practically the whole of this enhancement was, it is reported, due to assessment of new cultivation, and was obtained by compromise. The large number of objections under section 105 instituted by the Hatwa Raj is an unsatisfactory feature of the year's proceedings; three-fourths of these objections were rejected, and the Officiating Director states that many of them were patently frivolous. Now that these estates are under the management of the Court of Wards, it may be hoped that these frivolous objections will cease to be made. There were in all 9,487 such cases filed during the year; 7,143 were dealt with and 2,748 were pending at the close of the year. Apparently 176 appeals have been preferred to the Special Judge against the Settlement Officer's decisions, but none of them has been yet disposed of. The statistics of status and rents of raiyats, and of cultivation and crops, are not yet sufficiently advanced for any definite conclusions to be drawn from them.

9. The expenditure on the operations in North Bihar was as follows:—

	SURVEY.		SETTLEMENT.		TOTAL.	
	During the year.	To end of September 1896.	During the year.	To end of September 1896.	During the year.	To end of September 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muzaffarpur (a) ...	1,02,317	5,65,138	1,80,037	3,66,477	2,68,374	9,31,615
Champaran ...	1,32,541	5,04,033	1,21,102	2,48,916	2,54,613	7,62,940
Saran ...	97,130	2,59,021	62,155	98,505	1,69,365	3,67,616
Parbhanga ...	29,022	45,363	.....	.....	29,022	45,363
Total ...	3,61,010	13,73,554	3,63,294	7,13,968	7,24,304	20,87,542

(a) Including the cost of survey of Muzaffarpur town and Hajipur Municipality.

The recoveries made in the Muzaffarpur and Champaran districts have been noted in former paragraphs.

10. In paragraph 16 of the Resolution on the Survey and Settlement Reports for 1894-95, Sir Charles Elliott recorded the opinion that the operations should be extended to South Bihar and into the Bhagalpur Division. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in January 1896, requested the Board to consider this question and submit a special report after consulting the Director of Land Records, the Commissioners of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and the local officers. The reply of the Board has not yet been received, but the Officiating Director reports that the recommendation of the Department is that the proceedings should not at present be extended beyond that portion of Monghyr district that lies north of the Ganges.

11. At the commencement of the year the settlement operations in Balasore were held as a distinct charge from those in Orissa Settlement. Cuttack and Puri; but with effect from 1st February 1896, Mr. S. L. Maddox was appointed Settlement Officer of Orissa, with Mr. J. E. Webster, Mr. D. H. Kingsford and Mr. W. B. Thomson as Assistant Settlement Officers in charge, respectively, of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore. The programme for the year in Orissa included (1) the revision of the maps and records of the Khurda settlement of 1875-76, (2) the settlement of boundary disputes, (3) attestation and re-attestation work, and (4) the settlement of rents.

(1) The whole work of revision of the Khurda survey and settlement records was completed, the records of 1,342 villages, covering 913 square miles, being dealt with. The records will be attested and rents settled in the course of the present year.

(2) There were 64 pending boundary disputes and 205 were instituted during the year, all being concerned with the Balasore district. Two hundred and ten cases were disposed of, and in five out of seven appeals decided, the Revenue Officer's decision was upheld.

(3) Nineteen officers in all were employed in attestation work during the year. The following statement shows the progress made under this head:—

				Outturn in 1895-96.			Balance at close of 1895-96.	
1				2	3	4	5	6
				Villages.	Plots.	Area.	Villages.	Area.
Cuttack	...	...	...	1,028	1,022,925	495.2	19	4.71
Balasore	...	...	...	636	233,765	235.84	.....	.....
Puri	{	Ekrajat	...	78	28,543	75.93	40	14.96
		Khurda	...	48	22,938	18.01	1,294	895.46

The Director states that all the arrears will be disposed of during the present season, the attestation in Khurda being done together with the settlement of rents. Re-attestation forms a large item of work which must be done before rents can be settled; and although the Director cannot give exact figures, he is of opinion that 11 lakhs of plots in Puri and 9 lakhs in Cuttack will require to be re-attested. During the year under report this work was completed for 861 villages containing over 650,000 plots. In future an effort will be made to complete re-attestation in the camps of officers deputed to settle rents, and rules for the procedure to be adopted have been drawn up by Mr. Maddox.

(4) The settlement of rents constitutes the bulk of the work now remaining to be done before revenue can be assessed. On this subject the Officiating Director remarks as follows:—

"Mr. Stevens and I left Calcutta on the morning of the 14th March, and returned on the 2nd April, after visiting Cuttack, Khurda, Bhadrak and Balasore. During our stay

in Orissa a series of draft rules were framed, based mainly on the suggestions made by Mr. Finucane in his note of December 1893, on Mr. Nathan's proposals for the Kotdesh pargana. This note had also formed the basis of Mr. Maddox's work in Balasore, which was followed to a great extent in the draft rules. The main principles on which they were drawn up have been thus summarised by Government:—

- (a) That in the case of the *pahi* raiyats of Orissa (whose rents the zamindars were empowered to enhance, and did enhance during the past 60 years), the existing rents should be taken as fair rents, unless applications be made by the zamindar for enhancement or by the raiyats for reduction.
- (b) That in the case of *thani* raiyats, whose rents have not been altered during the term of the last settlement, rents should be proposed to them which would be somewhat lower than the competition rents paid by *pahi* raiyats; that the rents so proposed, if accepted by the raiyats, should be recorded as the fair rents with their consent; and that, if the rents proposed be not accepted, then the fair rents should be settled in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, following the Civil Procedure Code and Tenancy Act Rules, enhancements being mainly based on the great rise in prices that has taken place since the existing rents were fixed 60 years ago.
- (c) That in the case of *baziaftidars* and similar privileged tenants, rent should be proposed in a similar manner, which would be somewhat lower than those fixed for non-privileged tenants, and be, if accepted, recorded as fair. If not accepted, rents are to be settled strictly in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act and the Government rules made under it."

* * * * *

"The results of the work done up to the close of the year have been fully analysed in the instructive statistical statements that have been submitted by the Settlement Officer with his report. The progress made may be summarised as follows:—

Number of villages in which rents have been settled	...	1,410
„ of tenants for whom „ „ „	...	177,183
„ of „ whose existing rents have been settled as the fair-rents	... ..	91,808
„ of „ newly assessed	... ..	8,131
„ of „ whose rents have been enhanced for excess area	... ..	29,519
„ of „ whose rents have been reduced for decrease in area	... ..	3,842
„ of „ whose rents have been enhanced for other reasons	... ..	43,888
„ of new rentals accepted by the tenants	... ..	16,323
„ of „ contested „ „	... ..	865

"It was only in two circles that there was any opposition to our procedure, and in one of these the tenants were notorious litigants, who had for long been on bad terms with their landlord. But in both these circles the opposition soon quieted down when our methods of settlement began to be understood. The statistics showing the amount of enhancement in the case of each class of tenant do not show the working of our present rules quite accurately, as some of the work was done under Mr. Maddox's original scheme, and some classes have been affected by recent modifications in the rules."

The operation of the rules led to an enhancement of not less than 12 or more than 20 per cent.

Since the close of the year Sir Alexander Mackenzie, accompanied by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue and the Director, Mr. Macpherson, has visited Orissa, and, after holding a conference with the local officers, His Honour made some modifications in the details of the rules based on the principles described by the Officiating Director.

12. The question of the maintenance of the records of rights in Orissa is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Board have addressed Government on the subject very recently, submitting a scheme prepared by Mr. Maddox,

which follows the lines approved by the Conference which assembled in Calcutta in December 1893. Mr. Lyon, in his letter forwarding the scheme to the Board, questioned whether the very heavy expenditure to be incurred in keeping up the records would be attended by such corresponding advantages as to justify it. The Board consulted Mr. Macpherson, who stated as his opinion that "it is right that rent-rolls should be continuously maintained in village offices as an education to the people and as a protection of the weak against the strong." The Board have also forwarded the notes containing the views held by Mr. Toynbee and Mr. Stevenson, who were consulted by them. The Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, Senior Member of the Board, "is inclined to question whether commensurate results, as regards either the maintenance of the record or the general assistance in the executive administration, will be found to justify the very heavy additional expenditure. To have short periods of settlement, and to correct the records on the expiry of each of these periods, would certainly be simpler and less harassing to the people, and it does not seem probable that the changes in the meanwhile would be so great as to make it difficult to trace them."

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is disposed to think that the advantages of keeping the records corrected from year to year will more than counterbalance the expense, and he will now submit the scheme for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, together with proposals relating to the percentage of the assets to be taken as revenue and the period of settlement.

13. The expenditure incurred on settlement operations in Orissa during the year amounted to Rs. 90,099 in Balasore and Rs. 2,19,862 in Cuttack and Puri, making a total of Rs. 3,09,962, as against Rs. 1,93,409 (revised figures) in the preceding year. The amount expended on the survey-settlement operations in Orissa, from the commencement of proceedings up to 30th September 1896, has been Rs. 10,35,291 on survey and Rs. 11,11,674 on settlement, giving a total of Rs. 21,46,965.

14. Mr. C. G. H. Allen took over charge of the post of Settlement Officer in November 1895, and remained in charge for the rest of the year. Steady progress was made in the work of assessment, and the subsidiary work of publication of records, hearing of objections and trial of disputes were also carried on. The whole area of the district is 2,492 square miles, of which 1,910 square miles, containing 1,039 villages, are under settlement. Of these villages, assessment has now been completed for 695, and the draft records of 610 and the final records of 507 villages have been published. During the year 4,017 objections and 37 disputes were dealt with. Assessment of the rents of 106,719 tenants had been made in preceding years, and that of 71,067 tenants was made during the year under report. Existing rates of rent have been maintained, unless proved to be collusively unfair. Rents of raiyats have been increased as a rule on account of excess area only. The rents of talukdars and ijaradars have been so determined as to leave them 30 per cent. of the assets. Mr. Allen states that there have been practically no appeals to the Special Judge on the ground of excessive enhancements. The general result has been to raise the Government revenue by Rs. 1,40,342, representing an increase of 47 per cent. on the previous revenue of Rs. 2,98,378. If this rate be maintained in the remaining assessments, the total enhancements due to resettlement may be expected to reach Rs. 1,81,000. Though the increase of revenue is large, the Director states that he has learned that the new revenue is being collected without opposition or difficulty, than which there can be no better proof of the moderation of the assessment. The whole validity of the settlement proceedings was contested in the Rajakul case. The Special Judge found for Government on all points, and it appears that no appeal has yet been made against this decision. Having regard to the great complications of tenures in Chittagong, and consequent difficulty of making a workable settlement, the results, though necessarily expensive, appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be very satisfactory.

15. The following statement shows in a convenient form the progress of work in the Chittagong district up to the close of the year 1895-96 :—

	RECORD-WRITING.		ATTESTATION.				MAHAL MILAN.	SETTLEMENT OF FAIR RENTS.			
	Khasra-writing in the field, number of villages.	Khatia-writing and completion of records in office, number of villages.	Villages.	Square miles.	Tenants.	Picla.	Number of villages.	Number of tenants.	Former rental.	New rental.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Up to end of 1892-93 ...	1,033	1,033	914	1,544.57	667,076	2,380,283	143	11,891	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	..
During 1893-94 ...	..	....	116	233.84	72,096	315,600	377	13,463	.....	...	...
.. 1894-95 ..	3	3	3	19.25	1,000	4,338	240	80,027	.....	.....	.....
.. 1895-96 ...	..	....	..	..	.....	..	183	71,067	..	.....	.....
Total ..	1,036	1,036	1,033	1,817.66	760,112	2,710,230	946	177,418	4,13,815	5,61,048	35.5

	CASE-WORK, EXCLUDING CASES UNDER SECTION 104 OF THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.						Number of villages of which the draft records were published.	Number of villages of which the records were finally published.	Cost of settlement.
	Boundary disputes		Objections under section 105.		Disputes under section 106.				
	Total instituted.	Total disposed of.	Total instituted.	Total disposed of.	Total instituted.	Total disposed of.			
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Up to end of 1892-93	2,576	2,418	87,769	77,635	3,634	3,533	Permanently-settled estates in 312 vil- lages. Nonbad taluks in 77 villages. Permanently-settled estates in 273 vil- lages. Nonbad taluks in 290 villages. 283 villages.	Permanently-settled estates in 75 villages. Nonbad taluks in 48 villages. Permanently-settled estates in 304 vil- lages. Nonbad taluks in 121 villages. 252 villages *	Rs. 3,85,055
During 1893-94	240	286	2,541	1,301	76	61			1,37,493
.. 1894-95 .. .	.....	233	4,466	4,559	32	34			1,10,407
.. 1895-96 ... ..	....	..	4,508	1,047	24	37			1,18,248
Total ..	2,816	2,930	98,964	88,144	3,766	3,665	Permanently-settled estates in 586 villages. Nonbad taluks in 640 villages.	Permanently-settled estates in 370 villages. Nonbad taluks in 691 villages.	Total 8,11,658

* The total number of villages in which records were finally published previous to 1895-96 is stated in the present report to be 255.

16. In accordance with the orders of Government such portions of the external boundaries of the *khalsa mauzas* of the Palamau Government estate as had not been surveyed in previous seasons were traversed during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that the Commissioner should notice every year in his Land Revenue Administration Report that the six feet clearing along the old revenue survey boundaries has been attended to. There were 141 square miles traversed in the course of the year. The assessment has been conducted under the provisions of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879. The settlement work of the year consisted of the assessment of the new revenue. The general result is to fix a rental of Rs. 74,433, giving an enhancement of Rs. 17,767 or 31.35 per cent. over the attested existing rental, and of Rs. 33,591 or 82 per cent. over the rental of the last settlement. The Lieutenant-Governor, in approving the rate report, directed that the assessment should be applied with moderation, and that the tenants should be treated with consideration and

leniency. This settlement has been made for 15 years, and it has been decided to abandon the old thikadari system and to hold the estate khas. An additional assessment of Rs. 3,444 has been made on *mohua* trees, and a temporary settlement for one year of Rs. 10,440 on *palas* and *kusum* trees.

17. The 946 estates or jotes for resettlement in the Darjeeling Terai were surveyed in 1894-95. During the year under report the records were attested, and a rate report was submitted to Government, which has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor since the close of the year. The proposals involve an increase of 25 per cent. on the revenue.

18. The traverse survey only of this estate is being conducted by the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys, the cadastral survey being undertaken by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Craven. The entire area was originally estimated to be about 1,423 square miles, but this is reported by the Superintendent to be incorrect, as 1,175 square miles were traversed in 1894-95, and the work was completed this year by the traversing of 229 square miles. The true area cannot be ascertained, however, till the detail survey has been completed. The total expenditure in 1894-95 was Rs. 35,954, and during the year under report Rs. 11,253. The cost rate for the year (Rs. 43.8 per square mile) was not excessive, considering the smallness of the programme and difficult country. As the settlement is not under the Director of Land Records, no mention is made of it in his report. In paragraph 26 of the Resolution on the Survey and Settlement Reports for 1894-95, Sir Charles Elliott, however, desired that the Director should give a short paragraph, stating the history of the work done during the year.

Private estates other than those of North Bihar.

19. The estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, in Tippera and Noakhali, cover an area of 555 square miles, and are contained in 1,511 villages. Mr. J. G. Cumming was Settlement Officer during the year, and he was assisted by five Assistant Settlement Officers. Six boundary disputes were disposed of. No appeal has yet been lodged against the decision in any boundary dispute decided in the course of this settlement. The records for 535 villages were attested, in 112 villages the records were wholly draft published, and in 118 the raiyats' khatians only, while the records of 97 villages were finally published. The rents of 1,694 raiyats and 190 tenure-holders were settled, resulting in an enhancement of raiyats' rents from Rs. 18,576 to Rs. 22,813, and of tenure-holders' rents from Rs. 3,150 to Rs. 5,716. The average outturn of attestation was 12,542 plots for each officer per mensem. The Director considers that this is fair progress having regard to the obstructive and litigious character of the tenantry. Applications were put in by the Raj for enhancement of rents in 42 per cent. of the villages held khas, with the results that the rents of these raiyats were raised by 22 per cent. The enhancements were made chiefly on the ground of excess area, but also on the general ground of a rise in the price of food-grains. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Officiating Director in regretting that no progress could be made by the Special Judge in the decision of the appeals that have been made to him, and with the Settlement Officer's contention that there is no hope of the parties coming to terms until the Special Judge has decided two or three important issues which are similar in nearly all the cases. The delay in disposing of the appeals is the more to be regretted, in that the enhancements being heavy, it is very desirable that it should be decided by the Appellate Court as soon as possible whether they are justified by law. The statistics tabulated show that out of 80,000 tenants over 70,000 are settled or occupancy raiyats paying an average rent of Rs. 3-11-2 per acre.

20. The survey and record-writing of the Tikari ward's estate were completed during the year under report. The following statement shows the area surveyed and the cost year by year since the commencement of proceedings in 1892-93:—

YEAR.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.					Cost.					
	New work 18"=1 mile.			Revision 32"=1 mile.		Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Boundary skeleton survey.	City survey.	Total.
	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1892-93	...	232(a)	...	...	...	Rs. 17,084 (b)	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 17,084
1893-94	...	331	408	342	63	27	14,210	30,013	21,045	1,589	73,617
1894-95	...	289	11	68	2	5	2,043	8,340	13,800	88	25,272
1895-96	...	8	13	17	32	62	883	6,810	6,601 (c)	...	14,324
Total	...	862	431	40,	97	93	34,889	51,979	41,466	1,677	1,30,997

(a) Exclusive of 39 square miles not belonging to the estate, but situated among the scattered villages of the estate.
(b) Inclusive of Rs. 1,827 expended on training of local annas.
(c) Ditto 386 ditto arrears of previous season.

The cost of the survey per square mile was—(1) for traverse survey about Rs. 58; (2) for cadastral survey Rs. 98; and (3) for record-writing Rs. 82-12.

In Government estates in the Gaya district, traverse survey of 11 villages contained in 15 square miles, together with cadastral survey and record-writing of the same area, were accomplished during the year. The total survey cost was Rs. 1,982. In the Bulkhara mahal, which is partly the property of Government and partly of the Tikari ward, considerable trouble was caused during the record-writing by the agents of Mr. Salano, the present landlord. The work on boundary disputes was heavy. All the records and traces have been completed and sent to the Settlement Officer. The Director has considered the settlement work done in the Tikari estate and the Government estates together, as the same staff of officers was in charge. The attestation of 109 Government villages and 107 Tikari estate villages was finished. The Settlement Officer notices that the apathy of the tenants rendered the preliminary examination of the records difficult. The work was also complicated by the fact that in several villages owned by Government jointly with other landlords, while Government rent is paid in money, the other landlords receive their share in kind. In 12 villages of the Tikari estate applications for enhancement were made regarding 69 tenants, and the rent was enhanced by 4.1 per cent. The principles to be followed in settling rents in Government villages were determined during the year. It was decided that in addition to the enhancement in rent demandable on account of increase in area, Government should demand an enhancement of two annas in the rupee on the ground of a rise in the price of staple food-crops, discretion being given to the Settlement Officer to reduce this rate when it was found necessary. Rents were settled for 2,853 tenants in 88 villages, and were raised from Rs. 44,412 to Rs. 48,423, giving an enhancement of 9 per cent. In 12 villages produce rents were commuted into cash rents. The records of 478 villages in the Tikari estate were finally published during the year, but draft publication in Government villages was postponed. The total expenditure on settlement during the year in the Gaya district was Rs. 24,852.

21. The following statement shows the progress of operations and the cost incurred in the smaller surveys and settlements dealt with by the Superintendent of Settlement—
Smaller settlements.

Surveys and by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture during the year:—

ESTATES.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	SURVEY.		SETTLEMENT.					Total cost of survey and settlement to end of the year.
			Traverse— During 1895-96.	Cadastral— During 1896-96.	Attestation— number of villages—		Settlement of fair rents to end of the year.			
					During 1896-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Number of tenants.	Former rental.	New rental.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Government estates.</i>										
(1) Pataspur estates in Midnapore	96	54.7	.....	....	.....	96	10,124	48,317	57,381	38,839
(2) Jaipur estates in Bogra	156	55.5	.....	....	110	121	.....	.....	.....	32,840
(3) Backergunge estates	33	67.69	.....	3.67	38	52	2,007	37,715	46,475	.....
(4) Gaya estates	118	102	.....	14	109	109	2,863	44,412	46,123	23,146*
(5) Shahabad estates	20	18.76	...	61	20	40	...	...	...	2,718
Total	423	298.64	.....	18.28	207	308	14,984	1,30,444	1,55,970	97,583
<i>Private estates.</i>										
(1) Chaurasi estates in 24-Parganas.	50	33	...	.....	50	50	2,408	10,208	22,554	14,727
(2) Ganga Mandal in Tippera	3	1.16	.....	.....	.....	3	114	811	811	1,028
(3) Palpara in Tippera	11	3.10	.....	.....	.....	11	231	3,392	3,393	2,645
(4) Tantibunia in Khulna	8	19.46	.....	.....	8	8	186	10,232	13,075	8,290
(5) Chikilbandi in Backergunge	9	9.71	...	4.28	7	7	...	.....	...	3,702
Total	81	67.01	...	4.28	65	79	2,913	30,643	39,833	31,483
<i>Wards' estates</i>										
(1) Burdwan Raj khos mahals in Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura.	102	120	.....	.....	12	164	4,212	38,173	40,229	.....
(2) Dakhin Shahbazar in Backergunge.	47	146.54	.....	.....	...	47	30,125	3,51,432	3,63,873	97,520
(3) Brinainpur in Backergunge	9	9.13	.....	.....	...	9	1,481	20,080	20,080	8,840
(4) Narbanjestate in Monghyr	66	53.75	58	53.75	...	.....	...	...	.....	18,059
Total	314	330.26	58	53.75	12	220	35,818	4,00,655	4,24,145	1,24,419
GRAND TOTAL	818	704.91	58	70.31	344	697	53,716	5,70,792	6,19,637	2,52,493

* Cost of settlement during 18 15-96 included in Tikari and Balkhora.

22. *Pataspur.*—Progress of work was again delayed in this estate owing

to the illness of the Settlement Officer in charge, and the Director does not think that the operations can be concluded before the end of April next. Record-writing and attestation had been completed in previous years and the settlement of fair rents was finished during the year. The draft records of 95 out of 96 villages were published before the close of the year. The rents of 10,124 tenants were settled and over 1,000 miscellaneous objections were dealt with. In 19 villages remissions of rent were given, while in the remaining 77 villages fair rents were settled resulting in an increase of nearly Rs. 10,000 over a former rental of Rs. 42,000, that is, an increase of about 23.75 per cent., of which 16.73 per cent is due to enhancements on account of excess area, and 7.02 to enhancements under other sections. There has not been a single appeal against the decisions under section 104, Tenancy Act.

Jaipur Government Estates in Bogra.—The preparation and approval of a rate report was the only work done in connection with the settlement of these estates, the reason for the delay in completing this settlement being the incompetence of the late Settlement Officer, who has been removed and punished departmentally.

Estates in Backergunge.—Satisfactory progress was made in the settlement of these estates.

Estates in Shahabad.—Practically nothing was done in the work of settlement of these estates, owing, as in Bogra, to the incompetence of the Settlement Officer.

23. *Chaurasi Estates in the 24-Parganas.*—Here again the Director has had

to notice unnecessary delay in various stages of the settlement operations. Attestation and the settlement of rents have now been completed and the operations should be soon concluded.

Tantibunia Estate in Khulna.—The survey and initial record-writing were completed in 1894-95, and the records were completed and finally published during the year under report. The Director states that the final report will be submitted as soon as orders regarding the apportionment and realisation of costs have been received. The cost of the settlement proceedings during the year was Rs. 4,141.

No special remarks are required regarding the work in the other private estates in which settlement proceedings were in progress during the year 1895-96.

24. *Burdwan Raj khas mahals.*—This settlement has been completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 10,575, and the total cost of the settlement, exclusive of survey, from the beginning being Rs. 51,641. The Board state that they are now awaiting the final report.

Dakshin Shabazpur Estate.—The final report has been submitted by the Collector, and the Board are now awaiting the Director's review of the settlement. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 99,480, including the cost of apportionment and recovery, of which Rs. 77,962 were recoverable under section 114, Tenancy Act. Of this amount Rs. 60,448 have been realized, and certificates have been issued for the balance.

Srirampur Estate.—This settlement is now concluded, and the final report is awaited by the Board.

Narhan Estate.—Sixty-two villages contained in an area of 58 square miles were traversed, 66 villages were cadastrally surveyed, covering an area of 53.75 square miles, and the initial record-writing of 60 villages was completed. Two villages were therefore unnecessarily traversed and six unnecessarily surveyed in detail. This was owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the villages in which the estate held an eight-anna share or more, and to the defective character of the records supplied to the Survey Department. The expenditure was Rs. 2,322 for traverse, Rs. 8,196 for cadastral survey, and Rs. 5,397 for record-writing, or a total of Rs. 15,915. The rate was high, due to the small programme, detached work, and considerable difficulties and delays in ascertaining the true extent of the estate lands. Attestation will be carried on in the present season. Some boundary and other disputes were decided, and the cost to the Settlement Department was Rs. 2,144.

25. The question of the maintenance of the records in Orissa has been considered in a preceding paragraph. Act III (B.C.) of 1895 was brought into operation in the thanas of Hajipur in Muzaffarpur and Bettiah in Champaran, and the Sub-Registrars of these thanas have been appointed as Registrars of Mutations. The Act has also been extended to the Sujamutha portion of the Burdwan Raj Estate. It is premature to offer any opinion on the working of this Act. Half-yearly returns of mutations of tenant right in large Government and Wards' estates have been submitted to the Director, who has discussed these returns fully in his report.

26.—AMENDMENT OF THE TENANCY ACT.—On the subject of the amendment of the Tenancy Act the Officiating Director, Mr. Lyon, writes:—

“In consequence of the constant complaints received from Settlement Officers and others as to the difficulties found in working those provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act which apply to settlement operations, Sir Charles Elliott drew up, before leaving India, a minute on the subject, suggesting certain reforms in procedure which would require a modification of the law. Mr. Macpherson subsequently emphasised the difficulties under which work was being done in a letter to Government, No. 4818., dated 14th February 1896, in which he proposed that we should return to the provisions of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 for the purposes of the settlement of Orissa. The whole subject was taken up at a Conference summoned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Belvedere on February 16th and 21st, 1896, at which the Members of the Board of Revenue, with the Secretary to the Board, the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Maude, and myself were present. In accordance with the results of the discussions at that Conference, a note was subsequently submitted by me, in which I endeavoured to summarise the difficulties felt by the officers who were entrusted with the conduct of settlement operations in Bengal, and the Board of Revenue submitted a draft Bill to amend the settlement provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor then prepared a minute dealing with the whole question, and forwarded it to the Government of India with proposals for

legislation. The orders of the Government of India, approving of legislation, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and a copy of the Despatch in which that sanction has been solicited, have been received since the close of the year."

27. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Director, Mr. Macpherson, the Officiating Director, Mr. Lyon, and the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys, Captain Crichton, for the zeal and enthusiasm they have displayed and for the excellent work which they have done during the year. Regarding the services of other officers and gentlemen the Officiating Director writes:—

"The following Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers rendered good service in the year under report:—Messrs. Allon, Colvin, Cumming, Gauntlett, Hughes, Kerr, Kingsford, Maddox, Roe,

Services of officers.
Stevenson-Moore, Thomson, and Webster, Mr. J. Taylor, Babu Sri Gopal Bhattacharya, Babu Haris Chandra Rai, Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji, Babu Hara Krishna Mahanti, Babu Jogendra Narayan Mitra, Babu Durga Charan Ghose, Babu Girish Chandra Dutt, Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, Babu Siva Sunker Singh, Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur, Pandit Rama Ballabh Misra, Maulvi Gholam Ghaus.

"It would be difficult for me to speak too highly of the admirable work that is being done by Mr. Maddox in Orissa. Mr. Stevenson-Moore has acquired a complete grasp of the needs of the settlement operations in North Bihar, and has submitted some admirable reports in connection with them in the course of the year. Mr. Cumming's thorough and careful work in Tippera is deserving of special notice, and Mr. Hughes has distinguished himself in Muzaffarpur by his indefatigable and intelligent supervision of a large staff of subordinates. Mr. Gauntlett in the supervision of khunapuri work in Saran, Mr. Kerr as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge in Motihari, Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji in assessment work in Balasore, Babu Girish Chandra Dutt in his conduct of the operations in the Pataspur estate, Babu Siva Sunker Singh in recovery work in North Bihar, and Maulvi Gholam Ghaus in case-work in Saran, also rendered services of especial note.

"Mr. W. R. Bright continued to help the department with his careful supervision of settlement work in Midnapore, and Mr. Savage assisted us materially in Gaya. Captain Crichton, Superintendent of Settlement Surveys in Bengal, has, as in previous years, kept himself in touch with all the requirements of good record-writing, and has cordially co-operated with the Director of Land Records in all matters affecting his own department. Mr. E. Macnaghten has continued to give us valuable assistance as Secretary to the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association and has much facilitated the progress of the work."

His Honour also cordially endorses the praise bestowed by the Officiating Director on the officers mentioned in the extract above quoted, a copy of which will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—OPIUM.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1274.

Read—

The Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for the year 1895-96 (1st September 1895 to 31st August 1896).

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice that the Board's report was received by Government on the due date (1st February). The Board state that they received the Benares report on the 3rd December and the Bihar report on the 10th December, the due date being the 1st December. The submission of the Bihar report was delayed owing to difficulty felt in compiling the factory returns.

2. In their Resolution on the Opium Administration Report for the year 1891-95 (Resolution No. 2439S.R., dated the 8th June 1896), the Government of India laid down the principle to be followed in future in determining the extent of poppy cultivation, and ruled that the area of cultivation should, so far as possible, be fixed so as to produce 54,000 chests of provision opium annually in addition to 7,000 or 8,000 maunds of 90° consistence of excise opium. The Government of India were of opinion that no absolute quantity need be settled as the reserve of provision opium to be maintained, but that

the area of cultivation being fixed, the amount of the reserve will depend upon the produce of any year from that area, being added to or drawn from according as that produce is greater or less than the quantity fixed for sale in the year following. The Government of India then considered the average outturn of opium during the past 22 years from 1873-74 to 1894-95, and came to the conclusion that the area actually cultivated in 1895-96 was sufficient for normal requirements. They therefore directed that the efforts of the officers of the Opium Department in the Benares Agency should be devoted, during the settlements of 1896-97, mainly to securing good cultivation, while maintaining approximately the area under poppy as in 1895-96; on the other hand as the area cultivated in the Bihar Agency was much below the average of previous years, an extension might be made there, if the cultivators found it more profitable to grow poppy than other crops. The Board, in forwarding these instructions, directed the Opium Agents to carry out in the settlements for 1896-97 the policy laid down by the Government of India. The results of the action taken cannot be fully judged till the report for next year is received; but the Board state that the final figures show that, while in the Benares Agency there is an increased area of 43,514 bighas engaged for over that of last year, in the Bihar Agency the area is 9,971 bighas less than in the season now under report. Thus the instructions of the Supreme Government were not fully given effect to in either case. In Bihar the decrease in cultivation was due to the disinclination of the raiyats to cultivate more land with opium.

3. The following statement shows the area engaged for, the area sown, the net cultivation, and the produce in each Agency in the seasons 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Area sown.	Net cultivation excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.	Number of chests of provision opium actually manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Bihar.</i>	<i>Bighas.</i>	<i>Bighas.</i>	<i>Bighas.</i>	<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Chests.</i>
1893-94 ...	405,236	391,272	379,714	26,116	16,785
1894-95 ...	388,615	382,311	370,342	32,109	18,538
1895-96 ...	382,597	378,694	355,973	35,107	22,741
<i>Benares.</i>					
1893-94 ...	347,028	358,126	353,409	35,236	16,543
1894-95 ...	438,588	461,886	449,668	36,949	17,415
1895-96 ...	535,049	545,624	475,451	52,174	22,300

NOTE.—Out of the quantities shown in column 5 under Benares Agency, the following quantities were transferred to Patna, in order to equalise, so far as possible, the number of chests of provision opium manufactured in each Agency:—

					Mds.
1893-94	...	...	...	...	3,733
1894-95	...	...	...	...	3,900
1895-96	...	...	...	...	9,144

From this statement it appears that the raising of the price paid for crude opium to cultivators from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer from the year 1894-95 has not hitherto had the result of increasing the area of cultivation in the Bihar Agency, and that, in spite of the higher price paid, the area is still declining. On the other hand, the result in the Benares Agency has been to largely increase the cultivation, so that no further additional area is required. This difference in results is, no doubt, largely due to the fact that the profits of cultivation of ordinary crops are higher in the districts comprised in the Bihar Agency than in those of the Benares Agency. The Lieutenant-Governor would, however, draw the special attention of the Board to the decline in the area of

poppy cultivation in Bihar, and, having regard to the last Resolution of the Government of India, desires that strenuous efforts may be made to prevent further decline, and if possible to increase this area. The subject of the competition of other crops with poppy was discussed in last year's Resolution. There can be no question that sugarcane, potatoes, oil-seeds and other crops do compete with opium, and that the bad seasons of several years up to 1894-95 accentuated this competition. Both Agents are of opinion that a good season, with the enhanced price now paid for the drug, is sure to restore to poppy cultivation the popularity it formerly enjoyed. It must be noted however that there cannot always be good seasons, and that if on an average a cultivator finds other crops pay better than opium, he will cultivate them even if there be a bumper poppy season now and then.

The settlements of 1895-96 in Bihar resulted in a decrease of area in every Sub-Agency except Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, and Monghyr. As nearly 16,000 bighas were struck off the Muzaffarpur area in the preceding year, the increase of 690 bighas makes up only a small portion of the loss; while in Hajipur it appears that for a long time past cultivation that has never existed has been shown on paper, advances have been taken, and systematic deception practised. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits a full and complete report from the Board regarding this subject. The survey and settlement records should in future, if properly utilised, make such frauds impossible. In Monghyr the increase was one of 116 bighas only. In addition to the failure of the poppy crops of late years which, as previously noted, has accentuated the competition of other crops, the insecurity of land tenure is mentioned by the Bihar Agent as a cause of the decrease of cultivation. This statement is based upon the remarks of Mr. J. Christian, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Shahabad, that the Kooris are losing their occupancy-rights. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that even if this be the fact—and upon this point he would be glad to receive a further report from the Board,—it is not sufficient warrant for alleging the land tenure in Bihar to be insecure as compared with Benares. Now that a survey has been made and a record of rights prepared in Bihar, tenures there are at least as secure and probably more valuable than in the Benares Agency.

In the Benares Agency there was an increase of area in every Sub-Agency except Fyzabad, where the decrease was only nominal, owing to previous mismanagement and showing of false figures. This district is receiving the Agent's special attention. Mr. Wright personally supervised the work of settlement, and the results are exceedingly creditable both to him and to the officers of the department in the Benares Agency.

The Board refer again to the check-measurement work done in the several Sub-Agencies by gazetted officers. The figures for the year under report show some improvement on the whole, but the number of plots of which check-measurement was made and the number of cases detected in which opium had not been grown still vary very widely in different Sub-Agencies. There can be little doubt that this important duty is not properly executed by some officers. The Board should consider how the new survey maps and records can be utilised for the purpose of facilitating the settlements, and the checking of the measurements, and submit a report to Government on the subject. It is a matter for consideration whether the areas of plots under opium cannot in future to a large extent, at any rate, be taken from the survey maps and records without fresh measurements and checks.

4. The produce of 1895-96 showed an improvement over that of the previous year, the average per bigha being in Bihar 3 seers 15 chitaks, against 3 seers 7 chitaks

Outturn and sales. 2 kancha in 1894-95, and in Benares 4 seers 6 chitaks 1 kancha, against 3 seers 4 chitaks 2 kancha in the preceding year. These results are, however, below the average for the last 22 years in each case. In both Agencies the weather was somewhat unfavourable, but better than in the previous season. The worst results were in the districts north of the Ganges in the Bihar Agency, which suffered most from want of rain and where irrigation is defective, and in the trans-Gogra districts of the Benares Agency, which depend more upon rainfall than other districts, as there is less artificial irrigation. The best results were for

Bihar in the Shahabad and Tehta Sub-Agencies, and in the Mirzapur and Mainpuri divisions in Benares. In a season like that of 1895-96, it is specially noticeable how much greater the produce is from irrigated than from unirrigated lands, and this largely explains the differences of outturn in different districts. In 1895-96 there were in all 45,041 chests of provision opium manufactured as against 25,953 chests in 1894-95, giving an increase of 9,088 chests. After deducting the amount that was required to make up the deficiency of the previous year, it appears that, in order to obtain the 39,000 chests of opium to be sold in 1897, it will be necessary to indent on next season's crop of Benares opium for 1,511 chests, while the Bihar outturn will leave a surplus of 1,848 chests. It is satisfactory that the quantity of Nepal opium delivered rose from 97 maunds to 248 maunds, and it is anticipated that if the season be favourable a far larger quantity will be brought in next year.

Owing to the dry seasons the opium obtained at both Agencies was of exceptionally high consistence, the average being 77·87° in Bihar and 73·96° in Benares. This involved considerable loss to Government—firstly, through the higher payments made to cultivators, and secondly, on account of the smaller outturn of cakes manufactured. The Board report that, on the suggestion of Mr. Tytler, the Bihar Agent is consulting the Factory Superintendent, Patna, on the point whether the consistence of the drug supplied cannot be regulated. There were 766 lbs. of medical opium in cakes and 167 lbs. in powder manufactured during the year at the Patna Factory, and 33 lbs. of morphia acetate were turned out at Ghazipur. During the year Government sanction was accorded to the improvements required to the Laboratory at the Ghazipur Factory, and the Government of India approved of the proposal to send the alkaloids to London for sale instead of selling them to a Bombay firm. The details of the arrangements to be made are now being considered by Government.

5. The purchase of Malwa opium was continued in 1895-96, 4,112 maunds being bought, of which 1,408 maunds were of special quality, as free from oil as practicable. It is reported that efforts are being made to remove oil from the ordinary Malwa drug, and that Malwa and factory opium are now being mixed together in equal proportions for the manufacture of excise opium. The Board expect that the objection to the Malwa cake will disappear when this blended opium gets to consumers. The purchase of Malwa opium involves a loss of revenue to Government, and the Government of India have stated that it is not intended to continue this system longer than is absolutely necessary.

6. The expenditure of the year in the Bihar Agency amounted to Rs. 92,76,235, against Rs. 85,68,522 in the previous year, while in the Benares Agency the expenditure was Rs. 1,37,88,793, against Rs. 1,00,86,889 in 1894-95. The increase, therefore, was Rs. 7,07,713 in Bihar and Rs. 37,01,904 in Benares, making a total increase of over 44 lakhs of rupees. This increase was chiefly due to the larger outturn of opium during the year. The average cost per maund of opium on the net expenditure was Rs. 264-3-7 in the Bihar and Rs. 264-4-7 in the Benares Agency, as compared with Rs. 266-13-8 and Rs. 272-15-11 respectively in 1894-95. The average cost per chest of opium was Rs. 461-14 in Bihar as against Rs. 456-1-9 in 1894-95, and Rs. 480-12-4 in Benares as against Rs. 484-15-2 in the preceding year.

7. It is reported that out of a total cultivation of 355,973 bighas, exclusive of failures, in the Bihar Agency, 281,904 were irrigated and 74,069 unirrigated; and out of a total area of 475,451 bighas in the Benares Agency, 460,301 were irrigated and 15,150 were unirrigated. In Bihar there was a noticeable increase of irrigated lands in Tehta and a decrease in Aliganj, while there was a heavy fall in the unirrigated area in Hajipur, the reason for which is not given by the Agent. In the Benares Agency there are only four divisions with unirrigated tracts, and nearly half of this area lies in the Gorakhpur division. There was a heavy increase in unirrigated lands in Gonda and Sitalpur, the causes of which are not explained. There were Rs. 38,805 advanced for wells in Bihar in 1895-96, against Rs. 17,923 in 1894-95, the increase being due to the

dry season. It is stated that 349 pukka and 3,943 kutcha wells were constructed, and 134 pukka wells repaired with the help of these advances. In Benares there were Rs. 13,063 advanced, against Rs. 8,202 in the preceding year, insufficient rainfall being the cause of the increase as in Bihar. There were 61 pukka and 1,671 kutcha wells constructed, and 177 pukka and 75 kutcha wells repaired. In both agencies the sums advanced for construction of wells were small. The Benares Agent mentions that in the Oudh division zamindars object to wells being sunk on their lands, as statutory tenants cannot be ejected without compensation for improvements. The Lieutenant-Governor would reiterate the remark made in last year's Resolution that the construction of pukka wells should be encouraged, as they form permanent improvements and are probably cheaper in the long run, and he would be glad to see larger amounts of money advanced annually for this purpose. The law, in the North-Western Provinces allows tenants at fixed rents and occupancy tenants and in Oudh and Bengal, all tenants to make wells without the consent of their landlords, where the landlords are unwilling to make them themselves, and this being so the objections of the landlords need not interfere with the extension of wells if the law is properly explained to the tenants.

8. There were 36,613 provision chests and 5,247 abkari chests made at the Patna Mill during the year, giving a total of 41,860, against 39,427 in the preceding year. All the provision chests were made out of mango wood, the cost being Rs. 2-5-3 per chest, as compared with Rs. 2-6-11 in 1894-95.

9. The following statement shows the figures relating to the breach of the opium law during the past two years:—

Branches of Opium laws.

	Cases investi- gated.		PERSONS—						FINES—				Rewards to informers.	
			Tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Imposed.		Realized.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	1,065	833	1,149	976	1,115	848	187	191	23,567	26,457	17,211	17,252	21,017	20,695
North-Western Provinces ...	586	519	610	600	490	462	150	178	9,842	8,314	5,075	4,580	4,506	4,274

* Seven persons pending trial.

There were fewer cases investigated in both Agencies in 1895-96 than in 1894-95. The figures regarding fines show that, whereas the average fine per person convicted was Rs. 31 in Bengal, it was only Rs. 18 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and that the realisations of fines were much worse in the latter than in the former province. The Bihar Agent mentions an important case in which three men attempted to smuggle over a maund of an extract of opium from Nepal into the Panjab. They were convicted and sentenced—two men to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine each, and the third man to Rs. 100 fine. The Benares Agent mentions several cases of importance in which persons were convicted of illicit possession of opium, and also gives in detail an account of a case of opium smuggling from a Native State in which the accused was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

10. The asamiwar system was introduced experimentally into the three kothis of Barhi, Adapur, and Phulwari in Bihar during the year under report, under the supervision of Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E. The result of this trial has been to show that, except in Barhi, the cultivators do not care for the Benares system in its integrity. An alternative scheme has been drawn up by Mr. Tytler, and the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the trial of this scheme from the 1st September 1896 in the three kothis of Aliganj.

11. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are tendered to Mr. Lyall (whose services the Government was sorry to lose) Merits of officers. and to Mr. Grimley for their careful supervision of this important Department, and to Messrs. Wright and Grierson, the Agents, for their efficient management of their respective Agencies. Among the officers named as having done specially good service during the year are Messrs. Tytler, Drummond, Blair, Currie, Christian, Graham in the Bihar Agency, and Dr. Sedgefield, Messrs. Gregory, Levett-Yeatts, Pigot and Rai Gunga Charan Roy Bahadur in the Benares Agency.

12. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is glad to be in a position to announce that the prospects of promotion, pay and travelling allowances of the officers of the department will be considerably improved under a scheme recently sanctioned by the Government of India. New rules for admission to the Department are under consideration, and it is hoped that the field of recruitment will soon be considerably enlarged.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

IDENTIFICATION OF OLD OFFENDERS BY ANTHROPOMETRY AND FINGER IMPRESSIONS.

No. 1753J (Police).—The 23rd March 1897.—The following is published for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 2471, dated Calcutta, the 13th March 1897.

From—E. K. HENRY, Esq., C.S., Inspector-General of Police, L.P.,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In continuation of previous reports (the numbers and dates of which are given in the margin), I have the honour to submit information regarding the working in this Province, during 1896, of the anthropometric system, and also regarding the progress made in elaborating a system of classifying impressions with a view to substituting identification by finger prints for anthropometry.

II. During the year, 2,101 persons were on arrest, treated as unidentified. By sustained enquiry, the local Police succeeded subsequently in recognizing 1,270 of them, leaving a balance of 831 persons unidentified, with whom Anthropometry had to deal.

The following table, which gives statistics for three years, shows that the success achieved has been progressive, and that the figures compare favourably with those submitted for Provincial France by Monsr. A. Bertillon, to the Fourth International Congress of Criminal Anthropology held at Geneva in August 1896:—

YEAR.	Total number of cases in which identity established by Anthropometry.	Number in column 2 referred by Bengal districts.	Total number of persons in Bengal districts whose identity local Police failed to ascertain.	Percentage of success from Bengal districts (column 4 to column 5).	Percentage of success, with females, juveniles, and non-British subjects excluded from total of column 4.	Number of cases identified by the Paris Bureau on reference from French Provinces	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1894 - ...	143	112	536	21	27	158	
1895	207	168	641	25	31.4	151	
1896	334	252	831	28	42.3	..	

The figures in column 2 for 1896 include 69 cases identified for the Calcutta Police, 27 for Assam, 1 for Burma, and 1 for the North-Western Provinces.

The figures of column 6 are arrived at by deducting females and juveniles who are not liable to measurement, and non-British subjects belonging to States where anthropometry has not been introduced, from the totals of column 4 for the purpose of calculating the percentage. In 1896, there were 14 females, 53 juveniles, and 103 non-British subjects.

III. These statistics may be relied upon, as much care is taken at the Central Office to guard against bogus identifications. In three cases—one from Mymensingh and two from Nadia—references were made to the Central Office regarding men actually residents of these districts, the explanation offered being that, although the identity of the suspects was known, it was thought, as they were of wandering habits, that they might have been convicted in distant places, intimation not having been sent to their native districts. Of the 334 persons identified, 109 were ascertained to have given correct names and addresses. As pointed out last year, such information, until tested, is of no value, as criminals, to defeat enquiries, occasionally give the names and addresses of persons other than themselves. This information might have been verified by calling witnesses, a tedious and expensive process, which was rendered unnecessary by the testimony afforded by the anthropometric data. When the cases came to trial, the evidence required by law as to the fact of

previous criminality and identity had of course to be produced by the local Police, who, from the information supplied by the Central Office, knew where to seek for it.

IV. This outturn justifies the opinion that the anthropometric system is being worked on sound lines and effectively, since, by means of it, 4 out of every possible 10 cases were identified, some of the identifications being from areas not in any way under the departmental control of the Bengal Police Office, as Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Burma, the Calcutta Police.

V. Satisfactory as are these results, longer experience has convinced me that it is possible to substitute, with gain of power and saving of expense, labour and time, a system of identification by finger impressions only, not supplemented by measurements. The difficulties experienced during the last two years in devising an effective system of classifying have at length been overcome. A statement in parallel columns of the strong and weak points of either system will illustrate the advantages claimed.

Anthropometry.

1st.—Instruments are costly, liable to get out of order, and not easily replaced.

2nd.—Measurers have to be put through a somewhat lengthy course of instruction and must be possessed of sufficient education to understand the significance of the figures of the decimal scale.

3rd.—The “Personal Equation” error, due to negligence or want of skill on the part of the measurer in taking, reading or transcribing figured results, must always remain a probable source of failure.

4th.—Recording measurements occupies much time, as each measurement is taken three several times and the mean only accepted. Marks and scars are noted, and this necessitates the body being exposed. High caste measurers express repugnance at having to touch the feet of low caste men, and the persons measured object to the uncomfortable positions into which they are forced.

5th.—Search in the almirahs is particularly onerous, because allowance must be made for the “Personal Equation” error. For instance, when a card with Length of Head 18.4 is received, it is necessary to assume that the measurer may have gone wrong within 2 millimetres either in excess or defect, and search accordingly is made between 18.6 and 18.2, but the former comes under limit “Long” and the latter under limit “Medium”; i.e., different pigeon-holes have to be examined. Similar allowance has to be made in respect of the other five measurements, with the result that on an average, nine pigeon-holes must be searched, the process, now that our Criminal Record consists of about 30,000 cards, occupying over one hour.

6th.—The strongest feature is the excellence of the system of primary classification, whereby roll-cards are distributed amongst 729 pigeon-holes. In this country, owing to there being little variation in the pigmentation of the iris of the eye, or in the colour of the hair, secondary classification upon the data we possess presents many difficulties.

Identification by finger prints.

1st.—Accessories needed, a piece of tin and some printer’s ink, are inexpensive and procurable everywhere.

2nd.—Any person, whether educated or not, after half an hour’s practice, can take legible finger impressions.

3rd.—As impressions are self-signatures free from all possible errors of observation and transcription, the “Personal Equation” error may be wholly left out of account.

4th.—The impressions of the ten digits can be taken in one quarter of the time needed for measuring. No record of marks and scars is needed, consequently the subject has not to divest himself of his clothes. High caste men do not object to taking finger impressions; even *pardanishin* ladies now give a thumb impression when admitting before a Registrar, the execution of deeds.

5th.—Search is comparatively rapid. By the aid of rigid definitions transitional cases have been wholly eliminated, and search consequently has to be made under one classification number only, and not under several. With criminal records of similar volume, search amongst finger impressions would be manyfold more rapid and, according to my experience, more certain.

6th.—An arrangement similar in principle to the Bertillon system, only more exhaustive, has been devised, whereby finger impressions are, in primary classification, rapidly subdivided amongst 1,024 pigeon-holes, and wherever there is accumulation, effective means of secondary classification have been worked out.

Anthropometry.

7th.—It has been claimed that the probability of all six measurements of two different persons agreeing is so small, that a fraction with a denominator of five figures would be required to express it arithmetically. The assertion would be correct if no allowance had to be made for the "Personal Equation" error, but in practice such allowance (i.e., from 4 to 6 millimetres) is and must be made, and, as coincidences in measurement have occurred, no positive deductions from measurements as to identity can be deemed safe.

Identification by finger prints.

7th.—Each of the ten impressions taken has its own individual "minute peculiarities," which can be observed and described. If for purposes of establishing identity, a couple of minute peculiarities in each impression on a card under search, are selected, sought for, and found in a duplicate, the probability that the impressions on the card under search, and on the duplicate, are those of the same person, is of a higher degree than that which, to most minds, ordinarily represents certainty.

VI. We have ready classified over 8,000 sets of finger impressions with about 600 duplicates, so the materials for subjecting the system to severe tests are ample. If it answers these tests, there will remain no room for doubt that identification by finger impressions must, owing to its inherent advantages, supersede anthropometry everywhere in this country, and also in Europe, and the subject consequently is of more than provincial interest. I venture, therefore, to ask that the Government of India be moved to appoint a small independent Committee to enquire into and report upon the system. Since the beginning of the present year, anthropometric data are no longer taken for permanent record in Bengal. Unidentified persons are being measured as before, so that the existing anthropometric criminal record may be utilized, but the finger impressions only, and not the measurements of new convicts, are being taken.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 694 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during March 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—								
	1st week of Mar. 1896. Mds.	1st week of Feb. 1897. Mds.	2nd week of Feb. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Feb. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Feb. 1897. Mds.	1st week of Mar. 1897. Mds.	2nd week of Mar. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Mar. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Mar. 1897. Mds.
Baliaghatta	5,74,000	2,20,000	2,55,000	4,00,000	4,25,000	5,27,000	5,53,000	5,57,000	5,74,000
Uladanga	69,000	8,400	12,000	15,000	20,100	20,900	22,100	22,200	24,500
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathhola, and Gulpai Ghat...	6,05,800	1,00,600	1,10,500	1,11,700	1,23,700	1,30,300	1,31,500	1,25,700	1,45,200
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	5,000	3,600	4,300	2,700	3,400	4,000	3,100	2,600	2,800
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,67,300	1,48,500	1,30,500	1,43,000	1,38,100	1,51,000	1,42,400	1,35,000	1,23,700
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,47,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	72,600	79,600	68,500	85,200	89,700	1,00,200	74,900	76,300
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	15,241	7,202	11,127	9,747	16,910	7,286	10,350	11,044	12,524
Total	20,26,341	10,50,902	10,93,027	12,41,447	13,12,410	14,20,086	14,52,650	14,18,444	14,49,024
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	15,249 (on 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,16,447 (on 30th Jan. 1897).	73,529 (on 7th Feb. 1897).	51,335 (on 14th Feb. 1897).	97,954 (on 21st Feb. 1897).	27,874 (on 28th Feb. 1897).	3,08,022 (on 7th Mar. 1897).	1,67,539 (on 14th Mar. 1897).	1,66,267 (on 20th Mar. 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	43,350 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	68,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	48,804 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	1,09,140 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897).	41,490 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897).	51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897).	37,680 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	38,042 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).	30,560 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).
By Canal returns	71,508 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,36,091 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	83,546 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	45,951 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897).	45,506 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897).	50,324 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897).	29,550 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	35,325 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).	24,604 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	21,56,448	13,71,817	12,98,906	14,47,873	14,87,360	15,55,919	18,27,902	16,59,350	16,70,455

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Howrah.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd March 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 699 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 14th March 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

1	8TH TO 14TH MARCH			
	1896		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>				
From Foreign Ports ...	84,887	1,15,540	243,264	3,31,109
„ Indian „ ...				
Total ..	84,887	1,15,540	243,264	3,31,109
<i>Exports.</i>				
To Foreign Ports ...	216,358	2,94,487	65,074	88,573
„ Indian „ ...	84,752	1,15,357	5,678	7,728
Total ...	301,110	4,09,841	70,752	96,301

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

1	8TH TO 14TH MARCH			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice ...	54,549	74,247	197,640	2,69,010
Paddy ...	23,616	32,144	32,454	44,173
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...
Gram and pulses ...	6,722	9,149	9,183	12,499
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c. ...	...	...	3,987	5,427
Total ...	84,887	1,15,540	243,264	3,31,109

During the week under report, rice continued to be imported in large quantities from Burma, namely, 171,214 cwts., against 188,209 cwts. in the week ending 7th March 1897. The only other ports from which rice was imported into Calcutta were Balasore and Chandbali, but the shipments from those places showed a heavy falling off in comparison with those in the corresponding period of last year. Rangoon supplied 9,548 cwts. of paddy, which accounts for the increase shown under this head. The improvement under gram and pulses and miscellaneous food-grains was due to larger despatches from the Madras ports and from Rangoon.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the second week of March 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896.—

1	8TH TO 14TH MARCH			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	278,302	3,78,800	64,572	87,889
Paddy	2,889	3,932	.....	.....
Wheat	488	664	265	361
Gram and pulses	19,431	26,448	4,945	6,731
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c. ....	.....	.....	970	1,320
Total	301,110	4,09,844	70,752	96,301

The total quantity of rice exported to foreign ports fell off from 203,024 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year to 63,894 cwts. during the week under report. The exports in the preceding week were 120,039 cwts. There was a heavy decline in the quantities sent to Ceylon, namely, 7,412 cwts., against 110,055 cwts. in the preceding year; the increase in exports to Muscat and Persia amounted to 24,822 cwts. and 8,676 cwts. respectively, while Natal received 11,232 cwts. against nil in 1896. To the United Kingdom, Germany and Aden, to which large exports were made during the corresponding period of 1896, there were no exports at all. The decrease under gram and pulses was due to the cessation of exports to the United Kingdom.

With the coast ports there was practically no trade in food-grains. The consignments of rice fell off from 75,278 cwts. to a merely nominal figure (678 cwts.), and those of gram and pulses from 7,056 cwts. to 3,839 cwts. in comparison with the corresponding week of 1896.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th March 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.		
1				2	3	4	5	6	7		
From Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.		
Madras	{	Madras	... { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	275	1,841	2,116	
	{	Coconada	... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,302	591	1,893	
	{	Calingapatam	... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	10	1,555	1,565	
Burma	{	Rangoon	... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
		1897 ...	142,336	9,548	.....	1,752	.....	153,636	
	{	Moulmein	... { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ...	18,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,101	
	{	Akyab	... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ...	10,777	17,754	.....	.....	.....	28,531	
Balasore	{	Balasore	... { 1896 ...	12,104	3,100	.....	.....	.....	15,204
		1897 ...	3,804	2,165	.....	.....	.....	5,969	
	{	Chandbali	... { 1896 ...	42,445	20,516	.....	6,718	.....	69,679
		1897 ...	22,622	2,987	.....	5,844	.....	31,453	
	{		Total Indian Ports	... { 1896 ...	54,549	23,616	6,722	84,887	
	{		1897 ...	197,640	32,454	.....	9,183	3,987	243,264	
From Foreign Ports				...	{ 1896	
				...	{ 1897	
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS				...	{ 1896 ...	54,549	23,616	6,722	84,887
				...	{ 1897 ...	197,640	32,454	9,183	3,987	243,264

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 1/1th March 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	53,195 .....	..... .....	..... .....	10,642 .....	..... .....	63,837
Germany	{ Hamburg	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,003 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3,003
		Bremen	{ 1896 .. 1897 ...	13,012 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	13,012
Holland	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,001 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,001
Natal	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	11,232 .....	..... .....	..... .....	730 .....	..... .....	11,962
Aden	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	10,492 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	10,492
Arabia—Muscat	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	8,760 33,582	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	8,760 33,582
			{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	110,455 7,412	930 .....	..... .....	1,377 163	..... .....	112,382 7,575
Ceylon	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	7 .....	..... .....	..... .....	14 .....	..... .....	21
China—Hongkong	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,992 11,668	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,992 11,668
Persia	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	507 .....	..... .....	29 74	342 213	..... .....	876 287
Straits Settlements	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........
Total Foreign Ports ...				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	201,024 63,894	930	29 74	12,375 1,106	216,358 65,674

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	53,710 ...	22 ...	... ...	3,721 ...	... ...	57,453 ...
	Madras	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... 69	... ...	... ...	1,465 498	... 733	1,465 1,290
	Badagara	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	6,702 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6,702 ...
	Calicut	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	6,665 ...	... ...	... ...	... 293	... ...	6,665 293
	Calicutapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 7	... 7
	Cannanore	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,742 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,742 ...
Madras	Coconada	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... 8	... ...	... ...	... 8
	Cochin	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	499 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	499 ...
	Negapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 146	... ...	... 146
	Ponani	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	1,437 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,437 ...
	Tellicherry	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	5,897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,897 ...
	Vizagapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 ...
	Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	537 615	... ...	451 183	1,321 2,519	... 230	2,311 3,517
	Akyab	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	20 4	... ...	... ...	243 154	... ...	263 137
Burma	Kyauk Pyoo	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 7	... ...	4 7
	Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	91 44	... ...	91 44
	Saidoway	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 ...	... ...	6 ...
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	61 13	... ...	61 43
Balasore	Balasore	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2 ...	1 ...	... ...	54 71	... ...	57 71
	Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	6 ...	88 86	... ...	93 85
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	75,278 678	1,959 ...	459 191	7,056 3,829	... 970	84,752 5,678
GRAND TOTAL FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	278,302 61,572	2,889 ...	488 205	19,431 4,915	... 970	301,119 70,752

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 693 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 13th March 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 23,47,137 maunds. The destination of 21,86,269 maunds is specified. About seven-tenths of this quantity (15,17,677) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little more than one-seventh (3,36,917 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (3,31,675 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd March 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 13th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>				
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	...
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	..	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>				
Memari ...	58	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	...	104
Ranigarj ...	1,460	940	384	355
Sitarampur ...	10	..	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...
Total ...	1,730	1,002	384	459
<i>Birbhum.</i>				
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	3	..	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>				
Chuadanga ...	353	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	712	...	...
Alamdanga ...	..	888	...	...
Total ...	696	1,630	...	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>				
Azimganj ...	157	154	432	...
Total ...	157	154	432	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>				
Kurigram ...	..	...	109	...
Lalmonir Hât ...	55	...	...	...
Total ...	55	...	109	...
<i>Cooch Behar</i> ...	755	377	376	375
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>				
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	...
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	...	755
Ramshai ...	...	731	...	382
Mal Bazar ...	...	..	..	394
Total ...	392	731	176	1,531
<i>Darjeeling.</i>				
Ghoom ..	...	...	176	...
Darjeeling ...	382	346	...	201
Total ...	382	346	176	201
<i>Pabna.</i>				
Sorajganj ...	...	...	...	172
Total ...	...	...	...	172
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	1,653	2,738

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>				
Giridih ...	750	376	...	275
Total ...	750	376	..	275
<i>Manbhum.</i>				
Purulia ..	22	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>				
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR ...	812	376	..	275
BIHAR.				
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>				
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	...	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	...
Sahibganj ...	380	1,878	758	1,195
Baidyanath ...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	382	2,256	758	1,195
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>				
Pirpainti ...	...	...	...	378
Ghoga ...	...	370	746	378
Bhagalpur ...	764	..	...	378
Total ...	764	370	746	1,134
<i>Monghyr.</i>				
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	382	...	...	378
Garhara ...	2,268	377	...	...
Tegra ...	746	...	...	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...
Total ...	4,155	377	...	378
<i>Patna.</i>				
Khushrupur ...	...	...	...	771
Barh ...	1,548	376	...	1,147
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	2,984	1,500
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	1,889	1,514	377
Sadispur ...	375	...	377	...
Bihra ...	1,211	136	...	...
Mokameh ...	...	756	...	1,587
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	...
Total ...	19,782	25,987	4,875	5,382
<i>Gaya.</i>				
Gaya ...	...	1,475	...	1,501

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
• 1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR—concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shahabad.</i>				
Raghunathpur ...	...	374	386	...
Arrah ...	1,129	370	377	...
Buxar ...	1,513	2,664	...	375
Dumraon ...	378	1,117	376	...
Total ...	3,020	4,525	1,139	375
<i>Darbhanga.</i>				
Tamaria ...	...	...	377	...
Samastipur ...	...	3,133	744	1,501
Dalsingh Sarai ...	374	378	...	380
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,791	378	4,165
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...
Total ...	9,647	7,302	1,499	6,046
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>				
Kanti ...	...	746	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...
Dhob ...	1,115	404	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,956	7,146	6,085
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	...	383
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	...	752
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	392	2,237
Total ...	9,384	12,702	7,538	9,157
<i>Champanan.</i>				
Maesi ...	1,018	...	...	381
Segowli ...	1,410	...	...	...
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	1,874	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	1,481	12,347
Para ...	507	...	...	378
Motihari ...	...	1,137	376	3,007
Total ...	15,397	15,561	3,731	16,113
<i>Saran.</i>				
Nighwara ...	...	...	371	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	...
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	5,355	5,280
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	...
Daronda ...	372	376	750	...
Savan ...	16,409	31,235	5,036	10,662
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	4,608	4,968
Total ...	31,679	57,217	17,619	20,910
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	37,908	62,491
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,461	1,32,388	39,561	65,504
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.				
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>				
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,410	755	385
Guhmer ...	305	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,852	2,632	373	...
Total ...	7,585	6,072	1,128	385

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Benares District.</i>				
Zamania	1,869	1,875	378	2,261
Sakaldiha	2,273	761	...	...
Mogulsarai	379	...	...	...
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	5,655	7,163
Total ...	31,332	26,107	6,033	9,424
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>				
Chaurichaura ... ..	...	2,908	...	...
Tahsil Deoria	1,510	1,136	376	...
Gorakhpur	2,304	1,520	...	374
Sahjanwa	773	1,523	...	376
Total ...	4,587	7,177	376	750
<i>Basti District.</i>				
Khalilabad ... ..	...	378	...	...
Basti	1,933	6,413	...	782
Uska Bazar	1,146	1,869	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,660	...	782
<i>Gonda District.</i>				
Gonda	1,485	8,695	1,863	1,505
Other places	1,153	6,764	749	378
Total ...	2,638	15,399	2,612	1,883
<i>Baraich District.</i>				
Baraich ... ..	...	754	376	378
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>				
Ahaura Road	1,505	5,653	1,502	752
Chunar	823	378	...	...
Mirzapur	22,405	17,473	1,908	1,896
Gainpura	383	384	...	...
Total ...	25,176	23,888	3,410	2,648
<i>Allahabad District.</i>				
Karchana ... ..	...	...	...	370
Naini ... ..	...	370	...	...
Manwari	378	755	...	...
Jasra	376	2,652	376	2,263
Mija Road	15,747	21,899	3,897	7,168
Nahwai	1,519	...	...	378
Allahabad	48,683	56,477	7,389	7,202
Bharwari	7,819	6,029	1,900	378
Sirathu	4,551	5,673	2,261	1,870
Shiurajpur	763	...	374	...
Other places	376	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	15,697	19,638

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>				
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,123	392
Khaga ...	...	1,510	376	1,517
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	4,202	1,135
Total ...	14,387	22,780	5,701	3,044
<i>* Cawnpore District.</i>				
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	15,806	29,727
<i>Etawah District.</i>				
Phaphund ...	2,643	3,024	378	1,517
Bharthna ...	383	378	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,360	1,948	2,257
Jasawantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	1,121	378
Total ...	25,062	20,041	3,417	4,152
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>				
Farukhabad ...	...	373	380	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>				
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,535	376	750
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,137	753	1,127
Total ...	5,748	2,672	1,129	1,877
<i>Agra District.</i>				
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,238	2,304	2,734
Agra ...	20,578	13,522	3,032	9,084
Total ...	32,593	17,760	5,340	11,822
<i>Sitapur District.</i>				
Sitapur ...	379	3,022	1,508	752
<i>Muttra District.</i>				
Kosi ...	...	...	...	378
Muttra ...	2,331	1,997	1,501	378
Total ...	2,331	1,997	1,501	756
<i>Allyghur District.</i>				
Harduaganj ...	...	...	...	378
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...
Hattrass ...	21,667	8,797	4,478	8,808
Allyghur ...	6,414	1,815	1,177	755
Total ...	28,884	10,612	5,655	9,941
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>				
Chola ...	...	...	386	...
Secundrabad ...	...	747	376	374
Khurja ...	5,308	3,826	1,189	1,506
Dibai ...	756	756	879	...
Total ...	6,064	5,320	2,280	1,880

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Meerut District.</i>				
Ghaziabad	566	1,512	..	1,143
Meerut	6,851	15,779	4,635	1,139
Total	7,417	17,291	4,635	2,292
<i>Banda District.</i>				
Banda	1,187	5,666	375	3,460
Bargah	742	1,507	1,520	...
Manikpur	384	1,129	...	378
Kurwi	1,145	6,465	3,402	1,144
Total	3,458	14,767	5,297	4,982
<i>Moradabad District.</i>				
Khanth ... ..	...	374	...	...
Moradabad ... ..	...	4,910	2,623	881
Chundowsi	782	15,416	3,326	756
Total	782	20,700	5,949	1,137
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>				
Shahganj	7,558	7,522	...	378
<i>Barcilly District.</i>				
Aonla	1,510	3,865	1,503	749
Barcilly	2,711	26,524	6,737	4,909
Total	4,221	30,689	8,240	5,658
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>				
Jaunpur	14,496	25,241	1,503	2,625
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>				
Shajehanpur	4,180	7,175	3,793	2,260
Tilhar	5,061	7,907	1,915	1,143
Aujhi	2,684	4,199	1,858	1,139
Total	11,925	19,281	7,596	4,542
<i>Eta District.</i>				
Kashganj	754	...	379	378
<i>Lucknow District.</i>				
Lucknow	17,199	27,988	12,516	9,797
Alamnagar	7,976	9,894	6,040	6,427
Kakori	1,401	774	375	380
Malihabad	754	...	...	...
Total	27,320	38,656	18,931	16,604
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>				
Pilibhit ... ..	...	1,516	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>				
Saharanpur ... ..	...	379	378	1,497

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>				
Radhauli	1,133	7,585	1,513	752
Fyzabad	9,146	31,402	1,497	3,764
Ajodhya	762	8,026	...	...
Goswanganj ... ..	...	789	...	...
Total	11,041	42,802	3,010	4,516
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>				
Akbarpur	1,150	3,063	...	762
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>				
Bahramghat ... ..	...	...	1,133	...
Duryabad ... ..	...	378	...	...
Bara Banki	3,415	3,416	3,416	754
Safdarganj	8,795	17,267	9,126	4,523
Total	12,210	21,061	13,675	5,281
<i>Hardai District.</i>				
Balamau ... ..	...	755	...	...
Hardai	6,104	10,703	1,139	1,133
Baghauli	5,493	4,143	3,000	1,129
Sandila	1,138	1,123	2,273	749
Total	12,735	16,724	6,112	3,021
<i>Bijnor District.</i>				
Dhampur ... ..	...	3,017	1,129	380
Nagina ... ..	...	2,261	1,133	1,130
Najibabad ... ..	...	2,260	1,526	1,125
Bijnor ... ..	...	1,121	...	...
Total ... ..	...	8,662	3,788	2,635
<i>Jhansi District.</i>				
Jhansi ... ..	...	1,510	376	...
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>				
Lalitpur ... ..	...	755	...	370
<i>Kheri District.</i>				
Lakshmipur ... ..	...	378	377	1,133
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>				
Mahoba	399	3,034	1,124	400
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>				
Hardwar ... ..	...	...	...	378
<i>Jalaum District.</i>				
Kalpi ... ..	...	...	...	752
<i>Garhwal District.</i>				
Haldwani ... ..	...	...	...	377
Other places	11,099	10,540	10,525	11,166
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	6,49,271	1,64,569	1,70,713

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
PANJAB.				
<i>Amritsur District.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Amritsur ...	...	740	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>				
Delhi ...	39,817	63,298	8,280	16,911
<i>Jullundur District.</i>				
Jullundur City ...	3	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>				
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	755	764
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>				
Faraknagar ...	...	378	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	752	...	376
Rewari ...	12,795	18,118	5,277	8,831
Total ...	12,795	19,248	5,277	9,207
Other places ...	12,187	30,867	5,004	1,445
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	19,316	28,327
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	375	...
Katni ...	...	2,614	1,900	1,129
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	1,892	4,160
Peparia ...	...	2,257	1,492	1,126
Kareli ...	...	3,393	747	754
Nagpur ...	...	3,057	378	768
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	4,913	4,401
Total ...	1,145	36,629	11,697	12,336
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.				
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	876	...	383
Sutna ...	3,096	8,307	1,502	2,270
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	753	1,533
Indore ...	750	756	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	...	...
Bawal ...	378	377	...	...
Harphulpur ...	358	766	...	765
Other places ...	...	3,459	1,128	1,684
Total ...	5,524	17,838	3,383	6,835
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
BERAR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Malkapur	26	...	...	...
Khamgaon	66	381	...	...
Akola	53	656	...	...
Amraoti	66	1,129	...	...
Total	211	2,166	..	...
Unspecified places ..	15,320	44,902	4,799	8,047
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,370	10,43,880	2,43,325	2,91,762
ABSTRACT.				
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	4,240	1,053	2,738
" " Bihar ...	94,210	1,27,772	87,908	62,401
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	376	...	275
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,93,124	6,80,271	1,64,569	1,70,713
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	1,19,908	19,316	28,327
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,838	3,383	6,835
" " Central Provinces ..	1,145	36,629	11,697	12,336
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...
" " Berar ...	211	2,166	...	...
" " Unspecified places ..	15,320	44,902	4,799	8,047
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	67,860	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,43,880	2,43,325	2,91,762

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 22nd March 1897.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather cloudy. *Rabi* harvest nearly over. Sugarcane still being pressed. Rain wanted for ploughing. Fodder sufficient. Water getting scarce in some villages. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	11 0
Katwa	...	...	10 15	to 11 2
Raniganj	...	...	...	10 2

Birbhum.—75 rain registered at Sadar on the night of 21st instant. Weather hot. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers, and at Rampur Hât 10½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·07. Weather cloudy from the 20th instant with occasional storms. The rain has facilitated ploughing. Harvesting of wheat going on. Pressing of sugarcane continues in places. Water insufficient in a few places. Fodder everywhere sufficient. Common rice selling at Bankura 11 seers, and Vishnupur 11½ seer per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather rather unsettled. Prospect of indigo not good. Plantation of sugarcane going on. Wheat and barley are being cut in Garhbeta. *Boro* is being sown in Binpur and Gopiballavpur. *Til* is still being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Binpur, Dantun, Benapura, Ramnagar, and Chandrakona. Fodder sufficient except in Chandrakona and water except in Garhbeta. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	11	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	12	to 14
Tamluk	...	...	...	11½
Ghatal	...	...	11½	to 12½

Hooghly.—A shower of rain on the night of 21st instant. *Boro* doing well in some places. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospect of *rabi* not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06. Weather warmer with cloud. Prospects of crops poor. Ploughing is going on, but more rain is wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.		
Sadar	9 to 11	0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	10	0
Basirhat	...	...	10	8
Diamond Harbour	...	...	10	10

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Rain urgently needed for ploughing of lands for *aus*. Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost over. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder insufficient in places. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	5,416	844	597	6,857
Dependants	...	...	15	59	1,665	1,739
Otherwise relieved	...	...	1,015	4,403	1,329	6,807
Test-workers	...	...	406	Nil	8	414
			Total	...	...	15,817

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather hot and at times cloudy. Harvesting of *rabi* still continues. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Indigo doing fairly well, but mulberry has suffered greatly from want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	...	...	10		} per rupee.
Kandi	...	...	10½		
Jangipur	...	...	10		

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th instant, Sadar and Kandi subdivisions—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	...	2,646	10	152	2,808

Jessore.—Weather hot, comparatively dry, and cloudy for three days. Storm on night of 21st, with a shower of rain lasting for a few minutes. Rainfall at Jessore 21, Jhenida 01. This will do some good to cultivation, but more is urgently wanted for *till*. *Boro* doing well. Fodder available except in Chowgacha and Keshabpur thanas. Water scarce in places. Cattle-disease reported from Banga. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Jessore	10 to 10½	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9½
Magura	...	...	...	10 to 10½
Narail	...	...	...	10 to 10½
Bangaon	...	...	...	10 to 11

Khulna.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospect of *boro* fair, but rain needed urgently. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	10 to 12	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	12	
Satkhira	...	...	...	9½	

Relief wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Water scarce. Numbers employed on fourteen relief-works—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	1,292	Nil	122	1,414
Otherwise relieved	...	...	569	1,956	1,176	3,701
Total						5,115

Rajshahi.—No rain. Transplantation of *boro* paddy over. Sowing of jute and *bhadoi* going on slowly. *Till* has commenced to be sown in some places. Fodder available. Scarcity of drinking-water reported from Nauhatta outpost. Price of common rice ranges between 9 and 11 seers per rupee. Three test-relief works open. Numbers on Saturday, 20th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	...	899	Nil	18	917

Price of rice at relief-works, 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* rice and jute. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 10 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Weather seasonable. *Betri* plants are withering for want of rain, and its cultivation is retarded in many places for want of moisture. A few showers of rain have fallen to-day (22nd), which may do some good to the crop. Drinking-water drying up in places. Fodder-supply fair. Average price of common rice, 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley coming to perfection; *phaphur* and potatoes being harvested; *bhutta* being planted. Terai—Ploughing for *bhadoi dhan*, and jute going on. Price of coarse rice:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	7 to 8	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	9 to 10	

Bhutta, 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Sowing of *aus* going on. Lands mostly prepared for *aus* and jute. Rain wanted. Cutting of tobacco commenced. Common rice selling at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except in the Kurigram subdivision.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather warm and cloudy. Sowing of jute and *aus* in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at head-quarters 10½ seers, and in the interior from 9 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 34. Weather hot and partially cloudy. No change in prospects of standing crops. Common rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder plentiful. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	...	170	Nil	38	208

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops fair. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Want of drinking-water in some parts. Price of common rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 40. Weather cloudy with stormy wind. *Aus* and *jute* sowings commencing. The recent rain will improve *boro* crop. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar and Netrokona. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather hot. Rain wanted very badly. Price of common rice 9 to 11 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient, but want of water beginning to be felt.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar .55. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops poor. Common *aman* rice selling at 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar .07, Brahmanbaria .1. Occasional clouds with wind. Nights still cool. Prospects of *rabi* crops good in north of district. Want of water reported from many places in Chandpur. Price of rice—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.
Sadar	...	9 8 to 11 0
Brahmanbaria	...	10 0 to 12 0
Chandpur	...	10 0 to 11 8

} per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall this morning (22nd) at Sadar .62. State of standing crops not good. Fodder and water not sufficient. Price of common rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall .44. Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Prospects not good. More rain wanted. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee. Sporadic cattle-disease continues.

Patna.—No rain. *Rabi* crops being harvested and threshed. Tobacco, poppy plants, and *rahar* being cut and dried. Sugarcane and millets doing well. Fodder and water for sufficient. Prices rising slightly in Barh. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved in poor-houses	40	15	12	67
Otherwise relieved	3	3	Nil	6
Total	...	...	...	73

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly finished. Outturn very good. Price of common rice at Sadar, 9 seers per rupee.

◆ **Shahabad.**—No rain. Sugarcane plantation finished. *Rabi* harvest in progress. Collection of opium nearly over. Fodder for cattle in Bhabua not sufficient. Price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee at Bhabua and 9½ seers at Arrah. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhabua—				
Relief-workers	1,668	1,831	990	4,489
Dependants	Nil	Nil	902	902
Relieved in poor-houses and kitchens	164	62	46	272
Otherwise relieved	2,855	6,351	3,882	13,088
Sasaram—				
Relieved in poor-houses	38	14	6	58
Otherwise relieved	5	25	4	34
Arrah—				
Relieved in poor-houses	35	16	6	57
Dehri—				
Relieved in kitchens	23	11	37	71
Total	...	...	...	18,971

Saran.—Slight rain fell on Sunday (21st) night. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Sugarcane and *cheena* being sown. Famine wage fixed by barley at 13 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	914	1,040	1,304	3,258
Relieved in poor-houses	28	25	19	72
Otherwise relieved	1,459	6,056	1,278	8,793
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers	460	909	513	1,882
Relieved in poor-houses	12	20	14	46
Otherwise relieved	642	2,024	559	3,225
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,159	2,365	2,584	7,108
Otherwise relieved	1,804	5,254	2,661	9,719
Total	...	...	...	34,103

Private relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers ...	1,400	1,283	1,106	3,789
Relieved in poor-houses ...	114	94	90	298
Otherwise relieved ...	44	138	70	252
Manjha—				
Relieved in poor-houses ...	5	7	13	25
Otherwise relieved ...	99	27	Nil	126

Champaran.—Heavy rain to-day (22nd) in places of no value to *rabi*, but giving moisture in many places for indigo sowings, and probably saving much opium which was drying up. General effect not yet fully ascertained. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	19,897	13,225	8,872	41,994
Dependants ...	205	297	1,947	2,449
Relieved in poor-houses ...	78	62	51	191
Otherwise relieved ...	6,058	13,803	10,466	30,327
Bertiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	34,342	32,760	14,965	82,067
Dependants ...	147	273	4,217	4,637
Relieved in poor-houses ...	125	60	42	227
Otherwise relieved ...	5,003	9,547	6,427	20,977
Total			...	182,869

Last week's figures were incorrect. Total on works was 128,713, not 142,186, making total relieved 191,913.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects good. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Prices are—Burma rice 9 seers, country rice 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 14 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 13 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	5,389	1,435	1,161	7,975
Dependants ...	17	23	219	259
Relieved in poor-houses ...	47	16	15	78
Otherwise relieved ...	1,916	3,943	2,084	7,948
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,270	1,249	887	3,406
Relieved in poor-houses ...	3	2	2	7
Otherwise relieved ...	185	633	86	904
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,693	805	435	3,023
Dependants ...	22	97	662	781
Relieved in poor-houses ...	91	70	96	257
Otherwise relieved ...	3,615	6,913	6,053	16,581
Total			...	41,214

Darbhanga.—58 rain to-day (22nd) at Sadar. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Common rice selling at 9 seers and *makai* seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...				
Dependants ...				
Relieved in poor-houses ...				
Otherwise relieved ...				
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	8,638*	5,834	3,079	17,551
Dependants ...				
Relieved in poor-houses ...	16	3	2	21
Otherwise relieved ...	3,794	12,002	5,947	21,743
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,589	1,305	292	3,186
Relieved in poor-houses ...	11	6	2	19
Otherwise relieved ..	303	671	529	1,503
Test-workers ...	48	80	41	169
Total			...	

Monghyr.—No rain. Cloudy accompanied with thunderstorms. *Rabi* prospects good. Harvesting continues. Indigo sowings not yet over. Paddy sowing commenced. Cattle-disease reported from Beguserai. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	8½ to 10	0
Beguserai	...	...	...	8	15
Jamui	...	...	...	8 to 9	0
				} per rupee.	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable and healthy. It is raining to-day (22nd). *Rabi* harvest now in full progress all over the district. Gathering of *phalgun mahua* crop has commenced in Banka; outturn expected to be fair. *Mung* sowing completed in North Bhagalpur, and ploughing for *bhadoi* sowing commenced. Fodder scanty in one thana of Banka subdivision. Water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some parts of Banka and Supaul. Owing apparently to *rabi* harvest the prices of grains have slightly fallen in some parts of the district. Price of common rice:—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9	4
Banka	...	...	...	9	6
Supaul	...	...	...	10	0
Madhipura	...	...	...	10	12
				} per rupee.	

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,757	2,477	1,308	6,542
Dependants ...	1	4	395	400
Otherwise relieved	413	1,149	720	2,282
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	3,582	2,916	1,045	7,543
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	351	351
Otherwise relieved	217	523	136	876
Total				18,027

Purnea.—Rainfall '88. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced in places. Indigo being sown. Rain needed for *bhadoi* and jute sowings. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9	
Kishanganj	...	...	...	9½	
Araria	...	...	...	11	
				} per rupee.	

Malda.—Weather cloudy. Harvesting of wheat continues. Rain wanted for sowing of *aus* and jute. Failure of mango crop anticipated. Rice selling at 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Some cases of cattle-disease.

Sonthal Parganas.—Storm with rain (·75) last night. Cloudy weather unfavourable to *mahun*, which was falling and promising well. *Rabi* harvest proceeding; outturn fair. Fodder and water beginning to fail. Price of rice 8 to 10 seers, and of maize 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

Jamtara—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	6,360	4,986	3,083	14,429
Dependants ...	511	697	493	1,701
Otherwise relieved	41	83	1	125
Total				16,255

Cuttack.—

Puri.—

Balasore.—No rain. Ploughing going on in parts. *Sarad* rice being threshed. Harvesting of *datura* crop commenced. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 14 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Fodder scarce, and anthrax, fever and pox among cattle continue. Matters in Khoudmala satisfactory. Price of coarse rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee in both subdivisions. No special demand for labour.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 40. The cloudy weather and rainfall have seriously affected the prospect of *mahun*. It may recover with bright sunshine. *Rabi* has done well.

Poppy is a good crop. Sugarcane promising. Price of rice 8 to 19½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	924	742	520	2,186
Fed at kitchens	80	60	100	240
Cotton workers	...	...	...	600
Total	...	...	...	3,026

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 31. Ploughing continues. State of *tauca dhan* and prospect of *mahua* continue favourable. Rice sells at Ranchi 8 seers, and in the interior from 8 to 12 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Weather clear and bright up to Saturday afternoon; since then very stormy and wet. Weather seriously damaging to *rabi* and *mahua*. The extent of damage not yet ascertained, but the general impression is that more than half *mahua* is lost. Prices slightly improved. Rice getting scarce in the district; only 339½ maunds of bounty Burma rice imported. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	832	502	237	1,571
Otherwise relieved	386	630	190	1,206
Total	...	...	...	2,777

Manbhum.—Rainfall 24 on 22nd. Weather cool. *Mahua* being gathered, and being somewhat injured by wet weather. Rinderpest reported from thanas Purulia, Baghmuthpur, and Chandil. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Common rice sells at Sadar 10 seers, and at Gobindpur 9 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient at present—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	1,395	979	237	2,611
Dependants	40	66	66	172
Gratuitous relief	748	1,615	1,326	3,689
Total	...	...	...	6,472

Singhbhum.—Rain on Saturday night. Rice plentiful. Price of rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There were scattered, and in some places heavy, showers, accompanied by high winds, in many districts on the 21st and 22nd instant. These showers have done good to the spring crops, and have facilitated the ploughing and sowing of the autumn crops. It is said to have done some damage to the *mahua* crop in Chota Nagpur. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is in active progress, and the collection of opium is nearly finished. The pressing of sugarcane still continues. The supply of fodder is still generally sufficient, but water is getting scanty in many parts of Bengal Proper. Prices show but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khairia (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 to 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 9 to 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (barley) 13 seers, Champaran (Indian-corn) not reported, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 and 10½ seers.

The numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March, were —

Nadia	15,817
Murshidabad	2,808
Khairia	5,115
Rajshahi	917
Patna	208
Patna	73
Shahabad	18,971
Saran	34,103
Champaran	182,869
Muzaffarpur	41,214
Darbhanga	44,192 (figures incomplete).
Bhagalpur	18,027
Sonthal Parganas	16,235
Puri	...
Hazaribagh	2,426
Palamau	2,777
Manbhum	6,472

Total, against 483,609 in the previous week.

This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	98,258	74,603	41,464	214,325
Dependants ..	958	1,516	10,920	13,394
Relieved in poor-houses	688	371	313	1,372
Otherwise relieved ...	31,134	77,715	44,991	153,840
Test-workers	6,488	1,811	1,014	9,313

Private relief—

Relief-works—				
Darbhanga Raj	...			
Hatwa	...	1,400	1,283	1,106
				3,789
Gratuitous relief—				
Darbhanga Raj	...			
Hatwa	...	158	232	160
Manjha	...	104	34	13
				550
				151

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd March, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.
IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.
The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of the Interior from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of November 1896.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										FIBROUS PRODUCTS.				OILSEEDS.			Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.		Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	L. seed.	Mustard seed.	Refined.		Unrefined.	Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.									
	Rice.	Paddy.									Total (in rice).	Mds.					Mds.					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
Bengal.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.				
Burdwan	48,143	22,295	69,438	62	3,545	51	79,574	562	17,915	7,338	783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	19,694	...	19,694	...	...	...	19,694	...	4,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	2,73,671	67,475	3,41,146	...	...	...	3,41,146	...	3,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	1,94,248	20,247	2,14,495	1,315	8,371	...	1,315	...	2,14,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	99,102	4,406	1,03,508	...	...	...	1,03,508	...	744,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medinipur	6,093	682	6,775	7,048	1,63,897	...	7,048	...	21,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	2,329	...	2,329	5,640	23,069	...	5,640	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	17,011	...	17,011	...	22,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	...	320	...	...	447	...	447	...	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	22,344	...	22,344	...	51,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baranagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,305,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obra Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,99,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nackhal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal	6,21,393	1,94,913	8,16,306	14,821	2,79,849	6,079	9,04,384	34,432	3,033,345	47,121	23,778	56,187	4,660	1,108	21,35,345	2,017	5,983	37,947	29,533	2,406	...				
Bihar.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.				
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahabud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monohar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* One munda of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Where imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										FIBROUS PRODUCTS.			OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	STRAIN.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other cereals.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Guano-bags†	Mustard seed.	In seed.	Mds.	Hulled.	Unhulled.	Manufactured.						Unmanufactured.			
	Rice.	Paddy.	Mds.																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
ORISSA.																								
Cuttack	600	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334	1 334		
Balasore	1 254 755	22 775	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541	1 45 541		
Total of Orissa	1 255 355	24 109	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875	1 46 875		
CHOTA NAGPUR.																								
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur.	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285	285		
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	7 47 588	1 55 083	8 44 806	47 039	8 51 983	31 797	12 47 235	35 37 341	76 655	1 44 231	67 224	4 820	1 232	32 80 730	12 060	48 563	33 037	4 304						
OTHER PROVINCES.																								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Ouda.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Rajputana and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of imports in November	7 98 322	1 55 103	8 90 381	1 90 086	3 83 304	50 670	13 34 657	38 15 394	1 07 215	1 50 000	1 04 205	1 239	32 63 886	39 576	48 973	33 940	5 273							
7 98 373	59 700	8 39 523	2 34 771	45 953	13 77 477	49 68 125	2 477 072	1 53 507	2 23 032	84 816	1 678	1 03 874	65 633	20 731	4 064									

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 cabs of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 24, 1897.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of November 1896 was as follows :—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		Total
															Refined.	Un- refined.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
To Indian ports, viz—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay ...	39,634	30	39,663	.....	47,420	772	87,845	...	1,710,870	..	8,544	2,867	.....	...	614	96	...
Other ports in Bombay ...	.....	..	...	.....	.....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	1,002	.....	1,002	112	9,034	112	11,150	...	1,078,680	...	..	40	.....	100	30	...	...
Other ports in Madras ...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400	11	..	..	.....	19	..	14	338	19	...
Burma ...	1,884	.....	1,884	799	8,997	7,010	19,800	440	1,007,510	...	...	118	280	12	1,411	863	11,038
Other Indian ports ...	1,365	..	1,365	192	2,173	.....	3,732	...	180,500	...	...	1	4	3	2,856	825	1,387
Pondicherry ..	.....	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sind ...	...	..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Inter- portal trade	43,855	30	43,885	1,103	64,916	8,494	1,22,417	454	3,907,540	..	8,544	3,915	293	210	5,289	1,813	12,398
To Foreign ports—																	
United Kingdom	43,360	...	43,360	.....	3,728	..	47,088	14,40,165	1,618,350	94,160	20	2,33,370	1,175	377	...	.....	...
Other Foreign ports ...	3,14,086	..	3,14,086	1,308	53,951	4,490	3,53,925	7,71,403	12,363,464	98,731	27,563	19,071	20,263	668	..	323	2,141
Total of Foreign trade ...	3,57,446	...	3,57,446	1,308	57,679	4,490	4,01,013	22,17,094	13,951,814	1,00,200	27,573	2,36,260	21,438	965	.....	323	2,141
Grand Total of Exports in Nov. ...	4,01,331	30	4,01,361	2,411	1,02,595	12,984	5,23,430	22,18,674	17,929,354	1,90,200	8,564	2,70,295	21,710	1,184	5,289	2,136	14,539
of Nov. ...	7,74,067	1,715	7,75,782	12,412	1,73,730	18,711	9,80,013	26,00,208	15,120,164	1,32,230	1,002	2,8,360	17,675	1,571	5,128	1,228	5,708

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of November 1896.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke	Indigo.	SUGAR.		Total
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Un- refined.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
By country boats ...	4,52,204	91,338	11,708	1,36,880	1,867	11,37,736	1,060,860	3,776	33,167	220	7,030	90	10,239	68	2,521	26,526	9,379
.. river steamers ..	49,126	6,770	111	4,417	1,643	7,70,247	5,070	1,338	33,389	1,31,666	128	84	1,020	..	..	38	1,050
.. rail { E. I. Railway	61,270	17,379	69,243	44,100	33,783	1,43,063	82,745	1,14,593	58,128	1,018	87,067	610	32,27,162	38,432	...	10,741	2,726
.. rail { E. B. S. Rail- way.	16,661	340	148	1,24,180	18	13,44,541	1,865,010	11,208	6,418	56,272	282	519	10	1,075	990	4,100	17,964
.. road ...	46,265	10,638	355	1,605	...	2,06,203	80,860	68	...	...	227	...	2,390	...	1,709	7,250	3,250
.. sea ...	1,67,057	24,847	24,068	72,086	20,225	12,124	11,551	450	8,130	1,385	11,496	..	22,480	1	20,068	39,381	480
Grand Total of 1896 Imports in Nov. ...	7,73,393	1,55,163	1,00,688	3,83,304	50,676	30,16,204	3,070,136	1,67,315	1,43,072	1,80,600	1,04,205	1,238	32,03,800	39,671	35,240	80,076	21,240
of Nov. ...	7,08,373	59,700	2,34,771	3,60,741	46,282	40,68,128	2,077,073	1,98,845	1,59,597	1,23,052	54,316	1,678	.....	..	1,03,374	65,682	20,751

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of November 1896:—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.					European.	Indian.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
ORISSA.															
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Cuttack	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Bardwan	2,96,903	2,303	390	1,705	27,909	6,594	48,055	Balasore	72,700	68	262	4,540	2,308	11,654	100
Bahum	1,10,469	1,715	145	1,159	18,710	3,023	37,236								179,000
Bharnapore	4,01,562		2,693		22,300	1,135	13,580	Total of Orissa	72,700	68	262	4,540	2,308	12,404	179,100
Boghy	1,54,750	7,013	450	39	1,094	0,953	45,584								
Bargassas	2,10,537	3,580	557	14	10,220	70,093	18,650								
Bidhi	4,71,819		2,058	311	21,885	4,389	55,847	CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Birahidabad	1,34,378	3,833	40	210	10,463	1,303	21,611	Hazaribagh	33,571	2,040		278	5,194	249	1,018
Bore	1,45,338		1,546		18,251	0,897	4,300	Manbhum	61,477	373	38	3,268	24,891	2,304	6,030
Bouda	1,26,630		172		14,733	2,957	6,2	Singbhum	46,201	735	45	180	8,900	117	3,710
Bishahi	2,25,435		69	143	8,008	2,050	20,093	Total of Chota Nagpur	1,46,213	4,007	76	2,726	33,004	2,670	11,036
Bajpur	1,06,307			343	8,613	1,363	16,085	Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	85,01,962	33,907	14,000	20,267	6,31,677	2,92,010	940,360
Banguri	1,15,553			289	7,151	1,825	770								
Bangling	87,255		134		4,307	2,321	2,835								
Bangpur	3,45,582		167	265	15,407	3,076	3,509								
Bera	2,67,330			171	4,112	350	16,555								
Bhna	1,39,147		280	49	23,073	23,803	2,480								
Boch Behar	52,338			184	742	30	70								
Boco	5,19,470		1,641	6	52,393	60,807	2,205								
Bymensingh	2,67,046		178		22,796	35,068									
Bidpur	1,61,179		627	208	31,822	7,473	6,408								
Bokergunge	3,80,473		585		34,024	4,945	21,808	OTHER PROVINCES.							
Bopara	1,11,502		395		6,183	3,870	4,900	Assam	11,50,748	77	1,970	46,119	18,904	12,406	
Bokhali	65,830		467		7,699	100	280	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,44,167	27,173	1,875	878	24,611	38,775	219,905
Bittagong	92,549		340		630	6	2,890	Punjab	6,68,913	1,225	267	40	10,324	139,230	
Total of Bengal	49,17,385	18,763	13,090	5,414	3,70,092	2,46,335	340,341	Central Provinces	98,857	834	435	110	10,384	126,665	
BIHAR.															
Bana	2,90,450	1,363	316	563	19,916	9,316	86,144	Kashmir and Central India	49,189	33	19		617	18,795	
Baya	1,42,610	2,842	7	340	16,703	316	12,998	Bihar	677				290	51,975	
Bahabad	8,30,123	4,723	9	262	21,512	560	20,020	Nizam's Territory	367						
Ban	3,45,085				20,776	1,184	22,015	Bombay	1,545	204	60			1,710,630	
Bamperan	4,13,017			190	13,433	1,151	11,410	Madras	2,440	26	84	58		6,030	1,008,000
Banapur	2,52,043		103		20,870	3,017	21,105	Burma	1,08,046	2,890	853	1,467		154	1,007,610
Banbanga	3,76,990		355		33,464	3,698	52,380	Sind	137						
Bangur	3,80,805	530		778	17,818	2,564	50,445	Other places	34,714	11,022	31	11,287			13,961,814
Bangpur	3,06,239		18	078	10,603	1,740	67,953								
Bana	3,15,542	147		1,713	9,936	1,055	12,263								
Bala	8,138		159	37	4,821	41	3,715								
Batal Parganas	1,73,450	563	73	2,498	20,414	3,530	61,765	Grand Total of Ex-ports in Nov. 1896	1,27,58,685	78,337	19,577	31,653	7,01,307	3,77,182	19,196,889
Total of Bihar	33,85,661	11,101	582	7,567	2,19,323	29,191	418,164	ports in Nov. 1895	1,20,60,478	90,076	23,364	32,646	5,68,333	3,31,335	16,430,508

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of November 1896 was as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	Rs. 1,04,74,914	Rs. 69,047	Mds. 13,530	Mds. 570	Mds. 2,12,390	Mds. 34,074	No. 1
Other Foreign ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Trade	1,05,42,061	...	12,000	...	2,12,390	34,074	1
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	64,910	4,53,803	...	15,381	65,147	...	1,200
Madras	...	16,900	...	...	20,305	...	400
Burma	12,070	...	...	5	...	...	4,600
Other Indian ports	...	300	...	19	12,78,025	...	5,380
Total of Interport Trade	76,980	4,60,063	...	15,405	13,73,137	...	11,880
Grand Total of Im-ports in Nov. 1896	1,06,19,041	4,60,063	12,000	15,405	13,85,517	34,074	11,881
ports in Nov. 1895	1,21,15,510	2,13,009	5,945	15,948	10,07,060	1,86,573	13,325

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of November 1896:—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTE—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	2,00,000	6,700	1,221	...	1,75,468	37,940	81,500
River steamers	15,07,348	77	4,609	16	71,000	1,94,194	25,010
East Indian Railway	69,06,707	53,207	3,712	13,061	3,63,068	1,00,343	1,869,110
Eastern Bengal State Railway	33,00,738	...	8,028	2,274	85,060	69,060	147,940
Road	2,32,485	3,840	535	7	3,658	7,206	9,972
Sea	2,81,767	19,415	1,363	17,385	2,308	17,594	17,869,464
Grand Total of Exports in November 1896	1,27,58,685	78,337	19,577	33,659	7,01,307	2,77,182	19,196,889
1895	1,20,60,478	90,076	23,364	32,646	5,68,333	3,31,335	16,430,508

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 19th March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of February and the first fortnight of March in 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of February and March in 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 23rd March 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1897.			1896.		
	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—						
Burdwan ...	11 0	11 0	10 8	16 8	15 0	16 8
Birbhum ...	{ 9 0 to 9 12 }	9 12	9 12	17 4	16 8	16 8
Bankura ...	11 4	11 8	11 4	18 12	18 12	17 0
Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 2	19 8	19 4
Hooghly ...	9 0	9 8	9 8	11 13	11 13	12 0
Howrah ...	9 8	10 8	10 0	16 0	15 4	15 4
24 Parganas ...	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	14 8
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Nadia ...	9 2	9 9	9 11	14 8	15 7	15 7
Murshidabad ...	10 8	10 2	9 8	16 0	15 0	16 0
Jessore ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna ...	11 6	12 12	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Rajshahi ...	9 12	10 2	9 12	15 12	16 2	15 12
Dinajpur ...	9 9	10 3	10 3	17 0	17 0	18 0
Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	17 0
Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	13 0
Rangpur ...	10 8	10 0	8 8	16 0	11 0	15 8
Bogra ...	10 2	10 14	10 8	17 4	17 4	16 0
Pabna ...	10 0	10 8	10 0	15 0	16 8	16 8
Dacca ...	10 8	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 8	13 4
Mymensingh ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur ...	9 12	10 0	9 12	14 0	14 0	14 0
Backergunge ...	10 8	10 4	11 0	13 8	13 8	13 8
Tippora ...	10 10	11 2	10 8	13 0	15 0	14 0
Noakhali ...	10 0	10 8	9 8	14 0	14 8	15 0
Chittagong ...	9 4	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Patna ...	10 8	10 0	10 8	18 8	18 8	18 8
Gaya ...	9 8	9 4	8 12	16 0	16 8	16 4
Shahabad ...	{ 10 0 and 11 0 }	{ 9 8 and 9 12 }	{ 9 4 and 9 8 }	18 0	18 0	18 0
Saran ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 8
Champanan ...	9 3½	9 4	{ 8 8 and 9 4 }	18 8	18 0	18 0
Musaffarpur ...	9 0	8 8	9 0	15 0	15 8	15 8
Darbhanga ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 11	19 11	18 0
Monghyr ...	9 8	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 8
Bhagalpur ...	10 12	10 2	9 6	18 4	18 4	17 10
Purnea ...	9 8	10 0	9 8	19 0	20 0	20 0
Malda ...	10 8	9 8	9 0	16 8	17 0	17 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	10 12	10 4	10 4	16 8	16 8	16 0
Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	12 8	23 0	23 0	23 0
Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	22 0
Puri ...	13 2	11 13	11 13	24 0	23 10	23 10
Hazaribagh ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	14 8	14 8	14 4
Lohardaga ...	{ 8 8 to 9 0 }	{ 8 8 to 9 4 }	{ 8 0 to 8 8 }	14 0	14 0	14 0
Palaman ...	8 7	8 7	8 7	14 10	14 10	14 10
Manbhum ...	{ 10 0 to 10 8 }	{ 10 0 to 10 8 }	{ 10 0 to 10 8 }	{ 15 0 to 16 0 }	{ 15 4 to 16 0 }	{ 16 0 to 16 0 }
Singbhum ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	16 0

DISTRICTS.	1897.			1896.		
	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WHEAT—	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna ...	{ 8 0 and 9 0 }	{ 10 0 }	{ 10 0 }	{ 12 0 and 13 0 }	{ 11 0 and 12 0 }	{ 12 0 and 13 0 }
Gaya ...	{ 7 8 8 0 and 9 0 }	{ 8 0 8 8 and 9 0 }	{ 9 12 8 8 and 10 0 }	{ 10 0 11 0 and 12 0 }	{ 12 8 11 0 and 12 0 }	{ 11 8 11 0 and 12 0 }
Shahabad ...	{ 8 8 8 1½ 8 0 7 0 }	{ 8 8 7 12 8 0 6 8 }	{ 9 10 8 0 8 0 6 0 }	{ 10 8 10 8 10 8 11 8 }	{ 10 8 11 8 11 0 11 8 }	{ 10 8 10 8 11 0 11 0 }
Saran ...	8 8	8 8	9 10	10 8	10 8	10 8
Champaran ...	8 1½	7 12	8 0	10 8	11 8	10 8
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	11 0
Darbhanga ...	7 0	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0
Monghyr ...	8 4	8 8	8 0	12 0	(Old) 11 0 (New) 15 0	(Old) 11 0 (New) 15 0
Bhagalpur ...	8 14	8 14	8 12	12 10	12 10	12 10
Purnea ...	11 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna ...	12 8	11 8	.....	27 0	27 0	27 0
Gaya ...	10 8	10 8	.....	22 0	21 4	21 4
Shahabad ...	{ 11 0 and 11 8 }	{ 11 4 }	{ 11 0 }	{ 23 0 }	{ 23 0 }	{ 22 0 }
Saran ...	10 4	10 8	10 10	25 0	24 8	25 0
Champaran ...	10 1¼	10 5	9 12	26 8	26 0	26 0
Muzaffarpur ...	10 0	10 8	10 8	25 0	24 0	26 0
Darbhanga ...	10 0	9 4	.....	28 7	28 7	28 0
Monghyr ...	11 8	12 0	13 0	25 0	24 8	24 8
Bhagalpur ...	12 0	11 6	11 4	25 4	25 4	25 4
Purnea ...	.....	.....	.....	23 0	24 0	24 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	25 0
Hazaribagh ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
Palamau ...	9 9	9 9	10 2	18 7	18 0	18 0
Manbhum ...	18 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Singhlium ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—						
Jaunpur ...	9 12	9 12	7 0	10 0	12 8	12 8
Gorakpur ...	8 13	8 9	8 6	14 14	16 5	14 4
Mirzapur ...	7 12	8 6	8 7	13 0	13 0	No report.
Benares ...	8 6	8 6	8 1½	12 11½	12 5	12 8
Ghazipur ...	9 4	9 4	9 4	13 8	13 8	13 8
Ballia ...	10 0	9 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	14 0
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur ...	7 12	7 12	9 8	11 0	12 0	13 0
Gorakpur ...	8 9	8 2	10 1	9 14	12 10	13 1
Mirzapur ...	8 9	8 1	8 9	10 8	10 0	No report.
Benares ...	7 13	7 11	9 3	10 9	10 2½	10 4½
Ghazipur ...	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 4	11 4	12 8
Ballia ...	9 0	8 12	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 0

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 4th March 1897 :—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
GAOHAR —			
Janiganj Bazar	9 11	9 11	13 4
Hailakandi	9 0	9 0	14 14
SYLHET —			
Kasi Bazar	10 8	10 8	13 4
Chhatak Bazar	10 0	10 0	13 0
Sunamganj	10 0	9 0	13 0
Habiganj	10 0	10 0	11 8
Karimganj	9 0	9 0	11 0
Maulvi	10 0	10 0	14 0

**PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS
STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE
FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH MARCH 1897.**

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	9 8	9 8	12 4	.	...	...	9 0	9 12	12 4	10 8	11 0	16 8	...	...	..
	2	Birbhum	7 8	8 0	12 12	...	...	..	8 8	7 8	12 12	9 12	9 12	16 8	...	...	...
	3	Bankura	9 0	9 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 4	11 8	17 0	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	19 4	..	...	...
	5	Hooghly	9 8	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	..	...	...
	6	Howrah	.	...	...	.	...	...	8 0	8 0 and 9 0	12 4	10 0	10 8	15 4	...	...	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	...	...	...	
	8	Calcutta	8 0	8 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	16 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 13	11 13	18 13			
	9	Nadia	9 5	9 5	15 7	..	...	22 13	6 15	6 11	7 4	9 11	9 9	15 7	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	9 8	10 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 8	11 0	9 8	10 2	16 0	...	...	...
	11	Jessore	8 0	7 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 4	13 0	11 0	12 12	16 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	9 0	10 2	16 8	14 4	13 8	20 0	7 8	8 4	13 8	9 12	10 2	15 12	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	8 0	8 0	10 10	...	...	...	8 4	7-12-4	12 0	10-3-1	10-3-1	18 0	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	8 0	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	15 8	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	6 10	7 8	12 0	.	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 8	10 14	15 0	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	9 0	9 0	18 12	16 0	15 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	10 0	10 8	16 8	...	...	...
	20	Dacca	8 0	8 4	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	11 8	10 0	10 0	13 4	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh	7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur	..	...	...	16 0	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	9 12	10 0	14 0	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	10 4	13 8	...	...	...

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch), Katwa 10 seers 15-chittaks (karkatch), and Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 6½ seers (panga), Tamluk 10 seers, and Ghatal 9 seers 2 chittaks.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers and Jahanabad 9 seers (panga).
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 8½ seers, Magrahat not reported, and Baduria 10 seers 10 chittaks.
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Rabadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 9 seers 11 chittaks (panga), Moherpur 10 seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10½ seers (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Mandi 11 seers, Jangipur not reported.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUR. (Sorghum Vulgare.)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—concluded.																
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera	7 4	7 4	10 0	.	.	.	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 2	14 0	.	.	..
	25 Noakhali	...	.	.	..	.	.	8 0	9 0	13 0	9 8	10 8	15 0	..	...	..
	26 Chittagong	6 8	6 4	10 14	.	.	.	9 0	6 4	11 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	..	...	..
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna	10 0	10 0	12 0 and 13 0	...	12 0	25 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	10 8	10 0	18 8	12 0	12 0	25 0
	28 Gaya	9 12	8 0	11 8	13 4	11 0	21 0	6 12	8 8	10 0	8 12	9 4	16 4	10 12	11 0	18 12
	29 Shahabad	8 8 and 10 0	8 0 and 9 0	11 0 and 12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	9 0	8 12 and 9 0	8 0	9 4 and 9 8	9 8 and 9 12	18 0	...	...	..
	30 Saran	9 10	8 8	10 8	12 8	12 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	16 8	..	...	..
	31 Champaran	8 0	7 12	10 8	13 0	.	30 0	6 4	6 4	8 8	Local 8 8 Burrha 9 4	9 4	18 0	.	...	..
	32 Munshapur	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	.	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	15 8	...	...	..
	3 Dabhanga	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 5	5 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	..	..
BHAGALPUR DIVISION	34 Monghyr	8 0	8 8	11 0 Old Now 15 0	11 8	11 8	24 0	6 8	6 0	9 8	8 0	9 0	14 8	...	...	..
	35 Bhagalpur*	8 12	8 11	12 10	12 8	12 10	22 11	8 6	8 14	13 14	9 6	10 2	17 10	...	...	..
	36 Purnea (Kasba)	10 0	9 8	16 0	...	.	26 0	8 8	9 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	20 0	.	...	..
	37 Malda (English Bazar)	...	.	12 8	..	...	.	7 8	8 0	12 8	9 0	9 8	17 0	...	...	..
	38 Moulthai Parka uns	7 8	7 12	10 11	..	..	.	8 0	8 0	13 8	10 4	10 4	16 0	...	..	..
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION	39 Cuttack	8 6	7 4	11 13	.	.	...	8 9	8 9	13 2	12 8	11 13	23 0	...	..	..
	40 Balasore	10 0	10 0	16 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	..
	41 Puri	6 9	6 9	7 12	.	.	...	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	11 13	23 10	...	...	..
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	42 Haveribagh	8 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 0	6 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	14 4	...	...	..
	43 Jharkhand	5 8 to 7 12	5 12 to 7 12	6 8 to 11 0	...	...	.	7 0 to 7 8	7 0 to 7 8	12 0	8 0 to 8 8	8 8 to 9 4	14 0	...	..	..
	44 Palamanu	8 7	8 7	12 15	16 14	10 2	20 4	7 5	7 5	11 4	8 7	8 7	14 10	...	..	..
	45 Manbhum	9 0	9 8	12 0	.	...	20 0	9 8	8 0 to 8 8	11 4	10 0 to 10 8	10 0 to 10 8	16 0	...	..	..
	46 Singhbhum	8 0	8 0	12 0	..	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	..

- U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 10 seers, and Dimpore 10 seers 2 chittaks.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Arrangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Mhabua and Sasaram not reported.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 7 chittaks, and Gopalganj 11 seers 14 chittaks.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 11½ seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd March 1897.

SEERS OF 80 TOLARS.

FATTA OR GODEBU. (Puntentum typot : qua.)			MARUA OR RAGI. (Blasine Corocana.)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
U	Panga.	9 0 10 0	...	...	...
V	Panga.	8 0 8 0 10 0 4 12 0 4 12 0	...	...	...
W	Panga.	9 0 8 4 11 0 4 8 0 4 12 0	...	...	...
X	Panga.	10 0 11 0 10 12 3 10 0	...	...	28 0
Y	Panga.	9 0 9 0 10 10 4 0 0	...	...	...
Z	Panga.	10 0 10 0 11 0 4 0 0	...	...	...
a	Panga.	10 0 10 0 10 12 4 0 0	...	...	...
b	Panga.	10 0 10 0 10 4 4 0 0	13 8	14 8	25 0
c	Panga.	11 0 11 0 3 10 0	...	12 4	30 0
d	Panga.	10 8 10 0 11 8 3 12 0	...	...	...
e	Panga.	9 8 9 8 10 0 4 3 4	12 0	12 0	28 0
f	Panga.	10 0 10 0 10 6 3 14 0	...	...	...
g	Panga.	9 0 9 8 10 0 4 0 0	...	...	...
h	Panga.	9 4 9 8 10 8 4 3 0 4 0 0	12 8	12 8	22 0
i	Panga.	10 4 10 4 10 8 3 12 0	...	...	...
j	Panga.	10 12 10 12 10 12 3 0 0	...	...	...
k	Panga.	12 4 12 4 12 0 3 2 0	...	...	...
l	Panga.	8 0 8 0 9 0 4 7 0	11 0	11 8	23 0
m	Panga.	9 0 8 8 9 0 4 7 0	...	13 0	28 0
n	Panga.	8 7 8 7 7 14	...	11 13	20 4
o	Panga.	9 0 10 0 10 0	11 0	...	...
p	Crushed.	7 0 8 0 7 0	...	16 8	...

1170a

ots of Bengal on the 15th March 1897—(concluded).

SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
U	Panga.	9 0 10 0	...	...	3 14 0	Tippura.	24
V	Panga.	8 0 8 0 10 0 4 12 0 4 12 0	...	...	3 8 0	Noakhall.	25
W	Panga.	9 0 8 4 11 0 4 8 0 4 12 0	...	...	3 8 0	Chittagong.	26
X	Panga.	10 0 11 0 10 12 3 10 0	...	...	3 8 0	Patua.	27
Y	Panga.	9 0 9 0 10 10 4 0 0	...	...	3 12 0	Gaya.	28
Z	Panga.	10 0 10 0 11 0 4 0 0	...	...	3 10 0	Shahabad.	29
a	Panga.	10 0 10 0 10 12 4 0 0	...	...	3 12 0	Saran.	30
b	Panga.	10 0 10 0 10 4 4 0 0	...	...	3 13 0	Champaran.	31
c	Panga.	11 0 11 0 3 10 0	...	...	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32
d	Panga.	10 8 10 0 11 8 3 12 0	...	...	3 12 0	Darbhanga.	33
e	Panga.	9 8 9 8 10 0 4 3 4	...	...	3 9 3	Mouzyhr.	34
f	Panga.	10 0 10 0 10 6 3 14 0	...	...	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35
g	Panga.	9 0 9 8 10 0 4 0 0	...	...	3 13 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36
h	Panga.	9 4 9 8 10 8 4 3 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37
i	Panga.	10 4 10 4 10 8 3 12 0	...	...	3 10 0	Sonthal Pargannas.	38
j	Panga.	10 12 10 12 10 12 3 0 0	...	...	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39
k	Panga.	10 0 10 6 10 8 3 10 0	...	...	3 7 0	Balasore.	40
l	Panga.	12 4 12 4 12 0 3 2 0	...	...	3 2 0	Puri.	41
m	Panga.	8 0 8 0 9 0 4 7 0	...	...	4 3 3	Hazaribagh.	42
n	Panga.	9 0 8 8 9 0 4 7 0	...	...	4 6 0	Lohardaga.	43
o	Panga.	8 7 8 7 7 14	...	...	...	Palamau.	44
p	Panga.	9 0 10 0 10 0	...	...	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45
q	Crushed.	7 0 8 0 7 0	...	...	4 6 0	Singbhum.	46

is of salt per rupee are :—Jamui 8½ seers and Bogusarni 10½ seers.
e of salt per rupee are :—Banka 8½ seers, Mudhipura 9 seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
divisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
s of salt per rupee are :—Jogghur 10½ seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed),
our 11 seers (karkatch), and Rajmahal 8 seers (panga) and 10 seers (karkatch).
divisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
(panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
is 11 seers per rupee.
is 10 seers per rupee.

m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MARK.												
		RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (meta shaul).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 1 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	4 7 0	4 0 0	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	3 6 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna	6 10 0	6 10 0	..	4 0 0	3 12 0	.	4 6 0	4 6 0	.	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	4 14 0	4 19 0	...	4 8 6	3 14 0	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	4 18 0	3 8 0	...	...	...
7	Chittagong	5 9 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	..
8	Patna	3 14 0	4 2 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 1 6	3 12 0	3 15 0	{ 3 0 0 and 3 4 0 }	.	3 4 0	1 9 0
9	Mumfarspur	5 11 6	5 11 6	..	4 7 0	4 4 0	...	5 0 0	5 5 0	...	3 5 3	3 10 0	...
10	Bhagalpur	4 15 0	4 8 0	...	4 3 0	3 15 0	...	4 6 6	4 8 0	..	3 6 0	3 8 0	...
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 8 3	1 8 0	4 13 0	5 3 6	3 6 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	{ 5 5 0 to 5 12 0 }	{ 5 5 0 to 5 12 0 }	...	{ 4 11 0 to 5 0 0 }	{ 4 5 0 to 4 11 0 }	...	{ 5 2 6 to 7 4 0 }	{ 5 2 6 to 7 9 9 }	...	...	..	...

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd March 1897.

JUAB OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgure</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>T'ennisetum typhodeum</i>).			MARUA OR RAOT (<i>Eleusine corocana</i>).			GRAM, GHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 4 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 11 0
...	3 2 0	3 6 0	...
...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	3 12 0	3 15 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 9 0
...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 0 0
3 5 0	3 0 0	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 11 0
...	3 13 0	3 10 0	...
...	3 8 0	3 8 3	...
...	Biri or kulai.		2 0 0
...	2 11 9	2 10 3	...
...	4 0 0	4 11 0	...
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zeamays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 12 0	4 0 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Black mustard. 4 6 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	3 8 0	4 6 0	...	White mustard. 4 12 0	5 4 0	...
4 0 0	4 13 0	...	4 8 0	5 11 0	..	13 0 0	11 0 0	..	Rapeseed. 5 4 0	5 4 0	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 1 0	...	..	...	3 12 0	3 11 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 0	5 8 0	4 4 0
...	3 5 0	1 7 3	2 10 6	2 12 0	1 11 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	...	3 14 0	3 8 0	...
3 13 0	3 13 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 8 0	3 8 3	...	3 10 0	3 8 3	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	3 13 0	3 10 0	..
...	...	...	2 12 3	2 12 3	2 0 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	..
..	...	..	6 2 0	6 2 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0 to 5 12 0	5 0 0 to 5 12 0	...

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 4 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 5 0	4 0 0	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 4 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 14 0	4 2 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	17 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	3 15 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...	...
4 3 0	4 3 0	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 4 3 3 to 4 11 0 }	{ 3 10 0 to 4 0 0 }	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
28 0 0	28 0 0	31 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	240-0-0 per 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	5 8 0 to 6 12 0	5 8 0 to 6 12 0	...	Uncleaned hides, per piece. 0 8 0 to 2 2 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	Cleaned hides, per piece. 0 12 0 to 2 6 0	0 12 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...	...
27 0 0	30 0 0	...	8 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	8 bundles per rupee.	8 bundles per rupee.	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	...
35 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	...	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
22 0 0	22 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0	...
22 13 9	22 13 0	...	...	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	25 10 0	...	7 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 8 0	30 8 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	...	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	...	2 0 0 per piece.	2 0 0	...	0 4 0 per maund.	0 3 0	...

in the undermentioned Markets of Bengal on the 15th March 1897.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARKETS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 4 0	5 4 0 per kahan.	5 4 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
6 0 0	6 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 7 0	3 5 0	...	2. Burdwan.
2 0 0	1 12 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	...	3. Midnapore
0 10 0	0 10 0 per maund.	0 10 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 2 0	4 1 0	3 11 0	4. Patna.
8	8 bundles per rupee.	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 2 0	4 1 0	...	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 9 0	0 4 9 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 7 0	0 7 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	9. Munaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	4 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0	2 10 0 per kahan.	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 14th to 20th March 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 55° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%				Inches	
Mar.	14th	141.6	7.8	29.957	76.7	90.1	25.1	65.0	61.4	0.443	55.0	52	E, N N W, and W by S.	64	Nil	Clear.
"	15th	144.7	7.5	.968	77.8	90.6	24.7	65.9	70.0	631	65.6	69	S W by S and W S W.	67	"	Chiefly clear, =, =.
"	16th	148.4	9.7	.901	81.2	92.6	21.1	71.5	74.8	779	71.7	75	S S W and S W ...	165	"	Chiefly clear.
"	17th	150.7	9.7	.827	83.5	95.4	21.6	73.8	76.0	.800	72.5	73	S S W and S W ..	154	"	Partially cloudy, o.
"	18th	148.5	9.3	.801	84.8	95.6	21.4	74.2	77.5	846	74.2	73	S S W, S W, and S	223	"	Chiefly clear.
"	19th	147.8	7.8	.776	84.0	91.4	19.4	73.0	77.4	854	74.5	75	S W, S W by S, and S.	186	"	Chiefly clear.
"	20th	144.9	7.2	.797	82.8	90.7	16.5	74.2	77.1	.858	71.6	77	S and S S W ..	179	"	Partially cloudy, o.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	29.861
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	..	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	58.5
				84.0
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	81.5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	80.8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	30.6
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	95.6
				Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	16
				°/°
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	71
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	64
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th March 1897	...	...	...	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	0.18
The total fall from 1st January to 20th March 1897	...	...	...	1.63
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	2.46

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground. The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office. The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula. The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

☁ dew, = fog, o overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 22nd March 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 14th to 20th March 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.	
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.		Humidity at 10 A.M.
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March	14th	30.019	78.7	92.0	26.6	65.4	81.6	65.6	.418	54.0	38	Nil
"	15th	.039	79.9	93.1	26.4	66.7	80.6	76.5	.859	74.6	82	"
"	16th	29.985	83.8	95.8	24.0	71.8	86.6	77.5	.822	73.3	65	"
"	17th	.889	86.4	98.0	23.2	74.8	87.7	79.5	.899	76.0	68	"
"	18th	.870	86.4	98.0	23.2	74.8	87.5	76.9	.783	71.9	60	"
"	19th	.859	85.5	96.2	21.4	74.8	85.7	78.0	.857	74.6	69	"
"	20th	.874	83.9	93.5	19.2	74.3	86.6	78.5	.869	75.0	68	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inches.	29.934
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	°	83.5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	°	32.6
The maximum temperature	...	...	°	98.0
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	%	64
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th March 1897	...	...	Inches.	Nil
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.				

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 22nd March 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 20th March 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20TH MARCH 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 21ST MARCH 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	370	81,255	1,363	489	95,225	1,530
Jute	87	30,740	348	48	25,860	437
Firewood	147	93,775	1,363	154	79,125	1,168
Other articles	886	2,43,706	3,748	932	2,10,750	3,175
Total	1,440	4,44,476	6,821	1,623	4,10,950	6,310

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th March 1897 on 1,699.70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds. s	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P			
Total traffic for the week	7282 4 1	9,46,458 5 0	42,60,963 30	9,33,925 11 0	21,102 0 0	13,01,686 0 0	91,061	154,276	245,337
Or per mile of railway		203 1 3		543 7 5	12 6 8	765 13 4			
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	12,81,344	17,39,496 3 0	17,78,958 10	17,95,917 13 0	51,84,907 0 0	1,10,19,800 1 0	888,819	1,385,107	2,273,926
Total for 10½ weeks	1,181,544	13,5,44 7 0	4,21,45,037 0	87,39,443 8 0	2,04,009 0 0	1,13,21,486 15 0	949,840	1,530,383	2,480,223
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	836,828	3,94,457 8 2	2,17,134 30	6,86,642 4 8	15,351 5 9	11,00,491 3 4	53,234	154,295	217,510
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		234 6 10		403 15 8	9 0 11	647 7 5			
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	1,529,513	10,22,469 1 1	1,84,46,134 0	79,65,681 11 8	3,00,619 9 3	1,22,08,840 8 1	880,460	1,537,455	2,417,915

* The decrease is chiefly due to pilgrim & trade in 1896.

† Added number of passengers 19,765 and Rs. 18,005.

‡ Ditto mounds 2,118 and Rs. 1,034.

§ Ditto 1,376 and Rs. 1,034.

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th January 1897.

TARKISSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th March 1897 on 22.21 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A P	Mds. s	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P			
Total traffic for the week	25,414	7,283 0 0	1,17,203	6,69 12 0	5 0 0	6,917 12 0	1,066	102	1,168
Or per mile of railway		279 12 0		31 0 5	0 3 7	311 3 1			
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	42,171	26,110 3 0	11,55,160 20	16,334 12 0	253 0 0	62,890 15 0	10,294	890	11,176
Total for 10½ weeks	212,171	62,545 3 0	1,71,651 0	6,026 8 0	58 0 0	62,317 11 0	11,363	992	12,355
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,973	5,487 15 7	15,343 30	527 7 0	12 14 6	6,028 5 1	1,120	68	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		246 14 0		23 11 7	0 9 3	271 3 10			
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	256,206	61,74 3 9	1,60,907 30	5,271 1 0	133 0 0	69,183 10 9	11,979	860	12,839

* Deducted number of passengers 341 and Rs. 220.

† Do Mds. 99 and a load.

‡ Do

§ Do

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th January 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th March 1897 on 161.10 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A P	Mds. s	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P			
Total traffic for the week	14,707	15,942 13 0	79,146 30	11,790 4 0	68 0 0	27,801 1 0	6,716	4,323	11,039
Or per mile of railway		98 12 5		73 0 10	0 6 9	173 4 0			
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	117,179	1,14,302 8 0	16,39,197 20	192,483 2 0	561 0 0	2,07,406 10 0	61,841	32,941	94,782
Total for 10½ weeks	106,140	1,90,245 5 0	7,19,446 10	1,04,213 6 0	719 0 0	2,79,207 11 0	68,557	37,264	105,821
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,077	21,200 3 6	66,523 30	10,548 13 0	75 12 0	31,906 11 6	6,989	3,123	10,112
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		131 14 1		65 5 1	0 7 4	197 11 0			
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	204,887	1,54,833 4 10	7,19,810 0	94,604 0 1	581 15 0	2,40,779 4 8	70,194	33,289	103,483

* The decrease is in outward traffic, principally at Delhi, Umballa and Thanagar.

† Deducted number of passengers 312 and Rs. 649.

‡ Added mounds 3,564 and Rs. 1,198.

§ Deducted

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th January 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM BRANCH SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th March 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	203,790	1,09,400 0 0	7,35,430 0	1,10,200 0 0	10,220 0 0	2,30,670 0 0	33,750	33,290	66,036
Or per mile of railway ...	250	1 4 0 0	903 0	132 0 0	3 0 0	272 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	1,792,190	10,07,690 0 0	65,90,040 0	10,64,310 0 0	1,04,510 0 0	21,76,410 0 0	292,610	289,338	581,548
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,995,910	11,17,180 0 0	73,25,470 0	11,74,600 0 0	1,15,330 0 0	21,97,080 0 0	325,360	322,234	647,594
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	216,681	1,14,939 0 0	8,25,097 0	1,25,503 0 0	8,688 0 0	2,40,180 0 0	32,939	31,939	64,878
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	267	1 11 0 0	1,016 0	155 0 0	1 0 0	297 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,264,853	11,54,220 0 0	82,23,554 0	13,16,581 0 0	1,60,007 0 0	26,80,808 0 0	3,33,609	3,26,578	660,577

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th March 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	38,243	13,932 0 0	55,157 0	3,543 0 0	116 0 0	17,321 0 0	4,003	2,974	6,979
Or per mile of railway ...	306	100 0 0	441 0	28 0 0	1 0 0	138 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	323,420	1,23,180 0 0	6,48,447 0	38,115 0 0	1,205 0 0	1,62,500 0 0	40,384	10,191	50,575
Total for 10 weeks ...	361,703	1,37,112 0 0	7,03,604 0	41,658 0 0	1,321 0 0	1,79,881 0 0	44,387	22,165	66,554
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	36,629	12,656 0 0	80,237 0	4,116 0 0	119 0 0	16,890 0 0	3,747	1,925	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	293	101 0 0	643 0	33 0 0	1 0 0	135 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	363,891	1,29,977 0 0	7,08,332 0	41,334 0 0	2,009 0 0	1,73,320 0 0	40,444	19,685	60,129

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th March 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,390	5,370 0 0	35,230 0	2,780 0 0	50 0 0	5,200 0 0	2,943	1,197	4,140
Or per mile of railway ...	225	62 0 0	410 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	65 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	197,620	59,000 0 0	215,470 0	22,040 0 0	1,630 0 0	62,760 0 0	23,315	7,087	30,402
Total for 10 weeks ...	217,010	64,400 0 0	250,690 0	24,820 0 0	1,680 0 0	60,360 0 0	26,258	8,284	34,542
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	21,007	7,047 0 0	23,545 0	2,258 0 0	163 0 0	6,473 0 0	2,487	785	3,272
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	251	82 0 0	283 0	26 0 0	2 0 0	110 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	247,160	80,864 0 0	279,544 0	25,862 0 0	2,360 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	36,303	8,619	34,881

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th March 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,807	18,017 0 0	1,13,012 0	8,473 0 0	391 0 0	28,011 0 0	3,923	5,567	9,490
Or per mile of railway ...	94 18	68 56 0 0	306 14 0	20 98 0 0	1 37 0 0	99 91 0 0	14 36	19 43	33 78
For previous 8 weeks of half-year* ...	1,52,517	87,337 6 8	14,07,027 0	68,043 6 8	3,353 4 0	1,50,535 1 2	31,263	55,300	86,563
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,78,324	1,05,354 6 8	15,20,039 0	77,218 6 6	3,743 4 0	1,84,343 1 2	35,186	60,763	95,949
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,007	10,898 2 0	2,13,502 0	4,524 5 0	168 9 0	13,591 0 0	2,089	4,800	6,889
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	114 69	69 41 0 0	1,360 45 0	28 81 0 0	1 08 0 0	99 30 0 0	13 30	29 30	42 60
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,69,165	1,18,422 5 10	18,80,576 0	39,912 8 3	1,551 10 0	1,50,880 8 1	24,080	41,543	65,623

* Includes audited figures up to week ending 10th January 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6th MARCH 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7th MARCH 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1896 TO 6th MARCH 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1895 TO 7th MARCH 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	25,011	80 91	187	15,591	89 30	286	5,09,205	3,223 12	187	3,74,311	2,931 90	2,24,894	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,111	11,648 2 4	1,70,923 0	9,167 7 0	283 1 0	21,098 10 4	4,224	4,254	8,478
Or per mile of railway ...	80 70	42 51 0 0	597 24 0	33 03 0 0	99 0 0	76 55 0 0	15 41	14 87	30 28
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	20,027	11,103 4 4	2,34,931 0	9,903 15 6	373 3 0	21,380 6 10	4,693	8,027	12,720
Total for 2 weeks ...	42,138	22,751 6 8	4,05,854 0	19,071 6 6	656 4 0	42,470 1 2	8,917	12,281	21,098
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,103	7,332 1 5	2,18,612 0	3,393 7 0	159 15 0	11,484 7 5	1,746	5,006	6,752
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	117 30	57 28 0 0	1,707 91 0	31 20 0 0	1 24 0 0	80 72 0 0	13 64	39 11	52 75
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	31,096	16,496 2 4	6,46,145 0	11,839 2 0	873 1 0	28,838 5 4	4,801	13,791	18,592

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16th JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16th JANUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1896 TO 16th JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1895 TO 16th JANUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
286	21,098	75 55	128	11,494	89 72	286	4,57,338	2,726 45	128	2,40,937	2,047 84	2,16,401	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 6th March 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open	92,150	37,900	4,17,590	56,680	13,700	(a) 1,08,340	15,108	(b) 21,660	36,867
Or per mile of railway	112'52	46'35	509'84	69'30	16'78	132'28	...	...	...
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	827,200	3,45,350	36,18,070	4,63,600	1,16,180	9,25,030	127,111	168,887	295,998
Total for 9½ weeks	919,410	3,83,310	40,35,660	5,20,180	1,30,860	10,33,370	142,309	190,546	332,855
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 766 miles open	112,951	47,500	5,08,377	67,086	19,150	1,34,435	14,070	(c) 22,405	36,481
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	146'41	62'06	751'83	89'53	25'33	177'83	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	987,607	4,14,063	46,74,651	6,36,413	1,34,799	11,85,875	132,830	212,818	345,648

(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic generally.
(b) Includes 1,144 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) " 2,620 " " " "

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 13th March 1897	...	...	...	...	...	14,617	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	15,486	10	8
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	869	10	8
Receipts per mile for the week ending 13th March 1897	...	...	...	...	...	286	9	9
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	303	10	7
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	10
Receipts from 1st January to 13th March 1897	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,989	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,868	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	13,879	0	0

REORGANIZATION OF THE SUPERIOR SERVICE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1244.

READ—

- (1) Resolution No. ^{Education}~~304-87~~, dated the 23rd July 1896, from the Government of India in the Home Department.
- (2) Letter No. 959T., dated the 27th October 1896, from the Offg. Director of Public Instruction.
- (3) Letter No. 987T., dated the 30th October 1896, from the Offg. Director of Public Instruction.
- (4) Sir Alfred Croft's note, dated 15th February 1897.

1. Sir Alexander Mackenzie regrets the delay which has taken place in settling this difficult question. This delay was due to the serious illness of Sir Alfred Croft whose mature advice regarding the many problems involved was much to be desired.

2. The provisions of the scheme, as sanctioned by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, are the following:—

The Department of Education is to be divided broadly into (A) the Superior Service and (B) the Subordinate Service. The former will consist of two branches, one including all posts to be filled by persons appointed in England, which will be called "The Indian Educational Service," and the other, including all posts to be filled by recruitment in India, which will be known as "The Provincial Educational Service."

The Indian Educational Service is to consist of 27 officers, including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, the Inspector of European School-, and the Superintendent of the School of Art.

The appointments to be included in this service are—

5 Inspectors of Schools (including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, and the Inspector of European Schools).

5 Principals of Colleges, viz., those of—

The Presidency College.
The Sibpur Civil Engineering College.
The Patna College.
The Dacca College.
The Calcutta Madrasah.

13 Professors, viz.—

8 in the Presidency College.
2 in the Sibpur Civil Engineering College,
2 in the Patna College,
1 in the Dacca College.

1 Superintendent of the School of Art.

3 officers to fill vacancies.

Total ... 27 officers.

The Provincial Educational Service is to consist of 104 officers, as follows:—

5 Inspectors of Schools.
10 Assistant Inspectors
7 Principals and
51 Professors of Colleges.
24 Head-masters of Collegiate and Training Schools.
7 Others, including the (1) Assistant Superintendent and the (2) Head-master of the School of Art, (3) the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, and (4) supernumerary appointments (Professorships) to be filled by Indian gentlemen with degrees from the Universities of England, Scotland and Ireland, or by Promchand Roychand students.

Total ... 104

That is, the Superior Service is ultimately to consist of—

				Officers.
Indian Educational Service	...	...	...	27
Provincial ditto	...	...	...	104
Total				131

The inclusion in the Provincial Service, on personal grounds, of nine other officers has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the number in that service was in this way to be brought up temporarily to 113. Of these nine officers, two have been absorbed by appointment to posts which bring them *by right* into the Provincial Service, and one has retired. The Provincial Service should, therefore, apparently consist now of 110 officers; but as the Indian Service numbers now three men more than the sanctioned number, the number in the Provincial Service must be temporarily reduced to 107: thus the Superior Service will at present consist of—

				Officers..
Indian Service	...	...	...	30
Provincial „	...	...	...	107
Total				137

By the 1st of May next, *i.e.*, after the retirements of Messrs. Ewbank and Stack, the service will consist of—

				Officers.
Indian Service	...	...	...	28
Provincial „	...	...	...	109
Total				137

The Director of Public Instruction will be instructed, when this can be done without impairing the efficiency of the department, to reduce the Superior Service to the proper number of 131 officers by the appointment of officers who are now placed in the service on personal grounds, to posts which properly belong to the Provincial Service.

3. It may be noted, in passing, that of the six Professors sanctioned for the Civil Engineering College, one is referred to in statement G attached to Sir Alfred Croft's No. 1414T., dated 28th June 1895, as "lately indented for from England." The Secretary of State has supplied for the post Mr. Tate, whom he appointed under covenant for five years on Rs. 500 a month, and has directed that this officer is to be reckoned as an officer of the Indian Service after his period of probation. For the present Mr. Tate is given a place in the Provincial Service in square brackets to show that, though not regularly belonging to the service, he nevertheless fills up one of the 104 posts included in the cadre of that service. On the termination of Mr. Tate's period of probationary service the Superior Service will consist of—

				Officers.
Indian Service	...	...	...	28
Provincial „	...	...	...	103
Total				131

This follows from the fact that the 27 officers originally provided for have all got posts assigned to them, and that Mr. Tate thus becomes an additional officer in the service.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

4. The names of the 30 officers who now form the "Indian Educational Service" (under which term is included here and in subsequent paragraphs of the Resolution the former graded Superior Service) are given below. To each

officer the choice of the old and the new service was given, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State, and the choice of each is recorded after his name:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Service for which he has elected.
1	2
A. L. V. Ewbank	Old.
A. Pedler	Old.
F. J. Rowe	Old.
J. Willson	Old.
J. S. Slater	Old.
W. Booth	Old.
G. A. Stack	Old.
J. H. Gilliland	Old.
A. C. Edwards	Indian Educational Service.
J. Mann	Ditto ditto.
P. K. Ray	Old.
S. Robson	Indian Educational Service.
A. Macdonell	Old.
E. F. Mondy	Indian Educational Service.
M. E. DuS. Prothoro	Old.
H. M. Percival	Old.
A. F. R. Hornlo	Indian Educational Service.
S. C. Hill	Ditto ditto.
P. B. Mukerji	Old.
G. W. Kuchler	Indian Educational Service.
C. Little	Ditto ditto.
J. C. Bose	Old.
C. R. Wilson	Indian Educational Service.
N. L. Hallward	No choice.
H. R. James	Ditto.
W. B. Livingstone	Indian Educational Service.
B. Heaton	Question undecided.
C. W. Poake	Indian Educational Service (no choice given).
H. A. Bamford	Ditto.
E. B. Havell	Ditto.

5. At the time when a choice was given several factors of the scheme were unknown [notably (a) the number of staff allowances which will be allowed to the service, (b) the principle which will regulate promotions, and (c) the date from which effect will be given to the scheme], and Sir Alexander Mackenzie thinks that it is only proper that these officers should be given an opportunity of reconsidering their choice.

6. On the subject of staff allowances, the orders contained in the Government of India Resolution No. ^{4-Education} 204-15, dated 23rd July 1896, are as follows:—

The plan suggested by the Secretary of State in 1892 of attaching personal allowances to the office of Principal and senior Inspector of Schools has been adopted. There will be two grades of allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 and Rs. 200—10—250 a month, respectively, so as to correspond to some extent with the higher rates of pay in the graded list, which will be supplanted by the new system. The allowances will be strictly *personal*, within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations, i.e., they will be held continuously by officers whether on duty or on leave (subject to the provisions of the leave rules in regard to allowances during leave), and will not be given to those who act for them during their absence. The following is the scale of allowances allotted to the several provinces:—

* * * * *

Bengal.—(a) Two allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 a month, and (b) three allowances of Rs. 200—10—250 a month. The allowances will be open to the two senior Professors only at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and to Principals of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools generally, the rule being that they should be given to the senior, or most deserving, men, and should not be treated as staff allowances attached to certain offices.

7. In connection with these orders, Sir Alfred Croft has noted:—

An unfortunate mistake has crept into the Proposition Statement, showing the new sanctioned scale. In paragraph 5 of the Government of India's letter No. 210, dated the 18th August

1894, it is stated:—"The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Government of India that there should be two personal allowances on the higher scale of Rs. 250—50—500. The Government of India are of opinion that the number of allowances on the lower scale should be fixed at four (one of which would be held by the Director of Public Instruction in Assam)." In my letter to Government, No. 1414T., dated 28th June 1895, I referred (end of paragraph 2) to the number of officers in the "European Service" (now styled "Indian") as 27; but in the attached Proposition Statement A, showing the financial effect to Bengal, I excluded the salary of the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, and reduced the number of officers to 26, with two higher-scale allowances and three lower. To the "three lower" I appended a foot-note, "Excluding the Director of Public Instruction, Assam"; but this was unfortunately misprinted "Including." The Government letter forwarding these Proposition Statements to India (No. 2832, dated 14th August 1895) explains (paragraph 3) that there are to be 26 officers of the European Service, "exclusive of the Director of Public Instruction, Assam"; and it was not noticed that Proposition Statement A showed 26 officers, *including* the Director of Public Instruction, Assam. The mistake was not subsequently detected, and it is repeated in Appendix B, attached to the Home Department Resolution of the 23rd July 1896, in which, while 27 appointments are shown, "including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam," there are only five personal allowances, two in the higher and three in the lower scale. I hope I am right in assuming that the mistake has only to be pointed out to be corrected, and that the number of personal allowances for Bengal and Assam together will be increased from five to six, as stated in India's letter quoted above. I should also point out that while in that letter the personal allowance for the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, was restricted to the lower scale, no such restriction finds a place either in the Resolution of the 23rd July 1896, or in Appendix B attached thereto. I presume that the original order stands good, but a definite ruling on the point seems necessary.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Sir Alfred Croft in thinking that five staff allowances only were sanctioned for Bengal owing to the mistake referred to. The matter will be brought to the notice of the Government of India, with a recommendation that the mistake may be rectified.

9. In regard to the principle by which the promotion of officers coming under the old or under the new system shall be governed, Dr. Martin, in his letter No. 987T., dated 30th October 1896, proposed the following rule:—

No officer, to whichever service he may belong, will have any claim to promotion, be it to Class I or Class II of the graded service, or to one of the staff allowances in the Indian Educational Service, till such time as he would have had a legitimate expectation of preferment, on the supposition that the Education Department officers who were graded on the 1st July 1896 had elected for the particular service to which he belongs.

This rule is criticised by Sir Alfred Croft in the following terms:—

The necessity of a rule upon the point arises from the fact that there are eight (what may be called) staff appointments under the old system, and only six under the new. The officers affected could not claim more than eight staff appointments, however distributed between the old and the new service, but they seem at first sight to be entitled to six at any rate. If all the officers had chosen the old system, or all the new, there would be no difficulty; and Dr. Martin's proposed rule is based on this supposition. But the result of it would be that, as the distribution stands, the number of officers enjoying staff allowances might easily be not only less than eight, but less than six. This will be evident from the following illustration. On the 1st April Messrs. Fwbank and Stack and I shall have retired, and I assume that Dr. Martin will be appointed Director. The senior officers will then stand as follows in their order:—

<i>Old system.</i>	<i>New system.</i>
Pedler.	
Rowe.	
Willson.	
Slater.	
Booth.	
Gilliland.	
	Edwards.
	Mann.
Roy.	
Macdonell.	Robson.
Prothero.	Mon ly.
	Hornle.

Messrs. Pedler and Rowe will be promoted to Class I of the old service, and Messrs. Willson, Slater, Booth and Gilliland will remain in Class II. The other two appointments out of the six in Class II will be suspended. Messrs. Edward and Mann cannot claim them, because they have elected the new service, in which there are only six staff appointments. Dr. Roy and Mr. Macdonell cannot claim them, the way being blocked (under the assumed rule) by

Messrs. Edwards and Mann. Next let us suppose, what will probably be the case, that Messrs. Pedler and Willson go on leave from the 1st April. The two appointments in Class I will then be held by Messrs. Rowe and Slater. In Class II there will be Messrs. Booth and Gilliland and Dr. Roy, and no others will apparently be entitled to promotion. For the claim of Mr. Edwards to promotion is only valid on the supposition that all the officers above him have chosen the new service, and that one of the six personal allowances is left vacant for him. But the six allowances in the new service are strictly personal, and no junior officer succeeds to one when his senior goes on leave. Mr. Edwards, therefore, would have no claim, nor similarly would Mr. Mann. The claim of Mr. Macdonell is barred by Mr. Robson, the eighth remaining officer in the list. Hence, only five staff appointments would be enjoyed. To take an extreme supposition, if all the first six officers on the list were on leave together, no officer in the new service would, under the proposed rule, be entitled to promotion, and the only promoted officers in the old service would be three,—Messrs. Roy, Macdonell and Prothero. No officer in the new service would, in fact, be entitled to promotion until one of the six senior men had retired.

These are the obvious objections to the proposed rule; briefly, that the number of staff appointments actually held at one time would often be less than the number sanctioned under either system. But having given the subject full consideration, I am inclined to think that Dr. Martin's proposal is sound. It is certainly, in my opinion, correct as regards permanent promotions. With regard to officiating promotions there is room for doubt, but even so, it may be defended. The rule is based on the principle that no officer can rightfully claim any advantage which would not have been open to him had all his seniors elected the service to which he belongs. Therefore, no junior officer in the old service can claim promotion merely from the fact that senior officers in the new service, who would otherwise have come within range of promotion, are not entitled to it. Again, officers in the new service would seem to have no grievance, because the Government orders have made it clear that the personal allowance of an officer on leave is not transferable to his substitute; and further, those officers in Class III, who have chosen the new service and are of 15 years' standing (Messrs. Edwards, Mann, Robson, Moudy, Hornle and Hill) gain the immediate advantage of an increase of pay to Rs. 1,100. At the same time it is not clear that officers, when making their choice, have understood on what principle future promotions are to be made. Mr. Edwards, for example, told me that he expected officiating promotion if an officer went on leave, making him the sixth on active service, which promotion he would not be entitled to under the proposed rule. This question of promotions may possibly have arisen in other provinces, and it may be necessary to refer it to the Government of India for settlement. When definite orders on the point are issued, I should recommend that officers be given an opportunity of reconsidering their choice. This will be all the more necessary if any increase, such as I have proposed above, be made in the number of personal allowances in the Indian Educational Service. Meanwhile I would suggest that the word "permanent" be inserted before "promotion" in the proposed rule, the question of officiating promotion being left for future settlement.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is inclined to concur in the view thus taken by Sir Alfred Croft, but as the question is involved in difficulty, it will be necessary to refer it to the Government of India for orders.

10. It has been ordered that "an officer of 15 years' approved service, whose total salary did not exceed Rs. 1,000, shall be given a special allowance of Rs. 100 a month." This order will have force from the date from which the new scheme will take effect. The names of officers who will reap the benefit of this ruling are not now mentioned, in view of a reconsideration of choice between the old and the new system being conceded to all of the officers of the old graded service.

11. It will not be out of place to consider here the status of Messrs. Livingstone and Bamford, who may be confidently expected to elect for the new service. The facts about Mr. Livingstone are that he was appointed to Government service in 1865, appointed to officiate in Class IV on the 17th May 1880, and acted continuously in that class up to the date of his confirmation on the 15th November 1892. He drew Rs. 700 a month from 1880 to 1892, and from the 15th November 1892 he drew Rs. 750. From every subsequent 1st December the accrual of an increment may be reckoned under Article 165 of the Civil Service Regulations. Thus, Mr. Livingstone may be regarded as having been entitled to Rs. 950, for the purposes of this scheme, from the 1st December 1896. Mr. Bamford's case is different. He was appointed to be Assistant Inspector of European Schools in February 1885. His pay was subsequently raised to Rs. 500—50—750, and after officiating as Inspector for some time he was confirmed as Inspector on the 1st November 1890. He has drawn Rs. 750 from 11th February 1895, and was therefore entitled to Rs. 800 from 11th February 1896.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATION SERVICE.

12. As already stated in paragraph 3 above, this service is for the present to consist of 107 officers. On Mr. Stack's retirement from the Indian Service, it will be increased to 108 officers, and on Mr. Ewbank's retirement, it will consist of 109 officers; and again, when the Indian Service reckons 27 officers, the number in the Provincial Service will be 110 to become 109 again when Mr. Tate becomes a member of the Indian Service. In the figures 107, 108, 109 and 110 are included six officers who are admitted on personal grounds. As these are gradually absorbed from one cause or another the service will be reduced by the number so absorbed, until the normal number 104 (or 103) is reached.

13. Of the 5 Inspectors of Schools, 1 is spoken of in the Government of India's (Home Department, Education) letter Nos. 104—115, dated the 23rd July 1896, as "a Joint Inspector of Orissa." This office is now held by Babu Radha Nath Roy, who is styled "Temporary Inspector of Schools." He has been in independent charge for four and-a-half years, and will for the future be designated "Inspector of Schools" simply. Another who comes under this appellation is the "Inspectress of Schools."

14. The distribution of the officers who are to appear in the Provincial Service list is attended with much difficulty: it has been dealt with by Sir Alfred Croft in consultation with Dr. Martin, and the Lieutenant-Governor, after weighing carefully the difficulties connected with individual cases, has placed the officers as shown at the close of paragraph 15 below.

Class I—Presents no difficulty. Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee Bahadur has been permanently in Class IV of the Superior Service since 1885. Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib is the senior officer in the present Subordinate Service (Mr. Phillips being disqualified by his office for the new Classes I and II), and has been acting in Class IV of the Superior Service since 1888.

Classes II and III.—The question of the position of Mr. Billing is involved in considerable difficulty. It is argued that he has been for eight and a half years serving in the former graded service, where his name follows that of Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib, and for the same period has been serving as Principal of a first grade college; further that he draws a salary of Rs. 510 (Rs. 340 as pay and Rs. 200 acting allowance) and is, therefore, too highly paid for Class III (Rs. 500); and lastly that he has been selected by the Secretary of State for the first vacancy arising in the Indian Service. On the other hand, it is to be borne in mind that his permanent post is in Class II of the Subordinate Service, being 11th in the total list of that service. On the former grounds he would appear at the top of Class II (Rs. 600), immediately succeeding Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib; on the latter he would appear in Class III (Rs. 500). Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the question will be most equitably settled by placing him at the bottom of Class II. His position as an officer serving for more than eight years in Class IV of the old graded service and as an officer specially selected for promotion to the Indian Service amply warrants such a place being assigned to him. The first three appointments in Class II will be taken by Mr. J. A. Reuther and Babus Radha Nath Rai and Abinash Chandra Chatterjee, the seniors on the list, who are qualified by their offices for this class.

Class III.—The office held by Mr. A. S. Phillips does not entitle him to promotion above Class III. He will naturally stand at the head of this class, and be followed by Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee and Shams-ul-ulama Abul K. M. Siddiq. The next officer would in regular course be Babu Ambika Charan Bose, and to follow him would come Babu Nilmani Mukherjee, the class being concluded by the name of Mr. Tate, placed in square brackets, *vide* paragraph 3 above. The position of Babu Nilmani Mukherjee has been given special consideration. He is Principal of the Sanskrit College, and his case is thus referred to by Sir Alfred Croft:—

"Babu Nilmani Mukherjee, Principal of the Sanskrit College, has put forward a strong appeal for exceptional promotion, on the ground (1) of the importance of the Sanskrit College compared with the Chittagong College (whose Principal is above him in the graded list); (2) the high pay drawn by Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, *c.s.i.*, his immediate predecessor; (3) the extra duties that the Principal has to discharge in connection with the Sanskrit Title and Sanskrit Tol examinations; and (4) the interest felt by the Hindu community in maintaining the dignity of the College. It is true that the Sanskrit College is

a much more important institution than the Chittagong College. The latter prepares for the F. A. only, while the former sends candidates to the M. A., and the Principal has very important duties connected with the Sanskrit examinations. Both Principals entered the service in the same year, 1867, Babu Nilmani Mukherjee as an M. A., Babu A. C. Chatterjee as a B. A. Nilmani Babu has spent all his service in Calcutta, where he has done a good deal of literary work (see History of Services of Gazetted Officers, page 1024); Babu A. C. Chatterjee has spent all his service in Cuttack and Chittagong. It so happened that the latter was drawing higher pay than the former when the graded list was established in 1878, and so he took the higher place. The high pay drawn by Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nayayarama does not, I think, affect the question. He was promoted to the Superior Service by reason of his character and high position as a Sanskrit Scholar, and the pay that he drew as Principal was his personal pay as a graded officer. It has now been decided that the Sanskrit College Principalship is not to be in the Indian Service cadre of appointments. As to the feeling of the Hindu community, I received a letter last year, signed by Maharajas Durga Charan Law, Jotindro Mohan Tagore and Narendrakrishna, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, and Mr. Mohendra Lal Seneer, pointing out the importance of the Sanskrit College, and praying that in the reorganised service "a high place, both as regards pay and rank," might be given to the Principal. Lastly, Nilmani Babu draws attention to his age. He is in his second year of extension, and will have little chance of promotion to a higher grade. Babu A. C. Chatterjee is five years younger, and has many chances of promotion.

The chief grievance, it will be seen (putting aside personal and official claims), is the higher position occupied by Babu A. C. Chatterjee. But I hardly see how it can be remedied. It would be a difficult and invidious matter to disturb the order of seniority in the Education Department, which has been accepted for years. Nilmani Babu urges that he can now rise (owing to his age) no higher as Principal of the Sanskrit College, with all its responsibilities, than he would have risen had he remained Professor of the Presidency College. But though Nilmani Babu himself may not rise to the highest class, yet I have proposed that the Principal of the Sanskrit College should be eligible for that class, and it is his own misfortune that he was promoted so late in life. His promotion, however, has not been very slow. He was confirmed in Class II in 1892, and rose to Rs. 400 in 1893. It is proposed to give him Rs. 500 now. Again, his chances of promotion to Rs. 600 are not so bad as he makes out. Rai Ravdhika Prasanna Mukherjee is in his fourth, and Rai Dinanath Sen in his second year, of extension. Mr. Phillips retires in April next. Maulavi Abul Khair is limited, as Superintendent of a Madrasa, to a salary of Rs. 500. Babu A. C. Bose is in his last year of extension. Babu R. Chakravarti has already retired. Thus, of eleven officers senior to Nilmani Babu, five will have retired in the next two or three years, and one of the remainder cannot rise to Class II. His position would, no doubt, be improved if it were declared that the Principal of a second grade College could rise no higher than Class III, which would debar Babu A. C. Chatterjee from Class II, in which he is placed by Dr. Martin. But I think this would not be fair. It is proposed that head-masters of Collegiate Schools (like Mr. Phillips) should be entitled to rise to Rs. 500, and Principals of first grade Colleges and the Sanskrit College to Rs. 700. It seems reasonable that Principals of second grade Colleges should rise to Rs. 600.

I have dwelt on this question at, perhaps, tedious length, because I promised Nilmani Babu and the Maharajas that his case should be fully submitted to Government. As a matter of policy, the exceptional promotion of the Principal of the Sanskrit College would no doubt be gratifying to the Hindu community, but individual claims cannot be disregarded. As what seems to me a fair way of meeting the difficulty, I would suggest that Babu Nilmani's name should immediately follow that of Babu M. N. Chatterjee."

The extract has been given at length, and carefully considered. The Lieutenant-Governor, while fully admitting the distinguished abilities of Babu Nilmani Mukherjee and the importance of the high office which he fills, is yet of opinion that, with due regard to the individual claims of his seniors, it would be improper to give him a place higher than that now assigned to him, viz., immediately after Babu Ambika Charan Bose.

Class IV.—The remarks made by Sir Alfred Croft in reference to individual officers who may be regarded as having a claim to inclusion in this class are the following:—

Babu Ratna Mani Gupta, the next senior officer, has retired from the service. The first three places should, therefore, be taken by Mrs. M. Wheeler (II, 6), Mr. E. R. Tiery (III, 1), and Babu Chandra Mohan Mozumdar (III, 2), who come next in order of seniority. (The references are to the Civil List for January 1897, page 179.) I turn now to the case of those officers of European qualifications, who have been selected for early and exceptional promotion. They are, in order of seniority, Mr. P. Brühl (1892), Dr P. C. Ray (1889), Mr. J. N. Das Gupta (1890), and Mr. D. N. Mallik (1893). Mr. Brühl (see paragraph 15(a) of Dr. Martin's letter) was educated in Germany, and is a specialist in Science of a quite exceptional order. The other three are distinguished graduates of English universities. Mr. Brühl, Dr. Ray and Mr. Das Gupta were recommended by the Bengal Government in 1894 for immediate promotion to Rs. 350, pending sanction of the reorganisation scheme; but the Government of India declined to promote them in anticipation. If they were considered worth Rs. 350

in 1894, I agree with Dr. Martin that they have a claim to Rs. 400 in 1897. Mr. D. N. Mallik is of only three and a half years' standing, and I propose to place him in the class next below (Rs. 300). His case will be considered later on.

Along with graduates of European qualifications have always been reckoned Premchand Roychand students of the University, as entitled to equal promotion with the former. I think this principle should be maintained, as they are the most distinguished students that the University turns out. There is one officer of this class now to be considered, Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar, who was appointed to the department on Rs. 250 in 1879, and has officiated as Principal of the Cuttack College. The seniority and pay of these four officers (excluding Mr. Mallik) are (*vide* Civil List, pages 177, 179)—

	Rs.
Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar, 1879 (No. 3 in Class III) ..	280
Mr. P. Brühl, 1882 (No. 6 in Class III) ...	300
Dr. P. C. Ray, 1883 (ungraded) ...	250
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, 1890 (ungraded) ...	250

I think that all these officers should be placed in the new Class IV in the above order (subject to the proposal made below with regard to Mr. Ghilardi). This will put Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar in his right place in the order of seniority of the old list, following next after Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar.

An appeal has been made to me by Mr. Pedler, then Principal of the Presidency College, in favour of Babu Bipin Bihari Gupta, one of the Professors of that institution. He is a distinguished Mathematician, being the only graduate who obtained a First Class at the M. A. examination in that subject from 1874 to 1880. He also competed in 1880, but without success, for the Premchand studentship, taking up Pure and Mixed Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics. No candidate indeed (with one exception) was declared qualified for the studentship in these subjects from 1874 to 1881; and the University at length recognised the fact that they were far too wide, and they have now been divided into six, only one of which need be taken up. I think it beyond doubt that, under the present regulations, Babu Bipin Behari Gupta, as the best Mathematician among the M. A. graduates for six years, would certainly have gained a studentship; and he discharges his duties at the Presidency College with very marked ability. While fully acknowledging his distinguished ability and usefulness, at the same time I regret that I cannot discern any principle by which he could be promoted above the heads of his seniors, all of whom are thoroughly competent and deserving officers. Babu Bipin Bihari's merits and services will soon, I hope, obtain recognition in due course. He is second on the list in Class V, and should rise to Class IV in a short time.

The case of Mr. Ghilardi, Assistant Superintendent of the School of Art, has been separately before the Government,—see correspondence ending with Mr. Finucane's No. 531T.G., dated 14th October 1896. Mr. Ghilardi has been in the department since March 1886, and draws Rs. 300, ungraded (Civil List, page 177). In Madras the pay of the Assistant Superintendent is Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600, and in Bombay Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750. Mr. Ghilardi certainly deserves promotion after 11 years' good work, while he has been very highly spoken of by successive Superintendents; and this has been recognised in the Government orders referred to. I should think he might properly take rank with the specialists holding European qualifications whose case has just been considered, and if that be granted, his rank should be in accordance with his seniority. In that case he would come between Mr. Brühl (1882) and Dr. P. C. Ray (1880).

It will be seen that Dr. Martin places Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Tiery, and Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar below the five officers whose case has just been considered. I cannot, on reconsideration, support this arrangement, which is based on my earlier proposals of 1894. Mrs. Wheeler has occupied her present office, that of Inspectress of Schools, since 1876. As the sole Inspectress, she occupies an important position. In Madras there are two Inspectresses (belonging, however, to the European service) drawing, respectively, Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 and Rs. 450 to Rs. 500. Mrs. Wheeler is 52 years of age, and deserves consideration towards the end of a long service. Mr. Tiery and Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar stand next in seniority, and occupy important offices (Mr. Tiery was an Assistant Inspector before he was selected for the Murshidabad appointment), and should not be passed over without necessity. The arrangement that I propose will leave room in Class IV for the five officers with European or Premchand qualifications, and Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar will thus come into his right place, being next below Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar in order of seniority.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts these views.

It is to be observed that the cases of the retired officers, Babus Bireswar Chakravarti and Ratna Mani Gupta, must be taken into consideration up to the dates of their retirement. The positions of these retired officers would be immediately below Babu Ambika Charan Bose and Babu Nilmani

Mukherjee respectively. This will involve some slight changes in the classes below, which can be settled hereafter in communication with the Accounts Department.

Class V.—Sir Alfred Croft's note upon this class is as follows:—

Class V.—The only cases requiring notice in this class are those of officers on fixed pay, whose place in the new list, with respect to graded officers in the old list, it is necessary to settle. They are those of Mr. R. F. Shaw, Head-master of the Apprentice Department-Civil Engineering College, Mr. D. N. Mallik, Assistant Professor, Patna College, Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, and Mr. H. A. Stark, Head-master of the Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasa (Civil List, page 177). Mr. Shaw (M. A., Aberdeen) was appointed on 20th January 1891 on Rs. 300; Mr. Mallik (B. A., Camb., B. Sc., London) on 12th July 1893, on Rs. 250; Pandit Hara Prasad (M. A., Calcutta) on 28th February 1895, on Rs. 300; Mr. Stark (B. A., Calcutta) on 1st July 1895, on Rs. 300. It has to be determined how they should stand with respect to other officers in the old list. On reconsideration of my previous proposals, I think the method to be followed should be this:—An officer appointed on Rs. 300, which is the maximum pay of Class III, should not be in a worse position than if he had been appointed five years earlier on Rs. 200—20—300, the pay of the class. That is, he should rank next below those who had been confirmed in the class five years before the date of his appointment, all of whom at the date of his appointment will have reached the maximum of Rs. 300. He should rank above officers who were only officiating in the class five years before his appointment. (The status of a sub. *pro tem.* officer is that of an acting officer.) An officer appointed on Rs. 250 should take rank on the same principle. Since it takes three years to rise in Class III from Rs. 200 to Rs. 260, such an officer should rank next below those who were appointed permanently to the class three years before the date of his appointment, all of whom were on that date drawing Rs. 260. Hence, comparing the dates given above for the purpose of ascertaining each officer's place, Mr. Shaw may be supposed to have been appointed to Class III on 25th January 1886, Mr. Mallik on 12th July 1890, Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri on 26th February 1890, and Mr. Stark on 1st July 1890. Referring to the Civil List (page 179), it therefore appears that Mr. Shaw should come immediately before Babu Barada Prasad Ghose (III, 7) who was appointed on 1st June 1886, and that Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, Mr. Stark and Mr. Mallik should come in that order immediately before Babu Hari Prasad Banerjee (III, 11), who was appointed to that class on 13th July 1890. [The dates of confirmation of Mr. E. Pegler and Babu S. B. Dutt (III, 8 and 9) seem inconsistent with their position in the class, but it is not really so. Those two officers, who had drawn Rs. 250 fixed pay for many years, were transferred to Class III in December 1891, and therefore took rank, exactly in accordance with the foregoing principle, as if they had been appointed to the class in December 1888.]

Sir Alexander Mackenzie accepts the principle thus enunciated, and class V will be fixed accordingly.

Sir Alfred Croft continues:—

“In reference to the position assigned to Mr. D. N. Mallik, it will be convenient at this point to consider what special prospects, in the way of exceptional promotion, are now and hereafter to be offered to those graduates in honours of English Universities whom we wish to attract to the Department, to take the place of men hitherto appointed by the Secretary of State. It has, I think, always been understood that special advantages were to be offered them. In 1894 I recommended that all such officers, appointed on Rs. 250, should, after three years, be promoted to the first vacancy arising in the Rs. 350 class; and this proposal was afterwards made the basis of the recommendation above referred to, that Messrs. Brühl, P. C. Roy, and J. N. Das Gupta, should at once be promoted to Rs. 350. The Rs. 350 class has now disappeared, and another method must be adopted. I would propose that a professor of European qualifications or a Promchand student should originally be appointed on Rs. 250; that after a service of three years in that class, he should have a claim to the first vacancy arising in Class V (Rs. 300); and that after a further service of three years in that class, he should have a claim to the first vacancy arising in Class IV (Rs. 400). As vacancies would not generally occur immediately after the expiration of the periods of three years, he would have a fair prospect of rising from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 in about seven years; and this, I think, would offer sufficient inducement. (In the Provincial Executive Service I see that an officer rises from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 in from six to seven years.) Candidates of this class who were appointed to the Superior Service under the two-thirds rule, rose from Rs. 333 to Rs. 500 in five years: so that the new men will still be not as well off as their predecessors were. After appointment to Class IV they would be eligible for promotion in their turn under the ordinary rules.

It is of the first importance that graduates in honours of English Universities should be attracted to the Provincial Service; the rule now proposed is therefore approved. It follows that Mr. Shaw is the first officer for promotion.

to Class IV, and that Mr. Mallik's time for such promotion will follow after he has served in Class V for three years from the date of the introduction of this scheme. In working the rule, active service (including privilege leave will alone be reckoned in the qualifying period.

Class VI.—Sir Alfred Croft observes with reference to this class:—

The cases here are those of Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerjee, Dr. P. N. Chatterjee, and Mr. M. M. Ghose (Nos. 7, 13, and 14 in Class VI of Dr. Martin's list), who have been appointed to the department on fixed pay—the first on Rs. 200 in 1887, the next two, who are graduates of English Universities, on Rs. 250 in 1894 and 1895, respectively. The place of Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerjee was fixed in my former list as following that of Miss. U. M. Bose. Dr. P. N. Chatterjee was appointed on the 9th November 1894, and should therefore rank among Class III (old list) officers as if he had been appointed to the class on the 9th November 1891. He will therefore stand after Babu B. K. Guha (III, 14). Mr. M. Ghose, appointed on 22nd June 1895, will rank as from 29th June 1892, and follow Babu Sarada Prasad Ganguli (Babu Uma Kisor Roy, the next on the list, not being a Provincial Officer). Babu Khudod Chandra Rai Chaudhuri (III, 18) has, since the date of Dr. Martin's letter, been transferred to a Provincial appointment, and should therefore come into the list before Babu Sib Chandra Gu. Dr. Chatterjee and Mr. Ghose will be entitled to the first vacancies arising in Class V, after they have served for three years each on their present pay.

The case of Maulavi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, is exceptional. It will be seen that in the provisional list, recommended in my note of 20th January 1894, I placed Maulavi Abdul Karim next after Shams-ul-ulama Ahmad (VI, 12 in that list, III, 20 in the Civil List, page 180). This was in accordance with the place that he then occupied as a sub. *pro tempore* officer. But in the Civil List for January 1897 (page 181), Maulavi Abdul Karim comes nine places lower down (III, 30). The reason is that he was in 1891, and had been for some years, substantively *pro tempore* in Class III, in place of an officer who had been appointed to the Provincial Service, but whose confirmation in that service was for some reason delayed for many years. In consequence of the rule that substantive *pro tempore* officers take rank below those who have been confirmed, Maulavi Abdul Karim found himself passed over, between 1894 and 1896, by a number of officers promoted from the class below. I think with Dr. Martin that he should take the place which I previously assigned to him in January 1894, and which he would have held had the scheme been sanctioned from about that date. In 1894 he had already been substantive *pro tempore* for over four years, and the position now assigned to him is that which he would have taken if confirmed after three years.

The reasons given for regarding Maulavi Abdul Karim's position as exceptional are sound. The argument might be strengthened by the consideration that the post held by him, viz. Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, is a special one. Had this not been so, his confirmation in Class III of the former service would have taken place in regular order as vacancies occurred in the class. Under the circumstances, it is right that his case should receive exceptional treatment.

Sir Alfred Croft, in reserving four posts in this class for graduates in honours of English Universities or Promchand Students, writes thus:—

Of the four reserved appointments, one can be filled up immediately upon my departure, by Mr. Bhupati Nath Das, about whom there has been separate correspondence. He is the man so strongly recommended, as an original worker in science, by Professor Ramsay. The other three may be filled up by substantive *pro tempore* promotions from the class below, until specialists are appointed permanently to the class after the retirement of Messrs. Ewbank and Stack.

Mr. B. N. Das may at once be appointed to one of these reserved appointments, and on the retirement of Mr. Stack in the end of March, a second specialist may be appointed, and similarly another on the retirement of Mr. Ewbank towards the end of April. There will then remain one post which may temporarily be filled up.

Sir Alfred Croft has laid special stress upon the fact that nearly all the officers in this Rs. 250 class are at present drawing more than Rs. 250 a month, and that those on less than Rs. 300 a month would have had a fair prospect of rising to Rs. 300 (as pay under the old system) within a few years by regular increments. He adds:—"For the present I consider that the fair and only possible plan will be to continue to them, as personal allowances, the amounts above Rs. 250 to which they are now, or may become, entitled until all of them are promoted to the next higher class on Rs. 300." This proposal is sanctioned, and will be applicable to those who had already set foot in the former Class III or had drawn increments in the

same; these will, if they revert to Class VII of the Provincial list, continue to draw the increments to which, from time to time, they would have become entitled under the old system. This principle will be extended to all the classes.

Class VII.—Sir Alfred Croft discusses the cases of certain officers who have hitherto been on fixed pay:—

P. W. Byers, Teacher, Apprentice Department, Civil Engineering College; Annada Prasad Bagchi, Head-master, School of Art; Braja Ballabh Dutt, M.A., Lecturer, Rajshahi College; Sivendra Nath Gupta, Lecturer, Krishnagar College.

The last two men have already had their places assigned in my 1894 list. Mr. Byers was appointed on the 23rd March 1894, on a salary of Rs. 200—10—230, and therefore ranks below those who have been confirmed in old Class III, the pay of which is higher (Rs. 200—20—300). Babu Annada Prasad Bagchi was appointed on Rs. 200 on the 3rd January 1880, and therefore ranks above all officers in Class IV (Rs. 150—10—200), the senior of whom was promoted to that class in 1885. At the head of the list I keep two places for Assistant Inspectors, for a reason to be afterwards explained.

In one of the two places referred to by Sir Alfred Croft the name of Babu Kumad Bandhu Bose was entered, and the second place was reserved for an Assistant Inspector of Schools to be newly appointed.

In regard to the position given to three officers, Sir Alfred Croft writes:—

“Babu Rasamay Mitra (No. 23) and Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee (No. 24) have been acting since November 1895 and January 1896, in the class above, having been specially selected for such promotion (Civil List, page 183). They have, therefore, been placed above Babu Rajeswar Gupta (No. 25), the senior officer for promotion, who has not yet acted in the class above.

This is sanctioned.

Class VIII.—In discussing Class VIII, Sir Alfred Croft has written:—

Class VIII.—The only special cases in this class are those of six officers transferred from fixed pay. But in arranging the names in this class, I have adopted a new method, rendered necessary by the following circumstances: In the first appointment of M. As. as Lecturers in Colleges, it has been the practice to appoint them either to Class V (Rs. 100—10—150) or to fixed pay appointments of Rs. 150, according as one or other kind of appointment happened to be vacant. But it has by no means followed that the officers in Class V, though appointed on lower pay, were in any way inferior to those who were appointed on Rs. 150. Further, those who were appointed to Class V generally received acting or substantive *pro tempore* appointments in the first instance, and were only confirmed after a lapse of time, while officers appointed on Rs. 150 were commonly appointed permanently. Thus, the former class of officers suffered a two-fold disadvantage: firstly, in the rate of initial pay, secondly, in their lower position in the list, that position being determined under the ordinary rule by the date of confirmation. I propose now to reduce this inequality once for all by fixing the position of College Lecturers, whether starting on Rs. 100 in Class V or on Rs. 150, by the date of their first service, whether acting, substantive *pro tempore*, or permanent, provided such service was continuous. And I further recommend that all such officers, whatever their previous designations may have been, should henceforth be uniformly styled Professors.”

Sir Alexander Mackenzie approves of this recommendation: it is therefore sanctioned.

To summarize:—At the present time there are 30 out of 137 posts assigned to the Superior Service filled up by Officers of the Indian Service. There remain 107 Officers for the Provincial Service. These will be distributed as follows:—

Class	I	...	...	...	2 Officers.
”	II	...	...	...	4 ”
”	III	...	...	...	6 ”
”	IV	...	...	...	8 ”
”	V	...	...	...	12 ”
”	VI	...	...	...	22 ”
”	VII	...	...	...	25 ”
”	VIII	...	...	...	28 ”
Total					107 Officers.

The nominal roll, as now sanctioned, is the following:—

CLASS I (2), Rs. 700.

1. Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjee Bahadur.
2. Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib.

CLASS II (4), Rs. 600.

1. Mr. J. A. Renthcr.
2. Babu Radhanath Rai.
3. „ Abinash Chandra Chatterjee, B.A.
4. Mr. Billing, M.A.

CLASS III (6), Rs. 500.

1. Mr. A. S. Phillips, B.A.
2. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, M.A.
3. Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A.
4. Babu A. C. Bose.
5. „ Nilmani Mukerjee.
6. [Mr. W. Tate.]

CLASS IV (8), Rs. 400.

1. Mrs. M. Wheeler.
2. Mr. E. R. Thier, B.A.
3. Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A.
4. „ Nilkantha Mazumdar, M.A.
5. Mr P. Bruhl
6. „ O. Ghilardi.
7. Dr P. C. Ray, D.Sc (Edin.).
8. Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.).

CLASS V (12), Rs. 300.

1. Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, M.A.
2. „ Pupu Bihari Gupta, M.A.
3. Mr. R. F. Shaw, M.A. (Aberdeen).
4. Babu Barada Prasad Ghose, M.A.
5. Mr E. Porley.
6. Babu Sasi Bhushan Dutta, M.A.
7. Maulvi Mahummad Ibrahim, B.A.
8. Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, M.A.
9. Mr. H. A. Stark, B.A.
10. Mr. D. N. Mallik, B.A. (Camb.), B.Sc. (Lond.).
11. Babu Hari Prasad Banerjee (now Assistant Inspector).
12. Mrs. E. C. W. Stanbury.

CLASS VI (22), Rs. 250.

	Draws.
	Rs.
1. Sasi Bhushan Sen, B.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	300
2. Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	300
3. Dr. Purnananda Chatterjee, B.A., D.Sc. (Edin.)	...
4. Miss Chandra Mukni Bose, M.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	280
5. Kinnudini Kanta Banerjee, M.A.	...
6. Saroda Prasad Ganguli (on personal grounds), <i>plus</i> personal allowance	300
7. Mr. Manomohan Ghose, B.A. (Oxon.)	...
8. Khud Chaudia Rai Chaudhuri, M.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	300
9. Sib Chandra Gui, M.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	280
10. Shams-ul-ulama Ahmad, <i>plus</i> personal allowance	260
11. Abdul Karim, B.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	300
12. Bireswar Chatterjee, M.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	250
13. E. A. LeFevre, <i>plus</i> personal allowance	260
14. Ram Das Chakravarti, <i>plus</i> personal allowance	280
15. Ambika Chaitin Mukherjee (on personal grounds), <i>plus</i> personal allowance	280
16. Bakuntha Nath Roy, B.A. (on personal grounds), <i>plus</i> personal allowance	260
17. Mati Lal Maitra	240
18. Bhushan Mohan Sen, B.A.	240
<i>R. S. Srini Chandra Das Bahadur, C.I.F. (on personal grounds) seconded</i>	300
19. Raj Kumar Sen, M.A., <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	240
20. Chandra Kumar Maitra, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	240
21. Atdul Munim, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	200
22. Kumud Bandhu Bose, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	240

CLASS VII (25), Rs. 200.

One place reserved for an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

1. P. W. Byers, *plus personal allowance* (draws Rs. 230).
2. Annada Prasad Bagchi.
3. Jagat Bandhu Bhadra (on personal grounds).
4. Bhawani Charan Mukharjea, B.A.
5. Kunja Bihari Bose, M.A.
H. A. Lane, M.A., seconded.
6. Ram Chandra Chatterjea.
7. Braja Ballabh Dutta, M.A.
8. Haranath Bhattacharjea, M.A.
9. Debendra Nath Bose, M.A.
10. Kisor Mohan Sen Gupta, M.A.
11. Upendra Nath Mitra, M.A.
Dwij Das Dutt, M.A., seconded.
12. Kali Pada Bose, M.A.
13. Joges Chandra Ray, M.A.
14. Sivendra Nath Gupta, M.A.
15. Narendra Nath Bose, M.A.
16. Madhu Sudan Rao.
17. Sagar Chandra Chakravarti.
18. Govinda Lal Set, M.A.
19. Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, *sub. pro tem.*
20. Surendra Kumar Bose, B.C.E. *sub. pro tem.*
21. Rameswar Mitra, M.A., *sub. pro tem.*
22. Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjea, M.A., *sub. pro tem.*
23. Rajeswar Gupta, *sub. pro tem.*
24. Rajendra Nath Banerjea, B.A., *sub. pro tem.*
25. Rajmohan Sen, M.A., *sub. pro tem.*

CLASS VIII (28 AT PRESENT), Rs. 150.

- Hari Charan Ray, M.A., seconded.*
1. Chandra Bhushan Bhaduri, B.A.
 2. Mukunda Chandra Vidyabagis, M.A.
Jagadis Chandra Sen, M.A., seconded.
 3. Aditya Kumar Chatterjea, B.A.
 4. Mohini Mohan Chaudhuri, M.A.
 5. Bisseswar Sen, M.A.
Sasi Sukhar Banerjea, B.A. seconded.
 6. Braja Lal Mukerjea, B.A.
 7. Pores Nath Sen, B.A.
 8. Joy Gopal Dey, B.A.
 9. Murali Dhur Banerjea, B.A.
 10. Harish Chandra Bhattacharjea, B.A.
 11. Harish Chandra Dutt, M.A.
 12. Mohit Chandra Sen, M.A.
 13. Satis Chandra Dey, M.A.
 14. Binayendranth Sen, M.A.
 15. Gopal Chandra Ganguli, M.A.
 16. Mohini Mohan Dutt, M.A.
 17. Bidhu Bhushan Goswami, M.A.
 18. Abdul Ali.
 19. Pramatha Nath Mukerjea, M. A., *sub. pro tem.*
 20. Rakhal Raj Biswas, M.A., *sub. pro tem.*
 21. Ram Prassana Mukherjea, *sub. pro tem.*
 22. Sukhbasi Tewari, *sub. pro tem.*
 23. Hari Charan Mukherjea, L.B., *sub. pro tem.*
 24. Govinda Sastri, *sub. pro tem.*
 25. Hriday Chandra Banerjea, *sub. pro tem.*
 26. Professor for Rajshahi College, *sub. pro tem.*
 27. Professor for Dacca College, *sub. pro tem.*
 28. Professor for Chittagong College, *sub. pro tem.*

15. The following quotation is also extracted from Sir Alfred Croft's note on the re-organization scheme:—

"Connected with the question of the minimum pay to be given to Professors who have graduated in English Universities, and of the conditions of their promotion thereafter, is another very similar question as to the minimum pay to be given to the holders of certain

appointments. In some cases the officers have to be appointed by the Secretary of State in England; in others, the importance of the office requires that a suitable rate of pay should be secured to the holder.

In most cases of the latter class, the officer so appointed will be of sufficient standing to have reached or passed the proposed minimum; but in the case of the transfer of an officer from the Subordinate to the Provincial Service (as, for example, of a Deputy Inspector to be Assistant Inspector), this condition will not always be realised. In order to meet exceptional cases of selection, the following minima are proposed:—

	Rs.
Principals, 1st grade (including Sanskrit) Colleges ...	400
Principals, 2nd grade Colleges ...	250
Superintendents of Madrasahs ...	250
Inspectors ...	400
Assistant Inspectors ...	250
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction ...	300
Assistant Superintendent, School of Art ...	300
Head-master, Kurseong Boarding School ...	250

Dr. Martin thinks that this proposal, if sanctioned, will probably lead to embarrassing consequences. At the present time in considering who might be a fit person to succeed to the Principalship of the Rajshahi College which is likely to fall vacant in the near future, he looked through the names of the officers in Class IV with a view to following the rule above, and as Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar has been selected to act as Principal of the Cuttack College, his choice was limited to Dr. P. C. Roy or Mr. J. N. Das Gupta. He sent for Dr. P. C. Roy to tell him that he might possibly be called upon to leave the Presidency College. The intelligence was received with consternation, and Dr. Martin, knowing that Dr. Roy is a distinguished Chemist engaged in original research in the Presidency College, after weighing the *pros* and *cons*, decided that the idea ought to be abandoned. He then considered the case of Mr. J. N. Das Gupta and came to the opinion that being a Professor of English Literature, Mr. Gupta's services at present cannot be transferred to such an office. Consequently at the outset the proposed rule is found to offer difficulties of a serious kind. Attempts may be made to follow a rule of the kind, but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees in thinking that no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down in the case of several of the offices referred to. Hitherto, Superintendents of Madrasahs (who are paid from the Mohsin Fund) and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, have always been placed on first appointment to these offices on Rs. 250 a month. This rule may be admitted, and Sir Alfred Croft's proposal may also be accepted, so far as are concerned the Assistant Superintendent of the School of Art and the Superintendent, Apprentice Department, Civil Engineering College, with a minimum pay of Rs. 300 for each, and also for the Head-master of the Kurseong Boarding School, for whom a minimum of Rs. 250 is proposed. Beyond this Sir Alexander Mackenzie is not willing to go. These last three appointments require the services of officers recruited in Europe; but in the case of Principalships of Colleges, the choice of successors is obtainable from among a long line of Professors, to most of whom it would be improper to give undue promotion, on the ground of their being, from circumstances, selected for such an office.

It is, therefore ordered that *minima* are fixed, if there are vacancies in the several classes in the case of the following posts:—

	Rs.
Assistant Superintendent, School of Art ...	300
Head-master of the Apprentice Department, Civil Engineering College ...	300
Head-master, Kurseong Boarding School ...	250
Superintendents of Madrasah ...	250
Assistant Inspectors of Schools ...	250

As regards appointments to Assistant Inspecterships, the Director of Public Instruction in recommending for promotion to these posts Deputy Inspectors from the subordinate list should be careful lest by giving such promotion the prospects of Provincial Service officers may be materially injured. It is partly to avoid a complication of this kind that just now a very senior Provincial officer is being put forward for an Assistant Inspectorship of Schools.

16. It is now necessary to decide the question what offices should entitle their holders to rise to the several classes of the Provincial Service. The following proposal is sanctioned:—

Class I (Rs. 700).—Principals of Colleges, including the Sanskrit College, teaching up to the B.A. Standard; Inspectors of Schools; Professors who have obtained degrees in honors from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Dublin, or who have received a European training to an equivalent standard, and the Assistant Superintendent, Government School of Art.

Class II (Rs. 600).—Limit of promotion for the Lady Principal of the Bethune College and for the Inspectress of Schools and the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, and for Assistant Inspectors of Schools; also for Principals of Colleges teaching up to the First Arts Standard.

Class III (Rs. 500).—The limit of promotion for the following:—Principals of second grade Colleges (teaching up to the F.A. Standard), Professors not possessed of European qualifications or an equivalent, Superintendents of Madrasahs, including the Head Maulavi of the Calcutta Madrasah, Head Masters of Collegiate and Training Schools, and Head Master of the Government School of Art: the Lady Superintendent, Dacca Eden Female School, the Head Maulavi of the Calcutta Madrasah and Head Master of the Kurseong Government Boarding School, and the Head Master, Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrasah.

Class IV (Rs. 400).—Limit of promotion for Professors in second grade (F.A.) Colleges.

As exceptions to the foregoing limits, it is ordered that Shams-ul-ulama Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A., Superintendent of the Dacca Madrasah and Mr. Tiery of the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah shall be eligible for promotion to Class II. Maulavi Abul Khair has qualifications English and Oriental, equal if not superior to those of the Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Education; while Mr. Tiery was, for several years, an Assistant Inspector of Schools, whence he was transferred to his present appointment, as being conspicuously fitted for it.

17. All College Lecturers, Assistant Professors and Professors in the Provincial Service will, henceforth, be uniformly styled Professors.

18. All Officers in the Provincial Service will be Gazetted Officers.

19. Officers transferred from the Subordinate to Provincial list to fill vacancies in the posts of Head-master of Collegiate Schools, Assistant Inspectors, &c., will, in ordinary cases, be eligible for the minimum salary attaching to the posts which they are called upon to fill.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor now sanctions the introduction of the new scheme with effect from the 1st August, 1896. His Honour observes that, owing to the narrowness of the scale of the Provincial Service, as compared with existing salaries, the prospects of officers in the lower classes are very discouraging. For instance, officers now placed in class VI on Rs. 250 of the service are all in class III (Rs. 200—20—300) of the existing service, and before they can receive any increase of pay, they must rise to the top of class VI and then move slowly to the top of class V. He also observes that the Provincial Services of other provinces are practically devoid of class VIII on Rs. 150. Sir Alexander Mackenzie regrets this state of things, and, with a view to improving the prospects of Provincial Service officers, he proposes at an early date to consider whether something may not be done by assigning a greater number of appointments to some of the intermediate classes.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 20th March, 1897.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.L.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.

The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEE, BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.

The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.

The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.

The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.

The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRAN MITTRA, BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.

The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.

The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

I have the honour to call attention to the fact that in the North-Western Provinces there are eight members of the Provincial Service, who hold substantively or officiate in posts which are ordinarily reserved for the Civil Service, India, listed as open to the Provincial Service. Is it the case that in Bengal there is only one member of the Provincial Service who holds an appointment ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted Service, viz., that of District Magistrate; and he, too, Mr. Batabyal, was originally a member of the Statutory Service, and has elected the Provincial Service? Having regard to the all-but-total exclusion of members of the Provincial Service from the posts listed as open to the members of that service, will the Government be pleased to take such steps as to the Government may seem fit, with a view to give effect to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission in that behalf?

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member asked a similar question on the 22nd July, 1893, which was answered by the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton. It was then explained, and the explanation still applies, that the effect of the notification of this Government published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th April of that year, specifying the posts ordinarily reserved for the Civil Service of India to which Members of the Provincial Service can be properly appointed, was qualified by paragraph 6 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 1342 C. Rev., dated the 21st April 1892, which declared that until all the existing Statutory Civil Servants were provided for either by promotion or by amalgamation with the new Provincial Service, and until the prior claims of officers of the Civil Service of India and Commissions had been satisfied, the twenty posts thrown open to members of the Provincial Service could not be brought into the general cadre of that service. In filling up the vacancies which have since occurred these orders of the Government of India have been adhered to, and only one vacancy in the superior appointments has fallen to the Provincial Service, to which Mr. Batabyal was appointed. There are eleven Statutory Civilian, and the majority of them must still be provided with substantive superior appointments before the number of members of the Provincial Service in these posts can be increased.

"The Civil List of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the present quarter shows five and not eight members of the Provincial Service occupying posts ordinarily reserved for the Civil Service of India."

SOUTH SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(a) With reference to the Government Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th October last, regarding the sub-division of the present South Suburban Municipality, is the Government aware that such a sub-division is at variance with the boundaries, as set forth in the Resolution of the Commissioners of the aforesaid Municipality, dated the 4th February, 1896, upon which the Government has taken action, and which runs as follows:—

"That the municipality be divided into two parts following the Diamond Harbour Road, as the common boundary of the two municipalities."

(b) Is the Government aware that the Resolution has the approval of the Commissioner of the Division and of the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton when he was District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas?

(c) Is it not the case that under section 9 of the Bengal Municipal Act, the Government can only take action in any matter affecting the sub-division of a municipality on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, and is therefore *a fortiori* bound by the terms of the recommendation?

(d) Is it not the case that the sub-division, as proposed in the Government Notification, takes away from the South Suburban Municipality the richest and the most populous wards and the only dispensary situated in the Municipality?

(e) Is the Government aware that the sub-division of the municipality, as proposed by the Government, is strongly opposed to local feeling, and that the Commissioners and the rate-payers have submitted memorials against the proposed sub-division?

(f) Having regard to all these considerations, will the Government be pleased to re-consider the matter and issue a Notification in accordance with the terms of the recommendation of the Commissioners?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied:—

“The Lieutenant-Governor is advised that Government is not bound by the specification of boundaries annexed to the Resolution of the Commissioners, and can proceed to subdivide the Municipality in the manner that appears most likely to conduce to good administration. The subdivision now proposed is the one best suited to the present circumstances of the Municipality; it has been duly notified, and no valid objections have been received. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to re-consider the matter.”

PROVINCIAL BUDGETS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

I have the honour to call attention to the remarks quoted in the margin made by the Hon'ble

These budgets (Provincial budgets), after a careful examination by the Financial Department and the Secretaries of the Departments which have administrative control in each case, are compiled and forwarded to the Government of India, as a whole on the 16th January, through the Accountant-General, who, by that time, has before him the actual figures for nine months. Soon after the close of February, the actuals for two more months, or eleven in all, are available, and on or about the 10th of March, a final revised estimate for the expiring year, together with a final forecast for the year beginning on the 1st of April, are laid before the Government of India, for approval and for incorporation in the great Imperial budget for the whole of India (*vide* Council Proceedings of the 31st March, 1894).

Mr. Bourdillon, then Financial Secretary to the Government, and to enquire whether, having regard to the fact that the budget is submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government on the 10th March or thereabouts, it would not

be possible to lay the budget before this Council before it is sent to the Government of India for final approval, with the remarks of Members of Council thereon, for the consideration of the Supreme Government?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied:—

“Under the orders of the Government of India, the Financial statement of a Local Government cannot be presented to, or discussed by, the local Legislative Council until it has received the sanction of the Government of India.”

PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state (1) the total sum which the Government of Bengal has obtained from the Provincial contracts, owing to the normal expansion of the Revenue over and above the contract figure, that is to say the amount expected to be realized to meet the expenditure; (2) the total sum which the Government of Bengal would have obtained if the contract of 1877 had been in force; (3) the total appropriations of the Government of India over and above the sums to which the Government of India was entitled under the contracts? Have these sums been restored?

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member will find the information which he requires in the Financial statement of 1st April, 1893, and the Financial Resolution of 10th October, 1896."

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN BIHAR.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to give the names and salaries of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents employed upon relief works in the affected tracts in Bihar?

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will it please Government to place on the table a list of persons, not being Government servants, who have been specially appointed for the purpose of Famine Relief in the afflicted districts of North Gangetic Bihar, as charge Superintendents and Assistant charge Superintendents, with their respective salaries and allowances?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied :—

"The Statement called for by the Hon'ble Members is laid on the table."

Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents on Famine Relief Works in the Patna Division.

A.—NON-OFFICIAL.—

District Shahabad—

			Pay.		Horse allowance.		Total.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Mr. G. O. B. Birch	200	+	100	=	300
" D. Smith	200	+	100	=	300

District Saran—

Mr. W. C. Lang	200	+	100	=	300
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District Champaran—

Mr. C. Still	}	...	600	+	100	=	700
" J. Finzel							
" H. Christian							

District Munaffarpur—

Mr. O. C. Clare	...	...	300	+	100	=	400
" J. C. Crozier	...	...	300	+	100	=	400
" A. E. Gibson	...	...	300	+	100	=	400
" B. E. Lomax	...	...	300	+	100	=	400
" H. B. Wilcox	...	...	200	+	100	=	300

District Darbhanga—

Mr. J. Burton	...	...	300	+	100	=	400
" O. J. Wright	...	...	300	+	100	=	400
" W. E. Davies	...	...	200	+	100	=	300
" O. A. Manson	...	...	200	+	100	=	300
" H. E. Wild	...	...	200	+	100	=	300
" C. Kelly	...	...	200	+	100	=	300

B.—OFFICIALS—

District Saran—

Mr. A. Garrett, c.s.
 „ J. V. Ryan, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 „ J. C. Twidell, c.s.

District Champaran—

Mr. H. F. E. B. Foster, c.s.
 „ E. E. Forrester, c.s.
 „ F. Boxwell, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 „ R. Hyde, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 „ J. B. Wood, c.s.

District Muzaffarpur—

Mr. W. Y. Reily, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 „ R. Sheepshanks, c.s.
 „ L. O. Clarke, c.s.

District Darbhanga—

Mr. T. M^c Browne, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 „ G. P. Whalley, Assistant Superintendent of Police (on sick leave).
 „ J. R. Blackwood, c.s.
 „ W. B. Haycock, c.s.
 „ F. Kleyn, Inspector of Police.

These officers get their grade pay + Rs. 100 horse-allowance in lieu of all travelling allowance.

C.—Subdivisional Officers, Assistant Magistrates and Joint-Magistrates engaged in Famine Work in addition to their ordinary duties.

District Shahabad—

Mr. H. L. Stephenson, Bhabua.

District Saran—

Mr. E. P. Chapman.
 „ F. F. Lyall.
 „ E. Lister.

District Champaran—

Mr. F. R. Roe.
 „ J. H. Kerr.

District Muzaffarpur—

Mr. C. L. S. Russell.
 „ J. F. Gruning.
 „ A. H. Clayton.

District Darbhanga—

Mr. M. Smither.
 „ C. P. Beachcroft.

These officers get their grade pay and ordinary travelling allowance.

D.—Besides the above, certain officers, whose numbers are approximately given below are employed as “Circle Officers” and “Officers in charge” of works.

Name of district.	CIRCLE OFFICERS.		OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	
	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.
1	2	3	4	5
Shahabad	25	From Rs. 35 to Rs. 75.	5	From Rs. 35 on small works to Rs. 75 on large works: Rs. 100 in few cases.
Saran	45		15	
Champaran	75		40	
Muzaffarpur	75		30	
Darbhanga	65		55	
Total	285		145	

The names of these officers cannot be given: all or nearly all of them are natives of India.
 The services of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors and of Rural Sub-Registrars have also been utilised on famine work.

DISTRICT OFFICER IN KHULNA.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Is it the case that since July, 1893, no fewer than nine District Magistrates have from time

* Mr. Rompas, District Magistrate, from July, 1893 to October, 1893.
 .. Maguire, " " " " October, 1893 to April, 1894.
 .. Bell, " " " " April, 1894 to October, 1894.
 .. Brown, " " " " October, 1894 to April, 1895.
 .. Fisher, " " " " April, 1895 to October, 1895.
 .. Brown, " " " " October, 1895 to March, 1896.
 Since March, 1896, three Magistrates, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Phillimore and Mr. Vincent have held charge of the district one after another. Mr. Vincent, the present Magistrate, has been in charge since January last.

to time been in charge of the district of Khulna, many of whom holding office for only a few months? Is the statement noted in the margin showing the fre-

quent transfers of district officers from Khulna substantially correct? Are not these frequent transfers calculated seriously to interfere with the efficiency of district administration, and will the Government be pleased to take steps to prevent them?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

"For various reasons it was found necessary in the past three years to change the District Officer of Khulna as often as the Hon'ble Member mentions. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that such frequent changes are detrimental to the efficient administration of a district, and it is the endeavour of the Government to avoid them as much as possible. The necessity for retaining the same officer at Khulna for a longer period than has been the case in recent years has not escaped the notice of the Government."

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state under what circumstances and under what representations it was found necessary to permit the Court of Wards to relax the stringency of the Circular orders No. 3 of May, 1892, and 8 of October, 1895, prohibiting the issue of certificates under the Public Demands Recovery Act in estates of which a survey has not been made, and to vest it with powers to use the certificate procedure even in the case of an unsurveyed estate?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The existing orders are in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, which directed that Collectors should issue no certificates on the application of a Court of Wards, except where a record of rights had been made and disputes between landlords and tenants settled, or in estates declared by a formal order of the Board of Revenue to have a settled rent-roll and to be ripe for the application of the certificate procedure."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will the Government be pleased to order a strict enforcement of these Circular orders, the last of which appears to have been issued as the result of the discussions in Council on the 3rd April, 1895?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The Government has no intention of further altering these orders which are perfectly reasonable."

RAIN-GAMBLING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling. He said:—

“Full enquiry has been made into the practice of rain-gambling, and the evil has been found to exist to an extent which demands early action on the part of the Government. Public bodies representing various sections of the community in Calcutta have been consulted, and opinion is strongly and almost unanimously in favour of legislation. The matter can thus be dealt with at once, and delay is neither necessary nor desirable. In view of the fact that the session of the Council is, in the ordinary course, drawing to its close, I propose to ask Your Honour to suspend the Rules, to admit of my introducing the Bill and moving that it be referred to a Select Committee. Under your order, Sir, the Bill has already been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and copies have been placed in the hands of Hon'ble Members. Its provisions are brief and simple, and I venture to anticipate that they will not provoke prolonged discussion in the Council or in the Select Committee.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON also applied to the President to suspend the Rules of Business for the purpose of introducing the Bill and referring it to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended—

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON introduced the Bill and also moved that it be read in Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra-nath Banerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis, the Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, and the mover, with instructions to report in one week. He said:—

“Sir, the Bill of which I am in charge is a small, but not unimportant, measure. It seeks to put an end to a form of public gambling which has attained considerable magnitude, which has already done much harm among certain classes of the community in Calcutta, and which tends to affect larger and larger numbers. I trust, and cannot but believe, that its object will commend itself to every Member of this Council.

“Rain-gambling was introduced into this City many years since by the Marwaris, who are much addicted to play and wagering of one kind or another, and is practised in the Bara Bazar quarter, where they chiefly reside. For some years it was confined to one house containing a large courtyard where the gamblers can assemble. Two more houses were subsequently opened, and facilities for gambling are now offered at three establishments. The system of play followed at these places has been thus described. Attached to the houses are a number of men who register bets for the proprietors, charging them or the successful wagers a commission of one pie or of one anna, respectively, on each rupee won. The bets are made on the occurrence of rain within a certain time, and they are registered three or four times daily. The proprietors of the premises offer odds against rain, and these depend chiefly on the state of the weather, ranging from level money to 2 to 1, 3 to 1, and so on, sometimes up to 50 to 1. Those who back the rain do not win unless the fall suffices to cause an overflow from a small raised tank through a spout, which is visible from the courtyard. A clock is kept on the premises to regulate the time.

"For many years after its introduction rain-gambling was practised mainly by the Marwaris; but, though it doubtless brought much pecuniary loss and misery to members of that community, as is inevitable with the systematic pursuit of gambling, the evil did not attain such proportions as to attract public notice and call imperatively for the interference of the Government. Recent years, however, have seen a marked development of this vice; and crowds of all nationalities are now observed at the gambling establishments. The Commissioner of Police has reported that they are frequented by Europeans, East Indians, West Indians, Native Christians, Jews, Hindus and Muhammadans—no doubt, chiefly the poorer and less respectable of those classes—and that native women and even children take part in the betting. So systematised and general has rain-gambling, in fact, become that a guide to it was published in the past year, which professed to instruct the public in the study and forecast of the weather and to furnish tips for the rainy season. It appears that bets are made for small sums of few annas as well as for many hundreds of rupees, and temptation is thus offered to the poor and the wealthy alike. The gambling-houses and the streets where they are situated are frequently crowded from morning till midnight, and stalls for registering bets are kept in the street as well as inside the premises, causing much obstruction to traffic. A public nuisance thus exists, and, apart from the annoyance to persons residing in, or using, the streets who do not take part in the gambling, the Police fear that there may, at any time, be a serious breach of the peace. The attention of the Government was drawn to this gambling by a question asked in this Council by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee in July, 1895, but Sir Charles Elliott was not disposed to undertake legislation, on the grounds that betting in private houses could not be put down, and that it was not desirable to devise a law to stop this form of betting when other forms were left untouched. Last year the matter was again brought before the Government by a memorial submitted by a considerable number of residents of the neighbourhood of the gambling-houses, complaining of the injury done to those who resorted to them, and praying for their suppression. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that a state of things existed which demanded further consideration, and after the receipt of a report from the Commissioner of Police, the Calcutta Corporation, the British Indian Association, the Central National Muhammadan Association, the Muhammadan Literary Society and the Indian Association were invited to express their opinion whether the evil of rain-gambling is confined to the Marwari community, or whether it is so far reaching and disastrous in its effects as to warrant recourse to legislation. With one exception, all these representative bodies have replied that rain-gambling extends to other classes than Marwaris, and strongly recommend legislation. It is stated by one of the Muhammadan bodies that many *purda-nashin* ladies of certain sections of their community are being drawn into this gambling through the agency of female brokers secretly employed by the proprietors of the establishments in Bura Bazar. The only dissentient opinion as been expressed by the British Indian Association. They recognize that the evil exists and is very demoralising, and that others than Marwaris are affected; but they object on general grounds to any legislation unless means could be devised for checking all other kinds of gambling, whether public or private. The Hon'ble Members will observe that the existence of a serious evil is generally admitted; and, apart from the testimony thus received, it is manifest that an organized system of public gambling such as this cannot be kept up without injury to many if not the majority of those whom it attracts. Instances of ruin and crime resulting from indulgence in rain-gambling have been mentioned, and it is impossible to doubt that many such cases have occurred. In the memorial presented last year, to which I have already alluded, it was stated that native bankers and merchants and young women of respectable families had ruined themselves by this pernicious habit. If the Council desires to hear of specific cases, I would mention two. In 1892 a young man committed suicide in consequence of his inability to repay a sum of money embezzled from his employer for the purpose of meeting losses at rain-gambling. Two years later

another case came to notice in which a son had stolen ornaments of large value and money from his father for the same purpose. In the former case the Jury which sat in the Coroner's Court made a presentment recommending that measures should be taken to stop rain-gambling. In the presence of the clear evidence of the widespread evil which is being done by these gambling establishments of Bura Bazar, not only among the Marwaris, rich and poor, but also among the poorer members in particular of other communities, the Lieutenant-Governor could entertain no doubt as to the necessity for legislation for the suppression of rain-gambling, and this Bill is the outcome of his consideration of the matter. It has been submitted to the Governor-General in Council, and sanction to its introduction in this Council has been received.

"I have mentioned the objection taken by the British Indian Association to legislation for this form of gambling while other kinds of gambling are left unchecked. Betting on horse races has been specified as equally pernicious, and it has been argued that so long as such betting is permitted legislation for the suppression of rain-gambling cannot be justified. It is not my desire to attempt to minimise the mischievous consequences of betting on the Turf; but I would draw attention to a broad distinction between it and the gambling which this Bill is designed to suppress. Racing is held for a few hours on only a few days of the year; rain-gambling continues daily and practically all day for six months. It is a legitimate inference that the mischief done by betting in the one case must be far less than in the other. But whatever may be the fact as regards betting on the race-courses, it is, I venture to think, on the present occasion a sufficient reply to the objection to partial legislation to say that it is unreasonable to abstain from dealing with a particular form of betting which can be reached and suppressed because attempts to suppress other forms appear undesirable or impracticable. Legislation against rain-gambling has been undertaken in Bombay and undertaken with success, and there is no reason to anticipate failure in this Presidency. I confess my inability to understand the attitude of those who, while admitting the very demoralising effects of rain-gambling, would permit it to flourish in this City and draw more and more of the poorer classes under its baneful influence. They cannot desire to defend it as a legitimate pastime, or deny that it is possible to enforce a law for the suppression of the gambling houses, and their objections to legislation must, therefore, be characterized as purely academic.

"It remains for me, before explaining the provisions of the Bill, to notice that a memorial, largely signed by Marwaris, including some heads of firms, and many managers and servants of other firms whose owners were absent from Calcutta, has recently been received protesting against legislation. The memorialists traverse the statements made in the memorial of last year in condemnation of rain-gambling, assert that this form of gambling is comparatively innocuous or not more injurious than others, and that if suppressed gambling in some new form will take its place, and pray that it may not be interfered with. I have already, I trust, satisfied the Council that the character of an innocent pastime which the memorialists claim for rain-gambling cannot be rightly ascribed to it. It is possible, as they anticipate, that the Marwaris will devise some new form of gambling on its suppression. They have, the memorialists state, introduced in Bombay a system of betting on the number of cotton bales sold daily in the London market, not unlike the well-known betting on the prices realised at the Government opium sales in Calcutta. The suppression of rain-gambling will, however, at least protect from ruin and misery many outside the Marwari community who have been drawn into the gambling establishments. But the Government has reason to know that the more respectable Marwari residents themselves would be glad to see this gambling suppressed, although they are prevented by caste obligations from openly announcing their view. In any case, it would be entirely inconsistent with the principle of English administration in regard to gambling to tolerate the existence of public gambling houses in Calcutta or any other town of this Province.

"The provisions of the Bill may be very briefly explained. In Bombay legislation took the form of a short Act amending the General Gambling Act of the Presidency by including 'wagering' in the definition of 'gaming,'

and 'any article used as a subject or means of gaming' in the definition of 'instruments of gaming.' Wagering on rainfall thus became illegal, and water-spouts and clocks watched for the decision of the bets, if within the premises of the gaming house, became instruments of gaming. In the present Bill it is proposed to effect the object in view by directly prohibiting rain-gambling. The definition of 'common gaming house' in the Bengal Acts is, therefore, to be amended by the addition of words which will bring within it any premises in which rain-gambling, specified as 'the form of wagering called rain-gambling,' is carried on; 'gaming' is to be defined as including rain-gambling; and within the definition 'instruments of gaming' are to be included books or registers in which rain-gambling wagers are entered, and all documents containing evidence of such wagers. These amendments will, it is believed, be effective against rain-gambling as it is now conducted. If gambling is hereafter practised in private houses it could be done only on a small scale, and the harm would be proportionately small. The risk of prosecution would be a strong check against attempts to revive the gambling establishments in private residences. But while provision is made for suppressing the rain-gambling which actually exists in Calcutta, it is obviously essential to guard against the setting up of similar establishments in the vicinity or in any town of the interior. The amendments which I have described are, therefore, to be introduced in the following Acts, which provide for the punishment of gambling in this Province, that is, Act XXI of 1857, so far as it relates to Howrah, Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, relating to the Town of Calcutta, and the general Act, II (B.C.) of 1867 which operates in particular places on extension."

The Hon'ble MR. WALLIS said:—"I believe I am in order in referring at this stage of the proceedings to the general provisions of the Bill which is now before the Hon'ble Members, and which it is proposed to refer to a Select Committee. I do not wish, sir, for one moment to stand here as the champion of rain-gambling or of wagering or betting of any description; but I would desire to submit that the proposal at this meeting to introduce the Bill, to suspend the Rules of Business, to move that it be read in Council, and to appoint a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week, has, to say the very least of it, the appearance of undue haste. Personally I must admit that I am not prepared at such short notice to refer in detail to the principles of the Bill, or to express an opinion one way or the other; for up to the present the memorial which was referred to by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and which I understand was submitted to Your Honour last year, praying that rain-gambling should be suppressed, has not reached my hands, and it was only on Tuesday last that I received official notice that I would be asked to sit on the Select Committee. Since then I have endeavoured to find out something about this form of wagering. I have interviewed several gentlemen who are capable of giving an unbiased opinion, and I have visited one of the betting houses. I am compelled to say that in my opinion the betting is carried on in a very systematic and open way. I certainly hold with the opinion expressed by Sir Charles Elliott through his Chief Secretary as recently as July 1895 that it would be practically impossible to put down betting in private houses, and if this particular form were stopped, it would break out in some other, and if driven into secrecy, might be more harmful than if practised openly. Further, he did not think it possible to devise a law which would stop the form of betting known as rain-gambling without also bringing such practices as betting on races or on other events of chance within its prohibition. This, sir, seems to me the correct view of the matter; for it is manifestly undesirable to legislate for one particular form of wagering and to leave untouched so many others which are known to exist. I do not think, sir, that this Bill has been sent to the European Associations for opinion. I am almost certain that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has not been consulted, and I know the Trades Association have not. I would therefore beg, sir, that you will exercise the discretion which is given you under section 22 of the Rules of Business, and allow me to put forward an amendment that the discussion of the general principles of the Bill be postponed, and that the Bill be referred

to all the Associations and public bodies in Calcutta for an expression of their opinion with a request that they report as early as possible. In support of my amendment, I would urge that as this form of wagering has been carried on for upwards of three quarters of a century, it is certainly not desirable to hurry the Bill through, even if my amendment should lead to the postponement of the question until the autumn session, or even until next cold season."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"I desire to make one observation. I find that objection is taken to this Bill on the ground that no legislation should be undertaken in regard to one form of gambling until we are also prepared to take into consideration legislation in respect of other forms of gambling. I hope this Bill may be the commencement of an attack upon gambling of every description. The objection taken does not commend itself to my mind, we must make a beginning."

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS said:—"A good deal has been written in the papers and said about this Bill, but one thing I do not understand, namely, why there should be so much opposition to this Bill. The existing law on the subject contains a provision against keeping a common gaming-house, and the amendment proposed by this Bill only aims at enlarging the definition of the term "common gaming-houses." I do not see how there can be any analogy between betting at races and the system of gambling for the suppression of which this Bill has been introduced; because certainly there is a certain amount of difference between people betting in their own houses and the systematic betting carried on in establishments which are open to the public where any one can go and indulge in betting. The law aims at putting down such common gaming-houses. A legislative assembly does not undertake to improve the morality of the people. We do not sit here to do the work of preachers and moralists; but in all countries the Legislature does undertake to put a certain amount of restraint upon places of public resort for the protection of the public. The Marwari community are of course quite welcome to indulge in betting in their own houses; but if they require certain appliances for the purpose, a reservoir and a spout through which water must flow, they reduce it to the form of a common gaming-house. I do not think it is the intention of this Bill to stop Marwaris or any other persons from gambling about rain falling, or staking their purses upon prognostications of rain; but it is this particular system of gambling which it is proposed to suppress by means of this Bill.

"While we are on this subject, I beg respectfully to submit that this opportunity should be utilised to introduce a small amendment in the Gambling Act which affects the mufassal. There is a difference in the provisions of the two Acts,—the Act which affects Calcutta, and the Act which affects the mufassal, with regard to the power of the Magistrate to order the search of a house on suspicion that it is a common gaming-house. A Magistrate in Calcutta can take the initial proceeding when he receives information upon oath; whereas under the Mufassal Act no such thing is necessary to enable the Magistrate to take the initial proceeding. It has often been remarked that in carrying out the provisions of this Act, some *zoolum* is done by the mufassal police; and as it is the duty of this Council to protect the interests of the public by preventing gambling, I think it is the duty of the Council as well to see that some person should be held responsible for any annoyance or insult to which an innocent person may be put when the search of his house is made on information which perhaps proceeds from malice or spite. This would not be the case if the information was on oath. This is a suggestion I beg to make, and I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will take this matter into consideration. It is a very small matter, and I hope the Hon'ble Member will see his way to introduce such an amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDR A MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"Up to yesterday I thought of opposing this Bill, but after hearing the instances of ruin which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has adduced, I consider the object of this Bill to be extremely benevolent. I think, however, that the Bill may be made

a little more comprehensive in its provisions. I am not one of those who think that because the Government cannot touch gambling upon horse-racing or on opium *tejimundis*, the Legislature should not be in a position to put a stop to the evil which this Bill is intended to meet. Evils must be met gradually, and because one particular form of gambling cannot be dealt with at once, that is not a reason which should prevent legislation regarding another particular evil. I therefore think the legislation now proposed is one which ought to be supported. No doubt there are certain sections of the law which confer too much power upon the police, but at the same time the police must have some power for the suppression of this evil, and I would suggest that the definition of gaming-house should be amended in Select Committee. If the mere fact of finding cards in a house is sufficient to raise a presumption that it is a gaming-house, no house would be free from suspicion. The law as it stands provides that the finding of cards is evidence of a house being a gaming-house. I submit that the law goes too far in this respect, and I have no doubt the Council will be able to introduce a modification which would lead to general satisfaction."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—I shall not be doing justice to myself if I do not accord my cordial support to this Bill. I have not been able to follow the observations of the Hon'ble gentleman who has asked for the postponement of the Bill. His chief grievance seems to be that certain European Associations were not consulted. He does not say that the enquiry instituted by the Government was not exhaustive, but that particular Associations representing particular interests were not consulted. I should like to ask the Hon'ble gentleman what interest the European Associations have in a Bill of this description. Suppose the Government were to introduce a Bill relating to mercantile matters, would it be any answer to the Bill being proceeded with that the British Indian Association and the Indian Association or the two distinguished Muhammadan Associations which are so ably represented here, had not been consulted? I do not suppose the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would waste his time in sending such a Bill round for the consideration of bodies who could not be presumed to have any particular knowledge of such matters. The European community have not the smallest interest in the Bill now before the Council. It is not pretended that European merchants or tradesmen frequent places like these or take part in rain-gambling transactions. The European Associations were not consulted because it was not thought necessary to do so. The Calcutta Corporation considered the matter at a meeting of the general committee, the executive body of the Corporation. I hold in my hands the proceedings of that meeting when the vote in favour of legislation was practically unanimous, there being only two dissentients. The Bill was also considered by the Indian Association with the Hon'ble Member for the University in the Chair, and the vote there was absolutely unanimous. The Muhammadan Literary Association and the Central Muhammadan Association also supported legislation in connection with this matter. I confess I cannot understand the other argument which has been urged by the same Hon'ble Member, namely, that this practice has been in force for the last seventy-five years, and therefore it may be allowed to continue for some time longer. Prescription does not consecrate an evil. No matter how long an evil has been in existence, if it is an evil which is growing and is expanding, if it is proving detrimental to a substantial portion of the community, it is the duty of the Government and of the Legislature to put it down. It has been urged that because we cannot suppress betting on the turf, therefore we must not interfere with rain-gambling. I would rejoice if we could see our way to suppress betting on the turf; but does it stand to reason and common sense that because we cannot suppress both these evils we must not suppress one of them when it is in our power to do so? The two forms of gambling do not indeed stand on the same footing. Betting on the turf is supported by the opinion of the civilized world, and a legislator wastes his breath who legislates in violent opposition to public sentiment. It would be futile to do so. Betting on the turf is supported by a large body of public opinion, and canons and rules have come into existence which act as safeguards against abuse. I should like to know if any such safeguards exist as

to rain-gambling. Then I am told that if rain-gambling be suppressed in public, it will be carried on in secret. This is precisely one of those forms of gambling which cannot be carried on in secret. If it rains the bet is won; if it does not, it is lost. The gamblers must look at the clouds. They can hardly do so in secret. Further, if an evil practice is suppressed by legislation, and if such legislation is not very much in advance of public sentiment, the evil is sure to be minimized and must eventually disappear. Let me give a concrete instance. The Government has put down those dens of iniquity in which opium smoking was practised. Opium smoking has not indeed disappeared. But the evil has been minimised. The number of opium-smokers has become less, and in the course of the next twenty or thirty years the evil will have disappeared. It will be the same in the case of rain-gambling. If you fail to deal with the evil now, it will strike a firm root in the soil, vested interests will gather round it, and it will gradually enlist the support of a sympathetic public opinion. I have discussed this question with men of light and leading in Burra Bazar, and I have heard no opinion except such as condemned the practice. Calcutta society was not long ago convulsed by the tale of an atrocious murder committed by a Bengali named Annoda Prosad Ghose. He murdered his sons. And when the story of his life was published, what was the most startling fact which it disclosed? He was a confirmed rain-gambler, and lost the whole of his fortune, amounting to two lakhs of rupees, in the rain-gambling establishment. Only the other day I was having a conversation with one of the foremost men in the Marwari community. He said there was a respectable lady living in Burra Bazar who had taken to rain-gambling; she went through the whole of her money, and then went astray; another person embezzled his master's money, and then expiated his guilt in the Presidency jail, and there are no doubt other cases which have not seen the light. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the bounden duty of the Government and the Legislature to suppress an evil which is spreading fast. It is not confined to the Marwari community. it has spread to the Bengalee community, to Eurasians, Armenians and Jews. I know there are clerks employed in the Bengal Office who frequent these gaming-houses. I hope and trust this Bill will be passed into law before the rains set in, and a Government which places such a law as this upon the statute-book will be entitled not only to the lasting gratitude of the Marwari community, but to the approbation of the thinking and the good among all sections of the people.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMER HOSSEIN said:—"While according my support to this Bill, I must protest against any delay in passing the measure, for that will mean to allow another full season for the practice of rain-gambling, which begins from about the middle of the month of May. Next to the Commissioner of Police, I, as Magistrate of the Northern Division of the Town, have had frequent opportunities of observing the evil effects of rain-gambling. It is carried on within my jurisdiction, and I have had several cases of honest gomashtas, durwans and other servants falling into the temptation, and after losing all they possess, committing either theft or criminal breach of trust. In addition to the two cases of suicide mentioned by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I had, while acting as Coroner last year, another case, in which a man committed suicide simply because he was ruined by rain-gambling. I had also before me the case of Annoda Prosad Mitter, the real cause of whose ruin was rain-gambling. I therefore strongly support this Bill."

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BAERJIA BAHADUR said:--"With Your Honour's permission I will say a word or two in support of this Bill. The exhaustive and lucid speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill gives an adequate idea of the pernicious effects of rain-gambling. I have personal knowledge of the ruin which this baneful system of gambling has caused to many families in Calcutta. This evil is not confined to Marwaris, but extends also to other sections of the community. In fact, it is a public nuisance, as has been remarked by the Hon'ble Mover; and the sooner it is suppressed, the better for society. It is an acknowledged evil, and there is no reason why it should not

be suppressed because other similar evils exist. There seems to be nothing in the system of rain-gambling which can commend it either from a social or moral point of view. The sooner therefore this serious and growing evil is suppressed the better. This has already been done by legislation in Bombay, and I do not see why this Council should not follow the example set by that Legislature."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way to include section 6 of the Gambling Act in his scheme of amendment. That section provides that when any cards, dice or other instrument of gaming are found in any house, tent, room, space, or walled enclosure entered or searched under the provisions of the last preceding section, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is proved, that such house is used as a gaming-house. Here the accused has to prove his innocence when a case is brought against him. That Act was passed in 1867. Probably the emergency of the case at the time required a provision like that; but when the Legislature is engaged in amending the Gambling Act there is no reason why this particular section should not come under revision."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON in reply said:—"The support which this Bill has received from the Council is very gratifying to myself as its Mover. The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis has taken objection to the haste with which legislation is being pressed. The sole reason for passing rapidly through the early stages of the Bill is that the Session of the Council will come to an end shortly, and that, therefore, if the measure is to be passed now, the Council must go through the preliminary stages quickly. For delay in passing this Bill I can conceive no possible reason. In addition to the cases which I have mentioned to the Council, other instances of the very serious evil done by rain gambling have been mentioned by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Nawab Syad Ameer Hossein, and there can be no reason for allowing this form of public gambling to continue for one day longer than can be avoided. The Bill will cause injury to none but the keepers of the gambling-houses, who, no doubt, benefit very largely by the recklessness or want of intelligence of the unfortunate people who resort to their houses. To the gamblers, and others who might hereafter have been tempted to follow their example, this Bill will be an incalculable boon. If the Marwari community, as those who have memorialised against legislation have themselves declared, cannot repress their passion for betting, the Bill will not be open to the reproach of adding to the many ways in which they indulge that passion: on their own admission it will only result in one form of gambling being substituted for another. Inquisitorial interference with gambling in private houses is not proposed. The Bill deals only with *public* gambling, for the suppression of which the law already provides. All that it insists upon is that if the Marwaris choose to indulge in gambling, they shall not be permitted to do so in houses to which the public are invited. While making these remarks about the Marwaris, however, I must repeat that it is known to the Government that the most respectable men of that community are most anxious that legislation on this subject should be carried through, and that they would hail with the greatest satisfaction the passing of this Bill. The action of the Government in pushing this Bill through the Council, therefore, needs no defence. I have already, in my opening speech, replied to the argument that this legislation is unjustifiable while we abstain from interfering with other forms of gambling, and other Hon'ble Members have also pointed out the futility of that argument. The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis took exception to the Government not having invited the opinions of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association on the necessity for legislation in this case. As I have already informed the Council, various native Associations have been consulted, and with a single exception they strongly and unanimously recommend legislation. It did not occur to the Government to consult the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, because Europeans are not concerned with this matter. The fact, as reported by the Commissioner of Police, that Europeans and Eurasians resort to these rain-gambling houses can afford no ground for a contention that the interests of Europeans in general are affected by the

provisions of this Bill. It appears to me, therefore, entirely unnecessary to postpone the consideration of this Bill in order to invite the opinions of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association. As opinions have already been invited and received from the Associations which are really concerned with this measure, and which it was necessary to consult as representatives of different sections of the native community in Calcutta, I must oppose the amendment which the Hon'ble Member desires to move for postponing the consideration of the Bill to another Session of the Council. During that interval a serious public nuisance will continue, and further evil will be done among the people who are drawn to these gaming-houses. The Hon'ble Mr. Das, Babu Guru Proshad Sen, and Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra have suggested that the Council should also take into consideration certain provisions of the Acts dealing with public gambling, but it is not necessary to examine those provisions of the law at present, and I must object to our travelling beyond the scope of this Bill, which has been framed simply for the purpose of including rain-gambling as practised in Bara Bazar among the different forms of public gambling which are prohibited by the existing law. We are not here to undertake the general revision of the gambling law. For such a revision of the law a separate measure must be introduced, in connection with which the principles which regulate the law could be discussed. I am not prepared, therefore, to support the suggestion of the Hon'ble Members that the desirability of amending the sections to which they have referred should be considered. If any Hon'ble Member desires to bring forward in Select Committee any particular amendment of the law, he will be at liberty to do so, but personally I shall strongly oppose any amendment in the direction which has been suggested."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before putting the motion, it is perhaps as well that I should express my own personal views in regard to this measure. I am afraid I do not rise a very great height of moral elevation in connection with this Bill. Personally, I have no sympathy whatever with gambling in any shape or form. I never made a bet in my life; I do not play cards for money; and the only gambling I ever indulged in, if it can be so called, was when I took some tickets in Lady Mackenzie's lucky bag at the Fancy Fair at Belvedere a few days ago. I am no believer in enforcing morality by legislation. I look upon this Bill simply as a measure of police. I have been convinced by the reports of the Commissioner of Police that the practice of rain-gambling has grown to the dimensions of a large and growing public nuisance. It is solely in that light that I approach the question. At home and in most civilised countries common gaming-houses are looked upon with disfavour, and are suppressed by legislation. The mode in which this form of gambling is conducted in Burra Bazar has become so intolerable as to call for the intervention of the police. They are common gaming-houses of a most notorious description, and ought, as a matter of police pure and simple, to be suppressed. This is simply the light in which I view the question.

"I am not prepared to accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis, though of course it is open to him to ask that it should be put to the Council should he consider it necessary to do so. This Bill has been before the public for a long time. It did not occur to me to refer it to the European Associations, but it was open to those Associations, if they were interested in the measure, to approach the Government without any special invitation. They have often done so in the past, and will, I trust, continue to do so in the future. I do not know what the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis saw in Burra Bazar in the middle of the hot weather,—probably not very much, but if he visits it in the rains or reads a description of it in the rains, I think he will be convinced that this is a measure which, in the interests of good order in the city, we are bound to press forward. The delay in introducing this Bill into Council is not altogether the fault of the Government of Bengal. We had to secure the approval of the Governor-General and of the Government of India to this legislation before we could introduce it, and the Government of India amidst its many duties necessarily and unavoidably lost some time in replying. We

must push it through now, because we consider that when once the determination has been come to to put down the evil, we ought not to allow it to continue for another rainy season. As a matter of fact no delay could add to the information which the Select Committee will have before them. I have in the drafting of this Bill, which follows largely my own suggestions, avoided as far as I could the difficulties which arose from the introduction of the form of words which found favour in Bombay. I sought to raise no general question as to the propriety of other forms of wagering, but to make the Bill deal directly and simply with the particular evil which we sought to control, rain gambling in common betting houses. Hence the shape which it assumes, and I trust the Select Committee will see their way to return it to the Council without any material alteration in its form.

"The Hon'ble gentlemen who have suggested that we should take this opportunity of amending other portions of the Act have also pressed upon us the inadvisability of delaying the passing of this Bill. But I must call attention to the fact that if we do tamper with or alter the Act as a whole and the general principles of it, we must necessarily hang it up until opinions upon those alterations are received from all over Bengal. Therefore I trust that when this Bill goes before the Select Committee, they will confine their attention to the Bill as it is now laid before them."

The Hon'ble Mr. WALLIS said:—"I still desire, with Your Honour's permission, notwithstanding all that has been said by the respective speakers, respectfully to put the amendment I have brought forward. I should have refrained from making any further remarks but for one or two observations which have fallen from the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. He said that this Council would not think of referring commercial questions for the consideration of the Muhammadan Literary or other kindred Associations, but the Hon'ble Member surely does not seriously mean to compare this piece of general legislation to legislation confined to commercial questions pure and simple. He must remember that the Chamber of Commerce, holding the position it does in Calcutta, has not been built up by taking into consideration questions which concern them alone as commercial men, but their views have been asked and sought for by the Government, and they have taken up questions entirely outside the interest of Commerce, and have done so in the interests of all classes of society. And I may also be allowed to say that the Trades Association, though in a much less degree, have ventured to do the same. I therefore still consider, notwithstanding what has fallen from the Hon'ble Members who have spoken and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that this Bill should be referred to the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association for an expression of their views.

"I prefaced the remarks which I first made by saying that I was not championing rain-gambling or gambling or betting of any sort, and I purposely avoided expressing my opinion either on the question directly before me or upon any other form of wagering or betting. I said that I was not in a position to discuss the general provisions of the Bill simply because I did not know sufficiently about the matter. I must, however, now frankly admit that the attitude which I took in respect of this Bill has been considerably altered by what I had since heard of the crimes which have resulted from the effects of this vice of rain-gambling. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has been good enough to put my name on the Select Committee, and I shall therefore have the opportunity of considering any further information which may be placed before us. I could, however, still desire, with Your Honour's permission, that my amendment should be put to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. WALLIS's Motion that the Bill be referred to all Associations and Public Bodies in Calcutta for an expression of their views upon it, with a request to report thereon as early as possible, was put to the vote and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON's Motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was then put and agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF BENGAL TENANCY
ACT, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend sections 30, 31, 39, 52 and 119 and Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. He said:—

“This Bill with its Statement of Objects and reasons will be circulated and placed in the hands of Hon'ble Members in a day or two. The Bill is an important one—perhaps one of the most important Bills introduced in this Council for many years past, but I do not propose to detain the Council to-day in attempting to explain its provisions or its objects and reasons. I shall, with the permission of the Council, do so when Hon'ble Members have had time to read the Bill and see what its provisions are.”

The Honble RAI ESHAN CHONDRA MITTRA Bahadur said:—“As I have great doubts upon the point, may I ask Your Honour's permission to put a question to the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill, namely, whether this Council has the power to curtail or to modify the jurisdiction of the High Court.”

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—“As the question of the power of this Council to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court has been mentioned, I wish to state that I have lately had occasion to consider the question. The Bengal Council has no power to cut down any Act of Parliament, and so far as the High Court receives any jurisdiction from an Act of Parliament, this Council cannot modify or control such jurisdiction, but all jurisdiction which the High Court receives from the Acts of the Governor-General in Council or from any Act of this Legislature can, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council, be controlled or modified or abrogated by this Council.”

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—“The Bill is not before the Council at present, and none of the members know at present what it contains. A reference to the Bengal Tenancy Act will show that this Council has the power to amend that Act, and therefore the objection which has been taken is premature at this stage. The only question at present before the Council is that leave be given to introduce a Bill, contents unknown, to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act. The Bill, as the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane has said, is a very important one, and I have no intention of rushing it through. It will at present be simply introduced and explained; it will then be published and referred for opinion to all public officers and local bodies, and there will be ample time, before the Council takes up the Bill in its later stages, to know what the Bill proposes to do, what it does not do and what the Council ought to do.

“I will also take this opportunity to say that I have no intention of hurrying through the further stages of the Partition Bill, but I hope the Select Committee will be able to submit its report before the Council parts, as my intention is to republish the Bill and to refer it to public officers and local bodies, and to await the receipt of their opinions before the Council proceeds to consider the Select Committee's report.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 27th instant.

CALCUTTA;
The 30th March, 1897. }

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1281.

READ—

Resolution from the Government of India, Home Department No. ^{4 Edu.} ~~204-214~~ dated the 23rd July 1896.

Read also—

This Government Resolution No. 1244, dated the 26th March 1897.

Letter No. 1020T., dated the 5th November 1896, from the Director of Public Instruction.

IN Resolution No. 1244, dated the 26th March 1897, the reorganization of the Education Department so far as regards the Superior Service (including the Indian and the Provincial Services) has been dealt with. The present Resolution relates to the Subordinate Educational Service.

2. The proposal originally made by the Government of Bengal in 1891 was to put the officers into six classes on pay as follows (see paragraph 16 of General Department letter No. 267T.G., dated the 28th September 1891):—

Rs.

Class	I,	2 per cent. of the officers, on 250 a month.			
"	II,	4	ditto	on 200	"
"	III,	8	ditto	on 150	"
"	IV,	26	ditto	on 100	"
"	V,	28	ditto	on 75	"
"	VI,	32	ditto	on 50	" "

2. Dr. Martin in this connection writes:—

"The total number of officers to be brought thus into the classified list is 512, as shown in the accompanying list, *plus* three Additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools (see Government Order No. 1581, dated 10th April 1896), and two Head Clerks for new Inspectors to be employed under the new reorganisation scheme, or in all 517 officers, so that on the scale mentioned above, we should have, say—

In Class	I	...	...	10 officers.
"	II	...	...	20 "
"	III	...	...	41 "
"	IV	...	...	132 "
"	V	...	...	144 "
"	VI	...	...	170 "

At a cost of—

				Rs.
Class	I	...	...	2,500
"	II	...	...	4,000
"	III	...	...	6,150
"	IV	...	...	13,200
"	V	...	...	10,800
"	VI	...	...	8,500
Total				45,150

"This total is less than the value of the appointments at present held by these same officers, and I therefore venture to suggest a modification both in the standard scale and in the value of the classes. One reason for my doing this is that, though my instructions are that the new arrangements shall involve no expenditure in excess of what is now being incurred, I yet understand that I am not, on the other hand, called upon to effect any savings.

"The value of the posts held by the officers who are to be placed in the new subordinate list amounts to Rs. 46,200 monthly.

"I think, therefore, that I am entitled in my proposal to place the value of the appointments in the new list at not less than this sum."

Later on Dr. Martin brought forward arguments for raising the value to Rs. 47,200, and in a note furnished by Sir Alfred Croft the figure has been again raised to Rs. 47,500. The Lieutenant-Governor now sanctions Rs. 47,500 as the value of the appointments to be included in the service.

3. Dr. Martin continues:—

“When I brought forward my scheme for the Subordinate Service in 1893 (No. 6918, dated the 17th November 1893), I wrote as follows:—

“I have ventured to make a slight deviation from the standard scale with a view to give some relief to a large body of Rs. 50 men, who, though they were not considered eligible to advancement to Class VII of the present Subordinate Service, have nevertheless been serving for such a long time upon fixed pay (Rs. 50) that some encouragement to them, however slight, is advocated; and since I can arrange this without additional cost, I hope that my proposal may be sanctioned. To give an idea of the class of men for whom I wish to do something, I may mention the case of a host of Sub-Inspectors of Schools, who may be said to have a claim to promotion, but to whom this promotion cannot be given with due regard to the requirements of the Department. Of these, for example, I find that one man has been drawing Rs. 50 since 1875, six since 1876, two since 1877, five since 1879, three since 1881, four since 1882, three since 1883, eleven since 1884, and forty-eight since 1885. Stagnation of this kind can be in no way beneficial to the Service, and now that an opportunity has arisen for giving the necessary relief, I think it right to take advantage of it. My plan is, while leaving the percentages of men in Classes I, II, III, and IV as proposed above, to have three other classes instead of two: the 60 per cent. of officers reserved for the two classes being distributed as follows:—

				Rs.
Class V	to contain 16 per cent. on	...	75	a month.
“ VI	“ 22 “ on	...	60	“ ”
“ VII	“ 22 “ on	...	50	“ ”

Though the instances adduced are not quite applicable to the present time, yet the circumstances of the Department as it now exists call for the modification quite as much as they did in 1893, and I venture still further to suggest another modification, namely, that a class be admitted into the scale intermediate between those on Rs. 100 and Rs. 150, viz., on Rs. 125. One reason for making this proposal is that I can so arrange for giving encouragement to a much large number of deserving men than by the six or seven-grade scale, and another is that I desire to have a class into which may advantageously be placed at the start officers who may be especially selected for such important posts as Head-masterships of Zilla Schools and Deputy Inspectorships of Schools.

4. These proposals are approved, and the service will be composed as follows:—

Class.	Rs.			Number of officers.	Value. Rs.
I	(250)	...	...	10	2,500
II	(200)	...	...	24	4,800
III	(150)	...	...	45	6,750
IV	(125)	...	...	60	7,500
V	(100)	...	...	75	7,500
VI	(75)	...	...	90	6,750
VII	(60)	...	...	105	6,300
VIII	(50)	...	...	108	5,400
Total				517	47,500

The officers who have been admitted on personal grounds into the Provincial list will have their names placed on the subordinate list in square brackets. The cases of two of these officers, however, require special consideration from the fact that had they remained in the subordinate service list, they would be entitled to pay at the rate of Rs. 250 a month, whereas by their promotion to the Provincial list they can get pay at the rate of Rs. 200 only. Personal allowances of Rs. 50 a month will be allowed to each of these officers (Babus Jagat Bandhu Bhadra and Kunja Bihari Bose) till such time as they may by promotion be raised to Class VI of the Provincial Service on Rs. 250 a month.

5. Dr. Martin takes advantage of the class on Rs. 125 to suggest the promotion of a number of Head-masters and Deputy Inspectors, who happen to be lower down (though generally on Rs. 100 a month) in Class VI of

the old subordinate list. His proposal is approved, and the Lieutenant-Governor goes further in declaring that this new Class IV on Rs. 125 shall be generally the door of promotion to Head-masterships of Zilla Schools and Deputy Inspectorships of Schools.

6. Dr. Martin further goes on to say :—

"Similarly, in the case of Class VII on Rs. 60, I have proposed for admission to it, without their being necessarily the senior officers, a large number of *graduates*, who have been serving for some time on Rs. 50; and at the same time I have not forgotten the case of the senior of the Sub-Inspectors of long standing on Rs. 50. I desire to give special consideration to University graduates: this is in conformity with the principle enunciated in the concluding portion of paragraph 19 of the Government Resolution (General Department), dated the 21st January 1879, where it was declared that the regular method of recruiting the Education Department should be by the appointment to it of University graduates."

Sir Alfred Croft has made the following remarks on this proposal:—

"B.A. graduates could usually be appointed to the lowest class on Rs. 50. M.A. graduates (other than those who are appointed to the Provincial Service as College Professors) should, I think, be appointed to Class VII on Rs. 60, with the promise of the first vacancy in Class VI (Rs. 75) after three years' service in Class VII, and of the first vacancy in Class V (Rs. 100) after three years' service in Class IV. This would correspond to a similar proposal which I have made regarding Professors of European qualifications in the Superior Service; and as it is desirable to attract as many Masters of Arts as possible to the Subordinate Service, I recommend that it be adopted."

The proposals meet with the approval of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and are sanctioned; at the same time the Lieutenant-Governor directs that caution be observed in giving preferment to graduates lest the natural claims of other deserving officers may be unduly overlooked.

7. The vexed question of assigning positions in the list to officers, who being on fixed pay did not appear in the old subordinate graded list, has been thus dealt with by Sir Alfred Croft:—

"I recommend that (as in the Provincial Service) the place of an officer on fixed pay in relation to officers in the graded service be determined on the assumption that, if he draws a salary equal to the maximum of any class, he should rank as if he had been appointed to that class five years earlier, with a corresponding rule if his salary lies between the maximum and the minimum. Thus, if appointed on Rs. 200 in January 1891, he should rank next after the officer confirmed in the Rs. 150—10—200 class in January 1886; if appointed on Rs. 175 in 1891, he should rank next after the officer appointed to the class in 1888."

The list which is attached to this Resolution and which has been approved by Government has been prepared, so far as the Classes I, II and III are concerned, in conformity with this principle. The principle has also been observed to a very great extent in the other classes, though special consideration has been given to officers holding particular appointments and to graduates, and in addition those officers who were considered to have reached the limits of their promotion in the old graded list have necessarily been kept down in the new list.

8. The following principles are approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and sanctioned:—

- (a) Promotion from class to class will not be determined by seniority alone. Seniority is only one of the conditions which render an officer eligible for promotion. Efficient service in the posts hitherto held, the nature of the appointments in which officers are serving, and capacity to fill posts of higher responsibility, are other determining factors of equal importance are to be considered as well as seniority.
- (b) Promotion of an officer to a post of greater responsibility will not necessarily imply promotion to a higher class on higher pay. An officer's selection for a post of greater responsibility will be an indication of his fitness for promotion at some future time, and in this way he will indirectly be a gainer; in this connection see the remark made above at the conclusion of paragraph 5.

9. Recently some additional Deputy Inspectorships of Schools have been sanctioned by Government. It is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor that these posts should, as far as possible, be filled by gentlemen of the Muhammadan persuasion with a view to training them for ultimate employment as Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Muhammadan districts. Sir Alexander

Mackenzie has learnt with surprise that throughout Bengal there is but one Muhammadan Deputy Inspector of Schools, and this in His Honour's opinion is not right. The Director of Public Instruction will give this matter his careful attention, and see that the wishes of Government are followed, provided Muhammadan gentlemen properly qualified for the posts are procurable.

10. Excepting the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction who finds a place in the Provincial Service, the office establishment of the Director and also those of Inspectors of Schools and of Colleges will be included in the subordinate list.

11. Sir Alfred Croft makes some special recommendations of which the following are approved:—

- (a) The promotion to Class VI (Rs. 75) of Maulvi Abdur Razzaq, Head Maulvi of the Hooghly Madrasa. He is a man of considerable Arabic learning, and comes of a family renowned for scholarship. His position is an important one, and justifies a substantial increase.
- (b) The promotion to Class VII (Rs. 60) of Pandit Krishna Pada Vidhyaratna, lecturer in Sanskrit of the Chittagong College. He is a competent scholar and underpaid. The Sanskrit Teacher in the Collegiate School, who has lesser work to do, draws the same pay of Rs. 50, and stands many places higher. A somewhat better position should be given to the College Professor; but as he only teaches up to the First Arts, he should be content with a good place in Class VI, giving him some prospect of promotion.

12. Promotions to Classes I and II of the new Subordinate Service will be made by Government and gazetted. Appointments and promotions to the lower classes will be made by the Director of Public Instruction. Throughout the Subordinate Service the Director of Public Instruction is authorized to order transfers, and to decide the positions of officers, subject to an appeal to Government. He is empowered to grant leave to officers in all the classes from I to VIII. The power of appointment carries with it the power to suspend an officer, stop his promotion, degrade him to a lower class, and dismiss him or dispense with his services.

13. The scheme set forth in the previous paragraphs of this Resolution will take effect from the 1st August 1896.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

List of officers to be included in the Subordinate Educational Service under the scheme of Reorganization.

[Prepared when it was thought that the scheme would take effect from 1st October 1896.]

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS I—(10)—Rs. 250.

1	[Saroda P. Ganguli]	...	Provincial Service List.
2	Uma Kisor Roy	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
3	Khirood Ch. Rai Chaudhuri, M.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School. <i>Since been removed to Provincial list.</i>
4	[Ambika Charan Mukherjea]	...	Provincial Service List.
5	[Baikuntha N. Roy, B.A.]	...	Ditto ditto.
6	[Bhuvan Mohan Sen, B.A.]	...	Ditto ditto. <i>Since been removed to Provincial list.</i>
	<i>Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, C.I.E.</i>	...	<i>Ditto ditto.</i>
7	Gaur Mohun Basak	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
8	G. Lawrence	...	Foreman Instructor, Civil Engineering College.
9	Sripati Banerjea	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
10	[Jugat Bandhu Bhadra]	...	Provincial Service List.

CLASS II—(24)—Rs. 200.

1	Francis X. Mukherjea, B.A.	...	Second Master, Collegiate School.
2	Kali Nath Chaudhuri	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
3	[Kunja Bihari Bose]	...	Provincial Service List.
4	Piyari Mohan Sen	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
5	Radha Lal	...	Ditto ditto.
6	Ram Prakash Lal	...	Ditto ditto.
7	Syam Lal Datta, B.A.	...	Second Master, Nawab's High School.
8	A. F. Burnie	...	Foreman Instructor, Civil Engineering College.
9	Abdul Haq Abid, B.A.	...	Second Master, A. P. Department, Calcutta Madrasa.
10	Hari Har Das	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
11	Sasadhar Roy	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
12	J. H. D'Abreu, B.A.	...	Second Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
13	Mrs. E. A. Pegler	...	Head Mistress, Kurseong School.
14	Mohim Ch. Chatterjea, B.A.	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
15	Ram Sundar Basak	...	Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools.
16	Syama P. Roy	...	Head Master, High School.
17	Kura R. Roy	...	Head Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
18	Hari Charan Nag	...	Head Master, Survey School.
19	Abhay Ch. Pal, B.A., B.L.	...	Second Master, Collegiate School.
20	Rajani K. Ghosh, B.A.	...	Third Master, Collegiate School.
21	Kedar N. Ghosh	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
22	E. Cleghorn	...	Head Master, Branch School.
23	Abhay Ch. Mitra, M.A.	...	Second Master, Training School.
24	Kailas Ch. Bhattacharjea, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.

CLASS III—(45)—Rs. 150.

1	Giridhari Bose	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
2	Sura Nath Chatterjea, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
3	Adya N. Mukherjea, M.A.	...	Second Master, Collegiate School.
4	Umesh Ch. Bose	...	Head Master, Survey School.
5	Jugat Ch. Sarkar, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
6	Banamali Mallik	...	Second Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.
7	Ishan Ch. Ghosh, M.A.	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
8	Hari Das Banerjea, M.A.	...	Ditto ditto.
9	Baladev Ram Jha, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
10	Adi Nath Mitra	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
11	Gopal Ch. Ghosal	...	Ditto ditto.
12	Parmanand	...	Second Master, Training School.
13	Govind Ch. Singh	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
14	Dwarka Prasad	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
15	Bhagavati Charan Sen	...	Ditto ditto.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS II—(45)—Rs. 150—concl'd.

16	Becharam Nandi, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
17	Krishna K. Adhikari, M.A.	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
18	Phani Bhusan Bose, M.A.	...	Ditto ditto.
19	Radha K. Chakravarti	...	Ditto ditto.
20	Mahendra N. Datta	...	Ditto ditto.
21	Trailakya N. Chakravarti	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
22	Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
23	Ram Taran Samanta	...	Ditto ditto.
24	Mahini M. Bose, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
25	Bhagawan Ch. Dutta, B.A.	...	Ditto, ditto.
26	Kesab Lal Bose	...	Ditto, ditto.
27	Sajivan Lal Singh, B.A.	...	Ditto, ditto.
28	Mahmud, B.A.	...	Third Master, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah.
29	Amjad Ali, B.A.	...	Third Master, Collegiate School.
30	Nalini Mohan Sanyal, M.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
31	Hira Lal Pal, B.A.	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
32	Tripura Ch. Banerjee	...	Second Master, Collegiate School.
33	Adhar Ch. Mukherjee	...	Third Assistant, Director of Public Instruction.
34	Siddeswar Banerjee, B.A.	...	Third Master, Collegiate School.
35	Golok Chandra Chakravarti	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
36	Bhuvanesvar Gupta	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
37	Hari N. Chatterjee	...	Ditto ditto.
38	Trailakya Nath Ghosh, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
39	Rakhal Das Chakravarti, M.A.	...	Ditto, ditto.
40	Mati Lal Mallik, M.A.	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
41	Lok Nath Chakravarti, B.A.	...	Second Master, Collegiate School.
42	Hari Nath Sen, B.A.	...	Fourth Assistant, Director of Public Instruction.
43	Kalika N. Mukherjee	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
44	Kedar N. Ganguli	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
45	Tarak N. Sarkar, B.A.	...	Ditto, ditto.

CLASS IV—(60)—Rs. 125.

1	Bhola Nath Mukherjee	...	Head Master, High School.
2	Mir Sajjad Ali	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
3	Sarada K. Sen	...	Ditto ditto.
4	Abdus Salam	...	Head Maulvi, Madrasah.
5	Jadu Nath Chakravarti	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
6	C. H. Harcourt	...	Second Master, Kurseong School.
7	Muhammad Azizul Haq, M.A.	...	Second Master, Nawab's Madrasah.
8	Nil Mani Pal	...	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
9	Piyari Mohan Chatterjee	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
10	Ram J. Bhattacharjya	...	Third Master, Collegiate School.
11	Raj Krishna Gupta	...	Head Clerk, Presidency College.
12	Hem Ch. Banerjee	...	Head Master, Training School.
13	Bhagavati Sahai, M.A., B.L.	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
14	Dwarka Nath Banerjee	...	Ditto ditto.
15	Kali Kamal Chatterjee	...	Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools.
16	Mohim Chandra Bose	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
17	Jadu N. Pal, B.A.	...	Ditto ditto.
	Uma Charan Roy, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
18	Dwarka Nath Bose, B.A.	...	Ditto, ditto.
19	Som N. Jharkandi, B.A.	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
20	Baldeo Misra, B.A.	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ramdani Pande	...	Ditto ditto.
21	Jogeswar Ghosh	...	Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools.
22	Prasanna K. Ghosh	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
23	Becharam Ganguli	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
24	Prasanna Chandra Vidyaratna	...	Lecturer (Sanskrit), Dacca.
25	Lal Mohan Vidyanidhi	...	Head Pandit, Training School.
26	Jogeswar Sarkar, B.A.	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
	Abhay Charan Bose	...	Midnapore College.
27	Mahendra Narayan Mukherjee	...	Second Master, Zilla School.

1220 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 31, 1897.

Number.	Name	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS IV—(60)—Rs. 125—*consold.*

28	Hara Mohan Ganguli	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
29	Kedar Nath Roy	Second Master, Collegiate School.
30	Raj Kumar Lal	Off Second Master, Zilla School.
31	Sriharsha Bhattacharjea	Fifth Master, Collegiate School.
32	Lachman Lal	Second Master, High School.
33	Ramesvar Sen	Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools.
34	Madhu S. Singha, B.A.	Deputy Inspector of Schools
35	Jadab Krishna Das	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
36	Durga Ch. Banerjea	Second Master, Training School
37	Makunda Lal	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
38	Latu Lal Malik, B.A.	Third Master, Collegiate School.
39	Harendra Narayan Chakravarti, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School
40	Akhay Kumar Sen	Lecturer, Chittagong College.
41	Rindu Lal Banerjea, B.A.	Second Master, Zilla School.
42	Sri Nath Guha	Deputy Inspector of Schools
43	Radha Raman Guha, L.C.E.	Second Master, Survey School
44	Adhar Ch. Banerjea, B.A.	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
45	Raj Kumar Das, M.A.	Head Master, Zilla School.
46	Harbans Sahay	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
47	Raghu Nath Ghosh	Ditto ditto.
48	Hari Mohan Sen, B.A.	Second Master, Collegiate School
49	Prasanna Kumar Bose	Third Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
50	Braja Syam Majumdar	Fifth Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.
51	Nanda Lal Das, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School
52	Murcsh Chandra Deb	Sixth Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction
	<i>Bhupati Nath Das</i>	
53	Gopal Chandra Sarkar, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School
54	Rajendra Lal Gupta, B.A.	Head Master, High School
55	Priya Nath Roy, B.A.	Ditto ditto
	<i>Jogendra Nath Hazra, M.A.</i>	<i>Midnapore College</i>
56	Sripati Mukherjea, B.A.	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
57	Annada Prasad Mitra, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School
58 }		
59 }	Vacant	Reserved for Additional Deputy Inspectors of
60 }		Schools

CLASS V—(75)—Rs 100

1	Syud Reazat Hussein	Second Master, Zilla School.
2	Gopal Ch Chatterjea	Sub-Inspector of Schools
3	Ram Dayal Ghosh	Ditto ditto.
4	Amrita Lal Ghosh	Ditto ditto.
5	Ram Das Mukherjea	Ditto ditto.
6	Karali Ch. Sarkar	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
7	Parash Nath Day	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
8	Bhola N. Samanta Rao	Ditto ditto.
9	Jogeswar Mukherjea	Ditto ditto.
10	Nabin Ch. Kar	Ditto ditto.
11	Nil Mani Bhattacharjea	Ditto ditto.
12	Jadu Nath Chaudhuri	Ditto ditto.
13	Tabrez Ali, B.A.	Fifth Master, Calcutta Madrasah.
14	A. D'Silva	Superintendent, Ranchi Industrial School.
15	Charles S. Price	Third Master, Kurseong Boarding School.
16	Akbar Hossain	Atalik, Murshidabad Madrasah.
17	Gopal Ch. Chakravarti	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
18	Prasanna Kumar Mazumdar	Ditto ditto.
19	Behari Lal Chaube	Fourth Master (Pandit), Collegiate School.
20	Kali Kumar Ganguli	Seventh Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction
21	Kali Ch. Ganguli	Head Clerk, Sanskrit College
22	Purna Ch. Chakravarti	Head Clerk, Civil Engineering College.
23	Chuni Lal Sarkar	Teacher, Civil Engineering College
24	Chandra Mohan Maharna, B.A.	Additional Teacher, Training School.
25	Bharat Bandhu Laha, M.A.	Ditto ditto.
26	Debendra Kumar Ray, M.A.	Ditto ditto.
27	Makhan Lal De, B.A.	Ditto ditto.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS V—(75)—Rs. 100—concl'd.

28	Gopal Krishna Chakravarti ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
29	Rajendra M. Datta ...	First English Teacher, Dacca Madrasah.
30	Syud Rezauddin ...	Head Maulvi, Nawab's Madrasah.
31	Kali Pada Sarkar, M.A. ...	Additional Teacher, Training School.
32	Satkari Chandra Ghosh, B.A. ...	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
33	Manmatha K. Ghosh, B.A. ...	Second Master, Zilla School.
34	Basanta Kumar Das, B.A. ...	Ditto, ditto.
35	Jiban Krishna Bose ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
36	Tarini Kisor Bardhan ...	Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools.
37	Dwarka Nath Jagchi ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
38	Godadhar Gorai ...	Third Master, Zilla School.
39	Narayan Ch. Mukherjee, B.A. ...	Fifth Master, Collegiate School.
40	Samuel Bibhudhan Mandal, B.A. ...	Special Deputy Inspector of Schools.
41	Bishna Ch. Bhattacharjea, B.A. ...	Second Master, Zilla School.
42	Mirza Ashraf Ali ...	Professor (Arabic and Persian), Presidency College.
43	Ram Ch. Ganguli ...	Second Master, High School.
44	Sital Prasad Chatterjea ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
45	Radhika Prasad Lahiri ...	Head Clerk, Hooghly College.
46	Govinda Ch. Datta ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
47	Kedar Nath Sen, M.A. ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
48	Pranatha Nath Chatterjea, M.A. ...	Second Master, Zilla School.
49	Binod Bihari Sen ...	Head Clerk, Dacca College.
50	Srinath Das ...	Fifth Master, Collegiate School.
51	G. H. Wittenbaker ...	Fourth Master, Kurseong Boarding School.
52	Satis Ch. Acharjya, M.A. ...	Assistant Professor (Sanskrit), Krishnagar College.
53	Kali Prasanna Das, B.A. ...	Lecturer, Bethune College.
54	Muhammad Yakub ...	Head Maulvi, Chittagong College.
55	Rama Nath Das ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
56	Kali Kisore Ghosh ...	Ditto ditto.
57	Surendra Nath Banerjea ...	Eighth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
58	Nil Mani Mukherjea ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
59	Raj Krishna Bose ...	Ninth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
60	W. D'Silva ...	Head Clerk, Inspector of European Schools.
61	Iswar Prasad Pain, B.A. ...	Third Master, Zilla School.
62	Surjya Kumar Ray, B.A. ...	Head Master, Collegiate School.
63	Sri Lal Som, B.A. ...	Seventh Master, Collegiate School.
64	Bijay Kristo Banerjea ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
65	Sani Bhusan Ukhil ...	Ditto ditto.
66	Miss Kamudini Khastgir, B.A. ...	Temporary Lecturer, Bethune College.
67	Kamakhya N. Tarkabagis ...	Professor, Sanskrit College.
68	Rasik Lal Das ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
69	Girish Ch. Som ...	Ditto ditto.
70	Vilayat Hosain ...	Second Maulvi, Calcutta Madrasah.
71	Hari M. Vidyabhusan ...	Assistant to Tibetan Translator.
72	Bhagawan Ch. Sanyal ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
73	Ashutosh Bhattacharjya, M.A. ...	Assistant Professor, Sanskrit College.
74	Abinash Chandra Sen, B.A. ...	Second Master, Zilla School.
75	Miss Hem Prabha Bose, B.A. ...	Second Mistress, Bethune School.

CLASS VI—(90)—Rs. 75.

1	Nil Madhav Chakravarti ...	Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools, Bihar.
2	Jainman Ram ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
3	Aghor Nath Ghosh ...	Second Master, Zilla School.
4	Chandra K. Nyayalankar ...	Head Pandit, Dacca Collegiate School.
5	Umesh Ch. Sen ...	Head Clerk, Patna College.
6	Uma Kanta De ...	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
7	Syed Muhammad Ibrahim ...	Head Maulvi, Patna College.
8	Debendra Nath Mallik ...	Clerk and Deputy keeper, Art Gallery.
9	Abdul Hai, B.A. ...	Fifth Master (Maulvi), Collegiate School.
10	Raksha Kali Sil ...	Head Clerk, Calcutta Madrasah.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS VI—(90)—Rs. 75—*contd.*

11	Gopi Bhushan Sen	...	Laboratory Assistant, Presidency College.
12	Miss Surabala Ghosh, B.A.	...	Temporary Head Mistress, Bethune School.
13	Surendra Nath Sinha, B.A.	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
14	Jadab Chandra Chakravarti	...	Teacher, Government School of Art.
15	Trisuldhari Singh	...	Seventh Master, Collegiate School.
16	Durga Prasad Tiwari	...	Sixth Master, Collegiate School.
17	A. S. H. Hossain, B.A.	...	Ditto, Calcutta Madrasah.
18	Ram Das Bhattacharjee, M.A.	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
19	Krishna Lal Chatterjee	...	Drawing and Surveying Teacher.
20	Manmohan Chakravarti, B.A.	...	Third Master, Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah.
21	Muhammad Qasin	...	First Persian Teacher, Calcutta Madrasah.
22	Barada Prasad Ghosh	...	First Laboratory Assistant, Presidency College.
23	Rajendra Lal Sinha	...	Gymnastic Master, Presidency College.
24	Amrita Lal Chatterjee, B.A.	...	Third Master, Murshidabad Nawab's High School.
25	Jogendra Nath Ganguli	...	Fourth Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
26	Rajani Nath Ganguli, B.A.	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
27	Mahendra Nath Sil	...	Sixth Master, Collegiate School.
28	Mati Lal Sarkar	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
29	Pramatha Nath Mukherjee	...	Officiating Second Master, Zilla School.
30	Revati Raman Roy	...	Second Master, Collegiate School.
31	Bihari Lal Mukherjee, B.L.	...	Ditto, Zilla School.
32	Aghor Nath Banerjee	...	Ditto, Collegiate School.
33	Syama Charan Gupta, B.A.	...	Ditto, Zilla School.
34	Kamal Krishna Sen	...	Ditto, ditto.
35	Jogesh Ch. Das, B.A.	...	Ditto, ditto.
36	Kedar Nath Das Gupta, B.A.	...	Ditto, ditto.
37	Kabiruddin Ahmed, B.A.	...	Temporary Sixth Master, Calcutta Madrasah.
38	Shankar Lal	...	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
39	Ramkamal Das	...	Head Master, High School.
40	Bruja Nath Banerjee	...	Fifth Master, Collegiate School.
41	Beni Madhab Sarkar	...	Second Clerk, Inspector of Schools.
42	Pran Krishna Banerjee	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
43	Umès Ch. Das Gupta	...	Ditto ditto.
44	Janaki N. Mazumdar	...	Ditto ditto.
45	Hira Lal Mukherjee	...	Twelfth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
46	Rasik Lal Bhaduri	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
47	Binod Bihari Sen	...	Head Clerk, Rajshahi College.
48	Jadu Nath Roy	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
49	Kesab Ch. Ghosh	...	Ditto ditto.
50	Chinta Haran Chakravarti, B.A.	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
51	Saadat Hossain	...	Third Maulvi, Calcutta Madrasah.
52	Chandra M. Bhattacharjee	...	Professor (Sanskrit), Bethune College.
	<i>Rakhal Das Banerjee, B.A.</i>	...	<i>Second Master, Zilla School.</i>
53	Kalidas Chaudhuri, M.A.	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
54	Narayan Lal	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
55	Mathura N. Sen	...	Ditto ditto.
56	Girihardhari Lal	...	Ditto ditto.
57	Kedar Nath Mukherjee, B.A.	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
58	Khetra Mohan Banerjee, B.A.	...	Third Master, High School.
59	Sastibar Biswas, B.A.	...	Second Master, High School.
60	Thakur Prasad, B.A.	...	Offg. Third Master, Zilla School.
61	Tarini Prasad Mukherjee, B.A.	...	Teacher (Mathematics), Training School.
62	Sripati Bhattacharjee	...	Fifth Master, Collegiate School.
63	Dayanat Hossain	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
64	Tarak Ram Dube	...	Ditto ditto.
65	Jagannath Sarkar	...	Ditto ditto.
66	Hissasvar Ghosh	...	Ditto ditto.
67	Sarada Prasad Banerjee	...	Ditto ditto.
68	Bhola Nath Sarkar, M.A.	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
69	Beni Madhab Das, M.A.	...	Third Master, Collegiate School.
70	Krishna Lal Sadhu, M.A.	...	Ditto, High School.
71	Satis Chandra Ray, M.A.	...	Additional Master, Zilla School.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS VI—(90)—Rs. 75—*consolid.*

72	Barada Prasad Sarkar	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
73	Ram Gopal Mookherjee	...	...	Ditto ditto.
74	Ishan Ch. Sen, B.A.	...	...	Temporary Second Master, Zilla School.
75	Madhu Sudan Sarkar	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
76	Rama Nath Ghosh	...	...	Ditto ditto.
77	Srish Ch. Chaudhuri	...	...	Ditto ditto.
78	Arun Ch. Ganguli	...	...	Ditto ditto.
79	Srinath Banerjee	...	...	Second Clerk, Inspector of Schools.
80	Hari Prasad Das	...	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
81	Chainuddin, M.A.	...	...	Teacher, Rajshahi Collegiate School.
82	Jnanendra Lal Sen, B.A.	...	...	Sixth Master, Collegiate School.
	Golar Salmani	...	...	Fourth Maulvi, Calcutta Madrasa.
83	Rasik Lal Ghosh, M.A.	...	...	Third Master, Rajshahi Collegiate School.
84	Sris Ch. Chakravarti, B.A.	...	...	Lecturer in Sanskrit, Raj College.
85	Muhammad Ibrahim	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
86	Akrur Ch. Sen	...	...	Ditto ditto.
87	Krishna Ch. Banerjee	...	...	Ditto ditto.
88	Abdur Razaq	...	...	Head Maulvi, Hooghly Madrasa.
89	Vacant	...	...	Reserved for Head Clerks for new Inspection Circles.
90				

CLASS VII—(105)—Rs. 60.

1	J. Jones	...	...	Tenth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
2	P. Alexander	...	...	Eleventh Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
3	Syama Charan Ghose	...	...	Gymnastic Teacher and Eleventh Master, Collegiate School.
4	Jogendra Lal Sinha	...	...	Librarian, Presidency College.
5	Manmatha Nath Roy	...	...	Drawing Master, Training School.
6	Vishnu Sastri	...	...	Head Pandit, Zilla School.
7	Barada Kanta Datta	...	...	Drawing Master, Hindu School.
8	Hari Pada Chatterjee	...	...	Ditto, Training School
9	Sripati Mallik	...	...	Ditto, ditto.
10	Hara Kiser Chaudhuri	...	...	Ditto, ditto.
11	Binod Bihari Das	...	...	Ditto, ditto.
12	Ashutosh Mitra	...	...	Ditto, ditto.
13	Devendra Nath Mitra	...	...	Ditto, ditto.
14	Joy Chandra Mahalanovis	...	...	Ditto, Collegiate School.
15	Lalit Mohan Bose	...	...	Ditto, ditto.
16	Kanhya Lal, B.A.	...	...	Fifth Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
17	Muhammad Latif	...	...	Sixth Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
18	Priya Gopal Chatterjee, B.A.	...	...	Eighth Master, Collegiate School.
19	Bhuban Mohan Sen	...	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
20	Man Mohan Chandra	...	...	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
21	Phatik Chandra Chakravarti, B.A.	...	...	Fifth Master, Collegiate School
22	Brajendra N. Ghosal	...	...	Seventh Master, (Head Pandit), Hindu School.
23	Subul Krishna Das	...	...	Sixth Master, Hindu School.
24	Mathura Prosad	...	...	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
25	Krishna Pada Vidyanratna	...	...	Lecturer (Sanskrit), Chittagong College.
26	Muhammad Ismail	...	...	Head Maulvi, College.
27	Chandra Kanta Vidyalankar	...	...	Fifth Master (Head Pandit), Collegiate School.
28	Unes Chandra Chatterjee	...	...	Head Clerk, Krishnagar College.
29	Mahendra Chandra Som	...	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
30	Abul Matin	...	...	Third Master (Head Maulvi), High School.
31	Ambica Ch. Chatterjee	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
	Govinda Ch. Mahapatra	...	...	Sub-Inspector, Tributary Mahals.
32	Krishna Jivan Lal	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
	Madhan Mohan Patnaik	...	...	Ditto, ditto.
33	Raj Kumar Chakravarti	...	...	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
34	Prasanna Kumar Sen	...	...	Ditto ditto.
35	Chandra Kumar Roy	...	...	Ditto ditto.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS VII—(105)—Rs. 60—*contd.*

36	Faiz Baksh ...	Additional Master, Calcutta Madrasah.
	<i>Ananda Mohan Datta</i> ...	<i>Fourth Teacher, Barisal Zilla School.</i>
37	Hrishikesh Rautra ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
38	Chhedi Lal ...	Ditto ditto.
39	Nimai Ch. Ghosh ...	Additional Master, Survey School.
40	Jagannath Rao ...	Head Clerk, Joint Inspector, Orissa.
41	Bhaira Sahay ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
42	Padmanav Misra ...	Ditto ditto.
	<i>Braja Nath Goswami</i> ...	<i>Head Pandit, Midnapore College.</i>
43	Siddesvar Banerjee ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
44	Muhammad Illahdad ...	Second Persian Teacher, Calcutta Madrasah.
45	Hem Chandra Ray ...	Head Clerk and Head Master's Assistant, Murshidabad Madrasah.
46	Baikanta N. Sen ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
47	Hara M. Roy ...	Ditto ditto.
48	Aurang B. Sahay ...	Ditto ditto.
49	Durga Das Ghosh ...	Ditto ditto.
50	Ram Ch. Chakravarti ...	Ditto ditto.
51	Hari Ch. Mukherjee ...	Ditto ditto.
52	Rajani K. Sen ...	Ditto ditto.
53	Mahananda Datta ...	Ditto ditto.
54	Brij Bihari Sahay ...	Ditto ditto.
55	Dvarka N. Bose ...	Sixth Master, Collegiate School.
56	Abdul Aziz ...	Maulvi, College.
	<i>Moti Lal Mukherjee</i> ...	<i>Monghyr Zilla School.</i>
57	Buddha Mal ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
58	Bhagabati Ch. Das ...	Ditto ditto.
59	Syama Ch. Sen ...	Ditto ditto.
60	Radha K. Sarkhol ...	Ditto ditto.
61	Naga Ram ...	Ditto ditto.
62	Uma Ch. Pande ...	Ditto ditto.
63	Mahabir Prasad ...	Ditto ditto.
64	Jogesvar Chakravarti ...	Ditto ditto.
65	Madhu S. Sanyal ...	Ditto ditto.
66	Chandra N. Palit ...	Ditto ditto.
67	Rajani K. Bhattacharjya ...	Ditto ditto.
68	Bhagawan Ch. Mukherjee ...	Ditto ditto.
69	Kasi Bhusan Sen, B.A. ...	Ditto ditto.
70	Kiran Ch. Banerjee, B.A. ...	Ditto ditto.
71	Divya Sinha Misra, B.A. ...	Second Master, Zilla School.
72	Pryia Nath Brahmachari, B.A. ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
73	Kunja Behari Ghosh, B.A. ...	Seventh Master, Collegiate School.
	<i>Samuel Rhonda, B.A.</i> ...	<i>Monghyr Zilla School.</i>
74	Kasiswar Bhattacharjya, B.A. ...	Sixth Master, Collegiate School.
75	Ramesh Ch. Das, B.A. ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
76	Govinda Ch. Chakravarti, B.A. ...	Ditto ditto.
77	Abdul Aziz, B.A. ...	Second Master, Zilla School.
78	Rasik Kanta Ganguli, B.A. ...	Ditto ditto.
79	Gopal Ch. Chakravarti, B.A. ...	Ditto ditto.
80	Rasik Lal Banerjee, B.A. ...	Head Master, Bethune Collegiate School.
81	Upendra N. Datta Gupta, B.A. ...	Third Master, Zilla School.
82	Hara Kanta Bose, B.A. ...	Ditto ditto.
83	Satis Narayan Chaudhuri, B.A. ...	Ditto ditto.
84	Rajendra N. Ganguli, B.A. ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
85	Suresh Ch. Gupta, B.A. ...	Second Master, Zilla School.
86	Karuna Sindhu Sinha, B.A. ...	Third Master, Collegiate School.
87	S. M. Khalil Ahmed, M.A. ...	Temporary Additional Master, Calcutta Madrasah.
88	Sasadhar Sen, B.A. ...	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
89	Jadu Nandan Sahay ...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
90	Jogendra Nath Sen ...	Ditto ditto.
91	Jogendra Nath Banerjee ...	Ditto ditto.
92	Umes Chandra Bose ...	Ditto ditto.
93	Brajendra Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto ditto.
94	Dina Nath Bhattacharjee ...	Ditto ditto.
95	Dwarka Nath Ghattak ...	Ditto ditto.
96	Gobinda Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto ditto.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS VII—(105)—Rs. 60—*consold.*

97	Srimohan Banerjea	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
98	Parameswar Sinha	...	...	Ditto ditto.
99	Mathura Nath Guha	...	...	Ditto ditto.
100	Siva Sankar Lal	...	...	Ditto ditto.
101	Haribar Mitra	...	...	Ditto ditto.
102	Suresh Chandra Sarkar	...	...	Ditto ditto.
103	Sarada Prasad Ghosh	...	...	Ditto ditto.
104	Raj Kumar Sen	...	...	Ditto ditto.
105	Ram Govinda Misra	...	...	Ditto ditto.

CLASS VIII—(108)—Rs. 50.

1	Kali Prasanna Das	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
2	Mohsin Ali	...	...	Ditto ditto.
3	Damodar Prasad Sarkar	...	...	Ditto ditto.
4	Abhay Kumar Gupta	...	...	Ditto ditto.
5	Ananda Prasad Chatterjea	...	...	Ditto ditto.
6	Durga Das Ray	...	...	Third Master, Branch School.
7	Durga Das Sur	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
8	Bhagwat Narayan	...	...	Ditto ditto.
9	Purna Chandra Gupta	...	...	Ditto ditto.
10	Madhab Chandra Bagchi	...	...	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
11	Mani Charan Muhapatra	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
12	Giris Chandra Sen	...	...	Ditto ditto.
13	Kedar Nath Ray	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
14	Utsav Chandra Maitra	...	...	Ditto ditto.
15	Golam Rahman	...	...	Draftsman, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
16	Kisari Mohan Samanta	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
17	Mathura Nath Maitra	...	...	Ditto ditto.
18	Aswini Kumar Banerjea	...	...	Ditto ditto.
19	Upendra Nath Mitra	...	...	Head Laboratory Assistant, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
20	Kasimuddin	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
21	Devdatta Prasad Trivedi	...	...	Ditto ditto.
22	Jagannath Das	...	...	Ditto ditto.
23	Satkari Sanyal	...	...	Ditto ditto.
24	Ambika Dutt Vyas	...	...	Sixth Master (Head Pandit), Zilla School.
25	Janaki Nath Bhattacharjea	...	...	Seventh Master (Additional Pandit), Collegiate School.
26	Ihsan Ali	...	...	Second Master, Collinga Branch School.
27	Satya Prasanna Mukherjea	...	...	Engineering Drawing Teacher, School of Art, and Assistant in the Government Art Gallery.
28	Hara Kumar Bose	...	...	Sub-inspector of Schools.
29	Rama Nath Chatterjea	...	...	Ditto ditto.
30	Mir Ikram Ali	...	...	Seventh Master, Calcutta Madrasah.
31	Nagendra Nath Bose	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
32	Bhupati Bhusan Chakravarti	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
33	Girindra Gopal Ghosh	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
34	Kali Kamal Sanyal	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
35	Trailokya Nath Datta	...	...	Additional 2nd Master, Survey School.
36	Abinash Chandra Misra	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
37	Ashutosh Ganguli	...	...	Superintendent, Native Mess, and Librarian, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
38	Nil Kamal Mukherjea	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
39	Gagan Chandra Barua	...	...	Ditto ditto.
40	Mani Lal Das	...	...	Thirteenth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
41	Bhola Nath Datta	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
42	Bireswar Chatterjea	...	...	Third Master (Head Pandit), Training School.
43	Karjhingam Ram	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
44	Bhabendra Narayan Chaudhuri	...	...	Ditto ditto.
45	Abdul Gafar	...	...	Fifth Master, Zilla School.
46	Kalipada Bhattacharjea	...	...	Fourth Master, Murshidabad Nawab's High School.
47	Purna Chandra Gupta	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	2

CLASS VIII—(108)—Rs. 50—*contd.*

48	Alok Nath Nyayabhusan	...	...	First Grammar Pandit, Sanskrit College.
49	Hari Har Nag	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
50	Muhammad Fazlul Karim	...	...	Second Maulvi, Arabic Department, Dacca Madrasah.
51	Srinibas Singh	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
52	Kedar Nath Ghosh	...	...	Seventh Master (Head Pandit), Collegiate School.
53	Jadu Nath Pal	...	...	Teacher of Modelling, Government School of Art.
54	Ram Chandra Banerjee	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
55	Kumudewar Bose	...	...	Ditto ditto.
56	Lal Bihari Goswami	...	...	Eighth Master (Head Pandit), Collegiate School.
57	Rati Kanta Luha	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
58	Hari Charan Misra	...	...	Ditto ditto.
59	Aghor Nath Adhikari	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
60	Baij Nath Singh	...	...	Fourth Master, High School.
61	Pramatha Nath Ray	...	...	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> 3rd Master, High School.
62	Rajendra Prasad	...	...	Seventh Master, Zilla School.
63	Kishen Sahay	...	...	Eighth Master, Zilla School.
64	Braja Ballav Ghosh	...	...	Head Clerk, Ravenshaw College.
65	Mati Lal Datta	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
66	Mahendra Nath Lahiri	...	...	Additional Master, Zilla School.
67	Radha Nath Chatterjee, B.A.	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
68	Basanta Kumar Mitra, B.A.	...	...	Temporary 3rd Master, Zilla School.
69	Sasi Bhusan Chakravarti, B.A.	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
70	Madhusudan Adhikari	...	...	Second Master, Cuttack Survey School.
71	Amir Ali	...	...	Third Master, Training School.
72	F. D'Silva	...	...	Fourteenth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
73	Mahammad Solaiman, B.A.	...	...	First English Teacher, Chittagong Madrasah.
74	Hari Charan Chatterjee	...	...	Second Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Schools.
75	Gopi Krishna Ganguli	...	...	Teacher of Chemistry, Training School.
76	Ram Chandra Maitra, B.A.	...	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
	<i>Qasimuddin Khan</i>	...	...	<i>Monghyr Zilla School.</i>
77	Satis Chandra Sen, B.A.	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
78	Abdul Karim	...	...	First Persian Teacher, Collegiate School.
79	Sri Gobind Roy, B.A.	...	...	Offg. Fifth Master, Zilla School.
80	Kedar Nath Kulavi	...	...	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
81	Hafiz Abdur Rauf	...	...	Fifth Maulvi, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrasah.
82	Bijoy Krishna Bose, M.A.	...	...	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
83	Debendra Nath Ghosh, B.A.	...	...	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
84	Manmatha Chandra Mitra, B.A.	...	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
85	Umes Chandra Bhattacharjee	...	...	Head Pandit, Collegiate School.
86	Ishan Chandra Bhattacharjee	...	...	Offg. Second Master, Zilla School.
87	Jnanendra Datta	...	...	Cashier, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
88	Rajendra Nath Bose	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
89	Nasiruddin Ahmed	...	...	Fourth Master (Head Maulvi), Zilla School.
90	Hriday Nath Tarkaratna	...	...	Second Master, Training School.
91	Kalidas Banerjee, B.A.	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
92	Atul Chandra Das Gupta, M.A.	...	...	Science Teacher, Training School.
93	Anil Chandra Gupta, B.A.	...	...	Eighth Master, Collegiate School.
94	Ahsan Ahmed	...	...	Head Maulvi, Murshidabad Nawab's High School.
95	Sundar Lal, B.A.	...	...	Seventh Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
96	Bireswar Das	...	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
97	Prasanna Ch. Datta	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
98	Upendra Kumar Chatterji	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
99	Ragho Prasad, B.A.	...	...	Eighth Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
100	Madhu Sudan Das, B.A.	...	...	Second Master, Training School.
101	Matlab Ahmed Khan Choudhury, B.A.	...	...	Additional Master, Zilla School.
102	Siddheswar Banerjee, B.A.	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
103	Umesh Chandra Ray	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3
CLASS VIII—(108)—Rs. 50— <i>consolid.</i>		
104	Hira Lal Bhattacharjya, M.A. ...	... Additional Master, Collegiate School.
105	Kali Prasanna Ganguli, B.A. ...	... Assistant to the Tibetan Translator to Gov- ernment.
106 }	Vacant.	
107 }		
108		

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1897. }

C. A. MARTIN,
Director of Public Instruction.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 707 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during March 1897.										
NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—									
	1st week of Mar. 1896.	1st week of Feb. 1897.	2nd week of Feb. 1897.	3rd week of Feb. 1897.	4th week of Feb. 1897.	1st week of Mar. 1897.	2nd week of Mar. 1897.	3rd week of Mar. 1897.	4th week of Mar. 1897.	5th week of Mar. 1897.
Baliaghatta	Mds. 5,74,000	Mds. 2,20,000	Mds. 2,55,000	Mds. 4,00,000	Mds. 4,25,000	Mds. 5,27,000	Mds. 5,53,000	Mds. 5,57,000	Mds. 5,74,000	Mds. 4,93,000
Uttedanga	69,000	8,400	12,000	15,000	20,100	20,900	22,100	22,200	24,500	27,000
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathkhol, and Culpi Ghat...	6,05,800	1,00,600	1,10,500	1,11,700	1,23,700	1,30,200	1,31,500	1,25,700	1,45,200	1,63,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	5,000	3,600	4,300	2,700	3,400	4,000	3,100	2,600	2,800	2,900
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,67,300	1,48,500	1,30,500	1,43,800	1,38,100	1,51,000	1,42,400	1,35,000	1,23,700	1,35,900
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	72,600	79,600	68,500	85,200	89,700	1,00,200	74,900	76,300	78,600
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	15,241	7,202	11,127	9,747	10,910	7,286	10,350	11,044	12,524	13,312
Total	20,26,341	10,50,902	10,98,027	12,41,447	13,02,410	14,20,086	14,52,650	14,18,444	14,49,024	14,08,712
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	15,249 (on 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,16,447 (on 30th Jan. 1897).	73,529 (on 7th Feb. 1897).	51,335 (on 14th Feb. 1897).	97,954 (on 21st Feb. 1897).	27,874 (on 28th Feb. 1897).	3,08,022 (on 7th Mar. 1897).	1,67,539 (on 14th Mar. 1897).	1,66,267 (on 20th Mar. 1897.)	1,57,543 (on 28th March 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	43,350 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	68,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	48,804 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	1,09,140 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897).	41,490 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897).	51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)	37,680 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	38,042 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897.)	30,560 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).	52,543 (27th to 29th Mar. 1897).
By Canal returns	71,508 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,36,091 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	88,546 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	45,951 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897).	45,506 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897).	56,324 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)	29,550 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	35,325 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).	24,604 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897.)	Return not received.
Grand Total of Stocks	21,56,448	13,71,817	12,98,906	14,47,873	14,87,360	15,55,919	18,27,902	16,59,350	16,70,455	16,18,798

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.

‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.

(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 29th March 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 736 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 30th March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 21st March 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		15TH TO 21ST MARCH			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	27,698	37,700	190,130	2,58,788
„ Indian „	...				
Total	..	27,698	37,700	190,130	2,58,788
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	109,965	1,49,675	181,001	2,46,362
„ Indian „	...	4,128	61,424	20,675	28,141
Total	...	155,093	2,11,099	201,676	2,74,503

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		15TH TO 21ST MARCH			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	16,489	22,443	155,705	2,11,932
Paddy	...	8,893	12,105	27,023	36,781
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...
Gram and pulses	...	2,316	3,152	5,147	7,006
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	...	...	2,255	3,069
Total	...	27,698	37,700	190,130	2,58,788

During the week under report, rice continued to be imported in large quantities from Burma, namely, 147,787 cwts., against 171,214 cwts. in the week ending 14th March 1897. The only other ports from which rice was imported into Calcutta were Balasore (7,889 cwts. against 5,154 cwts.) in the corresponding week of 1896, and Coconada (29 cwts. against nil) in the corresponding period of last year. Of the total import of 27,023 cwts. of paddy, Burma contributed 24,593 cwts., against nothing during the week ending 21st March 1896. The improvement under gram and pulses and miscellaneous food-grains was due to larger despatches from the Madras ports and from Rangoon.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the third week of March 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

1	15TH TO 21ST MARCH			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	141,019	1,91,943	186,373	2,53,674
Paddy	2,640	3,593	44	60
Wheat	1,100	1,497	127	173
Gram and pulses	9,604	13,072	11,899	16,196
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	730	994	3,233	4,400
Total ...	155,093	2,11,099	201,676	2,74,503

The exports of rice rose from 103,834 cwts. during the week ending 21st March 1896 to 172,980 cwts. during the period under review, owing chiefly to larger shipments to Arabia (59,042 cwts. against 2,079 cwts.), United Kingdom (39,921 cwts. against 19,484 cwts.), Mauritius (28,307 cwts. against nil), and Abyssinia (11,306 cwts. against nil); on the other hand, there was a heavy decline in the exports to Demarara (nil against 33,723 cwts.) and to Ceylon (16,736 cwts. against 42,386 cwts.) The increase of 3,208 cwts. under miscellaneous food-grains was almost entirely due to the export of 3,166 cwts. to Mauritius, which received nothing during the corresponding week in 1896.

The trade of Calcutta with coast ports during the week under report was about half that of the corresponding period in 1896, viz., 20,675 cwts. against 45,128 cwts. The largest trade was in rice, the shipments of which fell to one-third, i.e., from 37,185 cwts. to 13,393 cwts. owing to the exports to Madras ports having declined by 13,742 cwts. and those to Bombay by 9,675 cwts. The trade under the other heads was small, and the fluctuations call for no remarks.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st March 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
From Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	75
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	{ Coconada	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,677	.....	1,677
			{ 1897 ..	29	.....	.....	1,594	2,255	3,878
	{ Calingapatam	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	465	.....	465
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Masulipatam	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	844	.....	844	
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	{ Rangoon	..	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	2,709	.....	148,048
			{ 1897 ...	127,079	18,260	.....	.....	.....
	{ Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,065
			{ 1897 ...	19,065	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Akyab	..	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,976	
		{ 1897 ...	1,643	6,333	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	...	..	{ 1896 ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	{ Balasore	...	{ 1896 ...	5,154	4,617	.....	.....	.....	9,771
			{ 1897 ...	7,889	2,430	.....	.....	.....	10,319
	{ Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ...	11,381	4,276	.....	99	.....	15,706
			{ 1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ...	16,489	8,893	.....	2,316	27,698
				{ 1897 ...	155,705	27,023	5,147	2,255	190,130
From Foreign Ports				{ 1896
				{ 1897
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS				{ 1896 ...	16,489	8,893	2,316	27,698
				{ 1897 ...	155,705	27,023	5,147	2,255	190,130

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st March 1896 and 1897.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Foreign Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 .. 1897 ..	19,184 39,921	... ...	... ...	738 233	... ...	20,217 40,154
France—Saint Nazaire	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...
Germany—Hamburg	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	6,008 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6,008 ...
Cape Colony	Cape Town	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,613 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1,613
	East London	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... 220	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 220
	Algoa Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... 367	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 367
Abyssinia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... 11,306	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 11,306
Eastern Coast of Africa.	Zanzibar	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... 499	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 499
	Delagoa Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	... 367	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 367
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... 28,307	... ...	... ...	1,964	3,166	33,437
Natal	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... 1,173	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1,173
South America—Demerara	...	{ 1896 .. 1897 ...	33,723 ...	... ...	... ...	2,200	...	35,923
Aden	...	{ 1896 .. 1897 ...	... 8,148	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 8,148
Arabia	Muscat	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	2,079 40,677	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,079 40,677
	Other States	{ 1896 .. 1897 ...	... 18,306	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 18,306
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	42,386 16,706	... 44	... 3	1,998	11	42,386 18,792	
	China—Hongkong	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	29 1	2,640 ...	73 15	32 ...	... ...	2,774 16
Persia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	125 2,979	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	125 2,979
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... 1	... ...	33 ...	406 81	13 44	452 126
Fiji Islands	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... 2,000	... ...	... ...	... 462	... ...	... 2,762
Total Foreign Ports ...			{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	103,834 172,980	2,640 44	106 18	3,972 4,738	13 3,221	109,965 181,001

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	22,601 12,986	..... ...	... .. .....	144 3,822	..... .....	22,805 16,308
	Madras	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3 ...	... .. .....	... .. .....	1,517 297	..... .....	1,520 297
	Badagara	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,754 .. ..	... .. .....	... .. ...	..... .....	..... .....	2,754
	Calicut	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,143 .....	..... ...	... .. .....	766 .....	..... .....	3,909
	Calinapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... ...	..... ...	... .. ...	7 .....	..... ...	7
Madras	Cannanore	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,496 ...	... .. .....	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,496
	Cochin	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	997 37	... .. .....	... .. .....	733 73	..... .....	1,730 110
	Negapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... .. .. ..	... .. .....	... .. .....	73 .....	..... .....	73
	Tollicherry	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	5,385 .. ..	..... ...	... .. .....	499 .. ..	..... .....	5,884
	Visaapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1 .....	..... .....	... .. ...	..... .....	..... .....	1
	Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	740 363	..... .....	979 87	1,811 3,106	717 5	4,217 3,561
	Akyab	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3 7	..... .....	... .. .....	189 95	..... .....	193 102
Burma	Kyouk Pyoo	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	... .. .....	3 .....	..... .....	3
	Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1 .....	..... ...	... .. .....	296 .....	..... .....	297
	Sandoway	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	... .. ...	5 .....	..... .....	5
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... .. .....	..... .....	... .. 1	88 56	... .. .....	88 57
	Balasore	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	... .. .....	50 80	..... .....	50 80
Balasore	Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1 .....	..... ...	15 21	129 54	..... 7	145 83
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	37,185 13,393	994 109	6,232 7,161	717 12	45,128 20,675
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	141,019 186,373	2,640 44	1,100 127	9,604 11,899	730 3,233	155,093 201,676

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 709 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	237	237	323
	{ 1897	...	...	18,511	18,511	25,196
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	70	70	95
	{ 1897	...	.....	844	844	1,149
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	.....	307	307	418
	{ 1897	...	.....	19,355	19,355	26,345

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	1	1	1
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	295	295	402
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	78,346	78,346	1,06,638
	{ 1897	...	...	19,447	19,447	26,469
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	35,249	24,313	59,562	81,070
	{ 1897	...	12,976	.....	12,976	17,662
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	8,963	.....	8,963	12,200
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	44,212	1,02,660	1,46,872	1,99,909
	{ 1897	...	12,976	19,742	32,718	44,533

The import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 18,511 cwts., showed an increase of 18,274 cwts. owing mainly to the receipts of rice and paddy from Burma. Balasore, too, showed a rise of 774 cwts. on account of larger shipments of wheat, gram and pulse and other food-grains from Calcutta.

The export trade of Narayanganj aggregated 295 cwts. against *nil* in 1896. In the case of Balasore, the decline of 58,899 cwts. was chiefly due to smaller despatches of rice, paddy and gram and pulse to Calcutta and Cochin, but the exports to the Laccadives amounted to 2,099 cwts. of rice, paddy and other food-grains against *nil* in the corresponding week in 1896. The falling off of 46,586 cwts. under Cuttack is due to the cessation of exports of rice and gram and pulse to all Foreign and Indian ports except Mauritius, which, however, received 12,976 cwts. of rice, against 27,345 cwts. in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The trade of Puri also declined by 8,963 cwts., there being no despatches of rice to Foreign ports.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma { Akyab .. ..	..	713	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	713
{ Bangoon .. ..	..	7,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,585
{ Maungdow .. ..	..	63	..	10,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,179
Calcutta ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	35	14	..	237	35
Total ... ..	..	8,361	..	10,114	..	..	223	35	14	..	237	18,511

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma—Akyab ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Chittagong ... ..	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	..	..	295
Total ... ..	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	..	..	295

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	70	242	.....	338	70	844
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	70	242	.....	338	70	844

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	46,135	9,552	12,098	6,004	.....	.....	5,266	1,098	.....	4	63,496	17,346
Madras-Cochin	13,875	.....	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,850	.....
Locatives	.....	1,928	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	2,099
Total	60,010	11,480	13,073	6,244	.....	.....	5,266	1,098	.....	25	78,346	19,445

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Elsie Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.
Galle	2,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,761	.....
Columbo	4,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	547	.....	.....	.....	5,143	.....
Mauritius	27,345	12,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,345	12,976
Total	34,702	12,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	547	.....	.....	.....	35,249	12,976
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras-Cochin	23,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,356	.....	.....	.....	24,313	.....
GRAND TOTAL	58,619	12,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,903	.....	.....	.....	59,562	12,976

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Galle .. .	4,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,408	.....
Columbo .. .	4,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,555	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>													
Nil .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .. .	8,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,963	.....

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 706 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 20th March 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 26,67,629 maunds. The destination of 25,00,181 maunds is specified. About two-thirds of this quantity (16,57,112) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, rather more than one-sixth (4,35,417 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (1,07,652 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 29th March 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chilpur, Kidderpur Docks and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 20th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>					
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	...	...
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>					
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...
Kasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	...	104	...
Raniganj ...	1,460	940	384	355	142
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,730	1,002	384	459	142
<i>Birbhum.</i>					
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>					
Chuadanga ...	353	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	742	...	...	...
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...	...	...
Total ...	696	1,630	...	...	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>					
Azimganj ...	157	154	432	...	...
Total ...	157	154	432	...	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>					
Kurigram ...	...	...	109	...	...
Lalmônir Hât ...	55	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55	...	109	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	755	377	370	375	747
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>					
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	...	755	252
Ramshai ...	...	731	...	382	...
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	...	394	...
Total ...	392	731	176	1,531	252
<i>Darjeeling.</i>					
Ghoom ...	...	...	176	...	348
Darjeeling ...	382	346	...	201	...
Total ...	382	346	176	201	348
<i>Pabna.</i>					
Serajganj ...	...	...	...	172	...
Total ...	...	...	...	172	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	1,658	2,738	1,489

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>					
Giridih ...	750	376	...	275	...
Total ...	750	376	...	275	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>					
Purulia ..	22	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ..	5	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...
<i>Singbhum.</i>					
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	812	376	...	275	...
BIHAR.					
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>					
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	...	...	386
Pakour ...	...	6	...	...	...
Sahibganj ...	380	1,878	758	1,195	3,012
Baidyanath ...	2	...	...	...	385
Total ...	382	2,250	758	1,195	3,783
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>					
Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	381
Pirpainti ...	...	...	...	378	371
Ghoga ...	...	370	746	378	754
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	...	378	2,669
Total ...	764	370	746	1,184	4,175
<i>Monghyr.</i>					
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	...	...	1,131
Monghyr ...	382	...	...	378	...
Garhara ...	2,268	877	...	...	...
Tegra ...	746	...	...	...	...
Begansarai ...	371	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,155	877	...	378	1,131
<i>Patna.</i>					
Khashrupur ...	...	...	...	771	783
Barh ...	1,548	376	...	1,147	385
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	2,984	1,500	4,131
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	1,889	1,514	377	1,128
Sadisapur ...	375	...	377	...	...
Bihta ...	1,211	126	...	...	...
Mokameh ...	...	756	...	1,587	...
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	...	...
Total ...	19,782	25,987	4,875	5,382	6,427
<i>Gaya.</i>					
Gaya ...	...	1,475	...	1,501	1,129

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR—concd.					
<i>Shahabad.</i>					
Raghunathpur ...	...	374	386	...	1,509
Arrah ...	1,129	370	377	...	1,145
Buxar ...	1,513	2,664	...	375	1,141
Dumraon ...	378	1,117	376	...	...
Total ...	3,020	4,525	1,139	375	3,795
<i>Darbhanga.</i>					
Tamaria ...	...	...	377	...	...
Samastipur ...	...	3,133	744	1,501	2,257
Dalsingh Sarai ...	374	378	...	380	...
Darbhanga ...	8,169	8,791	378	4,165	7,190
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,647	7,302	1,499	6,046	9,447
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>					
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,996	7,146	6,085	11,655
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	...	383	...
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	...	752	2,639
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	392	2,237	384
Total ...	9,384	12,702	7,538	9,457	14,678
<i>Champan.</i>					
Maesi ...	1,018	...	...	381	751
Segowli ...	1,410	...	...	...	1,133
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	1,874	...	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	1,484	12,347	20,475
Bara ...	507	...	...	378	375
Motihari ...	...	1,137	376	3,007	4,987
Total ...	15,397	15,561	3,734	16,113	27,721
<i>Saran.</i>					
Dighwara ...	...	...	371	...	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	...	...
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	5,355	5,280	9,038
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	372	376	750	...	3,253
Savan ...	16,409	34,235	5,036	10,662	4,881
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	4,608	4,968	7,553
Total ...	31,679	57,217	17,619	20,910	24,725
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	37,908	62,491	97,011
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	90,464	1,32,388	39,561	65,504	98,500
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.					
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>					
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,440	755	385	1,497
Guhmer ...	365	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,852	2,632	373	...	...
Total ...	7,585	6,072	1,128	385	1,497

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Benares District.</i>					
Zamania	1,869	1,875	378	2,261	3,003
Sakaldiha	2,273	761	...	...	...
Mogulsarai	379	...	...	...	...
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	28,471	5,655	7,163	3,890
Total	31,332	26,107	6,033	9,424	6,893
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>					
Chaurichaura ... ..	...	2,998	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria	1,510	1,136	376	...	1,134
Gorakhpur	2,304	1,520	...	374	1,122
Sahjanwa	773	1,523	...	376	...
Total	4,587	7,177	376	750	2,256
<i>Basti District.</i>					
Khalilabad ... ..	...	378	...	...	...
Basti	1,933	6,413	...	782	...
Uska Bazar	1,146	1,869	...	...	...
Total	3,079	8,600	...	782	..
<i>Gonda District.</i>					
Gonda	1,485	8,635	1,863	1,505	755
Other places	1,153	6,764	749	378	...
Total	2,638	15,399	2,612	1,883	755
<i>Baraich District.</i>					
Baraich ... ..	...	754	376	378	753
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>					
Ahaura Road	1,505	5,653	1,502	752	2,253
Chunar	823	878	...	...	...
Mirzapur	22,465	17,473	1,908	1,896	2,302
Gainpura	383	384	...	...	...
Total	25,176	23,868	3,410	2,648	4,555
<i>Allahabad District.</i>					
Karchana ... ..	...	...	...	370	383
Naini ... ..	...	370	...	...	...
Manwari	378	755	...	...	...
Jasra	376	2,652	376	2,263	1,516
Mija Road	15,747	21,899	3,397	7,163	1,887
Nahwai	1,519	...	...	378	...
Allahabad	48,683	56,477	7,389	7,202	5,333
Bharwari	7,819	6,029	1,900	378	...
Sirathu	4,551	5,678	2,261	1,879	377
Shiurajpur	763	...	374	...	...
Other places	376	..	...	...	...
Total	80,212	93,855	15,697	19,638	9,496

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV INCL. AND OUDH— contd.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fitchpur District.</i>					
Bahianpur ... ..	...	...	1,123	392	..
Khaga ... ..	..	1,510	376	1,517	..
Bindki	11,357	21,270	4,202	1,135	1,585
Total	11,357	22,740	5,701	3,014	1,885
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>					
Cawnpore City ..	93,071	1,38,222	15,806	29,727	33,949
<i>Etawah District.</i>					
Phaphund ..	2,643	3,024	378	1,517	1,502
Bharthua	388	375	..	..	..
Etawah	19,017	14,860	1,948	2,257	4,514
Jaswantnagar ..	3,014	2,279	1,121	376	733
Total ..	25,062	20,011	3,117	4,152	6,799
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>					
Farukhabad ... ..	..	373	380	..	..
Kanauj	381	..	..	..	..
Total ..	381	373	380	..	..
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>					
Kaurara	3,742	1,535	376	750	..
Shakohabad	1,966	1,137	753	1,127	..
Total ..	5,745	2,672	1,129	1,877	..
<i>Agra District</i>					
Firozabad	12,015	4,235	2,308	2,735	1,511
Agra	20,578	13,522	3,032	9,094	13,024
Total ..	32,593	17,760	5,340	11,822	14,535
<i>Sitapur District.</i>					
Sitapur ..	379	3,022	1,505	752	375
<i>Muttra District.</i>					
Kosi ... ..	..	..	..	378	415
Muttra	2,331	1,997	1,501	378	749
Total ..	2,331	1,997	1,501	756	1,164
<i>Allyghur District</i>					
Harduananj ..	..	..	..	378	377
Sikandra Rao ..	753	..	..	..	..
Hattiasa ..	21,667	8,797	4,478	8,806	13,957
Allyghur ..	6,111	1,815	1,177	755	1,883
Total ..	28,434	10,612	5,655	9,041	16,217
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>					
Chola ... ..	..	..	386	..	373
Secundrabad ... ..	..	747	370	374	378
Khurja	5,808	3,826	1,139	1,506	4,186
Dihai	756	756	370	..	1,861
Total	6,004	5,329	2,280	1,880	6,828
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>					
Muzaffarnagar ..	...	...	...	...	380

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Meerut District.</i>					
Ghaziabad	566	1 512	..	1,143	..
Meerut	6,851	15,779	1,635	1,139	384
Total	7,417	17,291	4,635	2,282	384
<i>Banda District.</i>					
Badansa ... ..	..	..	..	..	390
Banda	1,187	5,666	375	3,460	2,633
Bargah	712	1,507	1,520	..	765
Maukpur	384	1,129	..	378	377
Kurwi	1,115	6,465	3,102	1,144	5,671
Total	3,158	11,767	5,297	4,982	9,836
<i>Moradabad District.</i>					
Khanth ... ..	..	374	..	..	719
Moradabad ... ..	..	4,910	2,623	381	766
Chundowai	782	15,416	3,326	756	..
Total	782	20,700	5,949	1,137	1,515
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>					
Shahganj	7,558	7,522	..	378	..
<i>Bareilly District.</i>					
Aonla	1,510	3,865	1,503	719	..
Bareilly	2,711	26,824	6,737	4,909	1,127
Total	4,221	30,689	8,240	5,658	1,127
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>					
Jaunpur	14,496	25,241	1,503	2,625	380
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>					
Shajehanpur	1,180	7,175	3,793	2,260	..
Tilhar	5,061	7,907	1,915	1,143	..
Aujhi	2,684	4,199	1,858	1,139	376
Total	11,925	19,281	7,566	4,542	376
<i>Eta District</i>					
Jaleswar Road ... ..	..	..	..	..	386
Kashganj	754	..	379	378	752
Total	754	..	379	378	1,138
<i>Lucknow District.</i>					
Lucknow	17,199	27,984	12,516	9,797	2,265
Alamnagar	7,976	9,591	6,040	6,127	1,509
Kakori	1,491	771	375	380	..
Malihabad	754	..	..	..	..
Total	27,420	38,656	18,931	16,604	3,773
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>					
Pilibhit ... ..	..	1,516	..	..	..
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>					
Saharanpur ... ..	..	379	373	1,497	1,823

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 18th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>					
Radhauli	1,133	7,585	1,513	752	...
Fyzabad	9,146	31,402	1,497	3,764	949
Ajodhya	762	8,026	...	...	...
Gosainganj ... ..	...	789	...	...	...
Total	11,041	42,802	3,010	4,516	949
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>					
Akbarpur	1,150	3,003	...	762	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>					
Bahramghat ... ..	...	...	1,133	...	748
Duryabad ... ..	...	378	...	...	...
Bara Banki	3,415	3,416	3,416	758	...
Safdarganj	8,795	17,267	9,126	4,523	385
Total	12,210	21,061	13,675	5,281	1,133
<i>Hardai District.</i>					
Balamau ... ..	...	755	...	...	...
Hardai	6,104	10,703	1,139	1,133	...
Baghauli	5,493	4,143	3,000	1,139	...
Sandila	1,138	1,123	2,273	749	...
Total	12,735	16,724	6,412	3,021	...
<i>Bijnor District.</i>					
Dhampur ... ..	...	3,017	1,129	380	758
Nagina ... ..	...	2,261	1,133	1,130	1,145
Najibabad ... ..	...	2,260	1,526	1,125	1,880
Bijnor ... ..	...	1,124	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	8,662	3,788	2,635	3,783
<i>Jhansi District.</i>					
Jhansi ... ..	...	1,510	376	...	779
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>					
Lalitpur ... ..	...	755	...	370	...
<i>Kheri District.</i>					
Lakshmipur ... ..	...	378	377	1,133	747
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>					
Mahoba	399	3,034	1,124	409	...
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>					
Hardwar ... ..	...	...	...	378	...
<i>Jalaum District.</i>					
Kalpi ... ..	...	...	...	752	...
<i>Garhwal District.</i>					
Haldwani ... ..	...	...	...	377	...
Other places	14,099	10,580	10,525	11,160	8,795
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	6,89,271	1,64,569	1,70,718	1,39,485

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
PANJAB.					
<i>Amritsur District.</i>					
Amritsur ...	...	740	...	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>					
Delhi ...	89,817	68,298	8,280	10,911	18,487
<i>Jullundur District.</i>					
Jullundur City ...	3	...	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>					
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	755	764	3,396
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>					
Faraknagar ...	...	378	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	752	...	376	762
Rewari ...	12,795	18,118	5,277	8,831	3,290
Total ...	12,795	19,248	5,277	9,207	4,052
Other places ...	12,187	30,867	5,004	1,445	11,103
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	19,816	28,327	37,035
CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	375	...	...
Katni ...	...	2,614	1,900	1,120	1,519
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	1,892	4,160	10,458
Peparia ...	...	2,257	1,492	1,126	3,408
Kareli ...	...	3,393	747	754	2,266
Nagpur ...	...	3,057	378	766	1,906
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	4,913	4,401	9,098
Total ...	1,145	36,829	11,697	12,386	28,653
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.					
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	376	...	383	...
Sutna ...	3,096	8,807	1,502	2,270	6,062
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	753	1,533	...
Indore ...	750	756	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	...	...	377
Bawal ...	378	377	...	...	...
Harpulpur ...	383	760	...	765	377
Other places ...	...	3,459	1,128	1,584	750
Total ...	5,524	17,838	3,383	6,835	7,575
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BERAR	Mds.	Mds.	M l s	Mds.	Mds.
Dhamangaon ..	..	..	..	..	419
Malkapur ..	26	..	..	..	..
Khamgaon ..	66	381	..	..	..
Akola ..	53	656	..	..	..
Amraoti ..	66	1,129	..	..	1,888
Total ..	211	2,166	..	..	2,317
Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	374
Unspecified places ..	15,320	44,902	4,799	8,017	6,510
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,50,370	10,48,860	2,43,325	2,91,762	3,20,492
ABSTRACT					
Total of Bengal ..	4,412	4,240	1,653	2,788	1,419
" " Bihar ..	91,210	1,27,772	37,908	62,491	97,011
" " Chota Nagpur ..	512	876	..	275	..
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ..	1,93,124	6,59,271	1,64,569	1,70,713	1,39,435
" " the Panjab ..	65,204	1,19,908	19,316	24,327	37,039
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ..	5,524	17,638	3,343	6,935	7,573
" " Central Provinces ..	1,115	86,629	11,697	12,336	26,653
" " Hyderabad ..	378	778	..	..	..
" " Berar ..	211	2,166	..	..	2,337
" " Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	374
" " Unspecified places ..	15,320	44,902	4,799	8,047	6,580
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,68,170	10,48,860	2,43,325	2,91,762	3,20,492

FOOD-GRAIN TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA DURING 1896.

Memorandum.

No. 737 (Statistics).—The 30th March 1897.—The following memorandum is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The traffic of Calcutta by boat and road is registered at a cordon of 26 registering stations situated on the Hooghly and on the canals and principal roads around Calcutta, in Howrah, and in the suburbs. Statistics of the traffic of Calcutta carried by Inland Steamers are obtained by Government from the different Steamer Companies in Calcutta, and of the railborne traffic from the railway audit offices at Sealdah and Jamalpore. Information in connection with the sea-borne trade is furnished by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta. Consolidated statements of the food-grain import and export traffic of Calcutta, carried by all these routes, for the 10 months from January to October 1896, as compared with the corresponding months of 1895, were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th January 1897. Similar statistics for November and December 1896 have also since been published in the *Gazettes* of 24th February and 17th March 1897, respectively.

2. The results of the import and export traffic during the calendar year 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895, is shown in the following statement:—

FOOD-GRAINS.		By rail.	By country boat.	By inland steamers.	By road.	By sea.	TOTAL.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	Import ... { 1895 ...	25,22,501	1,05,88,467	3,85,67	9,98,630	10,40,284	1,55,35,749
	... { 1896 ...	17,49,942	81,97,899	5,22,099	9,47,823	18,27,944	1,32,46,711
	Export ... { 1895 ...	30,939	2,34,304	91,860	1,37,180	1,34,09,219	1,39,09,604
	... { 1896 ...	9,46,434	4,29,431	7,88,290	2,58,002	81,12,111	1,05,41,276
Paddy	Import ... { 1895 ...	3,38,621	10,80,364	17,604	94,898	85,280	16,16,773
	... { 1896 ...	2,57,825	9,74,459	99,107	1,29,970	7,21,599	21,86,043
	Export ... { 1895 ...	5,070	4,76,971	402	2,47,205	2,01,664	8,90,325
	... { 1896 ...	5,17,672	5,65,656	3,163	2,50,081	39,054	13,76,475
Wheat	Import ... { 1895 ...	30,65,246	4,93,976	52,003	.....	4,56	36,15,876
	... { 1896 ...	19,10,213	2,05,98	16,370	1,066	4,49,448	25,83,773
	Export ... { 1895 ...	3,573	4,388	3,454	52,384	14,63,874	14,27,673
	... { 1896 ...	11,267	7,471	5,725	54,971	1,61,677	2,40,109
Gram and pulses.	Import ... { 1895 ...	20,90,670	11,53,623	1,13,890	54,927	33,033	44,46,142
	... { 1896 ...	29,35,078	15,55,899	1,08,415	56,200	91,58	47,58,375
	Export ... { 1895 ...	1,57,029	2,35,778	2,90,195	2,29,763	14,52,78	24,04,852
	... { 1896 ...	3,53,956	2,38,709	2,98,860	3,02,685	16,76,710	28,11,920
Other food grains.	Import ... { 1895 ...	2,84,444	97,731	.....	.....	1,176	3,83,951
	... { 1896 ...	5,04,709	25,191	1,543	.....	40,944	5,72,887
	Export ... { 1895 ...	4,909	1,834	58	89	1,63,704	1,70,593
	... { 1896 ...	75,066	2,330	3,479	82	1,71,077	2,52,034
Total	Import ... { 1895 ...	93,01,482	1,34,14,180	5,69,364	11,48,465	11,64,344	2,55,97,821
	... { 1896 ...	73,58,467	1,09,94,434	9,48,824	11,35,059	31,36,50	2,33,47,288
	Export ... { 1895 ...	2,01,520	9,12,285	3,86,069	6,66,621	1,67,80,55	1,88,97,047
	... { 1896 ...	19,03,395	12,37,006	10,40,517	8,66,771	1,01,74,520	1,52,21,814

Compared with that of 1895, the total food-grain traffic of Calcutta in 1896 showed the considerable decrease of 22½ lakhs of maunds under imports and of 36½ lakhs of maunds under exports. The quantity of food-grain imported into Calcutta by rail was 20·88 per cent. below the figures for the preceding year, but the quantity so exported from Calcutta rose

by 844.51 per cent. The country-boat traffic shows a decline of 18.23 per cent. under imports and an increase of 35.65 per cent. under exports. The traffic carried by inland steamers showed an advance under both heads, namely, 31.51 per cent. and 169.51 per cent., respectively. The imports by road remained nearly the same as in the previous year, but the exports rose by 29.87 per cent. The variations in the sea-borne trade have been remarkable, the imports showing an advance of 169.29 per cent., and the exports a heavy decline of 39.18 per cent.

3. That the quantity of rice imported by country-boat was as usual larger than the total imported by all other means, though the boat traffic was of course itself much less than in the preceding year. The surplus of imports of all classes of food-grains over exports during the calendar year 1896 is compared below with the surplus of 1895:—

		Surplus of imports over exports.	
		1895.	1896.
Rice	...	16,32,145	27,05,435
Paddy	...	7,26,448	8,09,567
Wheat	...	20,84,133	23,43,664
Gram and pulses	...	20,41,290	9,46,455
Other food-grains	...	2,12,768	3,20,353
Total	...	67,00,774	71,25,474

There was a large surplus of all kinds of grain, with the single exception of gram and pulses, left at the end of the year 1896, in comparison with that left at the end of 1895, awaiting exportation to famine centres. Similar figures before 1895 are not available.

4. In order to ascertain the stocks of rice in and near Calcutta, a separate enquiry has for many years been made once a month, but has been made every week since the occurrence of the present famine. This information is obtained by a special officer who visits every *aruth* (or wholesale warehouse) in the 14th marts round Calcutta and Howrah, and receives from each of the 157 *aruthdars* at present on the list a report of the quantity of rice in hand on the date of his visit. To the total quantity thus ascertained, the following additions are made:—

*Calcutta side.	
Baliaghatta.	Pathuriaghatta.
Ultadanga.	Posta.
Chitpur.	Jorabagan.
Golabari.	Tollygunge.
Coomertooly.	Chella.
Hatkola.	Kidderpore.
Culpathat.	
Howrah side.	
Rankestipur.	

- Stocks of rice at Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar and Chandernagore, the figures for which are obtained by local enquiry and forwarded by the Collector of Hooghly.
- Stocks on the railway premises at Howrah, Sealdah, Chitpur and Rutherford, the figures for which are obtained from the railway authorities concerned.
- Floating stocks on boats in the Calcutta canals as reported by the Supervisor of those canals.
- Floating stocks on boats in the Hooghly as reported by the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

5. For the minor bazars and innumerable retail shops, scattered about the town of Calcutta and the suburbs, no detailed enquiry is possible, but in order that the stocks in these bazars and shops may not be left out of account, the amounts shown in the margin (representing roughly the requirements of about five weeks' consumption for the town population) have been estimated and assumed to represent these stocks. These estimates are assumed as constant

		Mds.
Minor bazars	...	2,40,000
Retail shops	...	2,50,000
Total	...	4,90,000

quantities for the purpose of the monthly or weekly return. The present estimate was made in August 1877, when Mr. F. Newbery, then of the Bengal Civil Service, made a local enquiry into the Calcutta stocks; the number of shops were taken from the Census tables, and the quantity was struck from the average amounts seen in the shops inspected. Accuracy is not claimed for the estimates under these heads; they are merely employed for the purpose of making the account as complete as possible.

6. The whole enquiry is completed in three days by the different agencies employed for the purpose. Before the Madras famine in 1876-77, the stocks of rice in Calcutta constantly amounted to 70 to 80 lakhs of maunds, but at the close of that year they were only about half of that quantity, and in subsequent years they have further diminished. The stocks in the first week of April 1896 were 20,89,000 maunds, or about half of the stocks at the close of 1876-77. With the opening up of the country by railways and steamers, however, the question of stocks in Calcutta has become one of secondary importance, for dealers find it more advantageous to keep their stocks in the interior, and to import by instalments such quantities only as they require to fulfil their contracts with exporters.

7. It may be interesting to investigate how far the figures of rice stocks are borne out by the statistics of the import and export trade of Calcutta. In the mufassal, where the people subsist chiefly on rice, the daily rate of consumption has been fixed, for purposes of calculation, at three quarters of a seer per head, but in the metropolis, where more articles of food other than rice are consumed, half a seer per head per day is considered to be a fair

average. Adopting these rates and reviewing the figures for April 1896, taken as being the first month of the current official year, the figures compare as follows:—

	Rice. Mds.	Paddy. Mds.	
Total imports into Calcutta by all routes during April 1896 ...	8,79,000	1,20,000	
Total exports into Calcutta by all routes during April 1896 ...	10,93,000	66,000	
	- 2,20,000	+ 54,000	= 34,000
Deduct ...	34,000		maunds of rice.
Net deficit in rice ...	1,86,000		
Stocks of rice on the first week of April 1896 as stated in paragraph 6 ...		20,89,000	
Stocks of paddy on 1st April 1896, converted into terms of rice ...		4,65,000	
Total ...		25,54,000	
	Mds.		
Deduct net deficit shown above ...	1,86,000		
Deduct requirements for consumption during April 1896 at half-a-seer per head per day on a population of 900,000 persons ...	3,37,000	5,23,000	
Balance on 1st May 1896		20,31,000	
Stocks of rice in the first week of May 1896, as published in the Gazette ...		21,13,000	

In this and the following calculations paddy has been converted into terms of rice at a maund of paddy to 25 seers of rice.

8. A similar test applied to the figures of imports and exports for the 10 months from January to October 1896 gives the following results:—

	Rice. Mds.	Paddy. Mds.	
Total imports from January to October 1896 ...	1,12,69,000	19,20,000	
Total exports from January to October 1896 ...	92,60,000	11,77,000	
Surplus of imports over exports ...	20,09,000	7,43,000	Mds.
Add ...	4,65,000		= 4,65,000 of rice.
Total surplus in rice ...	24,74,000		

	Mds.	
Stocks of rice on the 1st week of January 1896 ...	17,15,000	
Stocks of paddy on 1st January 1896 converted into rice ...	4,75,000	
Total ...	21,90,000	
Add—Surplus of imports over exports as shown above ...	24,74,000	
	16,61,000	
Deduct—Requirements for consumption for 10 months for a population of 900,000 souls, at the rate of half-a-seer per head per day ...	33,75,000	
Balance on 1st November 1896 ...	12,89,000	
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta in the first week of November 1896, as published in the Gazette ...	12,57,000	

9. The figures for November 1896 are similarly shown below:—

	Mds.	
Excess of imports of rice over exports during November 1896 ...	1,68,000	
Excess of imports of paddy over exports during November 1896, converted into rice ...	28,000	
Total ...	1,96,000	

	Mds.
Add—Stocks of rice as ascertained in the 1st week of November 1896	12,57,000
	14,53,000
Deduct—Requirements for consumption for 900,000 souls, at the rate of half-a-seer per head per day during November 1896	3,27,000
Balance on 1st December 1896	11,16,000
Stocks of rice in the first week of December 1896, as published in the Gazette	11,72,000
10. Finally, the following memorandum gives the statistics for December 1896 :—	
Excess of imports of rice over exports	5,28,000
Excess of imports of paddy over exports, converted into rice	13,000
Total	5,41,000
Add—Stocks of rice as ascertained in the first week of December 1896	11,72,000
Deduct—Requirements for consumption at the rate of half-a-seer per head per day for 900,000 persons	3,37,000
Balance on 1st January 1897	13,76,000
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta on the first week of January 1897, as published in the Gazette	11,15,000

The difference amounts to 2,61,000 maunds, and is explained as follows. The stocks shown above represent Bengal rice only, while the figures of imports and exports include Burma rice and rice brought to Calcutta by coasting vessels. These imports do not find their way into the *aruths* at which enquiries are made by Government, but are stocked by the importers in their own godowns for export when required; and as such godowns do not come within the scope of the enquiries made by Government, these figures are not taken into account in ascertaining the stocks of rice in Calcutta. The quantity of rice imported from Burma in 1896 was 1,36,000 maunds, and the greater part of this was imported in December; the imports from the Balasore and Chandballi ports during December 1896 amounted to 66,000 maunds. These two figures, taken together represent 2,02,000 maunds, which reduces the difference noticed above to merely 59,000 maunds, and if wastage be taken into consideration, there will be a further reduction.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th March 1897.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 29th March 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar .95, Kalna 1.20, Katwa .78, Raniganj 1.17. Weather unsettled. Recent rain has facilitated ploughing all over the district. *Rabi* harvest and pressing of sugarcane nearly over. Fodder sufficient. Water scarce in some villages. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10	0 to 12	0
Kalna	10	0 to 11	0
Katwa	10	15 to 11	2
Raniganj	10	4	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.95, Rampur Hat .93. Weather much cooler. Ploughing going on everywhere. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers, and Rampur Hat 10½ seers per rupee. No want of fodder or water.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.74, Vishnupur 1.37, Gangajalghati 3.08, Raipur 1.70, Maliara 2.08, Indas 1.29, Khatra 1.81, Kotalpur 1.22, Onda 2.2. Weather generally cloudy and rainy at the beginning of the week. Ploughing of lands is briskly going on. Pressing of sugarcane almost finished. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Rice selling at Bankura 11 seers, and Vishnupur 11½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar .97, Contai 1.84, Tamluk .80, Ghatal 1.34. Weather cloudy. Heavy rain at Sadar yesterday (28th), which will improve prospects of indigo. Plantation of sugarcane continues. Wheat and barley are still being cut in Garlibetta. *Boro* is still being sown in Keshpur, Binpur, Gopiballavpur, and Dantan. The recent rain has proved beneficial to *boro* and *til*. Fodder sufficient except in Chandrakona, and water sufficient except in Garlibetta. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Binpur, Garlibetta and Benapura. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	11
Contai	...	12 to 13
Tamluk	...	11½
Ghatal	...	11½ to 12

Hooghly.—Rainfall 3.29 during last week, besides a heavy shower yesterday (28th). *Boro* doing well in some places. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar .46, Ulubaria .69. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. The recent rainfall has done good to the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.31, Barasat .36, Basirhat .52, Diamond Harbour .85. Weather cloudy. Prospects of sugarcane improved by recent rain. Ploughing going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	9 to 11	0
Barasat	...	9	0
Basirhat	...	10	8
Diamond Harbour	...	10	8

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.24, Kushtia .73, Meherpur .85, Chuadanga .80, Ranaghat .81. The rain has facilitated ploughing. Sugarcane planting going on. Cases of cattle-pox reported from thana Kushtia. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	7,983	860	911	9,754
Dependants	302	44	1,489	1,835
Otherwise relieved	1,053	4,995	750	6,798
Test-workers	497	64	157	718
Total				19,105

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar .75, Kandi 1.10, Jangipur .48. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane nearly over. Indigo doing fairly well. The recent rain will do some good for cultivation of *aus*. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	...	9½ to 10
Kandi	...	10

Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March, Sadar and Kandi subdivisions:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	3,062	18	280	3,360

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·42, Jhenida 1·00, Magura 2·33, Narail ·58, Bangaon ·54. Weather cloudy; damp with drizzling rain and distant thunder and lightning. The rainfall has done much good for ploughing operation and cultivation of jute, *til* and *aus* in lowlands. Cattle-disease reported from Maheshpur, Bangaon, and Gaighatta thanas. Fodder and water available. Want of good drinking-water is being felt in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Jessore	...	...	... 10	0 to 10	8
Jhenida	...	...	...	9	0
Magura	...	...	... 9	6 to 10	0
Bangaon	...	...	... 10	0 to 11	0

} per rupee

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·62, Satkhira ·51, Bagirhat 1·70. Recent rain has benefited the *boro* crop somewhat. More rain needed. Cultivation for jute and *aus* began. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	... 10 to 11	
Bagerhat	...	...	... 11½	
Satkhira	...	...	... 9½	

} per rupee.

Wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Water very scarce. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Numbers on relief—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	2,449	Nil	220	2,669
Otherwise relieved	...	...	588	2,357	1,195	4,090
Total						6,759

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·34, Nator ·34, Naugaon ·54. Sowing of paddy and *til* commenced, that of jute going on. Ploughing of lands retarded for want of rain. Fodder available. Scarcity of water reported from some places. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Two test-relief works open. Numbers on relief on Saturday 27th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	...	670	Nil	28	698

Price of rice at relief-works, 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·39. Weather cool and cloudy. The rain has improved the prospects of *bhadoi* rice, jute, and sugarcane. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar 10 seers and Thaknrgon 9 seers per rupee;

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·23, Alipur Duars 2·03. Weather cloudy and cold. Rain has done much good, and preparation of land for sowing *betri* rice and jute has been briskly taken up. Fodder and drinking-water-supply improved. Average price of common rice, 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·29, Siliguri 1·37. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bhutta* being planted; wheat, barley, and *phaphur* being harvested; land being prepared for *chota marua* and *bhadoi* crop. Terai—Ploughing for *bhadoi*, jute and sugarcane going on; tobacco being out. Price of coarse rice:—

			Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	9
Terai	...	...	... 9 to 10	

} per rupee.

Bhutta sells from 13 to 20 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·51. Sowing of *aus* and jute going on. The rain of the week has done great good to these crops, but slightly damaged tobacco, which is being cut. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall ·70. Sowing of jute and *aus* in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at head-quarters 10½ seers, and in the interior from 9 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50 and Sirajganj ·96. Weather partially cloudy and rainy. *Rabi* crops out and carried. *Boro dhan* favourable. Fodder sufficient. Relief wages calculated at 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	...	160	Nil	51	211

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·79, Manikganj ·49, Munshiganj 2·74, Narainganj 1·75. Weather cloudy and rainy. Recent rain has done much good to standing crops, especially to *boro*. Lands are being prepared for cultivation of jute and *aus*. Want of drinking-water reported from Munshiganj and Manikganj subdivisions. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice, 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·06, Kishorganj ·28, Netrokona 2·33, Jamalpur 2·02. Weather cloudy and changeable. Good rain in the northern portion of the district. Lands everywhere prepared. Sowings commencing. *Boro* much benefited by rain. Cattle-disease reported from Netrokona and Kishorganj. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·47, Goalundo ·54, Madaripur 1·33. Weather normal. Recent rain will facilitate ploughing and sowing, but more wanted. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar ·30, Pirojpur ·51, Patuakhali and Bhola ·10. Weather cool. Prospects of crops poor. Common *aman* rice sells from 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·19, Brahmanbaria 2·05, Chandpur 1·91. Weather cool with intermittent showers and clouds. Want of good water reported from many places in Chandpur. Price of rice increasing slightly—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.
Sadar	...	9 0 to 10 0
Brahmanbaria	...	10 0 to 11 8
Chandpur	...	9 8 to 10 0

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·54, Feni 2·13. Lands being cultivated for *aus*. Rain has done good. Fodder and water not sufficient. Price of common rice 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·84. Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee. Sporadic cattle-disease continues.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·64, Bihar 69, Hilsa ·50, Dinapore ·42, Bikram ·38. Preparation of fields for *badu* and paddy seedling beds facilitated by the rain, which has also improved the prospects of sugarcane, millets and cotton. *Rabi* crops are being gathered and threshed. No damage by rainfall so far reported. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Green fodder in Bihar almost nil. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved in poor-houses	56	23	15	94
Otherwise relieved	24	22	Nil	46
Total	...	...	...	140

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·10, Jahanabad ·71, Aurangabad ·37, Nawada ·18. Harvesting of *rabi* and collection of opium almost over. Price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·75, Bhabua ·36, Buxar ·43, Sasaram ·51. Rain has not done much damage to crops in fields or on threshing floors, and has benefited sugarcane. Harvesting of *rabi* and plantation of sugarcane continue. Fodder and water for cattle in Bhabua not sufficient. Price of common rice 8½ to 9½ seers per rupee. Latest price of rice at Bhabua (8½ seers per rupee) fixes relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhabua—				
Relief-workers	2,391	2,685	1,455	6,431
Dependants	Nil	Nil	1,092	1,092
Relieved in poor-houses and kitchens.	164	61	48	273
Otherwise relieved	3,566	7,910	5,174	16,650
Sasaram—				
Relieved in poor-houses	33	16	6	55
Otherwise relieved	11	26	3	40
Arrah—				
Relieved in poor-houses	38	7	5	50
Dehri—				
Relieved in kitchens	41	23	47	111
Total	...	...	...	24,732

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·21, Siwan 55, Gopalganj ·45. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Sugarcane and *ch. ena* being sown. The rainfall of 23rd benefited sugarcane, indigo and *ch. ena*. Famine wage fixed by barley at 12 seers in Sadar and 13 seers in Gopalganj and Siwan. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	1,347	1,581	1,866	4,794
Relieved in poor-houses	32	29	21	82
Otherwise relieved	1,858	7,795	1,984	11,637
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers	419	796	501	1,716
Relieved in poor-houses	10	11	5	26
Otherwise relieved	642	1,989	535	3,166
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers	1,768	1,924	2,247	5,939
Otherwise relieved	2,274	6,414	3,633	12,321
Total	...	...	...	39,681

Private relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers ...	1,450	1,458	1,209	4,117
Relieved in poor-houses ...	103	96	84	283
Otherwise relieved ...	42	126	56	224
Manjha—				
Relieved in poor-houses ...	4	6	13	23
Otherwise relieved ...	72	1	Nil	73

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 1·33, Bettiah 3·47, Bagaha ·23. The rain has done little damage to *rabi* crops, and has facilitated ploughing and sowing of early rice on low lands and of *cheena* and *kodo* millets. Indigo has to be re-sown largely, but moisture for it is now secured. Fodder and water-supply unimproved. Prices generally risen slightly. Common rice 8½ seers, Burma rice 9½ seers, maize 9½ seers. Numbers on relief—

Sadar subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	16,150	11,592	8,879	36,621
Dependants ...	119	187	1,890	2,196
Relieved in poor-houses ...	70	66	13	179
Otherwise relieved ...	6,680	15,364	12,277	34,621
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	26,349	22,883	14,124	63,356
Dependants ...	102	217	4,314	4,663
Relieved in poor-houses ...	115	71	47	233
Otherwise relieved ...	5,400	10,477	6,680	22,557
Total				164,426

The total on relief shows a decrease of 18,443 due to harvesting and reorganization in south Bettiah.

Muzaffarpur.—Rain ·95. Prospects good. Paddy and *mung* being sown in places. Prices are—Burma rice 10 seers, country rice 9 seers, wheat 9½ seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 12½ seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 12½ seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

Sadar subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	9,526	2,743	2,031	14,300
Dependants ...	81	96	1,016	1,193
Relieved in poor-houses ...	47	13	5	65
Otherwise relieved ...	2,054	4,607	3,257	9,918
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,712	3,091	2,699	8,505
Relieved in poor-houses ...	3	4	2	9
Otherwise relieved ...	308	950	309	1,567
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,632	1,311	1,064	5,037
Dependants ...	25	95	760	880
Relieved in poor-houses ...	79	55	73	207
Otherwise relieved ...	3,625	7,094	5,868	16,587
Total				68,268

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·01, Madhubani 1·5, Samastipur ·76. Rain of the week has greatly benefited the sowing of *mung*, *dhan*, and indigo. Harvesting of *rabi* still continues. Price of common rice 8½ seers and *makai* 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

Sadar subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	20,707	25,544	6,553	52,804
Dependants ...	148	59	5,056	5,263
Relieved in poor-houses ...	25	15	12	52
Otherwise relieved ...	6,177	15,198	7,829	29,204
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	25,914	21,907	9,308	57,129
Dependants ...	63	127	3,809	3,999
Relieved in poor-houses ...	14	4	2	20
Otherwise relieved ...	3,886	12,370	6,153	22,409
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,233	1,222	330	2,785
Relieved in poor-houses ...	9	7	1	17
Otherwise relieved ...	304	598	376	1,278
Test-workers ...	69	110	44	223
Total				175,183

Private relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers ...	10,919	4,393	1,375	16,687
Gratuitous relief ...	1,851	4,566	3,797	10,214

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar 48, Begusarai 47, Jamui 1·92. Weather cold, cloudy and rainy towards the latter part of the week. *Rabi* harvesting continues; outturn good. Crops damaged by rain in Jamui. *Mahua* crop also injuriously affected. Mango crop likely to be a poor one. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.	
Monghyr	...	...	8½ to 10 0	} per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	8 6	
Jamui	...	...	8 to 9 0	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·15, Banka 1·14, Supaul 1·39, Madhipura 1·45. Weather wet; wind easterly. The rain will accelerate the preparation of field for sowing of broadcast paddy and *bhadai* crops but it has done harm to *rabi* crops on the threshing floor. *Mahua* crop has also been damaged to some extent. It has been beneficial to indigo and sugarcane. Cattle-disease reported from parts of Supaul and Banka. Water sufficient. Fodder scanty in Katoria thana of Banka. Prices are—

Common rice—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	8 14	} per rupee.
Banka	...	...	...	9 6
Madhipura	...	...	...	10 0
Supaul	...	...	...	10 0
Kurthi—					
Sadar	...	...	...	12 10
Banka	...	...	...	13 12
Madhipura	...	...	...	15 0
Supaul	...	...	...	14 0

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

Madhipura subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	2,053	2,451	1,223	5,727
Dependants ...	3	3	322	328
Otherwise relieved	394	1,124	428	1,946
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,605	1,896	795	4,296
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	259	259
Otherwise relieved	210	562	146	918

Total ... 13,474

The decrease is due to labourers being drawn to agricultural work.

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·73, Chanchal 1·06, Gajole 1·66, Shibganj 1·11. Much good has been done by the rain, and ploughing and sowing of *bhadai* rice going on everywhere. Rice selling at 8½ to 9½ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 1·4. *Mahua* falling, somewhat damaged by rain. The rain has benefited sugarcane and *boro* rice. Jamtara prices—rice 10 seers; district prices—rice 9 to 11 seers and maize 9 to 13 seers. Cattle-pox in Rajmahal. Rain has improved fodder and water-supply. Numbers on relief in Jamtara on Saturday, 27th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	1,073	709	531	2,313
Dependants ...	17	47	141	205
Otherwise relieved	22	22	1	45
Total				2,563

Dooghur private relief-works—men 122, women 70 and children 15.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·18, Jajpur 1·56, Kendrapara 3·06, Banki 1·08, False Point 3·63. Weather hot. *Dalua* harvest in progress. Cattle-disease in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	12 8	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14 7
Banki	...	...	...	15 12

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·99, Bhadrak 1·10. Ploughing going on. Sugarcane being pressed and transplanted in places. *Datura* ripening and being harvested in places. Price of rice varies from 12 to 15 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Water and fodder sufficient.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·21, Khurda ·28. Slight rain throughout the district. Sky overcast with clouds. State of standing crops fair. Ploughing going on for next rice crop. Food and fodder-supply fair. Price of common rice stationary. Famine wage calculated at 10 seers and 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	3,351	46	607	4,004
Dependants ...	2	Nil.	15	17
Otherwise relieved ...	11	22	184	217
Test-workers ...	469	Nil.	99	568
Total ...				4,806

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·13, subdivision ·51. Thunderstorms have done much harm to bumper crop of *mahua*; 12 annas still possible. Ploughing for *bhadoi* and paddy in progress. Prices are—rice 7 to 11 seers, *makai* 8 to 13 seers, *mahua* 20 to 40 seers. Water and fodder available. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	957	637	510	2,104
Fed at kitchens ...	166	116	288	570
Total ...				2,674

Cotton workers ... 700

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 1 09. Ploughing continues. State of *teca dhan* favourable. *Mahua* slightly damaged by rainfall. Rice sells at Ranchi 8 seers, and in the interior from 8 to 12 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palaman.—Rainfall ·55. Weather most unusual. Rain accompanied by hail, high winds, and much thunder and lightning. *Rabi* and *mahua* seriously damaged; the former is expected to yield about 6 annas and the latter about 8 to 10 annas. Great rise in prices 18 markets selling rice below 8 seers, against 13 in last week; 19 markets against 9 at 8 seers; 39 markets against 40 over 8 seers, but below 9 seers (including *Muharajganj*); 9 markets against 20 at 9 seers; one market against 2 above 9 seers, but below 10 seers. 961 maunds of Burma bounty rice imported this week; price raised to 8 seers 7 chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease prevailed in many parts.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	1,601	1,198	463	3,262
Otherwise relieved ...	469	894	268	1,681
Total ...				4,893

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·02, Gobindpur ·85. Weather cool. *Mahua* somewhat injured by rain. Bunderpest reported from Raghunathpur thana. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Average price of common rice at Sadar 10 seers, and at Gobindpur 9 seers per rupee. Price on which wage on works calculated is 9½ seers on average. Supply sufficient at present—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	1,917	1,280	268	3,465
Dependants ...	2	Nil.	18	20
Gratuitous relief ...	819	1,828	1,432	4,079
Total ...				7,564

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Chaibassa 1·30, Chakradharpur 1 42, Ghatsilla 1·57. Rice plentiful. Price 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain all over the Province during the week. The rain has done much good to spring rice, indigo, and sugarcane, and has considerably assisted the cultivation of lands for autumn rice and jute, which is now going on briskly. The rain is not reported to have caused any general injury to *rabi* crops whether in the fields or on the threshing-floors, but the *mahua* crop in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions

has suffered some damage. There was a slight rise in the price of rice in some districts during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 to 9 seers, Pabna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (barley) 12 and 13 seers, Champaran (Indian-corn) 9½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 10 seers, Puri (common rice) 10 and 10½ seers, and Manbhum (common rice) 9½ seers.

The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 27th March, were —

Nadia	...	19,105
Murshidabad	...	3,360
Khulna	...	6,759
Rajshahi	...	698
Pabna	...	211
Patna	...	140
Shahabad	...	24,732
Saran	...	39,681
Champaran •	...	164,426
Muzaffarpur	...	58,268
Darbhangā	...	175,183
Bhagalpur	...	13,474
Sonthal Parganas	...	2,563
Puri	...	4,806
Hazaribagh	..	2,674
Palamau	...	4,893
Manbhum	...	7,564
Total		528,537, against 485,870 in the previous week

This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 131,163	104,472	55,807	291,442
Dependants	... 864	905	20,181	21,950
Relieved in poor-houses	... 695	382	285	1,362
Otherwise relieved	... 40,832	102,787	58,817	202,436
Test-workers	.. 7,801	2,109	1,437	11,347

Private relief—

Relief-works—				
Darbhangā Raj	... 10,919	4,393	1,375	16,687
Hatwa	... 1,450	1,458	1,209	4,117
Deoghar	.. 122	70	15	207
Gratuitous relief—				
Darbhangā Raj	... 1,851	4,566	3,797	10,214
Hatwa	... 145	222	140	507
Manjha	... 76	7	13	96

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 30th March, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 21st to 27th March 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean, wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Mar.	21st	150.9	3.6	29.789	83.5	91.2	15.2	76.0	76.2	0.806	72.7	72	S W by S and W S W.	159	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, c.
"	22nd	145.8	2.9	820	78.6	85.7	17.1	68.3	71.0	659	66.8	68	S S E and variable	113	0.06	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, <, /, d.
"	23rd	135.7	Nil	886	73.1	75.3	9.1	66.2	65.6	640	66.0	70	S S E and variable	141	0.41	Cloudy, o, d, p.
"	24th	140.7	6.4	854	78.4	82.2	16.0	66.2	69.1	656	66.7	80	E S E, W S W, and S by E.	81	0.10	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
"	25th	148.5	7.7	826	77.1	85.9	16.3	69.6	71.3	691	68.2	76	S by E, N N W, and E S E.	93	Nil	Partially cloudy, d.
"	26th	146.0	8.8	814	77.0	89.7	22.5	67.2	71.2	681	67.8	75	E S E, S E by S, and S S W.	116	"	Partially cloudy, d.
"	27th	147.6	9.8	813	79.8	90.5	19.1	71.1	73.8	754	70.8	74	S S W and S by W	209	"	Chiefly cloud, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.	29.830
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	29.784
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.	39.2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	85.1
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	77.6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	83.1
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	25.0
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	91.2
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles	18
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	%	75
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	65
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th March 1897	...	...	...	Inches.	0.57
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	0.24
The total fall from 1st January to 27th March 1897	...	...	...	...	2.20
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	2.70

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; t, thunder; <, lightning; /, strong wind; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; Δ, dew.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 21st to 27th March 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Falt.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March	21st	29.856	84.3	92.7	16.9	75.8	87.3	77.5	1.14	73.0	62	Nil
"	22nd	888	78.3	87.8	19.0	68.8	76.4	69.3	62.1	65.2	69	0.05
"	23rd	917	71.8	76.2	8.8	67.4	68.6	61.6	5.7	62.0	79	0.25
"	24th	933	75.2	84.3	14.3	66.0	72.6	69.7	6.9	63.2	86	0.28
"	25th	897	79.8	88.9	18.2	70.7	79.1	71.5	7.94	72.3	80	Nil
"	26th	891	80.0	92.0	21.0	68.0	81.5	76.0	7.81	71.9	66	"
"	27th	868	82.3	92.4	21.1	71.7	86.6	76.3	7.70	71.4	61	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.	29.893
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	°	78.8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	°	26.8
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	°	92.8
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	%	72
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th March 1897	...	...	...	Inches.	0.58
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.					

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 29th March 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 27th March 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 27th MARCH 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 28th MARCH 1896.		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	322	61,148	866	254	1,11,526	1,774
Jute	...	...	19	8,326	189	30	13,225	246
Firewood	...	...	75	64,000	953	109	82,360	1,106
Other articles	...	...	747	2,26,816	3,199	742	1,89,926	2,744
Total	...	...	1,163	3,60,288	5,166	1,136	3,97,726	5,869

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of January 1897.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall, 1896-97.		REMARKS.	
								Long-term leases.	Season leases.				Total.	Grand Total.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.
									Khurri.	Kahil.	Sugarwade.	Bladul.										Not-weather.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
OCEAN	Outack	Taldanda, 1st reach	C. ft. 1,342	157	34	18,505	9,584	15,668	2,605	8	...	...	...	...	2,611	18,277	...	...	...	...
		Ditto, 2nd "	666	64	...	...	10,602	15,185	17,823	...	...	33	...	...	17,936	33,041	...	...	...	...
		Machgaon	776	129	106,611	52,874	48,407	47,363	5,828	317	...	...	...	...	6,145	53,508	...	...	...	...
		Kendrapara	1,067	304	...	3,468	1,063	1,239	1,670	727	...	...	...	...	2,437	9,063	...	...	...	...
		Gobri	373	45	...	3,775	866	1,033	2,468	255	...	...	...	...	3,723	3,778	...	...	...	...
		Do. Extension	648	80	...	14,313	10,020	9,415	9,465	1,144	...	...	...	...	4,672	14,050	...	...	...	...
		Petramund	585	65	...	22,515	14,235	17,071	4,753	232	1	...	...	...	...	22,043	...	...	...	...
		High Level, Range I	698	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level, Range II	727	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level, Range III	757	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH-WESTERN	Midnapore	Total	...	...	...	188,487	115,783	117,912	68,650	0,316	373	...	...	73,579	106,591	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	111,333	138	6,941	444	...	...	6,519	115,031	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	1,411	173	...	53,519	54,674	68,390	58,300
		Panchkura	828	8	...	6,780	6,720	7,009	7,909
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	637	1,057	1,137	1,137
		Total	60,245	62,421	67,436	67,436
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	53,132	61,183
		Western Main	4,342	1,962	...	70,706	33,111	14,274	6,020	34,293	59,512
		Buxar	1,226	459	...	14,225	27,379	27,879	27,879	43,47	145,231
		Arrah	2,096	509	...	211,180	175,774	141,311	8,163	43,763	1,90,080
SONS	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,468	413	...	4,013	2,271	1,113	1,101	...	...	...	...	...	3,268	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	...	...	...	...	50,043	58,74	21,722	13,617	...	...	...	...	1,575	96,254	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	525,792	375,443	257,346	64,972	160,256	...	...	...	...	19,133	501,315	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	214,775	29,206	68,242	331,701
		Grand total	770,147	583,719	442,204	131,683	191,508	373	769,048
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sons Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1897.O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th March 1897 on 1,696·70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*283,038	*3,16,147 0 0	44,51,206 10	9,43,147 12 0	20,824 0 0	12,79,118 12 0	88,938	166,933	254,87
Or per mile of railway ...	...	183 6 4	...	564 14 3	12 4 0	768 8 11	...	...	...
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year ...	+3,202,715	+33,96,839 7 0	+4,18,02,201 0	+87,12,125 8 0	+2,09,300 0 0	+1,23,17,263 12 0	940,460½	1,539,363	2,480,823½
Total for 11½ weeks ...	3,485,753	37,11,976 7 0	4,62,53,407 10	90,55,273 4 0	2,29,133 0 0	1,35,96,382 11 0	1,039,418½	1,706,316	2,744,134½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	311,636	3,60,712 0 10	36,99,537 10	6,84,070 9 3	20,616 10 4	10,76,429 4 7	54,263	133,200	217,472
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	217 8 3	...	403 10 4	12 2 4	633 4 11	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year ...	3,888,330½	43,92,301 1 11	4,19,85,071 10	80,71,702 0 11	2,21,200 3 10	1,39,85,360 12 8	964,728	1,670,664	2,635,392

* The decrease is due to pilgrim traffic in 1896.

† Added number of passengers 17,847 and Rs. 11,235

‡ Deducted maunds 2,66,676 and .. 17,718 on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 6th February

§ Added .. 2,310 1897

TAREESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th March 1897 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,518	5,960 4 0	16,176 30	716 5 0	4 0 9	6,719 0 0	1,085	103	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	...	269 13 11	...	32 3 7	0 2 11	302 4 5	...	...	...
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year ...	*253,276	*62,531 3 0	+1,73,380 0	+7,021 8 0	261 0 0	60,006 11 0	11,382	962	12,344
Total for 11½ weeks ...	277,794	68,530 7 0	1,89,556 30	7,737 13 0	265 0 0	70,320 4 0	12,467	1,065	13,532
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,012½	5,006 0 0	12,391 30	425 14 0	12 0 9	6,043 14 0	1,000	98	1,198
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	222 2 11	...	19 2 6	0 8 8	271 14 1	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year ...	278,317½	60,394 8 9	1,63,389 20	5,007 15 0	145 6 9	75,227 9 6	13,009	967	14,036

* Added number of passengers 1,061 and Rs. 198

† Do. Mds. 1,469 and .. 93

‡ Deducted .. 4

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 6th February 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th March 1897 on 161·40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*16,544	*16,167 15 0	1,03,345 0	13,632 12 0	55 0 0	29,755 11 0	6,681	4,418	11,099
Or per mile of railway ...	...	100 2 9	...	83 13 7	0 5 5	184 5 9	...	...	...
For previous 10½ weeks of half-year ...	+108,847	+11,80,073 5 0	+7,61,906 10	+1,03,281 6 0	5685 0 0	2,36,030 11 0	68,557	37,264	105,821
Total for 11½ weeks ...	125,391	1,40,241 4 0	8,65,250 10	1,16,914 2 0	740 0 0	2,65,785 0 0	75,238	41,682	116,920
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,242½	18,768 8 11	65,909 10	10,514 3 3	109 12 0	29,376 8 2	6,550	3,719	10,269
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	116 3 0	...	65 2 4	0 10 10	182 0 3	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year ...	228,126½	1,73,275 13 9	7,85,719 10	1,05,208 3 4	671 11 9	2,79,155 12 10	76,744	37,617	112,761

* The decrease is mainly in outward traffic, chiefly at Delhi, Sonapat, Thanosar and Umballa.

† Deducted number of passengers 339 and Rs. 172

‡ Added maunds 33,569 and .. 1,039

§ Deducted .. 34 1897.

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 6th February

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.
(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th March 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,349	12,210 0 0	1,21,521 0	8,425 0 0	527 0 0	21,163 0 0	3,570	6,071	9,641
Or per mile of railway ...	85.22	44.50 0 0	424.00 0	29.46 0 0	1.84 0 0	75.80 0 0	13.13	21.24	34.37
For previous 9 weeks of half-year* ...	1,78,402	1,03,471 15 2	11,29,612 0	77,107 14 6	3,006 5 0	1,84,270 2 8	25,198	60,372	85,570
Total for 10 weeks ...	2,01,751	1,15,681 15 2	12,51,133 0	85,533 14 6	4,233 5 0	2,05,430 2 8	28,798	66,446	1,05,244
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,346	6,252 3 4	2,01,161 0	5,030 2 3	156 13 0	12,048 2 7	4,400	1,858	6,258
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	78.64	22.63 0 0	1,663 16 0	36.05 0 0	1.00 0 0	76.74 0 0	20.64	11.83	32.47
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,80,801	1,24,054 0 2	21,50,737 0	45,571 10 6	1,708 7 0	1,71,031 10 8	28,570	43,401	71,971

* Includes audited figures for week ending 23rd January 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH MARCH 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 13TH MARCH 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 14TH MARCH 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
286	Rs. 21,163	Rs. 75.86	157	Rs. 12,048	Rs. 76.74	286	Rs. 6,20,298	Rs. 3,298.08	157	Rs. 3,86,967	Rs. 3,004.44	Rs. 2,33,937	Rs.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.
(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd January 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,785	9,540 8 6	1,06,267 0	10,071 8 0	314 1 0	10,090 1 6	3,704	6,395	10,099
Or per mile of railway ...	64.91	34.82 0 0	371.55 0	35.22 0 0	1.10 0 0	71.15 0 0	13.85	22.01	35.86
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	42,138	22,761 6 8	4,09,751 0	10,071 6 6	656 4 0	42,470 1 2	8,817	12,251	21,068
Total for 3 weeks ...	59,923	32,201 15 2	5,16,017 0	24,148 14 6	970 5 0	62,468 2 8	12,611	18,646	31,257
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	11,205	6,204 10 8	2,13,204 0	5,063 11 0	150 8 0	12,338 18 8	1,811	4,061	5,872
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	88.01	48.43 0 0	1,665.96 0	40.75 0 0	1.17 0 0	98.40 0 0	14.15	35.76	49.91
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	42,301	22,630 13 0	4,50,349 0	17,822 13 0	723 0 0	41,177 3 0	6,013	18,752	24,765

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD JANUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 23RD JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 23RD JANUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
286	Rs. 10,029	Rs. 71.14	128	Rs. 12,330	Rs. 96.40	286	Rs. 4,77,267	Rs. 2,707.59	128	Rs. 2,53,276	Rs. 2,143.04	Rs. 2,23,901	Rs.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th March 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	32,749	12,044 0 0	59,163 0	3,816 0 0	146 0 0	10,606 0 0	4,005	3,974	6,979
Or per mile of railway ...	262	101 0 0	473 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	134 0 0	...	...	...
For previous weeks of half-year ..	3,61,708	1,30,942 0 0	7,03,894 0	41,658 0 0	1,081 0 0	1,79,881 0 0	44,397	22,163	66,560
Total for weeks ..	3,94,457	1,40,986 0 0	7,62,706 0	45,474 0 0	1,527 0 0	1,90,487 0 0	48,394	25,137	73,531
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	33,376	11,133 0 0	80,317 0	5,031 0 0	81 0 0	16,245 0 0	3,509	2,072	5,581
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	254	89 0 0	642 0	39 0 0	1 0 0	130 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,96,169	1,41,110 0 0	7,82,519 0	46,365 0 0	2,650 0 0	1,89,565 0 0	44,014	21,767	65,781

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIBHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 18th March 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-haul.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open ..	10,830	42,643	4,12,210	38,350	11,900	(a) 1,12,840	13,159	(b) 21,600	36,849
Or per mile of railway ...	121.49	52.06	503.31	46.75	14.53	137.83	...	...	...
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	919,410	3,83,710	10,35,660	6,20,193	1,79,880	10,33,370	112,300	100,549	332,849
Total for 10 weeks ..	1,010,240	4,25,959	11,47,870	6,58,543	1,91,770	11,40,250	125,459	212,236	367,704
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 786 miles open ..	107,620	45,603	1,03,838	61,148	13,122	1,24,773	14,254	(c) 23,748	38,001
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	112.46	60.19	511.18	87.50	17.35	165.04	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,095,398	4,60,106	10,78,489	7,02,561	1,47,921	13,10,648	117,097	236,566	383,663

(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic.

(b) Includes 1,226 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(c) " 2,228 " " " "

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 20th March 1897	...	12,032	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	15,234	9	2
Decrease	...	3,202	9	2
Receipts per mile for the week ending 20th March 1897	...	235	14	9
Corresponding period of 1896	...	298	11	6
Decrease	...	62	12	9
Receipts from 1st January to 20th March 1897	...	1,27,021	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	1,44,103	0	0
Decrease	...	17,082	0	0

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 27th March, 1897.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.

The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEE BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.

The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.

The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.

The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.

The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRAN MITTRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH, K.C.I.E., of Gidhaur.

The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.

The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH.

RAIN-GAMBLING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling. He said:—

“At the next meeting of the Council I propose to move that the Report be taken into consideration, and that the Bill be passed into law.”

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—“With Your Honour's permission I wish to give notice, under Rule 21 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business, that I shall move for the introduction of a section to repeal section 6 of Bengal Act II of 1867, and the corresponding Section 47 of Bengal Act IV of 1866.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—“Do you propose to move it as an amendment to the Bill before the Council?”

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN replied:—“It is rather an addition to the Bill.”

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—“I do not think we can go beyond the provisions of this Bill, which is a Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling; and what you propose to do is to move a substantial addition to the Bill by way of amendment of the Gambling Act. I have not the permission of the Government of India to introduce such a provision in this Bill.”

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—“Your Honour has the permission of the Government of India to amend the Gambling Act by way of addition. I do not propose to go further. I simply ask permission for the repeal of section 6 of the Gambling Act.”

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—“The Hon'ble Member can bring forward his motion, but I shall oppose the amendment as going beyond the scope of the present Bill. It will make a serious alteration in a law, which is on all fours with the English law on the subject.”

BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1897-98.

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY laid on the table the Bengal Financial Statement for 1897-98 with explanatory notes.

PART I—General Review.

(1) ACCOUNTS OF 1895-96.

1. The closed accounts for 1895-96 show that the Provincial receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,58,51,520 against the revised estimate of Rs. 4,56,39,000, and the Provincial expenditure to Rs. 4,43,53,440 against the revised estimate of Rs. 4,44,10,000, thus working out to a surplus of Rs. 14,98,080 against Rs. 12,29,000 anticipated when the revised estimate was framed. The main causes of this improvement were the increase in the Provincial share of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, due to the heavy jute traffic during the last quarter of the year, and the decrease in expenditure under Stationery and Printing.

(2) REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1896-97.

2. The Budget Estimate for 1896-97, as adopted by the Government of India, assumed that the year would open with a credit balance of Rs. 55,51,000, that the total revenue would amount to Rs. 4,46,36,000, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,67,47,000, so that the year would close with a balance of Rs. 34,40,000. The latest estimate available for the accounts of the year shows that the total receipts will probably be Rs. 4,63,81,000, which is better than

was originally expected by Rs. 17,45,000, and that the expenditure will be Rs. 4,80,94,000, which gives an increase of Rs. 13,47,000: the result is a net improvement of Rs. 3,98,000, and as there is an increase of Rs. 2,69,000 in the expected amount of the opening balance, the total improvement on the original estimate is Rs. 6,67,000. The large increase of revenue in the revised, as compared with the original, estimate is mainly due to an increase of Rs. 7,87,000 in the Provincial share of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. There is also a considerable increase under Stamps (Rs. 4,84,000), Provincial Rates (Rs. 1,10,000), Assessed Taxes (Rs. 1,25,000), and Irrigation (Rs. 1,42,000). Smaller advances also appear under Land Revenue (Rs. 76,000), Excise (Rs. 62,000), Registration (Rs. 68,000), Miscellaneous heads (Rs. 50,000), and Civil Works (Rs. 60,000). On the other hand there is a special payment of Rs. 2,00,000 adjusted under Land Revenue, being half the amount of deferred interest on the Kidderpore Dock loans remitted by the Government of India on the recommendation of this Government. The main increase in expenditure is the provision of Rs. 18,50,000 for the relief of distress arising from the prevailing famine, a calamity which was not anticipated when the budget was originally framed, and against this increase there are decreases of about 2 lakhs under "Direct demands on the revenues," of nearly a lakh under Irrigation, and of more than 1½ lakh under Public Works, taking together the works under direct management and those under local authorities. The net result of these variations from the Budget of 1896-97 is an increase in the closing balance of Rs. 6,67,000, from Rs. 34,40,000 to Rs. 41,07,000.

(3) PROVINCIAL CONTRACT, 1897-1902.

3. I now turn to the Provincial Contract which will begin to take effect from the 1st April 1897. The chief alteration made in the conditions of the current contract which expires on the 31st of this month is the imperialisation of the receipts and expenditure of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, one-half of the net revenue of which is now assigned to this Province. By way of compensation for this loss of growing revenue the provincial share of the receipts from Excise has been raised from one-fourth to one-half. The only additional charges which have been provincialised in the new contract are the Survey and Settlement expenditure other than that in Bihar, and the expenditure on account of Marine pensioners of the Imperial Department, mainly dockyard employes, and of the pensions of Branch Pilots and other Provincial Marine officers, and of their widows and orphans. The inter-provincial adjustments hitherto allowed with Upper Burma have also been stopped. On the other hand, as important administrative changes in the Salt Department are under consideration, the receipts and expenditure of this Department have been reserved for the present as Imperial. The contract passed by the Government of India provides for an annual contribution of Rs. 14,19,000 to the Imperial treasury, from the assigned revenues of this Province, against Rs. 14,39,000 paid during the currency of the expiring contract.

(4) BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.

4. The Budget Estimate for 1897-98 under the terms of the new contract as set forth above, and as finally passed by the Government of India, accepts Rs. 41,07,000 as the opening balance, and provides for receipts aggregating Rs. 4,54,83,000 and expenditure Rs. 4,85,90,000, including a provision of Rs. 22,18,000 as the provincial share of the outlay on Famine Relief, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 10,00,000. It is estimated that on the whole the receipts, which under the new arrangement are only Rs. 3,68,000 less than the actuals of 1895-96, will be less by Rs. 8,98,000 than the revised estimate for the current year. Taking this year as the standard of comparison, it will be seen that Bengal loses Rs. 44,50,000 under railway receipts, an item of revenue which tends to develop rapidly without adding to the Provincial expenditure, except in the form of feeder roads. In exchange for the share of railway receipts which was made over in 1892, the province gets under the new contract an extra quarter of the excise revenue estimated at Rs. 33,62,000. The loss of revenue alone comes therefore to nearly 11 lakhs, while the expenditure on excise rises at the same time by Rs. 1,78,000. On the whole transaction,

therefore, putting each source of revenue at its present value, Bengal is worse off by more than 12½ lakhs; while the prospective loss is probably much greater, for it is unlikely that excise revenue will expand in the same proportion as the railway receipts. On the expenditure side the estimate, excluding famine outlay, has been passed for a total grant of Rs. 4,63,72,000 against Rs. 4,62,44,000, the revised estimate of 1896-97. The estimate of 1897-98 includes Rs. 8,06,000 for Survey and Settlement charges and Rs. 57,000 for marine pensions which have been provincialised under the contract. The budget is explained in somewhat fuller detail in next part.

PART II.—Details of the Budget Estimate for 1897-98.

RECEIPTS.

1. *Land Revenue*.—The total collections under Land Revenue in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 3,90,52,000 and the estimate for 1896-97, as passed by the Government of India, is Rs. 3,92,50,000, which includes Rs. 3,00,000 for recoveries of survey and settlement charges in Bihar. The 12 per cent. on collections from Government estates yielded in 1895-96 Rs. 5,05,000, while the estimate for 1897-98 stands at Rs. 5,10,000. The *Adjustments* between Imperial and Provincial generally cease on the settlement of a new arrangement, and the figures shown under the head represent the fixed contribution of Rs. 14,19,000 to Imperial, less a special temporary assignment of Rs. 6,23,000 made in order to enable the Local Government to carry out the heavy programme of the Survey Department in the first year of the contract.

2. *Stamps*.—The estimate of Stamp revenue for 1896-97 was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 1,67,60,000. The latest returns from the Comptroller-General show that the receipts during the first eleven months of the year exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by about Rs. 6,56,000. In view of the increase that has already occurred, both the revised estimate for 1896-97 and the estimates for 1897-98 have been placed at Rs. 1,74,25,000, and the Provincial share of three-fourths amounts to Rs. 1,30,69,000. The increase is almost wholly under general stamps.

3. *Excise*.—The revenue from Excise for 1896-97 was estimated at Rs. 1,33,00,000. The actuals of 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 1,33,78,000, and the figures of the first 11 months of 1896-97 show an increase of Rs. 1,74,000 over the actuals of the corresponding period of the preceding year. The estimate has accordingly been raised to Rs. 1,35,50,000 for 1896-97, but in consequence of a change in the system of levying duty on ganja exported to the North-Western Provinces, the estimate for next year has been passed at a lakh less than that for 1896-97. The Provincial share of excise revenue has been raised under the new contract to one-half.

4. *Provincial Rates*.—The actual collections of the Public Works Cess in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 41,37,000, and the average actuals of the past three years were Rs. 41,41,000. The actuals of the first ten months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 1,27,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year. The revised estimate for the current year has accordingly been placed at Rs. 42,90,000. The prevailing scarcity will, it is anticipated, affect the collections during next year, and the estimate for that year has been taken at Rs. 40,60,000. The estimate of receipts under "General rates for the management of private estates" is Rs. 1,40,000.

5. *Assessed Taxes*.—The budget estimate of receipts from Income Tax for 1896-97 was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 46,50,000. The actual collections of last year amounted to Rs. 46,60,000, and those of the twelve months ending 28th February were Rs. 49,53,000. Both the revised estimate for 1896-97 and the estimate for 1897-98 have been placed at Rs. 49,00,000. The Provincial share of one-half is Rs. 24,50,000.

6. *Forest*.—The receipts of the Forest Department are now estimated at Rs. 12,80,000 for 1896-97 and Rs. 13,00,000 for 1897-98, against Rs. 9,19,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The increase over the actuals of 1895-96 is due to contracts undertaken by the department for the supply of sleepers to the Rai Bareilly-Benares Railway. Increased provision has also been made on the expenditure side for the cutting and carriage of these sleepers, so that the

net receipts are estimated at Rs. 6,15,000 for 1896-97 and Rs. 5,93,000 for 1897-98 against Rs. 4,53,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The lower estimate of net receipts for 1897-98 is due to a provision made to give effect to the scheme of the re-organization of the subordinate Forest staff sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The Provincial share is one-half.

7. *Registration*.—The budget estimate of receipts for 1896-97 was Rs. 13,65,000 against Rs. 13,41,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The actuals of the first ten months, compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, show an increase of Rs. 1,28,000, part of which represents an increase in the registration of mortgage deeds due to the prevailing scarcity. The revised estimate is Rs. 15,00,000. The increase in registrations is not expected to continue during next year, and the estimate for 1897-98 has accordingly been taken at less than the revised estimate for the preceding year.

8. *Interest*.—The estimate of loans for 1897-98, as passed by the Government of India, provides for a return of Rs. 3,09,000 under Interest in 1897-98, thus:—

	Rs.
Interest on advances to cultivators	57,000
Do. on drainage and embankment advances	52,000
Do. on loans to notabilities	1,000
Do. on loans to municipalities and other local authorities	1,45,000
Miscellaneous, including interest on Government securities in deposit for the Education Department	54,000
	3,09,000

9. *Post Office*.—The Provincial receipts consisted of recoveries made from the Zamindari Dāk Fund on account of establishment employed in the Post-master-General's office, but these are now adjusted in the books of the Postal Department, and do not pass through the Provincial accounts.

10. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law*.—The receipts from magisterial fines have steadily declined since 1893-94. The estimate has been placed at Rs. 8,30,000 against Rs. 8,41,000, the actuals of 1895-96.

11. *Law and Justice—Jails*.—The estimate under this head is Rs. 9,08,000 against Rs. 8,58,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The increase is mainly due to the supply of police clothing by the Jail Department.

12. *Marine*.—The budget estimate of total receipts for 1896-97 was Rs. 9,35,000. This has been raised to Rs. 9,64,000 in the revised estimate, with reference to the actuals of the 12 months ending 31st January 1897, which amounted to Rs. 9,64,000, owing to the unusually high receipts under Pilotage. The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 9,54,000, and is based on the average actuals of past years.

13. *Education*.—The estimate under this head amounts to Rs. 6,27,000 against Rs. 5,69,000, the estimate for 1896-97. The increase is due to the inclusion of receipts from the Eden Hindu Hostel (Rs. 40,000), which it has since been decided to keep outside the Provincial accounts, and to increased fee-receipts (Rs. 17,000) from the Kurseong Boarding School, which has been enlarged to provide for a larger number of students.

14. *Medical*.—The estimate of Rs. 2,11,000 follows the actuals of 1895-96.

15. *Scientific and other Minor Departments*.—The estimate for 1897-98 amounts to Rs. 2,23,000 against Rs. 2,08,000, the revised estimate for 1896-97, and Rs. 2,35,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The decrease, compared with the actuals of 1895-96, is due to an anticipated falling off in the receipts from the sale of quinine, in consequence of the prevailing scarcity.

16. *Superannuation receipts*.—The estimate of Provincial receipts for 1896-97 amounts to Rs. 70,000, which has been reduced to Rs. 49,000 in the revised estimate, in consequence of a change in the mode of adjusting contributions for the pension and leave allowances of certain officers. The estimate for 1897-98 has been fixed with reference to the actual demands as calculated by the Accountant-General.

17. *Miscellaneous*.—The receipts under this head fluctuate largely from year to year. The actuals were as follows:—

				Rs.
1890-91	...	...	...	7,70,000
1891-92	...	...	...	8,36,000
1892-93	...	...	...	8,27,000
1893-94	...	...	...	8,63,000
1894-95	...	...	...	10,12,000
1895-96	...	...	...	10,23,000

The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 9,35,000, while the revised estimate for 1896-97 is Rs. 9,28,000.

EXPENDITURE.

18. *Land Revenue*.—The total expenditure under Land Revenue for 1897-98 is estimated at Rs. 45,71,000 against Rs. 37,29,000, the budget grant for 1896-97. The increase is due to a provision of Rs. 8,06,000 for survey and settlements now provincialised, and to a larger grant for management and improvement of Government estates in proportion to the anticipated increase of revenue from those estates.

19. *Stamps*.—The estimate of expenditure for 1897-98 amounts to Rs. 7,02,000 against Rs. 6,67,000, the budget estimate for the current year, and Rs. 6,57,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The increase is under "Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores," the estimate under this head being Rs. 3,67,000 against Rs. 3,34,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The Provincial share is three-fourths.

20. *Excise*.—The total expenditure for 1897-98 is estimated at Rs. 7,13,000 against Rs. 7,11,000, the budget grant for 1896-97. The budget provides a larger grant for additional Preventive Sub-Inspectors and travelling allowances against a reduction of Rs. 25,000 in the construction of distillery buildings. These buildings will now be transferred to the books of the Public Works Department. The Provincial share has, however, been increased from one-fourth to one-half, and this accounts for the increase from Rs. 1,77,000 for 1896-97 to Rs. 3,57,000 for next year.

21. *Provincial Rates*.—The Provincial expenditure for 1897-98 has been provisionally estimated at Rs. 1,19,000 against Rs. 85,000, the grant for the current year. The amount includes a provision for revaluations in a number of districts, and also for revising the arrangement under which the cost of collecting the Public Works Department cess is divided between Provincial revenues and District funds. In settling the terms of the contract the Government of India were asked to make an assignment for the latter purpose; but this they have refused to do, and in view of the diminished resources of the Government it is uncertain whether the change contemplated will not have to be deferred at any rate for the present.

22. *Customs*.—The expenditure for the year 1897-98 is estimated at Rs. 8,00,000 against Rs. 8,02,000, the budget estimate for 1896-97, and Rs. 7,98,000, the actuals for 1895-96. The provision in the current year's budget for purchase and repairs of preventive service boats and petty construction and repairs has not been fully utilised, and there have also been savings under exchange compensation allowance. These account for small provision in the revised estimate for the year.

23. *Registration*.—The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 8,73,000 against Rs. 8,03,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The increase is due chiefly to provision being made for larger payments under the heads of commission to Rural Sub-Registrars and of contingent charges owing to the opening of new registration offices.

24. *Interest*.—The rate of interest payable on the Provincial loans has been reduced by the Government of India from 4 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. with effect from next year. The budget grant has been reduced accordingly.

25. *Administration*.—The estimate under this head amounts to Rs. 17,28,000, against Rs. 17,62,000, the revised estimate for 1896-97, and Rs. 17,50,000,

the actuals of 1895-96. The fluctuations are mostly due to privilege leave allowances of officers.

26. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The original estimate of expenditure for 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 89,81,000, against Rs. 88,26,000, the actuals for 1895-96. The estimate has been reduced to Rs. 88,90,000 in the revised estimate for the year, with reference to the actuals of the first 10 months of the year, which amounted to Rs. 73,91,000 against Rs. 73,09,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 89,42,000.

27. *Jails.*—The estimate of total expenditure for 1897-98 has been placed at Rs. 22,32,000, against Rs. 24,70,000, the revised estimate for 1896-97. The revised estimate includes a larger provision for dietary charges consequent on the rise of prices of food-grains.

28. *Police.*—The estimate for 1897-98 amounts to Rs. 61,18,000, against Rs. 60,40,000, the budget grant for 1896-97. The increase is due to a provision for the grant of compensation for the dearness of food-grains, for the progressive annual increase of Rs. 28,000 on account of the substitution of Sub-Inspectors for Head-Constables as investigating officers, in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission, and larger grants for petty construction, rewards, &c.

29. *Marine.*—The estimate of expenditure for 1897-98 is Rs. 9,11,000, against Rs. 9,21,000, the sanctioned estimate for 1896-97. The decrease is under contributions to the Orissa Port Funds.

30. *Education.*—The grant for expenditure under the direct control of the Education Department was Rs. 27,76,000 in the budget estimate for 1896-97. This has been reduced to Rs. 26,75,000 in the revised estimate, partly in consequence of the absence of officers on furlough, partly owing to grants for apparatus, &c., for the Civil Engineering College not being fully utilized, and partly by reason of savings in the grants for normal or training schools. The estimate for 1897-98 provides for an increase of Rs. 71,000 over the revised estimate, including the following items:—

	Rs.
(1) Kurseeng Boarding School	17,000
(2) Bihar School of Engineering	12,000
(3) Reorganisation of the Education Department ...	17,000

31. *Medical.*—The estimate for 1897-98 amounts to Rs. 19,18,000, against Rs. 19,63,000, the sanctioned estimate for 1896-97. The decrease is due to smaller provision having been made for the renewal of bedding, clothing and instruments in the Calcutta hospitals, and to a reduction in the grant for the Bhawanipur Hospital, the equipment of which was provided for last year.

32. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 4,55,000, against Rs. 4,35,000, the revised estimate for 1896-97. The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the provision for the up-keep of cinchona plantations and for the purchase of bark not having been fully utilised.

33. *Stationery and Printing.*—The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 11,34,000 against Rs. 12,22,000, the estimate for 1896-97. The fluctuations are chiefly in the value of Stationery supplied from Central Stores.

34. *Famine Relief.*—The total expenditure on Famine Relief, as passed by the Government of India, amounts to Rs. 23,00,000 for 1896-97 and Rs. 1,00,48,000 for 1897-98, and their distribution is as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... ..	.....	70,13,000
Provincial	18,50,000	22,18,000
Local	4,50,000	8,17,000
Total	23,00,000	1,00,48,000

The distribution of the grant under 33, Famine Relief, for 1897-98 in detail of the minor heads is as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Salaries and establishment in Civil Department ...	5,64,000
2(a). Relief works in charge of Public Works Department ...	39,13,000
2(b). Establishment, tools and plant for Public Works Department ...	2,75,000
3. Relief works in charge of Civil Department ...	21,71,000
4. Relief to people employed otherwise than on relief works	10,93,000
5. Gratuitous Relief ...	20,24,000
6. Miscellaneous ...	3,000
Total ..	1,00,48,000

35. *Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation.*—The chief work included under this head is the conversion into a navigable canal of the Bhangore khal, which forms a portion of the boat route between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal. This was commenced last year and will be completed during 1897-98 at a cost of Rs. 3,78,000. Under agricultural works a provision of Rs. 63,000 has been made for the Bhagwangola embankment designed to control the floods on the Bhagirathi river.

36. *Civil works in charge of Public Works Department.*—The Provincial expenditure under this head has been greatly reduced owing to the restriction of the programme rendered necessary by the reduction of the Provincial balance in consequence of famine outlay. The allotment includes the following grants for original works:—

	Rs.
Residences for Munsifs ...	40,000
Repairs of excise buildings ...	50,000
Parsonage, St. John's Church ...	25,000
Jail Barracks at Buxar and Bhagalpur ...	96,000
Subdivisional Residence, Serampore ...	25,000
Residence for District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali ...	20,000
Land for quarters of Military students of Medical College ...	14,000
New Chemical Block, Medical College, Calcutta ...	1,25,000
New Pathological and Physiological Block, Calcutta ...	50,000
Fittings, Chemical Block ...	40,000
Central Lunatic Asylum ...	1,00,000
Outpatient Department, Medical College ...	48,000
Ditto Campbell Hospital ...	20,000
Presidency General Hospital ...	1,00,000
Land for ditto ...	45,000
Roads in Western Duars ...	60,000
Government offices at Chinsura ...	37,000
Rebuilding Darjeeling Cutcherry ...	50,000
Record-room, Musaffarpur ...	21,000
Total ...	9,61,000

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 27th March 1897.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

(In Rupees, omitting 000's, excepting in the Actuals, where 0 is omitted.)

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1897-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5
Opening Balance ...	42,22.00	55.51	58.20	41.07
Principal Heads of Revenue—				
I.—Land Revenue { Proper ...	1,01,36.18	1,00.54	1,01.30	1,01.42
Adjustments ...	—7.19.26	—12.00	—13.61	—7.96
III.—Salt ...	1,78.41	1.75	1.53	.....
IV.—Stamps ...	1,25,78.73	1,25.85	1,30.69	1,30.69
V.—Excise ...	33,44.63	33.25	33.87	67.25
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	42,77.33	43.20	44.30	42.00
VII.—Customs ...	91.19	81	94	81
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	23,30.05	23.25	24.50	24.50
IX.—Forests ...	4,59.35	6.35	6.40	6.50
X.—Registration ...	6,70.75	6.82	7.50	7.10
Total ...	3,38,47.36	3,29.82	3,37.39	3,72.41
XII.—Interest ...	2,12.99	2.67	2.43	3.09
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—				
XIII.—Post-Office ...	5.29	5	.....	.....
Receipts by Civil Department—				
XVI.—Law and Justice—				
Courts of Law ...	8,41.22	8.80	8.25	8.30
Jails ...	8,58.31	8.58	8.89	9.08
XVII.—Police ...	1,88.76	2.01	1.91	1.80
XVIII.—Marine ...	9,67.99	9.35	9.64	9.54
XIX.—Education ...	5,68.41	5.69	5.69	6.27
XX.—Medical ...	2,09.61	2.05	2.12	2.11
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,35.49	2.34	2.08	2.23
Total ...	38,69.79	38.82	38.58	39.33
Miscellaneous—				
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	75.50	70	49	60
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,35.66	1.32	1.50	1.34
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	10,23.31	8.75	9.28	9.35
Total ...	12,34.47	10.77	11.27	11.29
Railways—				
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings) ...	43,53.00	36.63	44.50	.....
Irrigation—				
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts) ...	15,15.32	16.00	16.90	16.50
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—				
By Public Works Department ...	7,10.54	7.30	6.75	6.60
„ Civil Department ...	84.26	1.09	1.16	1.16
Total ...	23,10.12	23.39	24.81	24.26
Buildings and Roads—				
XXXII.—Civil Works—				
By Public Works Department ...	2,64.59	1.80	2.28	1.93
„ Civil Department ...	2,53.83	2.41	2.53	2.52
Total ...	5,18.42	4.21	4.81	4.45
Contributions ...	8	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,58,51.52	4,46.36	4,63.81	4,51.83
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,01,73.52	5,01.87	5,22.01	4,95.90

BENGAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

(In Rupees, omitting 000's, excepting in the Actuals where 0 is omitted.)

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5
Direct demand on the Revenues—				
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,52.93	1.69	1.69	1.71
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,72.77	1.62	1.58	1.64
3. Land Revenue	37,15.09	37.20	36.70	45.71
5. Salt	52.84	1.03	63	...
6. Stamps	4,93.01	5.01	5.09	5.27
7. Excise	1,63.01	1.77	1.72	3.57
8. Provincial Rates	60.79	85	75	1.19
9. Customs	7,97.93	8.12	7.71	8.00
10. Assessed Taxes	22.09	95	90	96
11. Forests	2, 3.03	3.85	3.31	3.53
12. Registration	4,01.27	4.30	4.17	4.37
Total ...	63,39.79	66.28	64.17	75.45
Interest—				
13. Interest on ordinary debt	1,91.18	2.36	2.14	2.15
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—				
15. Post-office	4.77	10	5	10
Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—				
18. General Administration	17,49.68	17.01	17.62	17.28
19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	88,21.34	89.81	88.90	89.42
{ Jails	22,58.56	21.38	21.70	22.32
20. Police	60,18.93	60.40	61.10	61.18
21. Marine	8,73.77	9.21	8.75	9.11
22. Education	26,07.89	27.76	26.15	27.46
24. Medical	18, 5.69	19.63	19.41	19.18
25. Political	17.75	28	19	25
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	5,26.63	4.49	4.35	4.55
Total ...	2,47,25.23	2,61.03	2,51.80	2,50.75
Miscellaneous—				
29. Superannuation, &c.	14,47.06	18.90	19.15	20.32
30. Stationery and Printing	10,89.43	12.22	11.00	11.34
32. Miscellaneous	2,11.86	2.47	2.50	2.57
Total ...	32,18.25	33.59	32.65	34.23
Famine Relief and Insurance—				
33. Famine Relief ... ..	.....	.....	18.50	22.18
Railways (Revenue Account)—				
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	56	.....	.....	.. ..
Irrigation—				
42. Major Works—				
Working Expenses	12,98.41	14.65	13.75	14.46
Interest on debt	24,14.95	24.67	24.64	24.64
43. Minor Works and Navigation—				
By Public Works Department	15,64.53	18.03	18.00	15.25
„ Civil Department	4.11	4	4	8
Total ...	53,32.00	57.39	56.43	54.43
45. Civil Works—				
By Public Works Department	30,89.76	43.00	37.17	32.50
„ Civil Department	1,81.40	2.30	2.60	1.36
Total ...	32,76.16	45.30	39.77	33.86
Contributions	12,65.50	11.42	15.39	12.25
Total ...	4,43,53.44	4,67.47	4,80.94	4,85.90
Closing Balance	58,20.08	34.40	41.07	10.00
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,01,73.52	5,01.87	5,22.01	4,95.90
Provincial Surplus (+) or deficit (—) ...	+14,98.08	—21.11	—17.13	—31.07

APPENDIX A.

Bengal Provincial Receipts in detail of minor heads

[The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.]

I.—Land Revenue—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, c. 1896-97.	Revised Estimate 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross Land Revenue	3,90,52,313	3,46,47,000	4,92,00,000	3,92,50,000	The revised estimate for 1896-97 has been reduced in consequence of the prevailing scarcity.
Deduct 12 per cent. on estimated collections from Government estates (Provincial)	5,05,068	4,00,000	4,80,000	5,40,000	
Deduct on account of recoveries of Bihar survey and settlement charges (Imperial)	22,692	2,00,000	1,50,000	3,00,000	
Total deduction	5,27,760	6,00,000	6,30,000	8,40,000	
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial Funds	3,85,24,553	3,83,47,000	3,85,00,000	3,84,10,000	
Provincial share of above (one-fourth)	96,31,133	95,86,750	96,25,000	96,02,500	
Deduct on account of adjustments	7,19,832	—12,00,000	—14,60,000	—7,100,000	
Net	89,11,321	83,86,750	82,70,000	88,92,500	
Add 12 per cent. collections	5,05,068	4,00,000	4,80,000	5,40,000	
Total Provincial share	94,16,389	87,86,750	87,50,000	93,32,500	

II.—Adjustments—

Fixed contribution to Imperial Revenues under the terms of contract	14,39,000	14,33,000	14,28,000	14,19,000
Add (payable to Imperial Funds)— Interest on the advances for the Hiji Tidal Canal	25,863	30,000	20,000	.. .. .
Contribution towards the cost of a tower clock to be set at the General Post Office .. .. .	.. .. .	5,000	5,000	.. .. .
Contribution to Imperial Funds on account of the remission of the deferred interest on Kidderpore Dock Loans .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,00,000	.. .. .
Total to be deducted from the Provincial share	14,64,863	14,74,000	16,70,000	14,19,000
Deduct (to be received from Imperial Funds)— Advance for the remodeling of the Hiji Tidal Canal	1,46,000	24,000	21,000	.. .. .
Grant on account of Imperial buildings placed under local bodies	31,181	10,000	45,000	.. .. .
Salary of a probationer gardener at Sibpur	544	2,000	1,000	.. .. .
Repayment of the special contribution taken in 1894-95	3,00,000	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Grant for the additional establishment entertained in the Calcutta Custom House and in the Board's Office on the introduction of the new Tariff Act	2,28,188	2,12,000	2,12,000	.. .. .
Towing charges of Rhotas	10,000	10,000	10,000	.. .. .
Assignment for the Ghatong Police Guard	15,650	16,000	10,000	.. .. .
Ditto for the transfer of Mackillop's Hill to Lebong Cantonment	11,600	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Transfer of Observatory buildings, to the charge of Provincial Public Works Department .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,000	.. .. .
Special assignment on account of Survey and Settlement expenditure .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6,23,000
Total	7,46,601	2,74,000	3,69,000	6,23,000
Net sum to be transferred	7,10,262	12,00,000	13,61,000	7,00,000

III.—Salt—

Rent of Warehouses	1,42,000	1,38,000	1,17,000	.. .. .	The receipts in 1896-96 were unusually high.
Miscellaneous	36,000	87,000	36,000	.. .. .
Total	1,78,000	1,75,000	1,53,000	.. .. .	The receipts have been made Imperial under the terms of the new contract.

IV.—Stamps.—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sale of general stamps	45,44,000	45,08,000	50,56,000	50,56,000	The revenue continues to show a progressive annual increase.
Sale of court-fee stamps	1,19,20,000	1,19,91,000	1,20,70,000	1,20,70,000	
Sale of plain paper to be used with court-fee stamps	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,45,000	2,45,000	
Duty on impressing documents	29,000	9,000	25,000	25,000	
Fines and penalties	24,000	30,000	20,000	26,000	The actuals of 1895-96 included a special item of Rs. 10,000, representing the security deposit of the late Treasurer of Bankura, forfeited to Government for the loss of a large consignment of one-rupee Court-fee stamps.
Miscellaneous	11,000	2,000	3,000	8,000	
Total ..	1,67,73,000	1,67,80,000	1,74,25,000	1,74,25,000	
Provincial share (three-fourths)	1,25,79,000	1,25,85,000	1,30,69,000	1,30,69,000	

V.—Excise—

License and Distillery fees and Duties for the sale of liquors and drugs	1,01,38,000	1,03,03,000	1,02,30,000	1,02,30,000	The duty on ganja exported to the North-Western Provinces will henceforth be levied in those provinces and thus it is anticipated will reduce the receipts by one lakh.
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium	17,72,000	17,31,000	17,55,000	17,55,000	
Duty on ganja	14,61,000	12,30,000	15,60,000	14,50,000	
Fines, confiscation and miscellaneous	14,000	32,000	15,000	15,000	
Total ..	1,33,78,000	1,33,00,000	1,35,50,000	1,34,50,000	Under the terms of the new Provincial Contract half of these receipts will be Provincial instead of one-fourths hitherto.
Provincial share	33,45,000	33,25,000	33,87,000	67,25,000	

VI.—Provincial Rates—

Public Works Cess	41,37,000	41,80,000	42,90,000	40,00,000	Decrease estimated in 1897-98 for scarcity.
General rates for management of private estates	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	
Total ..	42,77,000	43,20,000	44,30,000	42,00,000	

VII.—Customs—

Warehouse and Wharf Rents	8,000	8,000	11,000	7,000	
Miscellaneous	85,000	75,000	84,000	84,000	
Total ..	91,000	81,000	95,000	91,000	

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—

Deductions by Government from salaries and pensions, &c.	4,97,000	4,96,000	5,15,000	5,15,000
Deductions by Government from interest on Government securities	15,000	19,000		
Deductions from salaries, &c., paid by local authority or company	60,000	52,000	43,85,000	43,85,000
Income-tax on securities of local authority or company				
Deductions by Government from profits of Railway Companies	2,000	3,000		
Ordinary collections	40,46,000	40,40,000		
Penalties	26,000	26,000		
Miscellaneous	14,000	14,000		
Total	46,60,000	46,50,000	40,00,000	40,00,000
Provincial share (one-half)	23,30,000	23,25,000	24,50,000	24,50,000

IX.—Forest—

I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	24,800	4,07,800	4,34,300	4,50,000	The increase is due to the sale of sal steepers to the Railways.
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	8,63,000	7,07,800	7,96,800	8,17,000	
III.—Unskated, drift and half wood	9,400	10,300	9,400	9,600	The revised estimate for 1896-97 includes Rs. 5,000 being the sale proceeds of 500 acres of land in the Tista Division.
V.—Miscellaneous	23,000	24,100	20,600	23,400	
Total ..	9,19,000	12,70,000	12,80,000	13,00,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	4,59,000	6,35,000	6,40,000	6,50,000	

X—Registration—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fees for registering documents	12,87,000	13,10,000	14,45,000	13,65,000	The prevailing scarcity has led to larger registration in 1896-97 but this is not expected to last.
Fees for copies of registered documents	21,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Miscellaneous	33,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	
Total	13,41,000	13,65,000	15,00,000	14,20,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	6,71,000	6,82,000	7,50,000	7,10,000	

XII.—Interest—

<i>Class I.</i> —Interest on advances to cultivators— On advances to cultivators under Land Improvement Loans Act	11,000	24,000	24,000	2,55,300	Decrease due to the repayment of the loan to the Doo Estate.
On advances to cultivators under Agriculturists' Act XXII of 1894	12,000				
<i>Class II.</i> —Interest on advances under Special Loans— On Drainage and Embankment Advances	36,000	40,000	34,000		
<i>Class III.</i> —Interest on loans to landholders, &c.	22,000	5,000	3,000		
<i>Class IV.</i> —Interest on loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations)	87,000	1,41,000	1,27,000	11,000	Based on actuals.
Interest on Government Securities	11,000	11,000	12,000		
Miscellaneous— Interest on loans of Public Works	34,000	42,000	42,000	38,000	
Interest on the capital cost of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's house, &c.	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,300	
Other items	2,000	1,700	2,000	1,700	
Interest on zamindari embankment recoveries, &c.	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,700	
Total Miscellaneous	39,000	46,000	47,000	42,500	
GRAND TOTAL	2,13,000	2,67,000	2,15,000	3,09,000	

XIII.—Post Office—

Recovery on account of establishment employed in the Postmaster-General's office	5,000	5,000	Those recoveries are now adjusted in the books of the Comptroller of Post Offices.
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XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	29,000	38,000	28,000	35,000	The actuals show a progressive decrease since 1893-94.
Court-fees realised in cash	41,000	34,000	53,000	36,000	
General fees, fines and forfeitures	7,31,000	7,70,000	6,95,000	7,23,000	
Pledership examination fees	32,000	28,000	30,000	28,000	
Miscellaneous	8,000	10,000	10,000	8,000	
Total	8,41,000	8,80,000	8,25,000	8,30,000	

XVIB.—Jails—

Jails	8,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	Larger receipts anticipated on account of supplies to the Police and Military Departments.
Jail manufactures	8,50,000	8,50,000	8,80,000	9,00,000	
Total	8,58,000	8,58,000	8,89,000	9,08,000	

XVII.—Police—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	10,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	Based on actuals.
Police supplied to Public Departments, private companies and persons	39,000	38,000	35,000	40,000	
Presidency Police	91,000	80,000	1,00,000	90,000	
Recoveries on account of Village Police	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Fees, fines and forfeitures	37,000	23,000	34,000	25,000	The actuals show a progressive decrease since 1895-96. The estimate for 1896-97 included Rs. 20,000, being the recovery from Frontier Police for the cost of supplies which are now adjusted in the accounts by a deduction from the expenditure on account of rations.
Superannuation receipts	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	
Miscellaneous	8,000	10,000	7,000	8,000	
Total	1,80,000	2,01,000	1,91,000	1,80,000	

XVIII.—Marine—

Sale-proceeds of vessels and stores	...	...	1,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	The fluctuations depend on the tonnage of vessels visiting and leaving the port.
Registration and other fees	...	...	40,000	40,000	40,000	42,000	
Pilotage Receipts { Calcutta	...	...	8,57,000	8,23,000	8,74,000	8,35,000	
Chittagong	...	...	16,000	17,000			
Lead-money of Volunteers	...	...	7,000	5,000		15,000	
	...	...				7,000	
Miscellaneous.							
Deductions for mess money	...	...	10,000	12,000		10,200	
Contribution to life-boat establishment, Goshundo	...	...		300		300	
Marine survey	...	...	31,000	30,000		35,000	
Other items	...	...	6,000	1,700		4,500	
Total Miscellaneous			47,000	47,000	47,000	50,000	
Total			9,68,000	9,95,000	9,64,000	9,54,000	

XIX.—Education—

Fees, Government Colleges, General	1,68,000	1,68,000	1,68,000	1,65,000	Based on actuals.
Fees, Government Colleges, Professional	39,000	38,000	39,000	40,000	
Fees, Schools, General	3,00,000	3,10,000	3,11,000	3,27,000	
Fees, Schools, Special	18,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	Increased receipts are expected from the new boarding school for boys at Kurseong.
Contributions from Native States, private persons and Municipalities	15,000	12,000	12,000	8,000	
Income from Endowments	2,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	
Miscellaneous	16,000	13,000	18,000	19,000	Increased provision made with reference to actuals which show a progressive increase.
Fees from boarders in Eden Hindu Hostel				40,000	
Total	5,68,000	5,60,000	5,60,000	6,27,000	

XX.—Medical—

Medical School and College Fees.	52,000	48,000	52,000	55,000	Increased provision made with reference to actuals which show a progressive increase.
Hospital Receipts	88,000	90,000	1,00,000	84,000	
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	31,000	28,000	24,000	20,000	Based on actuals for 3 years ending 1895-96.
Contributions from Municipalities and private persons	30,000	24,000	32,000	39,000	
Miscellaneous	3,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	
Total	2,10,000	2,05,000	2,12,000	2,11,000	

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—

Botanic and other gardens	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,850	Reduced provision made, as scarcity will probably reduce the demand for quinine in price-packages.
Veterinary and Stallion receipts	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	
Cinchona Plantation	1,87,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,74,100	
Experimental cultivation	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	
Emigration fees	31,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	
Examination fees	7,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	
Miscellaneous				225	
Deduct for rounding				2,23,175	
Total	2,38,000	2,34,000	2,05,000	2,23,000	

XXXII.—*Superannuation*—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Family subscriptions of native members of the Covenanted Civil Service	2,000	1,650	2,000	1,000	The smaller estimate under this head is due to a change in the system of adjust- ing the recovery of con- tributions for pension and leave allowances of officers employed on survey and settlement operations in pri- vate estates, and in the col- lection of Road Cess.
Deduction from Pension Fund, Marine ... ..	...	...	...	8,000
Contributions of officers lent to Municipalities or Corporations	28,000	22,000	...	9,000	
Contributions of Officers lent to Foreign Service	26,000	35,000	...	30,000	
Contributions of persons employed by the Court of Wards	10,000	11,000	47,000	11,000	
Refunds of gratuities	1,000	350	...	400	
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	70,000	70,000	49,000	60,000	

XXIII.—*Stationery and Printing*—

Stationery receipts	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	
Sale of Gazettes and other publications	98,000	98,000	...	98,000	
Other press receipts	36,000	33,000	...	35,000	
Total	1,35,000	1,32,000	1,50,000	1,34,000	

XXV.—*Miscellaneous*—

Unclaimed deposits	4,61,000	3,70,000	3,88,000	3,90,000	Based on past actuals.
Sale-proceeds of Durbar presents	12,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	
Sale of old stores and materials	42,000	40,000	45,000	42,000	
Sale of lands and houses, &c.	0,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	
Fees for Government audits (of Municipal and In- corporated Local Funds)	69,000	75,000	75,000	70,000	The partition fees were very high in 1895-96.
Rents	26,000	25,000	28,000	27,000	
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	2,65,000	1,98,000	2,20,000	2,36,000	
Miscellaneous	1,48,000	1,50,000	1,75,000	1,51,000	
Total	10,23,000	8,75,000	9,28,000	9,35,000	

XXVI.—*State Railways (Eastern Bengal State Railway System)*—

Gross receipts	1,43,16,000	1,30,00,000	Details not known	...	These have been made Imperial from 1897-98 under the terms of the new contract.
Working expenses	50,10,000	56,75,000	...	...
Net receipts	87,06,000	73,25,000	84,00,000	...	
Provincial share (one-half)	43,53,000	36,63,000	42,00,000	...	

XXIX.—*Irrigation Major Works (Direct Receipts)*—

Orissa Canals	4,17,000	3,45,000	4,15,000	4,40,000	The increase in 1896-97 is chiefly in water rates of the Bore Canals due to the large increase in the area under rice crops, the water rates in which did not fall due till April 1896.
Madras Canals	2,64,000	2,40,000	2,43,000	2,39,000	
Hill Tidal Canal	62,000	60,000	65,000	74,000	
Bore Canals	7,72,000	8,55,000	9,47,000	8,94,000	
Total	15,15,000	16,00,000	16,30,000	16,50,000	

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Irrigation and Navigation Works.</i>					
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept—					
Saran Canal	2,000			10,000	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,50,000	4,50,000		4,30,000	The decrease is due to much of the traffic in jute being carried by rail and steamer.
Orissa Coast Canal	88,000	70,000		78,000	
Total	5,40,000	5,20,000	6,30,000	5,18,000	
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept—					
Nadua rivers	1,20,000	1,70,000		1,00,000	The falling off is ascribed partly to the bad state of the Nadua rivers and partly to the decline of trade.
Gaighatta and Buxi Khal	5,000	5,000		5,000	
Total	1,25,000	1,75,000		1,05,000	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept					
Eden Canal	31,000	30,000	33,500	33,000	
Total	41,000	30,000	33,500	33,000	
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works	7,06,000	7,25,000	6,63,500	6,56,000	
<i>Agricultural Works.</i>					
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept—					
Government embankments	5,400	4,000	4,400	4,000	
Takavi embankments under contract	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total Agricultural Works	6,400	5,000	5,400	5,000	
GRAND TOTAL	7,12,400	7,30,000	6,75,000	6,61,000	

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Civil Officers—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Recoveries on account of lands benefited by embankments	75,000	1,05,000	1,00,000	1,03,000	The low actuals of 1895-96 were due to the part realisation of the fixed demand of the year in Midnapore and Champaran. The revised estimate for 1896-97 includes arrears recoveries of 1895-96. The estimate for 1897-98 is based on the fixed annual demand.
Recoveries on account of capitalised maintenance charges of the Dankuni drainage	4,000	2,000	2,000	....
Miscellaneous Receipts of the Dankuni-Howrah, &c., drainages	5,000	2,000	5,000	8,000	
Recoveries on account of capitalised maintenance charges of the Rajapore drainage establishment and contingencies	....	....	....	5,000	The estimate for 1897-98 is made up thus. Rs. Howrah drainage .. 700 Rajapore .. 3,040 Dankuni .. 4,000 Total .. 7,740 Anticipated recoveries on account of maintenance, &c., charges of the Rajapore drainage scheme capitalised.
Total	84,000	1,09,000	1,10,000	1,16,000	

XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—

Total gross receipts	2,65,000	1,80,000	2,38,000	1,83,000	The increase in the revised estimate for 1896-97 over the budget estimate is due to the increase in profits of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway during the year, while the decrease in 1897-98 is due to the closing of the Calcutta workshops.
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XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—

Tolls on Ferries	2,52,000	2,58,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Cemetery receipts	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Miscellaneous	....	1,000	1,000	....
Total	2,54,000	2,61,000	2,53,000	2,52,000

APPENDIX B.

Bengal Provincial Expenditure in detail of minor heads.

[The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.]

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	
Land Revenue (one-fourth)	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 23,000	Rs. 14,000	The actuals of 1895-96 were unusually low, whereas those of 1896-97 are exceptionally high and include a special refund of Rs. 12,000 to Kumar Narapat Singh, of Orahat, representing the surplus balance of his estate which was confiscated and subsequently restored to him.
Stamps (three-fourths)	1,15,000	1,31,000	1,23,000	1,17,000	
Excise (one-fourth)	1,000	2,000	3,000	6,000	Will be one half from 1897-98, under the terms of the new contract. Based on actuals.
Assessed Taxes (one-half)	12,000	19,000	14,000	15,000	
Forest (one-half)	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	
Registration (one-half)	13,000	8,000	23,000	14,000	
Provincial Rates	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Customs (other than export and import duty)	1,53,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,71,000	

2.—Assignments and Compensations—

Malikans	1,73,000	1,52,000	1,58,000	1,64,000	The actuals of 1895-96 include large arrears in the districts of Gaya, Monghyr, Saran, Backergunge, Muzaffarpur, and Noakhali. The estimate for 1897-98 is based on the average actuals of the past five years.
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3.—Land Revenue—

Survey and Settlement	31,00,000	32,25,000	31,51,000	32,28,000	Represents charges other than those incurred in Bihar, which will be made Provincial under the terms of the new contract.
Charges of District Administration	4,51,000	4,20,000	4,30,000	4,60,000	
Management of Government estates	95,000	81,000	89,000	77,000	
Land Records and Agriculture	37,15,000	37,30,000	36,70,000	45,71,000	

5.—Salt—

Salaries, establishment and contingencies	53,000	1,03,000	53,000	The estimate for 1896-97 included provision of Rs. 50,000 for a preventive establishment in the salt tracts outside Orissa, but the establishment has not yet been sanctioned. The charges will be Imperial from 1897-98, under the terms of the new contract.
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6.—Stamps—

Superintendence	84,000	90,000	78,000	83,000	The decrease in 1896-97 is due partly to less salary drawn by the Officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery and also to savings in the charges for freight and contingencies.
Charges for the sale of general stamps	1,08,000	1,07,000	1,08,000	1,10,000	
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps	1,31,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	1,36,000	Based on actuals.
Discount on plain paper	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	3,34,000	3,33,000	3,34,000	3,07,000	Estimate furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps.
Total	6,57,000	6,67,000	6,78,000	7,02,000	
Provincial share (three-fourths)	4,93,000	5,01,000	5,09,000	5,27,000	

7.—*Excise*—

HEADS.	Actual, 1895-96.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintendence	66,000	66,000	67,000	77,000	There were increased pay- ments of rewards in 1896-97.
Presidency Establishment	97,000	94,000	1,02,000	98,000	
District Executive Establishment	3,88,000	3,70,000	3,68,000	3,81,000	In the estimates for 1896-97 Rs. 50,000 was provided for the construction and repairs of Distillery Buildings, while in the estimates for 1897-98, Rs. 5,000 only has been entered under this head.
Distilleries	1,61,000	1,78,000	1,68,000	1,67,000	
Total	6,72,000	7,11,000	6,90,000	7,13,000	
Provincial share	1,68,000	1,77,000	1,72,000	3,67,000	

8.—*Provincial Rates*—

Collection of rates and cesses		44,500		85,000	
Valuation and re-valuation work		40,500		31,000	
Total	61,000	85,000	75,000	1,16,000	

9.—*Customs*—

Calcutta	7,88,700	7,54,900		7,80,700	The decrease in 1896-97 is due to reduced charges for Exchange Compensation Al- lowance and purchase and repair of boats.
Balassore	6,200	6,700		7,000	
Chittagong	24,200	30,400		26,300	
Cuttack	7,800	7,800		7,500	
Dacca	700	900		700	
Puri	1,500	1,500		1,500	
Total	7,98,000	8,02,000	7,81,000	8,00,000	

10.—*Assessed Taxes*—

Collection of Income-tax	1,84,000	1,91,000	1,81,000	1,93,000	The decrease in 1896-97 was due to the permanent Col- lector of Income Tax being on deputation and the Officiating Officer drawing less pay.
Provincial share	92,000	95,000	90,000	95,000	

11.—*Forest*—

<i>A.—Conservancy and Works.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency		28,000	2,90,300		1,76,100	Increased outlay is for cutting and delivering sleepers.
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers		53,000	54,500		65,300	
III.—Confiscated, drift and waif wood		2,000	2,100		2,900	
VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant		10,000	20,000		11,100	
VII.—Communications and buildings		50,000	62,400		52,400	The estimate for 1897-98 in- cludes Rs. 6,000 for a port- able tramway in the Mar- jaling Division and Rs. 12,000 for the construction of two head-quarters bangalows.
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests		26,000	37,200		43,600	
IX.—Miscellaneous		2,000	2,000		2,700	
Total A.—Conservancy and Works		1,80,000	4,72,000		3,84,000	
<i>B.—Establishments.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Salaries		2,24,000	2,51,800		2,74,400	Increased provision made for the reorganization of the Sub- ordinate Forest Staff recom- mended by the Secretary of State.
II.—Travelling allowance		22,000	34,800		30,900	
III.—Contingencies		11,000	17,900		11,700	
Total B.—Establishment		2,77,000	2,99,000		3,23,000	
GRAND TOTAL		4,60,000	7,70,000	6,63,000	7,07,000	
Provincial share (one-half)		2,32,000	2,35,000	2,32,000	2,32,000	

12.—Registration—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget estm. for 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintendence	54,000	58,000	58,000	57,000	Provision has been made for larger payments under commission to Rural Sub-Registrars and under contingent charges owing to the opening of new offices and the general expansion of the department.
District charges	7,49,000	8,01,000	7,81,000	8,10,000	
Total	8,03,000	8,59,000	8,39,000	8,73,000	
Provincial share—one-half	4,01,000	4,30,000	4,17,000	4,37,000	

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—

Interest on Provincial advances and Loan account...	1,81,000	2,36,000	2,12,000	2,15,000	Both the revised estimate for 1896-97 and the estimate for 1897-98 are based on the estimated mean balance. The rate of interest has been reduced to 34 per cent. from 1897-98.
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14.—Post Office—

Conveyance of Mails South Lushai Hills	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	An extra provision has been made on account of the daily postal service between Chittagong and Lunglo.
Establishment in Postmaster-General's and Deputy Postmaster-General's Offices ... ..	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Dak establishment	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,100	No provision necessary, as the charges have been transferred for audit and adjustment to the Postal Department.
Lamp deduction ... ..	.....	10,100	.....	10,100
Total	5,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	

15.—General Administration—

Salary of Lieutenant-Governor (8,433½)	1,01,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	99,000	The increase in 1897-98 is due chiefly to the increase of Rs. 500 per mensem in the sumptuary allowance of the Lieutenant-Governor.
Staff and Household of Lieutenant-Governor	26,000	27,000	27,000	26,000	
Tour expenses	38,000	34,000	25,000	24,000	The increase in 1896-97 is partly due to the payment of privilege leave allowances, to the employment of an officer on special duty and to increased expenditure on postage and contingencies. The increases in 1896-97 are also due to privilege leave allowances which were not provided for in the original estimates.
Legislative Council	24,000	20,000	21,000	25,000	
Civil Secretariate	5,72,000	5,66,500	5,91,000	5,78,000	
Board of Revenue	2,05,000	2,88,700	3,00,000	3,87,000	
Commissioners	6,23,000	5,93,800	6,19,000	5,94,000	
Civil Offices of Account and Audit	72,000	74,000	74,000	76,000	
Total	17,50,000	17,00,000	17,02,000	17,23,000	

16.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

High Court	11,19,000	11,70,800	.....	11,68,000	
Law Officers	3,07,000	3,03,800	.....	3,15,000	
Coroner's Court	11,000	14,000	.....	7,000	
Presidency Magistrates	67,000	68,900	.....	68,000	
Civil and Sessions Courts	46,84,000	46,89,000	.....	46,68,000	
Courts of Small Causes	1,74,000	1,74,500	.....	1,70,000	
Orphan Courts	23,75,000	24,41,000	.....	24,17,000	
Friendship examination charges	12,000	13,000	.....	14,000	
Refunds	1,07,000	1,30,000	.....	1,10,000	
Pay of peons ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,000	
Total	88,26,000	89,81,000	89,90,000	89,23,000	

19B.—Jails—

HEADS.	Actuals 1896-98.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
JAILS—					
Superintendence	50,000	50,825	17,30,000	57,000	The actuals of 1896-98 include charges for which provision has been made under the head Miscellaneous services and supplies.
Establishments	5,04,000	5,13,175		5,02,000	
Dietary charges	5,04,000	5,02,000		5,00,000	
Hospital	70,000	80,000		78,000	
Clothing and Bedding of prisoners	91,000	1,07,000		95,000	
Sanitation charges	18,000	15,000		18,000	
Charges for moving prisoners	47,000	42,000		47,000	
Miscellaneous services and supplies	1,04,000	1,21,000		1,20,000	
Travelling allowance	7,000	8,000		8,000	
Contingent charges	61,000	40,000		42,000	
Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant	8,000	11,000		12,000	
Total Jails	14,76,000	15,51,000	17,30,000	14,94,000	
Jail manufacture	7,83,000	6,83,000	7,40,000	7,38,000	The cost of European stores for the manufacture of chaukidari uniforms was unusually high in 1896-98.
GRAND TOTAL	22,59,000	22,36,000	24,70,000	22,32,000	

20.—Police—

Presidency Police	7,54,000	7,52,000	7,74,000	7,53,000	The increased expenditure in 1896-98 was due to privilege leave allowance which are not provided for in the estimates.
Municipal Police	36,000	45,000	45,000	40,000	
Superintendence	1,65,000	1,51,000	1,53,000	1,51,000	
District Executive Force	43,97,000	44,14,000	45,00,000	44,91,000	The revised estimate includes provision for grain compensation allowance. The larger provision in comparison with the actuals for 1896-98 is due to the extra expenditure caused by the redistribution of the Police Force in the Province.
Village Police	23,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	Based on actuals.
Special Police	5,34,000	5,33,000	4,94,000	4,99,000	The tinatong Police is being amalgamated with the district police, and no provision has been made for it in 1897-98.
Upper Burma Police charges incurred in Bengal ... ..	.....	.....	.....	14,000	Will be made Provincial under the new contract.
Railway Police	1,21,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,30,000	The increase is on account of rent for accommodation of constables.
Cattle pounds	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Refunds	5,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	
Lump addition for increase to the pay of peons ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000	
Total	60,30,000	60,40,000	61,10,000	61,18,000	

21.—Marine—

Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat	68,000	70,000	71,000	60,000	Increased provision made in consideration of the rise in the prices of food grains.
Victualling of officers and men afloat	17,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	
Purchase of marine stores and coal for the building, repairs and outfit of ships and vessels	81,000	1,01,000	89,000	90,000	
Purchase and hire of ships and vessels	9,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Pilotage, pilot establishments and vessels	5,57,000	5,45,000	5,39,000	5,57,000	
Marine establishments	51,000	57,000	55,000	54,000	
Subsidies to steam-boat companies	24,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Represents the subsidy granted to the River Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of mails from Jatraipar to Dibrugarh and back. The actuals for 1896-98 include arrears payments.
Miscellaneous	33,000	51,000	28,000	40,000	The estimate for 1896-97 included a provision of Rs. 25,000 for contribution to Port Funds against Rs. 13,700 provided for in 1897-98.
State Yacht establishment	4,000	5,700	5,000	5,700	
Refunds	2,000	300	.....	300	
Total	8,74,000	9,51,000	8,75,000	9,11,000	

22.—Education—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direction	72,000	72,000		66,000	
Inspection	3,37,000	3,42,500		3,39,000	
Government Colleges, General... ..	5,01,000	5,39,500		5,16,000	
Ditto, Professional	1,50,000	1,58,000		1,75,000	
Government Schools, General	5,54,000	5,69,000		5,70,000	
Ditto, Special	1,41,000	1,67,000		1,69,000	
Grants-in-aid	6,14,000	6,25,000		5,95,000	
Scholarships	1,87,000	1,94,000		1,88,000	
Miscellaneous	58,000	60,000		65,000	
Refunds ... ..	.....	2,000		1,000	
Lump addition (for the introduction of the re- organisation scheme of the educational services and for increase in the pay of peons) ... ..	.....	2,000		20,000	
Total ...	26,08,000	27,76,000	26,75,000	27,40,000	

24.—Medical—

Medical Establishment	6,96,000	7,13,300	7,06,000	6,94,000	The estimate for 1896-97 included a special provision of Rs. 57,000 for the purchase of instruments.
Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,30,000	5,00,300	5,28,000	5,13,000	
Sanitation and Vaccination	2,25,000	2,28,400	2,15,000	2,22,000	Larger payments on account of scholarships and stipends.
Grants for medical purposes	5,000	3,000	8,000	7,000	
Medical Schools and Colleges	2,04,000	2,93,000	3,18,000	3,14,000	
Lunatic Asylums	1,17,000	1,20,000	1,23,000	1,21,000	
Lock Hospital	15,000	16,000	13,000	17,000	
Chemical Examiner	24,000	28,000	32,000	29,000	
Refunds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total ...	18,26,000	19,63,000	19,44,000	19,18,000	

25.—Political—

Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	
Durbar presents and allowances to vakils, &c.	8,000	17,000	10,000	14,000	
Miscellaneous	7,000	9,000	8,000	9,000	
Total ...	17,000	28,000	19,000	25,000	

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—

Provincial Museums	17,000	18,000	17,000	17,500	Includes a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Buddhist Text Society.
Imperial Institute ... ..	.....	500	.....	500	
Donations to Scientific Societies	14,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	
Experimental cultivation	17,000	13,500	17,000	15,000	The high actuals of 1895-96 are due chiefly to the payment in that year of a portion of the purchase-money of the Nim-bong plantation.
Cinchona plantation	2,50,000	1,74,800	1,52,000	1,71,000	
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,300	Increase due to larger provision for the purchase and keep of cattle.
Veterinary and Station charges	17,000	18,000	19,000	22,000	
Botanic and other Public Gardens	1,22,000	1,21,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	
Emigration	23,000	24,500	24,000	23,800	
Inspector of Factories	24,000	25,000	24,000	22,300	
Census	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Registration of railway traffic	6,000	5,800	6,000	8,500	
Registration of river and road borne traffic	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,800	
Provincial statistics	2,000	2,200	3,000	2,500	
Examinations	4,000	3,500	6,000	4,500	
Miscellaneous	6,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	
Refunds	1,000	750	2,000	500	
Inspector of Explosives	2,000	2,400	2,000	2,000	
Deduct—For rounding ... ..	.....	.....	.....	4,55,200	
Total ...	5,27,000	4,49,000	4,35,000	4,55,000	

29.—Superannuation—

Superannuation and retired allowances	18,19,000	18,60,000	18,90,000	19,46,000	This is an annually increasing charge. These charges will be made Provincial under the terms of the new Provincial Contract.
Marine Department pensions ... ..	.....	.....	.....	87,000	
Compassionate allowances	21,000	23,000	19,000	22,000	
Gratuities	7,000	8,000	6,000	7,000	
Total ...	18,47,000	18,90,000	19,15,000	20,32,000	

30.—Stationery and Printing—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-98.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Stationery Office at the Presidency	1,53,000	1,58,000	1,48,000	1,51,000	The increase is for increased printing work on account of famine. The estimate of the Superintendent of Stationery for 1896-97 was rather high.
Ditto purchased in the country	62,000	70,000	63,000	70,000	
Government presses	3,64,000	3,68,550	3,61,000	3,66,000	
Printing at private presses	1,000	1,350	2,000	1,000	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	5,16,000	6,25,000	5,25,000	5,42,000	
Refunds	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	
Total	10,88,000	12,22,000	11,00,000	11,34,000	

32.—Miscellaneous—

Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	The increased charge in 1896-98 was due chiefly to the special grant of Rs. 32,000 made in that year for the purchase of land at Gobra for a new Lepet Asylum.
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages, and allowance to Language Examination Committee	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,500	
Cost of books and publications	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Donations for charitable purposes	1,34,000	1,02,000	1,06,000	97,000	
Charges on account of European vagrants	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,500	
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	18,000	18,000	15,000	18,000	The increase is for Khodda establishment in Jalpaguri and Angul.
Petty establishments	34,000	36,000	39,000	47,000	
Special Commissions of Enquiry	14,000	16,000	10,000	10,000	
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	Represents part of a sum of Rs. 5,000 stolen from the Dinajpur Treasury and written off
Extraordinary item	4,000	...	...	...
Rents, rates and taxes	28,000	35,000	27,000	31,000	
Contributions	15,000	11,000	10,000	16,000	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	1,000	6,000	4,000	8,000	
Miscellaneous refunds	18,000	6,000	15,000	10,000	
Total	2,62,000	2,47,000	2,50,000	2,57,000	

33.—Famine Relief—

Total charges from General Revenue .. ...	.....	.....	18,50,000	92,31,000
Provincial share .. ...	.....	.....	18,50,000	22,18,000

42.—Irrigation—Major Works (Working Expenses)—

Orissa Canals	4,43,000	4,94,000	...	5,07,000
Midnapore Canal	2,06,000	3,04,000	...	2,59,000
Hijli Tidal Canal	59,000	50,000	...	65,000
Bone Canals	5,31,000	6,17,000	...	5,05,000
Total	12,99,000	14,65,000	13,75,000	14,46,000

42.—Irrigation—Major Works (Interest on Debt)—

Orissa Project	10,31,000	10,54,000	10,31,000	10,24,000
Midnapore Canal	8,23,000	8,30,000	8,20,000	8,39,000
Hijli Tidal Canal	72,000	2,000	73,000	72,000
Bone Canals	10,40,000	10,41,000	10,50,000	10,39,000
Total	24,05,000	24,67,000	24,64,000	24,64,000

43.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-96.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.					
CAPITAL.					
Works in Progress.					
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,25,021	4,51,000		3,78,000	
Midnapore Canal	8,946	1,300		.....
Hijli Tidal "	1,46,000	24,000		.....
Orissa Coast "	39,141	41,000		19,000	
Damodar Project "	—1,200	.....		.....
Orissa Canals "	5,768	5,000		1,300	
Sone "	1,744	24,700		18,700	
Total Capital ...	3,22,814	5,27,000		4,17,000	
REVENUE.					
Orissa Coast Canal	67,022	71,000		61,000	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,40,805	2,61,000		1,80,000	
Saran Canals "	1,368	900		1,300	
Total Revenue ...	3,49,285	3,32,900		2,51,300	
Total works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	6,72,099	8,59,900		6,68,300	
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Nadis Rivers	1,37,450	1,29,000		1,19,000	
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals "	13,000	700		1,200	
Total works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	1,50,450	1,29,700		1,20,200	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Eden Canal	56,171	68,600		72,000	
Madhuban Canal "	3,908				
Total works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	59,979	68,600		72,000	
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works	8,82,546	10,58,300		8,60,500	
AGRICULTURAL AND DRAINAGE WORKS.					
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Government Embankments and Works for the Improvement of Government and Escheated Estates.	5,51,393	7,44,800		6,64,500	
Midnapore Takavi Embankments under contract	1,30,594				
Gandak Takavi Embankments under contract					
Works in charge of Civil Officers					
Total Agricultural ...	6,81,987	7,44,800		6,64,500	
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,64,533	18,03,000	18,00,000	15,25,000	

43.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Civil Officers—

Embankments under the contract system—				
Establishments	1,400	1,453		1,453
Contingencies				
Maintenance charges of the Dankuni Canal	2,600	2,400		2,400
Collection establishment of the Rajapur Drainage Scheme				4,000
Total ...	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000

45.—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—

Original Works	14,28,000	25,69,700	20,12,800	15,10,000
Repairs	3,41,000	11,00,000	1,64,200	9,97,800
Establishment	7,40,000	7,32,000	7,15,200	7,12,200
Tools and Plant	21,000	24,300	24,800	30,000
Suspense	—43,000			
Total ...	30,90,000	43,90,000	37,17,000	32,50,000

45.—Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ferry charges	5,000	10,000		10,000	These charges will be adjust- ed in the Public Works De- partment books from 1st April 1897. These charges are being adjust- ed in the Public Works De- partment books.
Refunds of Ferry receipts	20,000	24,000		24,000	
Contributions to Local Funds and Municipalities	61,000	50,000		50,000	
South Lushai Hills	58,000	56,000		56,000	
Morris Square Recreation Ground	14,000	.....		"
Public Works in Angul	10,000	.....		.....
Ditto in Sikkim	2,000	.....		.....
Ditto in the Sibpur Engineering College ... ..	... ..	90,000		.....
Total	1,60,000	2,30,000	2,60,000	1,36,000	

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 3rd April, 1897.

CALCUTTA ;
The 2nd April, 1897. }

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS TO SEATS IN THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

RESOLUTION—No. 2307A.

APPOINTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 31st March 1897.

UNDER Rule 2 of the Regulations framed for Bengal by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the nomination to seven seats in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations is made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of certain bodies and Associations. Those seats are at present held by the following gentlemen, who were nominated and whose terms of office expire on the dates shown:—

Name of Member.	By what body or bodies recommended.	Date of nomination.	Date of expiry of office.
The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee.	The Corporation of Calcutta ...	22nd June 1896...	21st June 1897.
„ Hon'ble Ananda Mohan Bose.	The Senate of the Calcutta University.	10th July „ ...	9th July „
„ Montague Cornish Turner.	The Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	29th March 1897...	28th March 1899.
„ Hon'ble Rai Eshan Chandra Mitra Bahadur.	Municipalities of the Burdwan Division.	19th July 1896...	18th July 1897.
„ Hon'ble Guru Proshad Sen.	District Boards of the Dacca Division.	27th „ „ ...	26th „ „
„ Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur.	District Boards of the Bhagalpur Division.	7th Sept. „ ...	6th Sept. „
„ Hon'ble Madhu Sudan Das.	Municipalities of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions.	11th Feb. 1896...	10th Feb. 1898

Five of the seats will be vacated in the course of the year, and, in accordance with practice, instructions are now issued, prescribing the procedure to be followed for the selection of the gentlemen who are to be recommended to the Lieutenant-Governor for nomination to these vacancies.

2. The Corporation of Calcutta and the Senate of the Calcutta University will be invited to submit the names of the gentlemen whom they respectively recommend for the Council. The selection will be made in accordance with the same procedure as on the two last occasions. A similar request will be addressed to the Municipalities and District Boards which have been already selected for the privilege of recommending members for the Council this year.

3. In view of these approaching vacancies the Lieutenant-Governor has fully considered the system under which the recommendations of the Municipalities and District Boards have hitherto been made and suggestions which have been put forward for modifications in the procedure. The Municipalities and District Boards are required by the Regulations to elect from amongst their members representatives to vote for the member to be recommended for the Council, each representative recording the number of votes assigned to the body by which he is deputed. Voting by representatives will, therefore, be maintained. It will rest with the public bodies to give clear instructions to their representatives as to the way in which they should vote, that is, whether all their votes should be given to one candidate, or whether the votes can be distributed between two or more candidates. In the Resolution of this Government, dated the 25th March 1893, the Municipalities and District Boards were grouped by Divisions, and the privilege of recommending the four members of the Council to be nominated in every second year was given to the Divisional groups in rotation, one member each being recommended by two groups of Municipalities and one each by two groups of District Boards. The Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to make any change in this mode of grouping the bodies or in the rotation of the groups. The division of the whole Province into two groups, which would be the only alternative way of grouping worthy of consideration, is open to objection. Equal groups could not be formed without combining Bihar with Bengal bodies in one of them, and thus depriving that group of the needed character

of representing a well-defined and distinct local area. The formation of the Bihar and Chota Nagpur Divisions into one group, on the other hand, with comparatively few bodies, would leave for inclusion in the second group the inconveniently large number of bodies in the Bengal and Orissa Divisions. It is obvious that the greater the number of representatives, the greater would be the risk of failure on the part of some to attend the centre where the votes must be recorded; and postponements and delays might thus occur in voting for the candidates for the seats in Council.

4. The only change which appears to the Lieutenant-Governor practicable and desirable in the present system is in the allotment of votes to the bodies. Under the existing orders votes have been assigned to the Municipalities on a sliding scale based on the ordinary income. District Boards, however, are treated as equal, and only one vote has been allowed to each. This plan has been found to work badly, owing to the great risk of a tie occurring in the voting by the electoral representatives; and on the last occasion the voting actually resulted in ties in the Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions. This risk can be minimised by increasing the number of votes assigned to each Board. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly called for the opinion of local officers on a proposal to introduce a sliding scale of votes for the District Boards, and the opportunity was at the same time taken to enquire whether experience had shown that in the case of Municipalities a modification of the existing orders is desirable, with a view of ensuring a better representation, or of minimising the chances of a tie.

5. The great majority of officers have reported in favour of a sliding scale of votes for the District Boards, and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts that view. Two sliding scales based on ordinary income were suggested for consideration one in which the number of votes varied in no fixed proportion with the income, and another in which one vote was given for every half lakh, or part of half a lakh, of income. After consideration of the opinions received, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to adopt the second scale, which has the advantage of regulating the number of votes by a fixed proportion of the income. An additional vote will, however, be allowed only for an excess over half a lakh of Rs. 25,000 or more. The number of votes would thus be less variable, and more fairly adjusted.

6. With regard to the Municipalities it has been objected that the present sliding scale assigns an excessive number of votes to such a Municipality as Howrah, and places it in the power of its delegate to secure the return of his nominee against the votes of the delegates of seven or eight Municipalities. The Lieutenant-Governor considers this a reasonable objection. It will, in his opinion, be sufficiently met by reducing the maximum number of votes for Municipalities from eight to six. This would be best effected by striking off the present scale the two last classes of Municipalities, which are given seven and eight votes respectively, and allotting six votes for an income of Rs. 1,50,000 and over. The only Municipalities affected would be Howrah and Patna, which would each lose two votes, while the smaller Municipalities would retain their present voting power. The sliding scale will, therefore, stand thus in future—

Municipalities with an income of Rs.						Votes.	
			5,000 and less than Rs.	10,000		...	1
Ditto	ditto	"	10,000	ditto	"	...	2
Ditto	ditto	"	20,000	ditto	"	...	3
Ditto	ditto	"	50,000	ditto	"	...	4
Ditto	ditto	"	1,00,000	ditto	"	...	5
Ditto	ditto	"	1,50,000 and over	...	...	...	6

7. The increase in the number of votes assigned to the District Boards will very greatly reduce, but cannot altogether eliminate, the risk of a tie. Occasions, though rare, are likely to arise when rival candidates receive an equal number of votes, and it is necessary to lay down a rule to meet such cases. The various suggestions which have been made for meeting the difficulty have been considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honour is of opinion that the simplest and least objectionable solution is the drawing of lots between the candidates. In the event of a tie in future, then, the candidates will draw lots for the purpose of deciding who shall be held to have been selected for recommendation to the Lieutenant-Governor.

8. The Municipalities of the Patna and the Chittagong Divisions and the District Boards of the Presidency and the Rajshahi Divisions are entitled, according to the rotation laid down in the Resolution of the 25th March 1893, to recommend persons for nomination to the Council on this occasion. As shown in paragraph 1 above, one seat for Municipalities will be vacant on the 18th July, but the second seat will not be vacant until the 10th February next. For the seat to be filled in July, the Municipalities of the Patna Division will be requested to recommend a member. The Municipalities of the Chittagong Division will later exercise the privilege of making a recommendation for the vacancy which will occur on the 10th February 1898. For the District Boards seats will be vacant on the 26th July and the 6th September, and the District Boards of the Presidency Division and the Rajshahi Division respectively will be requested to submit recommendations for those vacancies. Each Municipality and District Board will elect one representative only, and he will be entitled to exercise all the votes of the body which he represents.

9. The following are the Municipalities of the Patna Division which will send delegates to vote for a person to be recommended for the seat falling vacant on the 18th July, and the number of votes assigned to them according to the scale shown in paragraph 6 above. The ordinary income taken is that for 1895-96.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Ordinary income.	Number of votes to be recorded by the representative.
		Rs.	
Patna	{ Patna	1,52,213	6
	{ Bihar	17,874	2
	{ Dinapore	11,381	2
Gaya	{ Gaya	63,636	4
	{ Tikari	6,613	1
Shahabad	{ Arrah	36,079	3
	{ Buxar	7,225	1
	{ Dumraon	5,928	1
Saran	{ Sasaram	13,345	2
	{ Chapra	33,499	3
	{ Revolganj	8,925	1
Champaran	{ Siwan	6,980	1
	{ Motihari	9,830	1
	{ Bettiah	13,903	2
Muzaffarpur	{ Muzaffarpur	55,742	4
	{ Hajipur	7,831	1
	{ Lalganj	5,143	1
Darbhanga	{ Sitamarhi	6,711	1
	{ Darbhanga	24,853	3
	{ Madhubani	10,096	2

10. The District Boards of the Presidency and the Rajshahi Divisions and the votes allotted to each are as follows:—

Division.	District Board.	Ordinary income.	Number of votes to be recorded by the representative.
		Rs.	
Presidency	{ 24-Parganas	1,72,895	3
	{ Nadia	1,07,537	2
	{ Murshidabad	94,346	2
	{ Jessore	1,19,769	2
	{ Khulna	1,08,760	2
Rajshahi	{ Rajshahi	1,11,445	2
	{ Dinajpur	1,26,173	3
	{ Jalpaiguri	89,902	2
	{ Rangpur	1,78,188	4
	{ Bogra	63,759	1
	{ Pabna	86,924	2

11. Under Rule IV of the Regulations quoted, the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that intimation may be communicated by the Commissioners of the Divisions concerned to the Chairmen of all the Municipalities and District Boards enumerated in the above lists, requesting them to arrange for the convening of a special meeting of each District Board and Municipality concerned, at which one of their members may be elected to represent them for the purpose of recommending the nomination of a member

in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. The name of the representative elected in each must be reported at once by the Chairman of the local body concerned for the information of the Commissioner of the Division.

12. The period of two months which is contemplated under Rule VII of the Regulations as the period within which a recommendation shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor is hereby declared to run from the date on which the Commissioner of the Division issues his invitation to the Chairman of any Municipality or District Board within the group concerned to elect one of their members to represent them for the purpose of recommending the nomination of a member in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

13. As soon as the representatives are elected by the local bodies concerned, they will be called upon by the Commissioner of the Division to meet together on an early and convenient date with special reference to the limit of time imposed under Rule VII of the Regulations, and at such convenient place as he may specify, for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes a person whom they will recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to be nominated as a member of the Council. The names of all candidates put forward at such meeting shall be duly proposed by one of the electoral representatives present. The election shall be by ballot, and the person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on occasion of the first ballot an absolute majority is not obtained, the candidate who obtains the least number of votes shall be withdrawn from the election, and another ballot shall then be held for the remaining candidates and so on until an absolute majority is obtained.

The electoral representatives present at this meeting shall elect among themselves a Chairman, who shall preside and be responsible for the fair and proper exercise of the ballot vote.

As soon as the election is made, the Chairman of the meeting shall without delay report to the Commissioner of the Division the name of the person so elected with the number of votes obtained and any other information which it may appear desirable to communicate, and on behalf of the meeting shall recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate for Council the person so elected. The Commissioner shall submit the report from the Chairman of the meeting, with any observations he may wish to add, to the Chief Secretary to Government, by whom the recommendations will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor.

14. Attention is drawn to the following Rule VI of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council and Secretary of State:—

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

Under this rule it is not necessary that persons recommended shall be members of any Municipality or District Board concerned, but they must be ordinarily resident within the Division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it is left to the electoral representatives to recommend a person under Rule V (c) according to the majority of their votes.

15. It is desirable that the subsidiary arrangements now sanctioned shall as far as possible be given effect to by the local bodies concerned with the minimum of official interference. Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates will, of course, afford any assistance which may be required, and do their utmost to facilitate the smooth working of the elections; but Government officers are forbidden to take part directly or indirectly in the election by canvassing, influencing votes, or otherwise interfering with the free choice of the local bodies. No indication should be given by any official member of any of those bodies as to the manner in which he himself intends to vote.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be furnished to all Commissioners for information and guidance, and for communication to all the District Boards and Municipalities in their Divisions.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THE
BUILDING REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN CALCUTTA.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 6th April 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1973M.

READ—

The Administration Reports of the Calcutta Municipality for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

The Government Resolutions reviewing the Reports.

A letter to the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, No. 5034M., dated the 28th December 1896.

A letter from the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, No. 6454, dated the 30th January 1897.

A letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 882M., dated the 19th February 1897.

A letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 184, dated the 27th February 1897.

For some years past the Health Officer has pressed upon the Corporation of Calcutta the necessity of amending the Building Regulations in force in the Municipality, in order to make suitable provision for (*inter alia*) fixing the minimum width of public streets, limiting the height of houses in relation to the width of the streets on which they stand, controlling the construction of brick buildings on *bustee* lands, and fixing the minimum size of courtyards within houses, as also the minimum space to be left between the backs of houses for the purpose of ventilation. The subject was discussed at length in the Annual Administration Reports of the Corporation and the Government Resolutions thereon, cited in the preamble of this Resolution; and the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his views on it in paragraph 19 of the Resolution on the Report for the year 1895-96, to which were annexed extracts from Dr. James's report on the outbreak of plague in Hong-Kong in 1894, bringing out very clearly the intimate connection between defective dwelling-houses and spaces and epidemic disease. In that Resolution the Commissioners were informed that if after considering the subject they came to the conclusion that a special Building Act for Calcutta is called for in the interests of the health of the city, the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to appoint a representative Commission to formulate the principles upon which such an Act should be based. Since then the spread of plague in Bombay, Poona, and Karachi has given prominence to this aspect of the question, and the report of the sanitary officers deputed by the Medical Board to enquire into the condition of Calcutta has shown to what an extent overcrowding prevails in Calcutta, and how the construction of buildings in the older part of the town impedes or renders impossible any effective conservancy. In the letter of the 28th December 1896, the Lieutenant-Governor pressed the Commissioners to come to an early decision on the question put to them in the Government Resolution referred to above, and in their reply they unanimously consented to the appointment of a Commission, on the understanding that they would make a thorough enquiry into the history and the operation of the existing law and bye-laws on the subject, and would ascertain in what respects these have proved defective, and whether a new Building Act is necessary, or whether the case can be met by amending the existing law. The Lieutenant-Governor generally accepts this view of the functions of the Commission. It has always been his intention that a thorough enquiry should be made into the history and operation of the existing law and bye-laws bearing on this subject, and such an enquiry must necessarily be undertaken before any scheme for fresh legislation can be drawn up.

2. The task of the Commission will be intricate and difficult. They will have to deal with mixed questions of law, sanitation and engineering, and will further have to consider to what extent the principles recognised in European enactments relating to town buildings require to be modified with reference

to the soil, climate and rainfall of Calcutta, the prevailing diseases, and the habits of all classes of the population. For these reasons and as the proposal to amend the present law has given rise to some apprehensions among the leaders of Native society, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it desirable that the Commission should be presided over by an officer of judicial experience. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan, who possesses great knowledge of Calcutta, and has had much experience of the working of the present law, has consented to fill the post of President. His appointment has been approved by the Government of India, and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has rendered it possible for him to undertake the work by kindly consenting to relieve him of Court duties on the days when the Commission sits.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to form the Commission :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan	...	<i>President.</i>
„ „ H. H. Risley, C.I.E.	...	} <i>Members.</i>
„ „ J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E.	...	
Mr. H. C. Williams	...	
„ A. J. Hughes, C.I.E.	...	
Babu Kaly Nath Mitter	...	
„ Nolin Bohari Sircar	...	
Surgeon-Capt. H. J. Dyson	...	} <i>Secretary.</i>
Mr. W. Banks-Gwyther	...	
„ F. G. Wigloy	...	

The Commission will be requested to enter upon their labours at once and to report to Government the results of their deliberations within the next six months.

4. As regards the direction, character and limits of their enquiries, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to give the Commission a perfectly free hand. It is, however, suggested that in addition to the specific points which have from time to time been touched upon in the Health Officer's reports, the Commission might usefully enquire into the desirability of opening out the congested tracts of Calcutta and the most feasible plan of effecting this. They need not, perhaps, unless they themselves find it desirable or necessary, go into the details of any particular scheme of street improvement, but they should examine the general principles on which such operations ought to be conducted in order to make them financially as well as structurally successful. It is very important to consider whether the special circumstances of Calcutta point to any amendment or modification of the ordinary Law of Land Acquisition. The issue which lies in fact at the root of the whole enquiry is to what extent and in what directions private rights may equitably be made to give way to public needs. The Commission also will not fail to consider whether different sets of Building Regulations are not desirable for different quarters of the town, looking to the local circumstances of these areas.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the members of the Commission, to the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, to the Commissioner of Police, to the Secretary to the Medical Board, and to the Public Works Department of this Government for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, for information, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 707 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during March 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—				
	1st week of Apr. 1896.	1st week of Mar. 1897.	2nd week of Mar. 1897.	3rd week of Mar. 1897.	4th week of Mar. 1897.
Baliaghata ...	Mda. 6,23,000	Mda. 5,27,000	Mda. 5,53,000	Mda. 5,57,000	Mda. 4,93,000
Uludauga ...	70,300	20,900	22,100	23,200	27,000
Chitpur, Golebari, Kumartuly, Hathkhol, and Oalpi Ghat...	6,03,000	1,30,200	1,31,500	1,25,700	1,45,200
Pethraghatia, Posta, and Jorabagan ...	4,000	4,000	3,100	2,600	2,900
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj ...	2,24,000	1,51,000	1,42,400	1,35,000	1,35,900
Miner bazars (1) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1) ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur ...	.....	89,700	1,00,200	74,900	78,600
Beidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore ...	8,241	7,286	10,350	11,044	13,312
Total ...	20,22,541	14,20,086	14,52,650	14,18,444	14,08,712
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.†	10,594 (on 3rd Apl. 1896).	27,874 (on 28th Feb. 1897).	3,08,022 (on 7th Mar. 1897).	1,67,539 (on 14th Mar. 1897).	1,57,543 (on 28th March 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	28,496 (1st to 3rd Apl. 1896).	51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)	38,042 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897.)	30,560 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897.)	52,543 (27th to 29th Mar. 1897.)
By Canal returns ...	26,981 (1st to 3rd Apl. 1896).	56,324 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)	29,550 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	35,325 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).	20,542 (27th to 29th Mar. 1897.)
Grand Total of Stocks	20,28,612	15,55,919	18,27,902	16,59,350	16,39,340
					15,34,778

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 6th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 758 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 6th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Uhandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 7th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	...	1,458	1,458	1,984
	...	{ 1897	...	15,364	15,364	20,912
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...
	...	{ 1897	...	...	...	...
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	...	354	354	482
	...	{ 1897	...	227	227	309
Cuttack	...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...
	...	{ 1897	...	...	...	...
Puri	...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...
	...	{ 1897	...	...	...	...
Total	...	{ 1896	...	1,812	1,812	2,466
	...	{ 1897	...	15,591	15,591	21,221

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	...	1,470	1,470	2,001
	...	{ 1897	20,375	...	20,375	27,793
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...
	...	{ 1897	...	...	...	...
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	...	47,948	47,948	65,263
	...	{ 1897	...	20,964	20,964	28,534
Cuttack	...	{ 1896	8,780	...	8,780	11,950
	...	{ 1897	2,204	...	2,204	3,000
Puri	...	{ 1896	22,597	...	22,597	30,757
	...	{ 1897	...	...	...	...
Total	...	{ 1896	31,377	49,418	80,795	1,09,971
	...	{ 1897	22,579	20,964	43,543	69,267

The rise of 13,906 cwts. in the import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 15,364 cwts., was chiefly due to the imports of rice and paddy from Burma; no such imports took place in the corresponding week of 1896.

In the export trade, also, Chittagong showed an improvement of 18,905 cwts., mainly owing to the despatch of 20,375 cwts. of rice to Trinidad. The falling off of 26,984 cwts. under Balasore was due to smaller shipments of rice, paddy and gram and pulses to Calcutta. The trade of Cuttack was entirely with Colombo, and declined by 6,576 cwts. There were no exports to Foreign Ports from Puri, and the trade of that port fell off by 22,597 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma { Akyab	...	2,745	...	4,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,161
{ Rangoon	...	2,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,012
{ Maungdow	...	91	...	5,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,991
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428	20	30	...	1,458	200
Total	...	4,848	...	10,316	...	...	1,428	200	90	...	1,458	15,964

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Trinidad San Fernando	...	20,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,376
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Narayanganj	...	1,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	...
Total	...	1,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,470	20,376

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	90	26	255	111	...	90	354	227
Total	...	...	...	...	90	26	255	111	...	90	354	227

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897	1896	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nal .....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	20,825	17,257	14,067		.	...	3,456	2,576	...	...	47,948	20,904
Total	20,825	17,257	14,067		...	..	3,456	2,576	.....	....	47,948	20,904

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.						Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
						1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1						2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>						Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	..	..	..	...	2,780	2,204	.. ..	.	.	.. .	...	.	.	.....	.....	8,780	2,204
Total					..	8,780	2,204	... ..	...	.. .	...	.. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8,780	2,204
<i>Indian Ports.</i>																	
Mil	...	...	.. .	...	.. ..	.. ..	....	.. .	...	.. ..	.	.....	... .	.. ..	.....	.. ..	.. .
Total					..	8,780	2,204		.....	...	... .	.....	.. ..	.. ..	....	8,780	2,204

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1806.	1807.	1806.	1807.	1806.	1807.	1806.	1807.	1806.	1807.	1806.	1807.
A	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	16,008	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,008	.....
Columbo	6,529	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,529	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
NB	.. ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	..	... ..	.....	... ..	.. ...	.....
Total ..	22,537	... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	22,537	.....

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 571 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 27th March 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 29,61,822 maunds. The destination of 27,88,966 maunds is specified. About two-thirds of this quantity (17,43,990) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, rather more than one-fifth (5,62,279 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (4,82,697 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 86,878 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,21,402 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th April 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 27th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>						
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	...	...	...
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>						
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	...	104	...	...
Raniganj ...	1,460	940	384	355	142	389
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Ghushkara ...	103	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,730	1,002	384	459	142	389
<i>Birbhum.</i>						
Murairi ...	...	...	...	...	...	878
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	...	...	878
<i>Nadia.</i>						
Mirpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	380
Chuadanga ...	353	...	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	742	...	...	...	...
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...	...	...	...
Bheramara ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387
Total ...	696	1,630	...	...	...	1,737
<i>Murshidabad.</i>						
Aziinganj ...	157	154	432	...	...	13
Total ...	157	154	432	...	...	13
<i>Rangpur.</i>						
Kurigram ...	...	...	109	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hat ...	55	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55	...	109	...	...	...
<i>Cooch Behar.</i>						
Cooch Behar ...	755	377	376	375	747	...
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>						
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	...	755	252	1,329
Ramshai ...	...	731	...	382	...	...
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	...	394	...	...
Total ...	392	731	176	1,531	252	1,329
<i>Darjeeling.</i>						
Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	758
Ghoom ...	...	...	176	...	348	...
Darjeeling ...	382	346	...	201	...	...
Total ...	382	346	176	201	348	758
<i>Pabna.</i>						
Seraiganj ...	...	...	...	172	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	172	...	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	1,653	2,738	1,489	4,684

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CHOTA NAGPUR.						
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>						
Giridih ...	750	376	...	275	...	826
Total ...	750	376	...	275	...	826
<i>Mandhum.</i>						
Purulia ...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>						
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	812	376	...	275	...	826
BIHAR.						
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>						
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	...	...	386	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Sahibganj ...	380	1,878	758	1,195	3,012	1,874
Baidyanath ...	2	...	...	...	385	1,934
Total ...	382	2,256	758	1,195	3,783	3,808
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>						
Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	381	...
Pirpainti ...	...	...	...	378	371	753
Ghoga ...	...	370	746	378	754	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	...	378	2,669	1,011
Total ...	764	370	746	1,134	4,175	2,064
<i>Monghyr.</i>						
Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	373
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	...	...	1,131	1,498
Monghyr ...	382	...	...	378	...	746
Garhara ...	2,268	377	...	...	...	385
Togra ...	746	...	...	...	...	...
Begamsarai ...	871	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,155	377	...	378	1,131	3,002
<i>Patna.</i>						
Khushrupur ...	...	...	...	771	783	1,128
Barh ...	1,518	376	...	1,147	385	...
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	2,984	1,500	4,131	6,439
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,876	1,889	1,514	377	1,128	1,139
Sadiapur ...	375	...	377	...	...	...
Bihta ...	1,211	126	...	...	...	376
Mokameh ...	...	756	...	1,587	...	753
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,782	25,987	4,875	5,882	6,427	9,835
<i>Gaya.</i>						
Gaya ...	...	1,475	...	1,501	1,129	2,641

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR—concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shahabad.</i>						
Raghunathpur ...	...	374	386	...	1,509	1,509
Arrah ...	1,129	370	377	...	1,145	374
Buxar ...	1,513	2,604	...	375	1,141	752
Dumraon ...	378	1,117	376	...	...	...
Total ...	8,020	4,525	1,139	375	3,795	2,635
<i>Darbhanga.</i>						
Tamaria ...	...	...	377	...	...	756
Samastipur ...	...	3,133	744	1,501	2,257	2,634
Dalsingh Sarai ...	374	378	...	380	...	378
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,791	378	4,165	7,190	14,411
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...	...
Waini ...	...	...	...	...	...	385
Total ...	9,647	7,302	1,490	6,046	9,447	18,564
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>						
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,986	7,146	6,085	11,655	15,905
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	...	383	...	378
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	...	752	2,639	4,165
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	392	2,237	384	758
Total ...	9,384	12,702	7,538	9,457	14,678	21,206
<i>Champanan.</i>						
Maesi ...	1,018	...	...	381	751	2,636
Segowli ...	1,410	...	...	...	1,133	1,891
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	1,874	...	...	1,110
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	1,484	12,347	20,475	25,253
Bara ...	507	...	...	378	375	1,502
Motihari ...	...	1,137	376	3,007	4,987	5,681
Pipra ...	...	...	...	...	...	378
Total ...	15,397	15,561	3,734	16,113	27,721	38,446
<i>Saran.</i>						
Dighwara ...	...	...	371	...	...	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,409	...	...	...
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	5,355	5,280	9,038	2,999
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	372	376	750	...	3,253	1,180
Savan ...	16,409	34,235	5,036	10,662	4,881	11,028
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	4,608	4,968	7,553	3,444
Total ...	31,679	57,217	17,619	20,910	24,725	18,601
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	37,908	62,491	97,011	1,21,402
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	39,561	65,504	98,500	1,26,862
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.						
<i>Ghasipur District.</i>						
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,440	755	385	1,497	375
Gubmer ...	365	...	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	373	...	...	...
Total ...	7,585	6,072	1,128	385	1,497	375

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Benares District.</i>						
Zamania ...	1,809	1,875	378	2,261	3,003	375
Sakaldiha ...	2,273	761	...	...	...	...
Magulsarai ...	379	...	...	...	...	378
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	5,655	7,163	3,390	4,686
Total ...	31,332	26,107	6,033	9,424	6,393	5,439
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>						
Chaurichaura ...	...	2,998	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,186	376	...	1,134	752
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	...	374	1,122	...
Sahjanwa ...	773	1,523	...	376	...	...
Total ..	4,587	7,177	376	750	2,256	752
<i>Basti District.</i>						
Khalilabad ...	...	378	...	...	...	...
Basti ...	1,933	6,413	...	782	...	...
Uska Bazar ...	1,146	1,869	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,660	...	782	..	...
<i>Gonda District.</i>						
Gonda ...	1,485	8,635	1,863	1,505	755	755
Other places ...	1,153	6,764	749	378	...	...
Total ...	2,638	15,399	2,612	1,883	755	755
<i>Baraich District.</i>						
Baraich ...	...	754	376	378	753	...
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>						
Ahaura Road ...	1,505	5,653	1,502	752	2,253	...
Chunar ...	823	378	...	...	...	381
Mirzapur ...	22,465	17,473	1,908	1,896	2,302	1,128
Gainpara ...	383	384	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25,176	23,888	3,410	2,648	4,555	1,609
<i>Allahabad District.</i>						
Karehans ...	...	...	...	370	383	378
Naini ...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	378	755	...	...	...	...
Jaara ...	376	2,652	376	2,263	1,516	1,132
Mija Road ...	15,747	21,899	3,397	7,108	1,887	3,008
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	...	378	...	...
Allahabad ...	48,088	56,477	7,389	7,202	5,333	1,889
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	1,900	378	...	...
Sirathu ...	4,551	5,673	2,261	1,879	377	...
Shiurajpur ...	763	...	374	...	...	378
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	98,855	15,697	19,638	9,496	6,785

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>						
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,123	892	...	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	376	1,517	...	377
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	4,202	1,135	1,885	3,390
Fatehpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	387
Total ...	14,387	22,780	5,701	3,044	1,885	4,154
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>						
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	15,806	29,727	33,940	7,575
<i>Etawah District.</i>						
Phaphund ...	2,643	3,024	378	1,517	1,502	378
Bharthna ...	883	378	...	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,360	1,948	2,257	4,544	...
Jaswantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	1,121	878	753	1,906
Total ...	25,002	20,041	3,447	4,152	6,799	2,284
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>						
Farukhabad ...	...	373	380	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>						
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,535	376	750	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,137	753	1,127	...	762
Total ..	5,748	2,672	1,129	1,877	...	762
<i>Agra District.</i>						
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,238	2,308	2,738	1,511	...
Agra ...	20,578	13,522	3,032	9,084	13,024	9,522
Total ...	32,593	17,760	5,340	11,822	14,535	9,522
<i>Sitapur District.</i>						
Sitapur ...	879	3,022	1,508	752	375	...
<i>Muttra District.</i>						
Kosi ...	...	...	...	378	415	380
Muttra ...	2,331	1,997	1,501	378	749	...
Brindaban ...	...	...	...	...	...	324
Total ...	2,331	1,997	1,501	756	1,164	704
<i>Allyghur District.</i>						
Harduaganj ...	...	...	...	378	377	...
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...	...
Hattrass ...	21,667	8,797	4,478	8,808	13,957	3,410
Allyghur ...	6,414	1,815	1,177	755	1,883	755
Total ...	28,834	10,612	5,655	9,941	16,217	4,165
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>						
Chola ...	...	...	386	...	373	379
Secundrabad ...	...	747	376	374	378	382
Khurja ...	5,308	3,826	1,139	1,506	4,186	2,637
Dibai ...	756	756	379	...	1,891	751
Total ...	6,064	5,329	2,280	1,880	6,828	4,149
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>						
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	...	880	377

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Meerut District.</i>						
Ghaziabad	566	1,512	...	1,143	...	...
Meerut	6,551	15,779	4,635	1,139	384	2,715
Total	7,417	17,291	4,635	2,282	384	2,715
<i>Banda District.</i>						
Badansa ... ..	...	...	...	...	390	...
Banda	1,187	5,666	375	3,400	2,633	4,908
Bargarh	742	1,507	1,520	...	765	757
Manikpur	384	1,120	...	378	377	378
Kurwi	1,115	6,465	3,402	1,114	5,671	6,815
Total	3,458	14,767	5,297	4,982	9,836	12,858
<i>Moradabad District.</i>						
Khanth ... ..	...	374	...	...	749	387
Moradabad ... ..	...	4,910	2,623	381	766	378
Chundowai	782	15,416	3,326	756	...	759
Total	782	20,700	5,949	1,137	1,515	1,524
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>						
Shahganj	7,558	7,522	...	378	...	...
<i>Bareilly District.</i>						
Aonla	1,510	3,865	1,503	749	...	...
Bareilly	2,711	26,524	6,737	4,909	1,127	...
Total	4,221	30,689	8,240	5,658	1,127	...
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>						
Jaunpur	14,496	25,241	1,503	2,025	380	1,129
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>						
Shajehanpur	4,180	7,175	3,793	2,260	...	389
Tilhar	5,061	7,907	1,915	1,143	...	...
Aujihi	2,684	4,199	1,888	1,139	376	371
Total	11,925	19,281	7,596	4,542	376	760
<i>Eta District.</i>						
Jaleswar Road... ..	...	...	...	...	386	...
Kashganj	754	...	379	378	752	757
Total	754	...	379	378	1,138	757
<i>Lucknow District.</i>						
Lucknow	17,199	27,988	12,516	9,797	2,265	378
Alamnagar	7,976	9,894	6,040	6,427	1,508	...
Kakori	1,491	774	375	380	...	...
Malihabad	754	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27,420	38,656	18,931	16,604	3,773	378
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>						
Pilibhit ... ..	...	1,516	...	...	...	...
<i>Sahasganj District.</i>						
Rurki ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	378
Sahasganj ... ..	...	379	373	1,497	1,888	1,500
Total ... ..	...	379	373	1,497	1,888	1,873

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 18th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>						
Sahwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	783
Radhauli ...	1,133	7,585	1,513	752	...	...
Fyzabad ...	9,146	31,402	1,497	3,764	949	...
Ajodhya ...	762	3,026	...	...	...	...
Gosanganj ...	...	789	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,041	42,802	3,010	4,516	949	783
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>						
Akbarpur ...	1,150	3,003	...	762	...	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>						
Bahramghat ...	...	...	1,133	...	748	...
Daryabad ...	...	378	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki ...	3,415	3,416	3,416	758	...	883
Sufdarganj ...	8,795	17,267	9,126	4,523	385	...
Total ...	12,210	21,061	13,675	5,281	1,133	383
<i>Hardai District.</i>						
Balamau ...	...	755	...	...	...	...
Hardai ...	6,104	10,703	1,139	1,133	...	378
Baghauli ...	5,493	4,143	3,000	1,139	...	...
Sandila ...	1,138	1,123	2,273	749	...	...
Total ...	12,735	16,724	6,412	3,021	...	378
<i>Bijnor District.</i>						
Dhampur ...	...	3,017	1,129	380	758	3,408
Nagina ...	...	2,261	1,133	1,130	1,145	1,143
Najabad ...	...	2,260	1,526	1,125	1,880	1,895
Bijnor ...	...	1,124	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	8,662	3,788	2,635	3,783	6,446
<i>Jhansi District.</i>						
Jhansi ...	...	1,510	376	...	779	375
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>						
Lalitpur ...	...	755	...	370	...	378
<i>Kheri District.</i>						
Lakshmipur ...	...	378	377	1,133	747	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>						
Mahoba ...	399	3,034	1,124	400	...	2,660
<i>Dekra Dun District.</i>						
Hardwar ...	...	...	...	378	...	...
<i>Jalaun District.</i>						
Kalpi ...	...	...	...	752	...	375
<i>Garhwal District.</i>						
Haldwani ...	...	...	...	377	...	378
Other places ...	14,099	10,580	10,525	11,166	6,795	6,466
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,98,124	6,89,271	1,64,569	1,70,713	1,39,485	86,878

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PANJAB.						
<i>Amritsur District.</i>						
Amritsur ...	...	740	..	..	...	...
<i>Delhi District</i>						
Delhi ...	39,817	63,298	8,280	16,911	18,187	14,354
<i>Jullundur District.</i>						
Jullundur City ..	3	..	...	..	...	..
<i>Umballa District.</i>						
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	755	764	3,396	2,274
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>						
Faraknagar ...	...	378	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	752	...	376	762	...
Rewari ...	12,795	18,118	5,277	8,831	3,290	756
Total ...	12,795	19,248	5,277	9,207	4,052	756
Other places ...	12,187	30,867	5,004	1,145	11,103	8,689
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	19,316	28,327	37,035	26,073
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	375	...	...	754
Katni ...	...	2,614	1,900	1,129	1,519	1,910
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	1,892	4,160	10,456	14,719
Peparia ...	...	2,257	1,492	1,126	3,408	2,650
Kareli ...	...	3,393	747	754	2,266	375
Nagpur ...	...	3,057	378	766	1,906	2,272
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	4,913	4,401	9,098	14,155
Total ...	1,145	36,629	11,697	12,336	28,653	36,835
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.						
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	376	...	383	...	...
Sutna ...	3,096	8,307	1,502	2,270	6,062	6,455
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...	...	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	753	1,533	...	1,523
Indore ...	750	766	...	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	...	...	...	...
Bawal ...	378	377	...	...	377	...
Harpulpur ...	383	766	...	765	377	653
Other places ...	...	3,459	1,128	1,584	759	660
Total ...	5,524	17,838	3,383	6,835	7,575	9,291
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BERAR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dhamangaon ..	..	..	..	..	449	151
Malkapur ..	26	..	..	..	..	..
Khamgaon ..	66	381	..	..	..	432
Akola ..	53	656	..	..	..	763
Amraoti ..	66	1,129	..	..	1,888	1,500
Total ...	211	2,166	..	..	2,337	2,846
Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	374	..
Unspecified places ..	15,320	44,902	4,799	8,047	6,580	5,408
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,370	10,43,880	2,43,325	2,91,762	3,20,492	2,91,193
ABSTRACT.						
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	4,240	1,653	2,738	1,489	4,634
" " Bihar ...	94,210	1,27,772	37,908	62,491	97,011	1,21,402
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	376	..	275	..	826
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,93,124	6,89,271	1,64,569	1,70,713	1,39,435	86,878
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	1,19,908	19,316	28,327	37,038	26,073
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,838	3,383	6,835	7,575	9,291
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	36,620	11,697	12,336	28,653	36,835
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	..	..	..	..
" " Berar ...	211	2,166	..	..	2,337	2,846
" " Bombay ...	..	..	..	..	374	..
" " Unspecified places...	15,320	44,902	4,799	8,047	6,580	5,408
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,43,880	2,43,325	2,91,762	3,20,492	2,91,193

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of February and March 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of February and March 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 6th April 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

Districts.	1897.				1896.			
	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.	31st March.	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.	31st March.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—								
Burdwan ...	11 0	11 0	10 8	9 12	16 8	15 0	16 8	16 8
Birbhum ...	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	17 4	16 8	16 8	16 8
Bankura ...	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 0	18 12	18 12	17 0	17 0
Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 8	19 8	19 4	19 4
Hooghly ...	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 13	11 13	12 0	12 0
Howrah ...	9 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4
24-Parganas ...	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	14 8	15 0
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Nadia ...	9 2	9 9	9 11	9 10	14 8	15 7	15 7	14 9
Murshidabad ...	10 8	10 2	9 8	9 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0
Jessore ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna ...	11 6	12 12	11 0	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
Rajshahi ...	9 12	10 2	9 12	9 0	15 12	16 2	15 12	14 4
Dinajpur ...	9 9	10 3	10 8	9 9	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0
Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Rangpur ...	10 8	10 0	8 8	8 0	16 0	14 0	15 8	14 9½
Bogra ...	10 2	10 14	10 8	9 6	17 4	17 4	16 0	15 0
Pabna ...	10 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	16 0
Dacca ...	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 4	13 8	13 4	13 0
Mymensingh ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur ...	9 12	10 0	9 12	8 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12
Backergunge ...	10 6	10 4	11 0	8 10	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 12
Tippera ...	10 10	11 2	10 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
Noakhali ...	10 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	13 16
Chittagong ...	9 4	9 8	10 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Patna ...	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	18 8	18 8	18 8	19 12
Gaya ...	9 8	9 4	8 12	8 8	16 0	16 8	16 4	16 8
Shahabad ...	10 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Saran ...	11 0	9 12	9 8	9 12	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8
Champaran ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8
Muzaffarpur ...	9 3½	9 4	9 4	8 12	18 8	18 0	18 0	17 8
Darbhanga ...	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	14 0
Monghyr ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	19 11	19 11	18 0	18 0
Bhagalpur ...	9 8	9 0	8 0	7 15½	15 0	16 0	14 8	14 8
Purnea ...	10 12	10 2	9 6	8 14	18 4	18 4	17 10	17 10
Malda ...	9 8	10 0	9 8	8 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	10 8	9 8	9 0	8 12	16 8	17 0	17 0	16 0
Outtack ...	10 12	10 4	10 4	9 10	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 8
Balasore ...	11 13	11 13	12 8	12 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Puri ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0
Hasaribagh ...	13 2	11 13	11 13	13 2	24 0	23 10	23 10	23 10
Lohardaga ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 12	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 8
Palamanu ...	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Manbhum ...	9 0	9 4	8 8	8 4	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
Singhbhum ...	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 2½	15 0	15 4	16 0	16 8
	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0

Districts.	1897.				1896.			
	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.	31st March.	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.	31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WHEAT—	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna ...	8 0 and 9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	12 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 12 0	12 0 and 13 0	13 8 and 14 8
Gaya ...	7 8	8 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 8	11 8	12 0
Shahabad ...	8 0 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0	8 8 and 10 0	9 8 and 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0 and 12 0	12 0
Saran ...	8 8	8 8	9 10	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	13 0
Ohamparan ...	8 1½	7 12	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 8	10 8	12 8
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	14 0
Darbhanga ...	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	12 8
Monghyr ...	8 4	8 8	8 0	8 8 to 9 10	12 0	(Old) 11 0 (New) 15 0	(Old) 11 0 (New) 15 0	15 0
Bhagalpur ...	8 14	8 14	8 12	8 14	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2
Purnea ...	11 0	9 8	10 0	9 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna ...	12 8	11 8	.....	.....	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Gaya ...	10 8 11 0	10 8	.....	.....	22 0	21 4	21 4	22 0
Shahabad ...	and 11 8	11 4	11 0	10 12	23 0	23 0	22 0	20 0
Saran ...	10 4	10 8	10 10	10 8	25 0	24 8	25 0	25 0
Ohamparan ...	10 11½	10 5	9 12	9 10	25 8	26 0	26 0	24 0
Muzaffarpur ...	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	25 0	24 0	26 0	25 0
Darbhanga ...	10 0	9 4	.....	.....	28 7	28 7	28 0	28 0
Monghyr ...	11 8	12 0	12 0	.....	25 0	24 8	24 8	24 8
Bhagalpur ...	12 0	11 6	11 4	11 6	25 4	25 4	25 4	27 11
Purnea ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	25 0
Hazaribagh ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0
Palamau ...	9 9	9 9	10 2	.....	18 7	18 0	18 0	18 0
Manbhum ...	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Singbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur ...	9 12	9 12	7 0	*9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8
Gorakpur ...	8 13	8 9	8 6	8 9	14 14	15 5	14 4	14 14
Mirzapur ...	7 12	8 6	8 7	No report.	13 0	13 0	No report.	13 0
Benares ...	8 6	8 6	8 1½	17 13	12 11½	12 5	12 3	12 8
Ghazipur ...	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Ballia ...	10 0	9 8	8 8	No report.	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur ...	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 8
Gorakpur ...	8 9	8 2	10 1	10 13	9 14	12 10	13 1	13 1
Mirzapur ...	8 9	8 1	8 9	No report.	10 8	10 0	No report.	11 8
Benares ...	7 13	7 11	9 3	9 12	10 9	10 3½	10 4½	10 9
Ghazipur ...	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 4	11 4	12 8	13 0
Ballia ...	9 0	8 12	9 0	No report.	10 0	9 0	13 0	15 0

* Burma rice.

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 18th March 1897 :—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	9 8	9 6	10 4½
Hailakandi	9 9	9 0	14 14
SYLHET—			
Kasi Bazar	10 0	9 0	12 0
Ohhatak Bazar	10 0	9 8	11 0
Sunamganj	10 0	10 0	13 0
Habiganj	10 0	10 0	13 0
Karimganj	9 0	9 0	12 8
Maulvi	10 0	10 0	11 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 5th April 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·41, Kalna ·90, Katwa 1·45, Raniganj ·23. Weather hot. Ploughing and manuring of paddy lands going on briskly. *Rabi* harvest nearly over; outturn for Sadar 10 annas, Kalna 8 annas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar 10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	... 10 0	to 11 0
Katwa	...	...	... 10 5	to 10 10
Raniganj	...	...	...	10 0

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·12, Rampur Hat ·05. Weather hot. Ploughing continues. No want of fodder. Price of common rice at Sadar 9 seers, and Rampur Hat 9½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Onda ·75, Khatra ·90, Raipur ·45, Kotalpur ·45, Indas ·15, Vishnupur ·95. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Ploughing going on briskly all over the district. Threshing of wheat and barley almost over. Rice selling at Bankura 11 seers, and Vishnupur 11½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·11, Contai ·60, Tamluk 1·65, Ghatal ·68. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has proved beneficial to indigo, sugarcane, *til* and *boro*. Ploughing has commenced. Plantation of sugarcane and sowing of *boro* still continue. No want of fodder or water. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Garhbeta, Debra, Binpur, and Sabong. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	11	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	11 to 13
Tamluk	...	...	...	11½
Ghatal	...	...	...	10½ to 11

Hooghly.—Rainfall 1·68. Ploughing going on briskly for early rice. Common rice sells from 9 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·22, Ulubaria 2·22. Weather moderately hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Ploughing for *aus* and *aman* in Ulubaria commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·31, Barasat 1·68, Basirhat 1·55, Diamond Harbour 1·94. Weather warmer with cloud. Prospect of sugarcane improved by recent rain. Ploughing going on briskly. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.	
Sadar	...	...	... 9 to 11	0
Barasat	...	...	...	9 0
Basirhat	...	...	...	10 8
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	10 0

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·29, Kushtia ·03, Meherpur ·84, Chuadanga ·05, Ranaghat 1·44. More rain required for ploughing. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder insufficient in places. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in thana Chuadanga. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	9,980	1,730	1,510	13,220
Dependants	48	120	3,208	3,376
Otherwise relieved	1,560	7,130	2,729	11,419
Total				28,015

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·52, Jangipur ·07. Harvesting of gram and wheat over. Indigo doing fairly well. Sowing of *bhadoi* commenced. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9½
Jangipur	...	...	...	10
Kandi	...	...	...	10

Latest price of common rice where test-works are open is 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April, Sadar and Kandi subdivisions—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	3,531	86	416	3,983

Jessore.—Weather cool; cloudy and damp with occasional rain. Rainfall at Jhenida 2·18, Magura 1·60, Narail 2·65, Bangaon 2·15. This rain has done much good to the cultivation of *aus* and *aman* paddy, jute and *til*, but more rain is wanted. Price of rice has a tendency to rise. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	
Jessore	9	0 to 10	0
Jhenida	9	0
Magura	9	2 to 10	0
Narail	10	0
Bangaon	10	0 to 11	0

} per rupee.

Scarcity of fodder and water felt in places. Cattle-disease reported from Bangaon.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·81, Satkhira 1·56, Bagirhat ·24. Weather warm and cloudy. Prospect of *boro* good, much benefited by recent rain. Cultivation of *aus* and jute going on. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	10 to 11	0
Satkhira ...	9	5
Bagerhat ...	10	1

} per rupee.

Relief wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Water very scarce. Cattle-disease reported from some parts of the district. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	2,104	Nil	204	2,308
Otherwise relieved ...	480	2,655	1,315	4,450
Total ...				6,758

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·38, Nator 1·39, Naugaon 2·56. This rain has been of some help to agricultural operations, but more is wanted for sowing of *aus*, *til*, and jute. Fodder available. Scarcity of water reported from some places at Sadar. Price of common rice ranges between 8½ and 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	580	Nil	11	591

Price of rice at relief-works, 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·44. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *bhadoi* going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice selling at Sadar 10 seers and Thakurgon 9 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06. Weather seasonable. The rain which fell last week has improved prospects, but slightly damaged the tobacco fields. Sowing of *betri* and jute going on. No want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice, 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32, Kurseong ·66, Siliguri ·20. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bhutta* being planted; wheat, barley, and *phaphur* being harvested; lands being prepared for *chota murua* and *bhados* crop. Terai—Ploughing for *bhados*, jute and sugarcane going on; tobacco being out. Price of coarse rice:—

	Srs.	
Hills ...	7 to 8	
Terai ...	9 to 10	

} per rupee.

Bhutta sells from 13 to 20 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·79. Rainfall at Sadar ·36. Sowing of *aus* and jute continues, and these are up in some places. Prospect appears good. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram.

Bogra.—Rainfall ·67. Sowing of jute and *aus* in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at head-quarters 9½ seers, and in the interior from 7 seers 14 chitaks to 10 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, and Sirajganj .93. Weather hot and partially cloudy. *Boro* paddy progressing favourably. Land being prepared for *aus* paddy. Rain much wanted for sowing. Fodder plentiful. Relief wages calculated at 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	242	Nil	81	323

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.12, Manikganj 2.28, Munshiganj 2.23, Narainganj 1.31. Weather hot in day time; cool at night; mornings foggy. Rain doing good to *boro*. Hail-stones did much damage to the standing crops in some villages in the Munshiganj subdivision. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice, 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.42, Kishorganj 1.68, Tangail 1.03, Netrokona .35, Jamalpur 1.05. Weather clear and warm. *Aus* and jute sowings in progress. Prospects good after recent rainfall. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Netrokona and Kishorganj.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.19, Goalundo .37, Madaripur 1.80. The rain has slightly improved the prospects, but more is much needed. Price of common rice has risen, 8 to 9½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar .91, Bhola 1.60. Weather cool. Prospect of crops poor. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Brahmanbaria 2.2, Chandpur 4.74. Weather seasonable. Ploughing continues. The rain will to some extent remove the scarcity of water in Chandpur. Price of rice rising—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar ...	9 0	to 10 0	} per rupee.
Brahmanbaria ...	10 0	to 11 0	
Chandpur ...	9 8	to 10 0	

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.38, Feni .53. Rain has done good to standing crops. Ploughing for *aus* going on. Fodder and water not sufficient. Common rice sells at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable. Rain badly wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee. Sporadic cattle-disease continues.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar .21, Bikram .41, Barh .78, Bihar .39, Hilsa .90, Dinapore .26. Threshing of *rabi* in progress. Recent rain has done slight damage to grain at the threshing ground in Barh and in thana Chandi in Bihar, otherwise it has benefited sugarcane, millets, vegetables, &c., on the ground. Opium weighments have commenced. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices in Patna risen slightly common rice 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved in poor-houses ...	43	24	14	81
Otherwise relieved ...	4	1	Nil	5
Total ...				86

Gaya.—*Rabi* harvest finished. Ploughing for *bhadoi* in progress. Prices hardening. Common rice selling at 8½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar .22, Bhabua .58. Some rain throughout the district. Rain has not done much damage to standing crops or crops collected in threshing floor, and has benefited sugarcane. Harvesting of *rabi* and plantation of sugarcane nearly finished. Sowing of *cheena* in progress. Fodder and water for cattle in Bhabua not sufficient. Price of common rice 8½ to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice at Bhabhua (8½ seers per rupee) fixes relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April—

Bhabua.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	3,593	4,364	2,711	10,668
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	1,643	1,643
Relieved in poor-houses and kitchens.	191	72	47	310
Otherwise relieved ...	3,783	8,450	5,585	17,818
Sasaram.				
Relieved in poor-houses ...	30	18	5	53
Otherwise relieved ...	1	3	Nil	4

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Arrah—				
Relieved in poor-houses ...	42	9	6	57
Otherwise relieved ...	5	6	2	13
Dehri—				
Relieved in kitchens ...	15	14	28	57
Total			...	30,623

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar .02 on 28th March. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. *Cheena* being still sown. Cattle-disease in parts of Gopalganj subdivision. Famine wages fixed by barley selling at 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,025	1,211	1,396	3,632
Relieved in poor-houses ...	25	23	15	63
Otherwise relieved ...	1,706	7,294	1,856	10,856
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	485	936	641	2,062
Relieved in poor-houses ...	6	7	5	18
Otherwise relieved ...	720	2,243	643	3,606
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,439	2,936	3,133	8,508
Otherwise relieved ...	2,726	7,872	4,803	15,401
Total			...	44,146

Private relief—

Hatwa—

Relief-workers ...	1,528	1,775	1,271	4,574
Relieved in poor-houses ...	90	94	79	263
Otherwise relieved ...	40	110	57	207

Manjha—

Relieved in poor-houses ...	13	6	10	29
Otherwise relieved ...	9	2	Nil	11

Champanan.—Rainfall at Motihari .05, Bettiah nil, Bagaha .49. Rain too slight to affect prospect except again to destroy indigo. In north of Bettiah caterpillars injuring indigo. Harvesting of spring crops continues; opium collection nearly over. Lands being tilled after late rain. Prices—common rice 8½ seers at Motihari (fall) and 9 seers at Bettiah (rise); maize 9½ seers. Little *rabi* grain yet in market. Fodder sufficient. Water rather scarce. Numbers on relief—

Sadar subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	14,402	10,326	8,238	32,966
Dependants ...	137	206	1,907	2,250
Relieved in poor-houses ...	92	66	45	203
Otherwise relieved ...	6,705	15,353	12,343	34,401
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	23,374	21,195	11,825	56,394
Dependants ...	101	251	4,010	4,362
Relieved in poor-houses ...	114	64	62	240
Otherwise relieved ...	4,093	7,789	4,797	16,679
Total			..	147,495

being a decrease of 16,921 due to harvesting and ploughing operations

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall .33. Prospects good. Paddy and *mung* being sown. Prices are—Burma rice 10 seers, country rice 9 seers, wheat 9½ seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 12 seers, grain 11 seers, *rahar* 13 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April—

Sadar subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	10,368	3,320	2,575	16,263
Dependants ...	61	11	523	595
Relieved in poor-houses ...	39	13	5	57
Otherwise relieved ...	1,199	2,572	2,352	6,123

(Public Works Department Agency figures not received.)

Hajipur subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	2,910	3,654	2,368	8,932
Relieved in poor-houses ...	6	4	2	12
Otherwise relieved ...	521	1,424	744	2,689
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	4,237	2,432	2,581	9,250
Dependants ...	67	205	1,162	1,434
Relieved in poor-houses ...	81	48	72	201
Otherwise relieved ...	3,719	7,505	5,973	17,197

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·20, Samastipur ·48, Madhubani. 0·3. Harvesting of *rabi* completed. Fields are being cultivated for next crops. *Mung* and *dhan* benefited by the late rain. Common rice selling at 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April—

Sadar subdivision—(Figures not received).

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	10,163	9,652	6,359	26,174
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	1,531	1,531
Relieved in poor-houses ...	25	4	7	36
Otherwise relieved ...	3,892	13,005	6,412	23,309
(Public Works Department Agency figures not received.)				
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,688	1,827	362	3,877
Relieved in poor-houses ...	6	7	1	14
Otherwise relieved ...	323	681	403	1,407
Test-workers ...	34	130	45	209

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·25, Begusarai ·2, Jamui ·08. Cloudy mornings; days cool for the season of the year. *Rabi* in field and farm damaged by recent rain. Harvesting continues. Sowing of paddy in low tracts and of indigo in progress. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Monghyr ...	7	to 9	0
Begusarai ...	8	6	
Jamui ...	8	to 9	0

} per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Banka ·38, Madhipura ·46, Supaul ·02. Weather warm. The yield of *mahua* in Banka is estimated at 10 to 12 annas. Indigo and sugarcane doing well. Paddy and *mung* being sown. Fodder scanty in thana Katoria. Water sufficient. Cases of cattle-disease reported from parts of Banka. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar ...	8	14	
Banka ...	9	1	
Madhipura ...	10	0	
Supaul ...	10	0	

} per rupee.

The price of *marua* at Madhipura 15 seers and Supaul 14 seers now determines the relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April—

Madhipura subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	1,890	1,963	701	4,554
Dependants ...	3	3	136	202
Otherwise relieved ...	393	999	307	1,699
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,388	2,070	585	4,043
Dependants ...	1	Nil	339	340
Otherwise relieved ...	255	560	161	976
Total				11,814

Field operations after heavy rain have drawn away labourers from relief-works.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kishanganj ·33, Araria ·41. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on. Recent rain has done good to *launi* and *mung*, and facilitated preparation of land. Agricultural prospects generally fair. Some cases of cattle-disease reported from Araria, but not in epidemic form. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	9	
Kishanganj ...	8½	to 9
Araria ...	10	to 11

} per rupee.

Malda.—Rainfall at Shibganj ·19. Ploughing for *bhadai* rice and jute going on. *Boro* paddy thriving well. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 31. *Mahua* damaged by rain and cloudy weather. Sugarcane doing well. *Rabi* harvested in Godda. Harvest proceeding elsewhere. Jamtara prices—rice 9½ seers; district prices—rice 8 to 11 seers and maize 9 to 18 seers. Cow-pox in Rajmahal. Fodder and water-supply insufficient in parts of district. Numbers on relief in Jamtara on Saturday, 3rd April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	978	683	501	2,162
Dependants ...	18	43	127	188
Otherwise relieved ...	37	43	1	81
Total ...				2,431

Deoghur private relief-works—men 433, women 218, children 69.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 4.53, Jajpur 2.00, Kondrapara 1.32, Banki 1.16, False Point .32. Weather hot. *Dalua* being harvested. Cattle-disease in some parts. Fodder generally available. Rice procurable in nearly all marts. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack ...	12	8	} per rupee.
Kendrapara ...	14	7	
Jajpur ...	14	7	
Banki ...	16	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.84. Rain in all parts of the district. Ploughing going on. Sugarcane being transplanted. *Dalua* crop being harvested. Cotton growing well. Price of coarse rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall 1.28. This rain will do much good. Early ploughing general. Price of coarse rice 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 13½ seers in Khondmala.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.33, Khurda 2.24. Good rain all over the district. State of standing crops fair. Food and fodder-supply fair. Price of common rice ranges between 10 seers 8 chitaks and 14 seers 7 chitaks per rupee. Famine wage calculated at 10 to 11 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	2,705	106	652	3,463
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	31	31
Otherwise relieved ..	12	17	23	52
Test-workers ...	487	6	79	572
Total ...				4,118

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar .10, Giridi .20. Further thunderstorms have reduced *mahua* to 8 annas' crop. Mango not exceeding 2 annas possible. Staples sell—rice 8 to 11 seers, *makai* 9 to 12 seers, *mahua* 25 to 40 seers. Numbers on relief on Saturday 3rd April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hazaribagh subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	883	320	456	1,659
Fed at kitchens ...	138	116	271	535
Cotton workers, 600.				
Giridih subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	267	96	40	403
Total ...				2,597

Private relief—

Giridih—

Relief workers ...	3,259	1,352	743	5,354
Otherwise relieved ...	21	18	12	51

Lohardaga.—Rainfall .11. Ploughing continues. State of *tewa dhan* favourable. *Mahua* slightly damaged by rainfall. Rice sells at Ranchi 8½ seers, and in the interior from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Rainfall .56. Stormy weather accompanied by rain and sometimes hail of daily occurrence. *Rabi* on threshing floors seriously damaged. Half of *mahua* crop lost. *Tewa dhan* promising. Price of common rice—32 markets against 18 last week selling below 8 seers (lowest *turhassi* selling at 6 seers 12 chitaks); 14 markets against 19 at 8 seers; 37 markets against 39 above 8 seers but below 9 seers; 10 markets against 9 at 9 seers; one market against 1 over 9 seers but below 10 seers. Supplies at markets becoming scarce. 962 maunds 15 seers Burma rice imported into Daltonganj under the bounty system. Cattle-disease reported from the eastern part of the district.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	2,046	1,461	518	4,020
Otherwise relieved	...	484	953	268	1,705
			Total	...	5,725

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Govindpur .07. Weather cool for the time of the year. *Mahua* considerably damaged by rain. Rinderpest reported from thanas Raghunathpur and Purulia. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Average price of common rice 10 seers per rupee at Sadar and 9 seers at Govindpur. Relief wages calculated at 9½ seers on average. Supply sufficient at present.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers		2,211	1,408	282	3,901
Gratuitous relief	...	972	2,348	2,014	5,334
			Total	...	9,235

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Chaibassa .13, Chakradharpur .32, Ghatsilla .53. Rice plentiful. Price of rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week. Ploughing is being pushed on vigorously everywhere, and the sowing of early rice and jute is in progress in North and East Bengal. In Bihar *cheena* and *mung* millets are being sown as well as paddy on low lands. Spring rice and indigo are doing well wherever grown; but in parts of Champaran caterpillars have appeared and are doing some injury to the indigo. The *mahua* crop in parts of Chota Nagpur is said to have been considerably damaged by the recent rain. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is still proceeding in some districts, and that of spring rice is going on in Orissa. The price of common rice shows a tendency to rise in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 9½ seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 to 9 seers, Pabna (common rice) 8 to 9 seers, Patna (common rice) 10 seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (barley) 12 to 14 seers, Champaran (Indian-corn) 9½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) not reported, Bhagalpur (*marua*) 14 and 15 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 9½ seers, Puri (common rice) 10 to 11 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 8 to 11 seers and (*mahua*) 25 to 40 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 9½ seers.

The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 3rd April, were —

Nadia	...	28,015
Murshidabad	...	3,983
Khulna	...	6,758
Rajshahi	...	591
Pabna	...	323
Patna	...	86
Shahabad	...	30,623
Saran	...	44,146
Champaran	...	117,495
Muzaffarpur	...	Incomplete
Darbhanga	...	Incomplete.
Bhagalpur	..	11,814
Sonthal Parganas	...	2,431
Puri	...	4,118
Hazaribagh	..	2,497
Palamau	...	5,725
Manbhum	...	9,235

Private relief—

Relief-works—

Darbhanga Raj	...	Figures not received.		
Hatwa	...	1,528	1,775	1,271
Deoghur	...	433	218	69
Giridih	...	3,269	1,352	743

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj	..	Figures not received.		
Hatwa	...	130	204	136
Manjha	...	22	8	10
Giridih	...	21	18	12

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 6th April, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR OHOLUK (Sorghum Vulgare.)											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BENGAL.																										
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	9 8	9 8	12 12	.	...	.	8 4	9 0	12 0	9 12	10 8	16 8	...	...	...						
	2	Birbhum	7 8	7 8	12 12	...	...	..	7 8	8 8	12 0	9 0	9 12	16 8	...	...	...						
	3	Bankura	9 0	9 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 4	17 0	...	...	...						
	4	Midnapore	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	.	...	8 8	8 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	19 4	..	...	...						
	5	Hooghly	10 0	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	..	...	.						
	6	Howrah	.	..	...	.	...	{ 8 0 and 8 8 }	8 0	12 4	10 0	10 0	15 4	...	...	...	...					
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...						
	8	Calcutta	8 0	8 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	16 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 13	11 13	19 6									
	9	Nadia	9 2	9 5	14 9	...	...	...	6 13	6 15	7 0	9 10	9 11	14 9	..	...	...						
	10	Murshidabad (Jamdi)	10 0	9 8	16 0	...	10 0	..	8 8	8 0	11 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	.	...	-							
	11	Jessore	7 8	8 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	9 4	11 0	16 0	.	...	..						
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	13 0	10 8	11 0	17 0	...	...	..						
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	9 4	9 0	16 8	14 4	14 4	30 0	7 8	7 8	13 8	9 0	9 12	14 4	...	...	...						
	14	Dinajpur	8 0	8 0	10 10	...	...	...	7-12-4	8 4	12 0	9-9-3	10-3-1	18 0	...	...	...						
	15	Jalpaiguri	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	..						
	16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	...	...	...						
	17	Rangpur	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	14 6½	...	...	...						
	18	Bogra	7 8	6 10½	12 0	...	...	..	7 8	7 8	10 8	9 6	10 8	15 0	...	...	...						
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	9 12	9 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 12	9 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...						
	20	Dacca	8 8	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	11 6	9 6	10 0	13 0	...	...	..						
	21	Mymensingh	7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	..						
	22	Faridpur	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	5 4	5 8	7 0	8 2	9 12	13 12	...	...	..						
	23	Muckergunge	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	10 0	12 0	8 10	11 0	12 12	..	...	...						

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch), Katwa 10 seers 10 chittaks (karkatch), and Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
- B. At Rampur the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers, Tamluk 10 seers, and Ghatal 10 seers.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers and Jahanabad 10 seers (panga).
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Ohotia 10 seers, Baranui 8½ seers, Magrahat 9 seers, and Baduria 10½ seers (panga).
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 9 seers 11 chittaks (panga), Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10 seers 10 chittaks (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 11 seers, Jangipur not reported.
- J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhonida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers 11 chittaks, Narail 8 seers 11 chittaks, and Bangon 9 seers 2 chittaks.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHORUM. (Sorghum Vulgare.)				
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL—concluded.																		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 8	11 0	8 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	...
	25	Nonkhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	9 0	9 8	13 15	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	...	6 8	6 8	10 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																		
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	...	10 8	10 0	18 8 and 11 8	14 0	...	25 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	10 12	...	12 0	20 0
	28	Gaya	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	13 0	12 4	22 12	6 8	6 12	10 0	8 8	8 12	16 8	10 0	10 12	18 8
	29	Shahabad	...	9 8 and 19 0	8 8 and 10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	8 8 and 9 0	9 0	...	9 8	9 4 and 9 8	18 0	...	...	...
	30	Saran	...	10 8	9 10	13 0	12 14	12 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 12	10 0	16 8	...	...	...
	31	Champanan	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	14 0	13 0	30 0	6 0	6 4	8 8	8 12	8 14	17 8	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	9 8	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	...	8 8	6 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	23 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	8 8	9 0	18 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	...	8 3 to 9 10	8 0	15 0	13 15	11 8	25 0	6 0	6 8	9 8	7 15	8 0	14 8	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	...	8 14	8 12	15 2	12 10	12 8	20 3	7 10	8 6	13 4	8 14	9 6	17 10	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kusha)	...	9 4	10 0	16 0	7 0	...	25 0	8 0	8 8	16 0	8 8	9 8	18 0	...	...	...
	37	Mahila (English Bazar)	...	11 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	12 8	8 12	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	...	7 8	7 8	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	9 10	10 4	16 8	...	...	...
ORISSA.																		
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	8 6	8 6	13 2	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 2	12 8	12 8	21 0	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	8 0 to 10 0	16 0	12 12	12 0	22 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri	...	...	6 9	9 0	...	...	...	...	7 14	11 13	...	11 13	23 10	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	...	8 4	8 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	8 12	9 8	14 8	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	...	5 8 to 8 8	5 8 to 7 12	6 8 to 11 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0 to 7 8	12 0	8 0 to 8 4	8 0 to 8 8	14 0	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	...	9 13	8 7	...	15 8	16 14	20 4	7 12	7 5	11 4	8 2	8 7	14 10	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	...	8 8	9 0	12 0	16 0	...	24 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	10 0	10 0 to 10 8	16 8	...	...	...
	46	Singbhum	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

- U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 10 seers, and Dinapore 10 seers 2 chittaks.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9 seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 11 seers 7 chittaks, and Gopalganj (Mirganj Bazar) 11 seers chittaks.
a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

STEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BARK OF CUMBU. (<i>Pernettia typhol- eum.</i>)		MARUA OR BAGO. (<i>Blenusia Corocoma.</i>)	
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.
Corresponding re- turn of last year.		Corresponding re- turn of last year.	

[illegible]

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000	000	000	000	18 8	22 0
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[illegible]

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000	000	000	11 0	11 0	28 4
000	000	000	18 0	18 0	29 0
000	000	000		11 13	20 4
8 11 0	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000

of Bengal on the 31st March 1897—(concluded).

SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	Number
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		

BENGAL—concluded.										
S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.					
U	Panga.									
D 0	9 0	10 0	...	..	3 14 0	Tippera.	24	} CHITTAGONG DIVISION.		
V	Panga									
S 0	8 0	10 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	Nonaklini.	25			
W	9 0	11 0	4 3 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Chittagong	26			

PATNA DIVISION.													BILAR.			
X	Panna															
0	10	0	10	12	10	0	3	10	0	3	9	0	Patna.	27		
Y																
9	0	9	0	10	10	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	Gaya.	28
0	0	10	0	11	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	Shah bad.	29
Z																
9	8	10	0	10	0	4	3	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Saran.	30
a																
0	0	10	0	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	Champaran.	31
b																
1	0	11	0	11	0	13	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	Muzaffarpur.	32
c																
0	4	10	3	11	8	3	14	5	3	12	0	3	8	0	Darbhanga.	33

d	9	5	9	8	10	0	4	4	8	4	3	4	3	9	3	Monghyr	31
e	0	0	10	0	10	1	11	0	3	14	0	3	14	0		Bhagalpore	35
f	0	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	3	13	0	Purnea (Kasba).	36
	Karkatch.						Karkatch.										
	0	0	9	4	10	0	11	0	4	2	0						
	Panga.						Panga.										
	0	0	9	0			4	0	1	7	0	...				Mulda (English Bazar).	37
	5	4	10	4	10	8	11	12	0	3	12	0	3	10	0	South of Patna.	38

ORISSA.															ORISSA DIV. SIGN.		
h		Karkat h.															
10	12	10	12	9	4	5	0	0	3	0	0	3	10	0		Cuttack	39
i		Panga.															
10	6	10	0	10	8	3	14	0	3	10	0	3	11	0	Balasora	40	
		11	4	12	0	1	..	1	3	2	0	3	2	0	Puri	41	

CHOTA NAGPUR.										CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.						
Panga.																
9	0	8	0	9	0	5	3	4	7		0	4	0	0	Hazaribagh	42
Panga.																
9	0	9	0	9	0	4	7	0	4		7	0	4	6	Lohardaga.	43
Panga.																
8	7	8	7	8	7	Palamu.	44	
Panga.																
9	0	9	0	9	2	3	14	6	3	12	6	4	0	0	Manbhum.	45
Panga.																
7	0	7	0	7	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	6	0	Singbhum.	46

1820a

of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 11½ seers, and Sonastipur not reported.

a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bokwar 10½ seers and Jampur 9 seers.
 b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 8½ seers, Madhura 9 seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
 c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bokwar 10½ seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jampur 9 seers (panga), Patour not reported, and Rajmatal 8 seers (panga) and 10 seers (karkatch).
 d. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
 e. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
 f. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUOANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MADRAS.												
		RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (nota chaul).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 1 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	4 12 0	4 7 0	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	4 4 0	4 6 0	..	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	4 6 0	4 0 0	...	4 1 0	4 6 0	..	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	6 0 0	4 14 0	...	4 7 2	4 3 6	..	4 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	4 12 0	4 4 0	3 7 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	2 13 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	..	...	...
7	Chittagong	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	..	...	...
8	Patna	4 6 0	3 11 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	{ 2 11 6 and 2 14 0 }	2 13 0	...	1 9 0
9	Muzaffarpur	6 2 6	5 11 6	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...	4 3 5	5 0 0	...	3 3 3	3 5 3	...
10	Rhagulpur	5 4 0	4 15 0	...	4 8 0	4 3 0	..	4 8 0	4 6 6	...	3 3 0	3 6 0	...
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	1 8 0	4 11 0	4 13 0	3 2 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	5 12 0	{ 5 5 0 to 5 12 0 }	...	{ 4 15 0 to 5 0 0 }	{ 4 11 0 to 5 0 0 }	...	{ 4 11 0 to 7 4 0 }	{ 5 2 6 to 7 4 0 }	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April 1897.

JUAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR HAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arislinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 4 0	2 1 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 12 0
...	3 4 0	3 2 0	...
...
...	2 15 0	4 0 0	...
...	4 0 0	3 12 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 6 0
...	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 0 0
...	3 5 0	1 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 11 0
...	3 10 0	3 13 0	...
...	3 5 3	3 8 0	...
...	2 13 9	2 11 9	2 0 0
...	4 3 6	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	...

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zeamays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSKED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 9 0	4 4 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Black mustard. 4 10 0	4 6 0	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	White mustard. 5 2 0	4 12 0	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	6 0 0	4 8 0	...	11 0 0	13 0 0	...	Rapeseed. 5 3 0	5 4 0	...
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 0 0
...	...	1 7 6	2 10 0	2 10 6	1 8 6	3 0 0	3 5 0	...	3 12 0	3 14 0	...
3 13 0	3 13 0	...	4 11 3	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 9 0	3 8 0	...	3 3 0	3 10 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	4 0 0	3 13 0	...
...	...	...	2 10 6	2 12 3	2 0 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...
...	...	...	6 2 0	6 2 0	...	4 7 0	5 0 0	...	{ 4 7 0 to 5 5 0 }	{ 5 0 0 to 5 12 0 }	...

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 8 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 5 0	...	16 8 0	17 0 0	...	...	...	—
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 6 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 15 0	4 14 0	4 6 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	3 14 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	...
4 3 0	4 3 0	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 4 7 0 to 5 0 0 }	{ 4 3 3 to 4 11 0 }	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
30 0 0	28 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	{ 240-0-0 per 100 pieces.	{ 250 0-0 per 100 pieces.	...	6 4 0	6 8 0	6 4 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	{ 5 2 0 to 6 8 0 }	{ 5 8 0 to 6 12 0 }	...	{ 0 12 0 to 3 2 0 }	{ 0 8 0 to 2 2 0 }	...	...	...	...
28 0 0	29 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	27 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 bundles per rupee.	8 bundles per rupee.	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	38 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
22 0 0	22 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0 per maund.	0 5 0	...
22 13 9	22 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 6 0	32 0 0	...	7 8 0	7 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 8 0	30 8 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	{ 22 0 0 per maund.	{ 22 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0
{ 26 10 0 to 32 0 0 }	{ 26 10 0 to 32 0 0 }	...	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0 }	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0 }	...	{ 2 0 0 per piece.	{ 2 0 0 }	...	{ 0 4 0 per maund.	{ 0 4 0 }	...

1322d

In the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st March 1897.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 0 0	5 4 0 per kahan.	5 4 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
6 4 0	6 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 6 0	3 7 0 (Crus' od.)	...	2. Burdwan.
2 0 0	2 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 14 0	3 15 0	...	3. Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 10 0 per maund.	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 2 0	4 2 0 Crushed. Panga.	3 13 6	4. Pabna.
8	8 bundles per rupee.	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 0 0	4 2 0 Panga.	...	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	3 12 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
0 7 0	0 7 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 9 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	9. Munaffapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	0 3 0	0 4 0	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
2 12 0	2 10 0 per kahan.	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatoh.	3 10 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 7 0	4 7 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

i

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of the Interior from the Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of December 1898.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										FIBROUS PRODUCTS.				OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Lined.	Mustard seed.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Untreated.	Manufactured.										
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21					
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					
	40,537	23,648	51,910	1,461	9,675	1,063	618					
	30,559					
	1,78,021					
	1,31,117					
	5,11,515					
	7,218					
	25,437					
	1,440					
	2,516					
	1					
	467					
					
					
					
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* One mound of paddy is equivalent to 25 acres of rice.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										FIBROUS PRODUCE.			OILSEEDS.			Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY.		Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunn-bags †	LINED.		T.M., Indian.	Cotton, r w.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Refined.	Unrefined.		Cured.	Manufactured.		
	Rice.	Paddy.							Mds.	Mds.										Mds.	Mds.
			3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16						17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.																					
Cuttack	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Balasore	3,850	402	4,120	270	270	4,413	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	
Total of Orissa	66,101	13,983	77,933	3,983	3,983	81,916	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	
CHOTA NAGPUR.																					
Basiribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur.	52	...	53	...	...	53	...	...	1,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.																					
	10,06,200	1,08,919	11,64,968	31,616	1,89,611	12,428	13,98,863	26,08,035	2,244,653	88,375	79,527	30,462	4,870	817	40,42,077	40,347	2,485	98,543	32,178	4,408	
OTHER PROVINCES.																					
Assam	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	671	...	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan and Central India.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (1896 of Imports in December, 1896)	11,94,340	1,10,552	12,63,435	4,94,999	2,10,733	98,991	20,08,168	27,30,792	2,268,103	99,491	1,22,576	1,63,651	1,28,635	817	40,76,704	57,349	42,308	1,06,059	34,876	5,469	
	11,19,199	60,283	11,75,051	2,19,464	4,03,071	55,111	18,53,637	29,61,651	3,103,437	1,91,488	1,65,177	1,17,911	2,20,660	1,101	...	...	31,868	1,22,079	48,973	5,280

* One maund of maddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of December 1896 was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice)	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanu- factured.	Manufac- tured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indian ports, viz.:	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay ...	55,080	112	55,080	..	2,021	37	54,853	..	283,150	..	..	1,943	..	8	283	..	..	10
Other ports in Bombay	..	..	..	..	599	..	599	..	63,200	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ...	..	..	..	11	4,707	..	3,795	..	240,555	..	..	14	..	180	45	..	..	20
Other ports in Madras	618	..	618	..	1,036	..	2,351	..	210,000	..	..	18	..	9	268	1	..	106
Burma ...	4,315	241	4,456	3,680	11,161	6,161	25,473	531	2,355,630	..	..	171	341	14	936	608	12,008	140
Other Indian ports	100	647	613	63	2,407	..	2,936	..	181,100	..	..	1	3	8	4,740	1,685	1,576	100
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Inter- port trade ..	60,693	1,003	61,240	3,754	27,188	6,301	98,432	531	3,344,655	..	..	2,163	347	176	6,216	2,354	13,674	534
By Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	33,077	..	33,077	..	1,639	..	33,916	17 30,897	2,804,600	79,890	..	1,52,620	4,084	657	..	..	..	23
Other Foreign ports	1,72,286	10	1,72,291	464	19,636	8,473	2,00,863	11,21,937	9,792,000	23,896	12,344	30,036	40,200	219	208	..	55	176
Total of Foreign trade ..	2,04,363	10	2,04,369	464	21,475	8,473	2,34,779	24 32,834	12,607,500	1,05,776	12,314	1,72,405	44,941	785	268	..	55	199
Grand Total 1896	2,65,084	1,013	2,65,087	4,218	48,663	14,774	3,33,211	24 33,335	15,942,345	1,05,776	12,314	1,72,405	44,941	969	6,484	2,354	13,729	703
and Imports in Dec. 1896	9,19,827	280	9,19,970	9,716	8,78,138	14,683	3,03,601	24 30,638	33,037,105	2,77,010	521	1,83,375	66 493	836	6,300	894	11,404	320

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of December 1896.

DESCRIPTION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk raw.	Coal and Coke	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food- grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Re- finod.	Un- refined.	Unmanu- factured.	Manufac- tured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
By country boats ...	8,19,779	60,443	8,136	46,071	648	8,81,831	686,717	13,296	13,300	..	4,613	48	17,787	114	334	40,633	7,299	1,608
By river steamers ...	39,510	2,377	..	2,306	..	5,42,100	2,000	1,086	21,089	1,13,711	1,077	76	..	..	3	4	706	104
By rail { E. I. Railway	87,943	8,203	63,615	46,683	10,087	2,04,412	64,365	61,318	75,046	1,071	1,01,761	348	40,23,406	58,630	..	17,044	4,004	1,086
{ S. B. S. Rail- way.	21,498	209	..	24,047	1,628	9,33,048	1,880,190	2,124	13,871	33,140	673	349	205	1,514	..	2,208	13,306	..
By road ...	74,063	2,663	677	1,590	..	1,64,000	40,300	48	..	..	168	..	1,000	..	2,142	26,496	2,086	1,000
By sea ...	1,03,947	17,358	4,35,361	19,407	20,223	1,223	14,606	54	1	789	17,514	..	24,627	1	40,063	7,410	349	1,005
Grand Total of 1896	11,04,340	1,10,652	4,94,990	2,16,723	26,901	27,30,708	2,308,163	39 491	1,23 876	1,63,981	1,23,766	517	40,76,704	57,949	43,808	1,06,029	24,376	3,406
and Imports in Dec. 1896	11,19,194	60,308	2,16,464	4,06,071	26,111	29,21,081	2,108,437	1,08 499	1,68 177	1,17,211	2,30,080	1,101	..	..	61,523	1,23,079	46,076	3,200

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of December 1896:—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kero- sine oil.	Gunny- bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kero- sine oil.	Gunny- bags.
	Euro- pean.	Indian.	Euro- pean.	Indian.					Euro- pean.	Indian.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
BENGAL.								ORISSA.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Cuttack	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	1,02,720	1,308	391	2,153	27,163	0,318	67,045	Balasore	700	....	7	....	402	33	57,100
Birbhum	1,06,493	8,105	130	1,110	16,174	2,934	92,715		74,300	.....	822	7,018	8,313	4,931	155,975
Midnapore	2,99,710	....	2,442	....	16,241	1,367	6,131	Total of Orissa	75,000	....	829	7,018	8,715	4,931	193,775
Hooghly	1,39,947	5,100	335	100	2,055	5,674	33,305	CHOTA NAGPUR.							
24 Parganas	2,06,247	4,219	431	10	10,818	65,071	54,839	Hazaribagh	45,421	1,197	....	783	7,700	1,493	805
Nadia	2,40,988	....	2,719	320	29,020	6,434	100,207	Manbhum	94,405	843	182	2,900	26,713	2,438	7,945
Murshidabad	68,908	1,112	62	105	10,162	1,611	41,725	Singbhum	76,681	2,093	36	281	5,504	....	7,945
Jessore	63,179	....	1,240	46	14,764	3,615	1,810	Total of Chota Nagpur	2,16,411	4,234	218	2,154	40,007	4,910	16,695
Kulna	1,30,480	....	272	....	16,227	1,412	420	Grand Total of supplies into	70,00,031	32,203	14,341	20,007	7,39,009	2,07,731	1,971,867
Rajahmali	73,420	....	78	126	21,349	3,833	37,900	the Provinces under the	Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.						
Wingajpur	90,998	....	....	180	15,371	1,972	21,170								
Jalpaiguri	84,383	....	....	420	12,762	2,510	3,885	OTHER PROVINCES.							
Darjeeling	84,383	....	....	259	4,053	2,780	2,900	Assam	8,67,461	....	1,618	94	55,049	6,530	18,720
Bangpur	1,02,437	....	323	533	27,255	3,592	6,000	North-Western Provinces	23,86,888	38,432	2,908	390	48,398	40,517	222,396
Boara	1,00,480	....	....	119	13,314	508	44,705	and Oudh	5,41,890	420	648	24	11	10,834	149,590
Palna	94,306	....	372	50	41,700	5,511	8,115	Punjab	1,13,563	1,481	406	865	182	10,384	129,500
Cooch Behar	48,782	....	73	....	2,354	25	35	Central Provinces	60,459	128	17	59	....	1,350	66,305
Dacca	7,81,783	....	5,530	....	04,025	24,236	14,007	Rajputana and Central India	1,020	....	....	....	370	....	116,970
Mymensingh	1,57,637	....	98	....	18,160	502	455	Bohar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Faridpur	1,15,422	....	460	175	24,839	4,331	11,000	Nizami's Territory	80	61,092	....	219	....	....	361,800
Backergunge	49,491	....	190	....	43,316	5,205	12,810	Madras	35,235	370	73	231	....	1,787	454,555
Tippura	1,15,005	....	83	13	4,326	344	7,385	Pondicherry	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,000
Wokhalli	17,007	....	122	....	2,525	200	....	Burma	1,30,010	2,845	770	2,025	3	168	2,355,600
Chittagong	67,365	....	196	....	1,800	10	8,080	Hind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total of Bengal	30,01,041	20,064	12,627	5,643	4,35,497	1,00,543	582,907	Other places	39,807	1,280	636	17,747	....	20	12,887,880
BIHAR.								OTHER PROVINCES.							
Patna	2,20,060	1,308	347	1,163	17,731	10,121	133,140	Assam	8,67,461	....	1,618	94	55,049	6,530	18,720
Gaya	1,13,408	2,051	28	545	21,145	800	26,040	North-Western Provinces	23,86,888	38,432	2,908	390	48,398	40,517	222,396
Shahabad	2,91,734	1,111	7	072	22,053	504	12,050	and Oudh	5,41,890	420	648	24	11	10,834	149,590
Baran	2,83,758	....	....	60	15,054	782	17,185	Punjab	1,13,563	1,481	406	865	182	10,384	129,500
Champaran	2,41,033	....	....	245	24,787	1,823	21,600	Central Provinces	60,459	128	17	59	....	1,350	66,305
Muzardpur	2,45,230	....	....	110	21,151	4,109	30,905	Rajputana and Central India	1,020	....	....	....	370	....	116,970
Jarbhanga	4,85,082	....	....	703	30,725	3,762	60,330	Bohar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Munghyr	1,03,014	1,763	1	000	19,224	3,370	38,900	Nizami's Territory	80	61,092	....	219	....	....	361,800
Shangpur	2,65,352	214	60	002	28,038	3,357	72,720	Madras	35,235	370	73	231	....	1,787	454,555
Furnas	2,48,470	....	....	2,104	20,678	3,050	2,410	Pondicherry	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,000
Malda	10,023	....	68	77	6,250	306	3,080	Burma	1,30,010	2,845	770	2,025	3	168	2,355,600
Southal Parganas	2,08,080	....	167	2,306	19,683	4,301	68,205	Hind	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total of Bihar	30,56,579	7,097	607	10,162	2,65,823	37,522	490,490	Other places	39,807	1,280	636	17,747	....	20	12,887,880
								Grand Total of Ex-ports in Dec.							
								1896							
								1895							

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of December 1896 was as follows:—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	Rs. 1,03,53,480	Rs.	Mds. 12,776	Mds.	Mds. 2,18,306	Mds.	No.
Other Foreign ports	78,798	....	703	....	8,79,240	3,05,747	7,305
Total of Foreign Trade	1,03,72,195	....	13,571	....	5,90,552	3,05,747	7,305
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	4,656	4,00,387	11	19,810	83,381	....	806
Other ports in Bombay	2,403	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madras	....	19,060	....	....	1,850	....	500
Other ports in Madras	....	900	....	....	....	....	....
Burma	8,563	838	....	10	....	....	975
Other Indian ports	180	....	....	19	....	....	5,189
Total of Interport Trade	16,031	4,08,475	11	19,830	87,231	....	7,461
Grand Total of Im-ports in Dec.	1,03,68,226	4,08,475	13,582	19,839	6,33,783	3,05,747	14,666
1896	94,37,707	1,88,384	8,102	13,492	6,77,890	1,19,890	41,491

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of December 1896:—

DECLARATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,91,000	4,100	500	....	1,77,575	18,003	71,720
By river steamers	12,10,946	....	4,006	....	92,518	45,160	51,230
By rail (East Indian Railway)	64,54,092	63,177	5,408	17,707	4,34,394	1,36,960	1,375,000
By rail (Eastern Bengal State Railway)	23,18,504	....	8,428	2,187	1,94,775	63,806	256,700
By road	2,96,134	4,210	408	....	4,027	6,700	42,610
By sea	2,30,371	65,343	2,476	22,240	8,310	6,897	15,943,345
Grand Total of Exports in December	1,12,11,097	1,39,741	21,824	49,600	8,43,005	2,66,505	17,789,137
1896	1,36,40,040	68,174	20,604	33,900	7,80,178	2,40,207	24,848,124

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd April 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of March 1897.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.846		
The average pressure of March from 24 years' registers ...	29.869		
The highest pressure in the month	30.035	15th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29.696	5th	16
The range of pressure	0.339		
	Hours		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	241.3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	371.3		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	79.8		
The average temperature of March from 24 years' registers ...	80.6		
The highest temperature in the month	98.9	10th	
The lowest temperature in the month	63.9	13th	
The range of temperature during the month	35.0		
The mean daily range of temperature	19.2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	25.9	10th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	71		
The average humidity of March from 24 years' registers ...	66		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.708		
The average vapour tension of March from 9 years' registers ...	0.702		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	2.62		
The average cloud proportion of March from 20 years' registers	2.47		
	In.		
The total rainfall of the month	1.37		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	1.34		
The average fall of March from 48 years' registers ...	1.34		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0.80	29th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	4		
The average number of rainy days in March from 24 years' registers	4		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	144.2		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	54.4		
The greatest sun temperature	152.5	28th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	62.6	25th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	65.9		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	4.9		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	10.2	5th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	125.8		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	213.0	18th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	20.0	5th Noon to 1 p.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 16, N.E. 17, E. 32, S.E. 44, S. 247, S.W. 244, W. 65, N.W. 40, Calm 39.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1.0° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 5th April 1897.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of March 1897.

The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	...	Inches.	29.918	Date.	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	...	°	83.0		
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	100.5	10th.	
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	65.4	1st, 4th & 14th.	
The absolute range of temperature during the month	...	...	35.1		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	21.0		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	27.7	10th.	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	...	%	63		
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	...	Inch.	.708		
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	1.50		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	0.92	29th.	
The number of rainy days in the month	...	Days	8		

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 5th April 1897.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 28th March to 3rd April 1897.

MON. N.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean	Maximum	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March	28th	29.886	83.0	92.3	18.6	73.7	88.1	79.5	.847	74.2	61	Nil
"	29th	.937	78.0	98.3	18.9	69.4	78.6	75.5	.843	74.1	56	0.92
"	30th	.853	81.1	91.7	20.9	70.8	81.6	75.6	.762	71.1	64	Nil
"	31st	.894	82.3	92.7	20.9	71.8	85.6	67.6	.487	65.2	36	"
April	1st	.849	82.6	95.9	26.7	69.2	87.4	78.5	.838	71.5	66	"
"	2nd	.845	85.8	95.9	20.2	75.7	88.6	80.5	.838	77.2	69	"
"	3rd	.901	83.6	95.0	22.9	72.1	82.8	71.5	.715	70.4	66	0.08








The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	Inches.	29.886
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	°	82.5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	26.7
The maximum temperature	...	...	95.9
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	%	64

The total fall of rain from 28th March to 3rd April 1897 ... 1.00
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 5th April 1897.



C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 28th March to 3rd April 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				Wind.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.						Inches.		%			Inches.	
Mar.	28th	152.5	8.0	29.843	80.1	90.6	17.9	72.7	74.5	0.784	71.9	78	S by W, S S W, and variable	101	0.64	Partially cloudy, t, p,  .
"	29th	142.8	7.8	80.8	77.0	85.7	16.5	69.2	73.7	.789	72.1	80	S S E and S S W	167	0.16	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t.
"	30th	143.6	10.2	79.7	80.6	89.4	18.4	71.0	73.9	.750	70.6	75	S W by W, W S W, S W by S	124	Nil	Clear,  .
"	31st	145.8	10.2	81.2	80.7	90.4	18.0	72.4	69.6	.582	63.2	59	S W by S and W by S	105	"	Clear,  ,  .
April.	1st	147.7	9.7	80.6	81.3	93.8	25.2	68.6	72.9	.702	68.7	69	S S W, W S W, S W by S.	110	"	Chiefly clear,  .
"	2nd	150.3	7.5	78.6	81.3	92.4	16.9	75.5	75.8	.826	73.5	78	S S W and S by E	161	0.08	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t,  ,  .
"	3rd	149.2	6.1	82.9	81.9	93.3	22.1	71.2	73.3	.708	68.9	69	N N W and W N W.	89	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches	29.820
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	29.785
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.	59.5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	86.1
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	80.4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	83.8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	25.2
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	93.8
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles.	15
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	78
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	67
The total fall of rain from 28th March to 3rd April 1897	...	...	...	Inches	0.88
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	0.23
The total fall from 1st January to 3rd April 1897	...	...	...	...	3.08
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	2.98

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground. The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office. The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula. The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder;
<, lightning; d, drizzling rain; , dew; , fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 5th April 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of February 1897.

District.	Canal.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.															Rainfall, 1896-97.		REMARKS.			
		Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Season known.					GRAND TOTAL.	During month.	Up to end of month.								
							Long term leases.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadol.	Hot-weather.				Total.							
																Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,948	183	..	18,568	9,984	15,066	2,448	34	..	..	..	2,479	18,148	1,906	55,936	..	68'95	..	
		Ditto, 2nd "	608	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5'35	23'33	..	53'35	..
		Machgaon	776	71	28	34,697	10,009	15,273	17,833	22	23	..	..	..	17,819	33,131	5'60	27'59	..	53'44	..
		Kendrapara	1,067	364	330	54,040	48,497	47,363	5,529	686	2	..	..	..	6,316	53,679	4'06	49'26	..	49'47	..
		Gobri	373	45	35	4,704	1,963	1,289	1,070	803	..	..	..	..	2,472	3,712	3'03	56'54	..	70'16	..
		Do. extension	648	30	24	3,773	1,800	1,063	2,458	345	..	..	..	..	2,772	3,838	4'73	60'79	..	No gauge.	..
		Pattamundi	886	95	65	16,417	10,950	9,413	5,438	1,236	..	..	..	..	4,064	14,068	1'24	49'53	..	76'10	..
		High Level, Range I	608	73	24	24,734	14,235	21,177	1,857	333	4	..	..	..	1,863	24,946	2'60	51'71	..	..	..
		Ditto, do. II	727	..	..	3,183	976	637	1,306	197	..	..	..	..	1,503	2,161	..	44'56	..	51'75	..
		Jajpur Canal	700	147	..	130	2,172	811	9,713	41	..	..	..	..	12,347	13,367	3'70	63'37	..	No gauge.	..
SOUTH-WEST B.N.	Midnapore	High Level, Range III	737	54	..	30,497	9,966	7,879	16,130	1,254	265	..	..	17,669	25,339	5'92	60'46	..	60'46	..	
		Total	..	..	..	260,548	116,803	130,531	62,334	7,665	276	..	..	..	76,394	190,925	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	..	..	..	..	..	112,034	133	6,940	444	..	..	..	7,517	119,871	..	..	..	..	..
		Midnapore	1,511	3'46	..	53,619	51,674	59,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,390	1'03	47'77	0'07	48'15	4 days discharging.
		Panchkura	523	7'44	..	6,080	6,750	7,909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,909	0'30	26'73	0'03	30'93	5 days discharging.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	..	..	..	687	1,037	1,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	60,545	63,451	67,439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67,439	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	..	..	..	..	..	63,144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,144	..	..	..	..	..
		Western Main	4,343	1,776	248	62,012	33,850	13,479	6,638	39,686	6	601	40,919	60,723	0'88	20'36	..	47'64	..
		SOUTH	Patna and Gaya	Sutrar	1,236	406	343	183,157	84,483	52,785	27,990	63,930	115	3,366	91,347	146,132	0'71	27'42	..	33'03
Eastern Main	3,000			911	680	221,391	178,076	131,973	14,309	46,414	..	..	..	12,569	72,433	204,407	0'38	27'25	..	43'31	..
Patna	1,406			434	313	160,330	81,683	86,787	21,493	14,863	113	..	..	1,973	35,644	97,433	0'38	27'25	..	..	..
Total	..			..	..	543,176	260,379	248,297	73,177	165,653	238	..	..	18,183	235,621	514,918	..	..	..	..	..
Total of the corresponding period of last year	..			..	..	..	..	244,892	30,390	67,435	92	..	..	18,616	111,083	354,385	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total	..			..	..	804,961	389,536	447,264	134,511	172,738	275	..	..	18,183	285,918	773,279	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	..			..	..	..	..	450,008	30,423	73,975	444	..	..	18,616	118,569	285,010	..	..	..	..	..

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sonae Canal. All leased fields of that crop come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,

O. C. LEECH,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 5th April 1897.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of February 1897.

RIVER GANGES																									RIVER BHAGIRATHI					RIVER JALANGI					RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Mirzapur					Benares.					Buxar					Dinapore					Meerut					Sahanganj					Rampur Bhojia					Gaulunjo					Berhampore.					Sarupganj					Gauhati.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1897.

O. O. LEECH,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of February 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.			TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
1	2			4		
	3			5		
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	1,176	13	3	21,051	15	4
Kendrapara ditto	10,055	7	1	1,01,032	12	7
High Level Canal, Range I	2,428	13	6	17,833	8	6
Ditto, " II	452	14	9	3,183	2	0
Ditto, " III	105	12	3	834	7	9
Jajpur Canal	41	0	9	266	4	9
Total Orissa Circle	14,260	13	7	1,44,251	13	11
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	9,408	9	6	1,28,243	14	0
Hijili Tidal Canal	4,913	1	0	81,179	0	6
Total South-Western Circle	14,321	10	6	2,19,422	14	6
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System	2,125	10	9	18,882	11	9
Arrah ditto	4,641	14	9	26,111	4	0
Buxar ditto	689	2	3	8,465	6	6
Total Sone Circle	7,456	11	9	53,459	6	3
GRAND TOTAL	36,039	3	10	4,17,134	2	8

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.						TOLLAGE, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passenger.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passenger.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passenger.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passenger.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level	2,640	724	2,904 4 3	36,902	6,196	31,379 8 2	3,883	181	3,536 1 4	24,716	3,050	22,370 15 3
Total Orissa Circle	2,640	724	2,904 4 3	36,902	6,196	31,379 8 2	3,883	181	3,536 1 4	24,746	3,050	22,370 15 3

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1896-97.			EARNINGS, 1895-96.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
1	2			4		
	3			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals	17,165	1	10	20,484	4	5
Midnapore Canal	9,408	9	6	14,819	8	9
Hijili Tidal Canal	4,913	1	0	2,268	1	0
Sone Canals	7,456	11	9	3,966	9	9
Total	38,943	8	1	41,538	7	11

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April 1897.

O. O. LEE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of February 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.			TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		
	During the month.		To end of the month.	During the month.		To end of the month.
1	2		3	4		5
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	37,856	12 3	3,10,146 7 6	36,529 1 6	3,12,388 6 3	
Tolly's Nala ...	7,417	10 3	74,114 8 9	7,858 2 3	79,926 4 0	
Total ...	45,274	6 6	3,84,561 0 3	44,387 3 9	3,92,314 10 3	
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,767	7 3	72,948 2 9	10,331 0 0	75,463 4 6	
Nadia Rivers ...	3,392	1 6	89,823 13 3	3,663 12 0	1,16,064 8 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,433	15 3	5,47,333 0 3	58,378 15 9	5,83,442 6 9	

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April 1897.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd April 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 3RD APRIL 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 4TH APRIL 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	260	82,015	1,085	410	81,160	1,218
Jute ...	33	18,175	234	24	8,660	122
Firewood ...	124	75,425	1,141	83	41,325	654
Other articles ...	733	2,15,095	3,228	823	1,58,760	2,180
Total ...	1,140	3,90,710	5,688	1,340	2,86,875	4,174

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1897 on 1,700·62 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	290,430	3,24,403 8 0	42,38,893 0	8,64,892 4 0	22,286 0 0	12,11,451 12 0	89,156	156,390	245,546
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	190 12 11	.....	508 7 4	13 1 0	712 5 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11½ weeks of half-year ...	†3,505,534	†37,10,919 7 0	†1,61,78,498 0	†36,53,928 4 0	52,20,515 0 0	1,36,03,102 11 0	1,035,8184	1,705,316	2,744,1344
Total for 12½ weeks ...	3,795,967	41,44,352 15 0	5,07,17,399 10	1,05,18,820 8 0	2,51,691 0 0	1,48,14,654 7 0	1,137,9741	1,861,700	2,999,680½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	325,637	3,81,129 12 1	30,08,630 10	6,68,084 1 4	17,416 7 0	10,86,630 4 5	91,221	138,180	229,401
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	224 3 9	.....	404 13 3	10 3 11	639 4 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12½ weeks of previous year ...	4,103,970½	47 73,430 14 0	4,55,94,061 20	63,59,786 8 3	3,38,082 10 10	1,43,71,900 1 1	1,055,949	1,808,844	2,864,793

* The decrease is chiefly in outward traffic.

† Added number of passengers 9,761 and Rs. 7,543

‡ Deducted maunds 2,35,029 and deducted " 1,341 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 13th February 1897.

§ Ditto

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1897 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	90,737	5,09 6 0	19,473 30	786 2 0	4 0 0	5,885 8 0	1,061	107	1,168
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	229 3 5	.....	36 5 10	0 2 10	264 12 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11½ weeks of half-year ...	†275,780	†68,863 7 0	†1,89,435 30	†7,727 13 0	157 0 0	76,647 4 0	12,407	1,086	13,553
Total for 12½ weeks ...	299,536	73,937 13 0	2,08,909 30	8,513 15 0	61 0 0	82,532 12 0	13,548	1,192	14,740
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,024	5,368 0 1	13,086 0	529 9 0	11 5 6	6,009 7 7	1,100	88	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	241 8 0	.....	23 13 2	0 8 2	265 13 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12½ weeks of previous year ...	300,841½	4,752 12 10	1,70,475 20	6,227 8 0	156 12 3	81,137 1 1	14,169	1,055	15,224

* Added number of passengers 995 and Rs. 33½

† Deducted maunds 131 and

‡ Ditto

} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 13th February 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1897 on 160·47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,833	22,176 0 0	95,317 30	13,374 11 0	56 0 0	35,556 11 0	6,421	4,613	11,033
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	137 14 1	.....	83 5 7	0 5 7	221 9 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11½ weeks of half-year ...	†192,205	†1,45,067 4 0	†8,60,582 10	†1,19,373 2 0	†709 0 0	2,65,049 6 0	75,238	41,683	116,920
Total for 12½ weeks ...	202,038	1,67,703 4 0	9,55,900 0	1,22,646 13 0	765 0 0	3,11,205 1 0	81,659	46,364	127,023
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,440½	23,856 7 11	55,550 20	10,668 12 0	82 9 0	34,407 12 11	6,875	3,659	10,534
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	146 9 2	.....	66 1 7	0 8 2	213 3 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 12½ weeks of previous year ...	251,573	1,76,932 5 8	8,41,269 30	1,15,876 15 4	754 4 9	3,18,563 9 9	83,619	40,676	124,295

* Deducted number of passengers 196 and Rs. 574

† Added maunds 5,831 and

‡ Deducted

} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 13th February 1897.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.
(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th March 1897 on 27½ miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,098	10,763 0 0	90,820 0	5,249 0 0	328 0 0	10,280 0 0	2,570	4,828	8,468
Or per mile of railway ...	66'03	39'08 0 0	317'55 0	19'35 0 0	1'15 0 0	58'56 0 0	12'13	20'59	32'82
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	2,01,751	1,16,061 15 2	15,51,163 0	83,535 14 6	4,223 6 0	2,05,439 2 8	22,798	68,446	1,05,214
Total for 11 weeks ...	2,19,849	1,26,824 15 2	16,41,983 0	90,782 14 6	4,551 5 0	2,21,719 2 8	42,328	73,384	1,14,672
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,988	7,271 7 9	2,21,007 0	3,814 5 9	179 6 0	11,265 3 6	2,140	4,389	6,479
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	82'72	46'21 0 0	1,417'88 0	24'30 0 0	1'14 0 0	71'75 0 0	13'63	27'64	41'27
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,98,480	1,31,926 0 11	23,73,344 0	49,393 0 3	1,897 13 0	1,83,109 14 2	30,716	47,740	78,456

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST MARCH 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 20TH MARCH 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1896 TO 21ST MARCH 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 16,260	Rs. 56'56	187	Rs. 11,265	Rs. 71'75	286	Rs. 6,36,578	Rs. 68'52	157	Rs. 2,97,626	Rs. 85'25	Rs. 2,38,962	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.
(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 27½ miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,652	11,589 11 1	89,920 0	9,438 5 0	955 1 3	21,983 1 4	3,938	7,200	11,133
Or per mile of railway ...	71'72	42'30 0 0	312'40 0	32'00 0 0	3'34 0 0	78'64 0 0	14'42	25'23	39'70
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	59,923	32,201 15 2	5,16,017 0	29,145 14 6	970 5 0	62,406 2 8	12,611	18,576	31,187
Total for 4 weeks ...	79,575	43,891 10 3	6,05,937 0	38,594 3 6	1,925 6 3	64,291 4 0	16,564	26,806	48,370
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	11,489	6,463 0 8	2,05,557 0	3,117 15 3	116 8 0	9,699 7 6	2,014	4,789	6,762
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	89'37	50'40 0 0	1,590'29 0	24'36 0 0	'03 0 0	75'77 0 0	15'74	37'02	52'76
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	53,800	29,093 13 3	10,62,906 0	20,940 12 3	642 1 0	50,976 10 6	8,626	22,491	32,117

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST FEBRUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 30TH JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1896 TO 1ST FEBRUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 21,983	Rs. 78'64	128	Rs. 9,699	Rs. 75'77	286	Rs. 4,39,250	Rs. 68'48	128	Rs. 2,62,978	Rs. 73'08	Rs. 2,36,275	Rs.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Supplementary Audited Return of Traffic for the last 12 days of December 1896 on 159 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 127 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	...	4 1 0	...	121 5 3	3,352 15 1	2,478 5 4	...	...	...
Or per mile of railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	304,272	1,56,090 13 11	2,187,969 0	98,040 0 4	7,056 18 9	2,81,796 12 0	44,817	78,333	123,150
Total for 25 weeks ...	304,272	1,56,708 14 11	2,187,969 0	98,101 5 7	9,409 12 10	2,04,378 1 4	44,817	78,333	123,150
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Supplementary Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 189 .			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST 189 TO 189 .			Total increase in 189 .	Total decrease in 189 .
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Rs.	
286	Rs. 2,478	...	...	...	...	286	Rs. 4,17,337	67'98	...	...	...	...	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th March 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	208,740	1,04,510 0 0	7,48,490 0	1,28,790 0 0	6,450 0 0	2,34,750 0 0	33,680	36,002	69,682
Or per mile of railway ...	256	128 0 0	912 0	152 0 0	1 0 0	291 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	2,017,534	11,17,146 0 0	74,47,928 0	11,65,070 0 0	1,17,644 0 0	24,00,769 0 0	326,136	323,480	649,616
Total for 11 weeks ...	2,226,274	12,21,656 0 0	81,96,418 0	12,83,760 0 0	1,34,094 0 0	26,35,509 0 0	359,786	359,461	719,247
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	199,708	98,007 0 0	8,03,481 0	1,24,775 0 0	7,858 0 0	2,31,330 0 0	30,754	32,551	63,305
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	246	121 0 0	967 0	154 0 0	1 0 0	276 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,404,051	12,59,910 0 0	90,26,033 0	14,41,356 0 0	1,07,868 0 0	26,62,138 0 0	3,04,453	3,59,460	763,913

* Audited up to 16th January 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th March 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	190,320	1,08,240 0 0	6,85,070 0	1,10,210 0 0	27,640 0 0	2,55,090 0 0	32,760	36,477	69,237
Or per mile of railway ...	230	133 0 0	842 0	146 0 0	20 0 0	290 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	2,243,668	12,33,300 0 0	84,18,909 0	12,94,265 0 0	1,31,850 0 0	26,58,824 0 0	362,363	360,771	723,134
Total for 12 weeks ...	2,433,988	13,41,540 0 0	91,03,879 0	14,13,475 0 0	1,59,490 0 0	29,13,014 0 0	395,123	397,248	792,371
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	202,791	1,07,496 0 0	14,30,182 0	1,36,053 0 0	21,450 0 0	2,65,599 0 0	31,370	31,069	62,439
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	240	132 0 0	1,759 0	168 0 0	16 0 0	316 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,607,443	13,60,34 0 0	1,04,56,317 0	15,79,010 0 0	1,99,316 0 0	31,27,668 0 0	395,822	390,528	786,350

* Including steam-boat earnings.
† Audited up to 30th January 1897.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 27th March 1897	...	...	...	...	...	12,196	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	15,222	2	7
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	3,026	2	7
Receipts per mile for the week ending 27th March 1897	...	...	...	...	...	299	2	2
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	298	7	7
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	59	5	5
Receipts from 1st January to 27th March 1897	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,217	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,325	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	20,108	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENCY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 2045Medl.

From time to time complaints have reached the Government regarding the administrative arrangements of the Presidency General Hospital. It has been alleged that delay occurs in admitting patients who are brought to the hospital; that the Resident Surgeons are not always in attendance; that the medical and nursing staff is insufficient; that the food is bad and the cooking arrangements defective; that the supply of bedding, linen, and clothing is unsuitable and inadequate; that the stock of instruments is out of date, and the fittings and arrangements of the operating-room untidy and neglected; and finally, that the Superintendent does not devote enough time to the work of the hospital.

2. The structural shortcomings of the hospital have recently formed the subject of enquiry by a Special Committee, and a scheme for reconstructing the existing buildings as funds become available has been drawn up. The land necessary for the purpose has been acquired and provision has been made in the Budget of the current year for commencing the work. A similar enquiry into the administrative arrangements of the hospital seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be desirable, in order to ascertain how far the allegations above

referred to are well founded, and to determine what changes in the system of management should be introduced at once, and what further changes will be necessary when the new buildings come into use. A supply of bedding, linen, &c., has recently been given, and steps are being taken to renew the stock of instruments, but there are still many reforms urgently called for which admits of introduction apart from any structural changes. His Honour has accordingly been pleased to appoint the following Committee to inquire into and report upon the working of the General Hospital :—

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bomford, Principal, Medical College	...	...	...	<i>President.</i>
Allan Arthur, Esq., President, Chamber of Commerce	...	...	...	} <i>Members.</i>
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lewtas, Officiating Professor of Anatomy, Medical College	...	...	...
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Cobb, Officiating Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital	...	...	...
Mrs. Ashton, Honorary Secretary, Ladies' Committee of the Canning Home and Calcutta Hospital Nurses Institution	...	...	...
Surgeon-Captain D. M. Moir, Officiating First Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital	...	...	...	<i>Secretary.</i>

3. It will be the duty of the Committee to examine thoroughly and report upon all branches of the internal management of the hospital, including the hours of attendance of the medical and nursing staff; the arrangements for the diet of all classes of patients; the routine of nursing; the sufficiency of the instruments in stock; the system of supplying clothes, linen, and bedding for the use of patients; the number of servants employed and their respective duties. Their recommendations for reforms in connection with these and any other points of hospital management which may come before them should be clearly set out, and might perhaps conveniently be accompanied by a set of draft rules for the management of the hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that they will find it possible to submit their report within the next three months. While anxious to bring the hospital arrangements up to the level of present-day requirements, His Honour must impress upon the Committee the absolute necessity of framing their proposals with strict regard to a severe economy.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 2018 L.S.G.—The 8th April 1897.—The following reports of the progress made in the districts of Khulna and Cuttack in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 163G.—L.S.G., dated Calcutta, the 26th March 1897.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 133G.—L.S.G., dated the 21st January 1897, submitting the first quarterly report on the progress made in each district of this Division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps taken by the Municipalities and District Boards of this Division to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter No. 634, dated the 12th March 1897, from the Collector of Khulna, reporting on the steps taken by the Municipalities in his district.

No. 634, dated Khulna, the 12th March 1897.

From—W. H. VINCENT, Esq., Magistrate of Khulna,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your letter No. 36M.—O.R., dated 18th December 1896, forwarding copy of Government Circular No. 58 L.S.G., dated 12th idem, directing to submit quarterly reports of progress made in each district in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water supply, and the steps, if any, that have been taken by Municipalities and District Boards, respectively, to improve existing resources of water-supply and to open new ones, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The Commissioners of the Khulna Municipality have made the following progress:—

- (a) One tank reserved for drinking purposes only, has been excavated in the village Bonakhamar.
- (b) The reserved tank of the civil station is being filled up with the river water.
- (c) Plan and estimate have already been submitted to Government for sanction of a new tank in the village Ohoto Boyra.
- (d) A reservoir of water is being constructed near De garden.
- (e) The Tootpara reservoir of water for Tootpara villages especially has been connected by pipes with the main reservoir.

3. The Commissioners of the Satkhira Municipality have cleared some tanks in the Satkhira, Pransagor and Bankal wards by issuing notices upon their owners; they have recently reserved one tank named Manikpukur in the Bankal ward, and they are taking steps to sink some wells in the manner in which they are ordinarily dug in this part of the country in some of the wards where drinking water will be greatly needed during the ensuing dry season.

4. The Commissioners of the Debhata Municipality report the following progress:—

- (a) There are altogether 195 tanks within the Municipality, of which 73 may be called wholesome: out of the latter 36 only may serve the purpose of supplying good drinking water.
- (b) The number of unwholesome tanks is still 122 after the re-excavation of 14 more in the year under report. Three of these 14 were re-excavated by the Municipality under section 200 of the Bengal Municipal Act, and have been reserved for the supply of drinking water under section 199. The remaining 11 were re-excavated by the owners thereof.
- (c) Five more old tanks are under orders of re-excavation, while two have been required to be cleansed under section 200.
- (d) There is one private well in the compound of a private gentleman who uses its water which is good for drinking purpose. Two more wells have been sunk by the Municipality, but they are not popular with the people though they contain pure water.

No. 87S.-G., dated Cuttack, the 30th March 1897.

Memo. by—H. G. COOKE, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

COPY, with that of its enclosure, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Municipal Department for information, with reference to paragraph 2 of this office memorandum No. 31S.-G., dated the 22nd January 1897.

No. 320, dated Puri, the 13th March 1897.

From—W. H. LEE, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Puri,
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

WITH reference to your No. 399S.-G., dated 17th December 1896, I have the honour to submit a copy of the Puri Municipal Chairman's report on the chief facts regarding water-supply in the Puri town for the quarter ending 31st December 1896. As regards the localities outside the Municipality, the names of villages containing 100 houses and upwards with their population have been taken down from the census register, and some 25 villages have been inspected and their sources of water-supply noted. No steps have been taken by the District Board during the quarter to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones. The Markund tank is now, I am sorry to say, just as filthy as it ever was. The Swetganga is, and always has been, indescribably bad, the stuff it contains being more like soup than water.

Quarterly report on water-supply.

There are 261 tanks in the town of Puri, out of which four are big ones, namely, the Narendra, Indradumu, Markand and Swetganga, belonging to the Rani of Puri. The water of the first two tanks remains unpolluted in all the seasons during the year, but that of the last two, which are sacred tanks and used for religious purposes only by the Hindus, become dirty in almost all the seasons. Numerous attempts were made to keep the water of these tanks clean and useful, but they were of no avail, specially in the case of the Swetganga tank. Lately in the month of May last an attempt was made to dewater and cleanse the Markand tank with a steam pump, which proved a total success, whereas in case of the latter it failed. There being no proper outlet or inlet of the Swetganga tank, the water of it cannot have free intercourse with any river or such like stream so as to remedy the defects contained in it.

2. Thirty-four tanks belonging to both Municipality and private individuals have been cleansed and weeds removed out of them during the quarter under report, and a tank near the police town station has been filled in on account of its being in an insanitary condition and found greatly objectionable to the locality.

3. There are 863 wells in the town both municipal and private, and the following improvements have been made regarding their cleansing during the quarter under review:—14 municipal wells disinfected with permanganate of potassium and 79 with slaked lime. These wells were all cleaned out and vegetable growths in them removed, and also wells belonging to private individuals were all cleaned out in accordance with the proclamation given before the *panohut* festival; three wells were closed for drinking under section 149A of the Bengal Municipal Act, the water being found quite unfit for the purpose. Five wells in public places belonging to the Municipality have been fitted with pumps for the convenience of the people drawing water out of them. The sinking of a few wells in the localities in which they are required is under consideration, and a few insanitary tanks require filling up.

SPTALA OH. GHOSH,
Chairman, Puri Municipality.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1896.

No. 869 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 13th April 1897.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, No. 875, dated the 12th March 1897, submitting the Report of the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1896.

The report was due to Government on the 1st March, and was received on the 12th idem.

2. *Establishment.*—The duties of the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta were performed throughout the year by Dr. Forsyth. His work was done in the steam-launch *Relief* and a steam-cutter until September, when the steam-cutter was replaced by a row-boat. The Sanitary Inspector carried out his duties in a bholio.

3. *Inspections.*—The total number of vessels inspected during the year was 1,566, against 1,592 in the previous year and 1,589 in 1894. The total number of vessels which arrived in port was 1,032, of which 838 were inspected. There were 1,053 departures, of which 728 were inspected. All vessels are inspected on arrival, with the exception of Indian coasting, steamers which are only inspected four times a year.

4. *Ventilation of crew space.*—The Health Officer mentions six vessels that have had their fore-castle ventilation improved, but he draws attention to serious defects in the new types of vessels, which the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Clan Line have introduced. He points out that the iron stem-to-stern decks in the new vessels of the former Company get intensely hot, and are in consequence most trying to both officers and men in the hot weather. The new cargo boats brought out by the Clan Line have not only narrow unsheathed iron decks raised above the iron hull, but also iron-sided officers' cabins. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Health Officer in thinking that both the decks and officers' quarters of these vessels should be sheathed in wood. The Health Officer will be called upon to submit a further report on this subject.

5. *Sickness and mortality among European seamen.*—The number of European seamen, who arrived in the port during the year 1896, was 17,053, against 18,015 in the previous year. The daily average number in port was 1,124, against 1,431 in 1895. The total number of admissions into hospital was 1,121, and the death-rate per mille was 28.46, against 24.45 in the year previous, and 16.83 the quinquennial mean. Including the deaths out of hospital, the death-rate per mille was 40.92 during the year, against 31.44, 26.33 and 24.50 in the three preceding years.

Of the admissions into hospital, 23 cases were due to cholera, and 18 ended fatally. There were 61 admissions from bowel-complaints, one case of small-pox and one of sunstroke. There were 7 cases of drowning, against 5 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital from venereal diseases during the year 1896 and the previous ten years:—

Year.	Admissions.	Admission rate per 1,000.
1886	417	179.2
1887	228	120.4
1888	183	121.1
1889	186	114.3
1890	248	147.7
1891	185	129.7
1892	479	224.5
1893	386	185.4
1894	343	231.6
1895	342	238.9
1896	215	191.2

The total number of admissions is lower than the admissions in any of the preceding four years.

6. *Sickness and mortality among the native floating population*.—There were altogether 219 deaths in and out of hospital, against 123 deaths in 1895 and 137 in 1894, the death-rate per mille (8·54) being higher than that of 1895, which was 4·79. Of this total, 156 deaths were from cholera, against 68 deaths from this cause in 1895. There was one death from small-pox, 31 deaths from fever and 9 from bowel-complaints. Twenty-nine patients died in hospital, 27 of them from cholera, and 190 out of hospital.

7. *Pilgrim traffic*.—No vessels with pilgrims for Mecca sailed from the Port of Calcutta during the year 1896, but one vessel, the S.S. *Sultan*, sailed from Jeddah with 1,156 pilgrims and arrived at Calcutta with 1,112 pilgrims. There were 44 deaths during the voyage from Jeddah. No complaints were made.

8. *Infectious diseases*.—Five steamers arrived with small-pox on board. The cases were removed to the Campbell Hospital, and the vessels disinfected: unprotected members of the crew and passengers were vaccinated.

The number of corpses found floating in the river was 165, against 133 in 1895. The number of carcasses was 2,707, against 2,216 in the previous year. The increase will be brought to the notice of the Judicial Department.

9. *Plague*.—Plague having broken out at Bombay, quarantine was imposed by the Government to prevent its being brought by sea into the Port of Calcutta. The quarantine regulations were imposed from the 21st October 1896. From that date to the end of the year 31 steamers arrived from Bombay. On none of the vessels was there any case of plague. It is stated that the masters of vessels bound from Bombay are under instructions from their Agents to prevent the crew going ashore whilst in the Port of Bombay. On the voyage from Bombay to Calcutta, the crew's quarters and property are fumigated with sulphur, and the floors and walls of the fore-castle, &c., are washed out with a phenyle lotion. One vessel, which arrived in port on 16th December, had on board 80 bales of rags and waste paper for the Bally Paper Mills. The bales were not landed, but after being fumigated with sulphur in the hold, were put into a cargo boat, and towed to a point some six miles below Budge-Budge where they were landed and burnt. The coolies employed in landing and piling the bales were washed in a solution of corrosive sublimate, and the cargo boat was also washed with the same disinfectant.

10. *Water-supply*.—Municipal filtered water was supplied to the shipping throughout the year, and no complaints regarding the quality of the water supplied were made.

11. *Food*.—At the request of the master of the *Falls of Ettrick*, the beef and salt pork were examined, and two casks of the former and one of the latter were condemned. An examination of the biscuits of the *Arracan* was made at the request of the master, and about one ton was condemned. Two of the crew of one vessel complained of the beef not being fit to eat when cooked, but the beef was found to be of good quality. A complaint made by three members of the crew of another vessel led to 8 cwt. of biscuits being condemned.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 833 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during April 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—					
	1st week of Apr. 1896.	1st week of Mar. 1897.	2nd week of Mar. 1897.	3rd week of Mar. 1897.	4th week of Mar. 1897.	5th week of Mar. 1897.
Balishghatta	Mds. 6,23,000	Mds. 5,27,000	Mds. 5,53,000	Mds. 5,57,000	Mds. 5,74,000	Mds. 4,93,000
Ultadanga	70,300	20,900	22,100	22,200	24,500	27,000
Chitpur, Golarazi, Kumartuly, Hathbala, and Oulpi Ghat...	6,03,000	1,30,200	1,31,500	1,25,700	1,45,200	1,68,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	4,000	4,000	3,100	2,600	2,800	2,900
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,24,000	1,51,000	1,42,400	1,35,000	1,28,700	1,85,900
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	89,700	1,00,200	74,900	76,300	78,600
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	8,241	7,386	10,350	11,044	12,524	13,312
Total	20,22,541	14,20,086	14,52,650	14,18,444	14,49,024	14,08,712
On Railway premises on both sides of the river‡	10,594 (on 3rd Apr. 1896).	27,874 (on 28th Feb. 1897).	3,08,022 (on 7th Mar. 1897).	1,67,539 (on 14th Mar. 1897).	1,66,267 (on 20th Mar. 1897).	1,57,543 (on 28th March 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	28,496 (1st to 3rd Apr. 1896).	51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897).	37,680 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	38,042 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).	30,560 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).	52,543 (27th to 29th Mar. 1897).
By Canal returns	26,981 (1st to 3rd Apr. 1896).	56,824 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897).	29,550 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	35,325 (18th to 15th Mar. 1897).	24,604 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).	20,542 (27th to 29th Mar. 1897.)
Grand Total of Stocks	20,28,612	15,55,919	18,27,902	16,59,350	16,70,455	15,34,778
						14,27,896

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.

‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.

(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th April 1897.M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 834 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the 10 days from 22nd to 31st March 1896 and the corresponding period of 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		22ND TO 31ST MARCH			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports	...	23	31	409	557
„ Indian „	...	61,962	84,337	324,673	4,41,916
Total	...	61,985	84,368	325,082	4,42,473
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	320,809	4,36,657	116,039	1,57,942
„ Indian „	...	8,240	79,271	19,388	26,389
Total	...	379,049	5,15,928	135,427	1,84,331

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the last 10 days of March 1897 are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		22ND TO 31ST MARCH			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	...	48,228	65,643	298,462	4,06,240
Paddy	...	9,667	13,158	15,037	20,467
Wheat	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	4,090	5,567	7,840	10,671
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	3,743	5,095
Total	...	61,985	84,368	325,082	4,42,473

During the period of 10 days under report, rice continued to be imported in large quantities from Burma, namely, 274,970 cwts., against 147,787 cwts. in the week ending 21st March 1897. The only other ports from which rice was imported into Calcutta were Balasore (9,370 cwts. against 19,490 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1896) and Chandbali (14,119 cwts. against 28,721 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year). Burma contributed 14,002 cwts. of the total import of 15,637 cwts. of paddy, against nothing during the 10 days ending 31st March 1896. The improvement under gram and pulses and miscellaneous food-grains was due to larger despatches from the Madras ports and from Rangoon.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the last 10 days of March 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896:—

1	22ND TO 31ST MARCH			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	326,823	4,44,842	118,128	1,60,785
Paddy	97	132	.....	.....
Wheat	650	885	1,136	1,546
Gram and pulses	49,167	66,922	15,600	21,234
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	2,312	3,147	563	766
Total ...	379,049	5,15,928	135,427	1,84,331

The total quantity of rice exported to Foreign ports fell off from 274,180 cwts in the corresponding period of last year to 109,200 cwts. during the period under report. The exports in the preceding week were 172,980 cwts. There was a heavy decline in the quantities sent to Ceylon, namely, 5,606 cwts. against 118,586 cwts., and to Mauritius 1,467 cwts. against 28,041 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year; there were no exports at all to Germany and to states in Arabia other than Muscat and Reunion, against 66,411 cwts. carried to those ports in the corresponding period of last year; there was an increase in the shipments to the United Kingdom—44,484 cwts. against 27,707 cwts., to Natal 29,524 cwts. against 18,334 cwts., to Muscat in Arabia 12,477 cwts. against 935 cwts., and to Persia 4,479 cwts. against 499 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1896. The decrease under gram and pulses was due to the absence of exports to Mauritius, the United Kingdom, and to Reunion.

With the coast ports there was practically no trade in food-grains. The consignments of rice fell from 52,643 cwts. in the last 10 days of March 1896 to 8,928 cwts. during the period now under review; the port of Bombay showed a decline of 21,603 cwts. The increase in the trade in gram and pulses was 4,394 cwts. as compared with the same period of the preceding year. The trade under the other heads was small, and the fluctuations call for no remarks.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 31st March 1896 and 1897 (both days inclusive).

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
From Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Madras	{	Madras	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	374
		Coconada	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	238 234	2,963	238 3,197
		Masulipatam	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	179
Barma	{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 251,095	..... 12,176	.....	240 3,831	.....	240 267,702
		Moulmein	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 17,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,471
		Akyab	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 5,723	..... 1,474	.....	.....	.....	7,197
		Sandoway	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 81	..... 352	.....	.....	.....	493
Balasore	{	Balasore	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	19,490 9,370	1,270 1,035	.....	.....	.....	20,760 10,405
		Chandbali	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	28,721 14,119	8,397 .....	.....	3,602 3,596	.....	40,720 17,715
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	48,215 298,459	9,667 15,037	4,080 7,840 3,337	61,962 324,673
From Foreign Ports.										
United Kingdom	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Ceylon	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
China—Hongkong	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 3
New Zealand	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	896	896
Total Foreign Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	13 3	10 406	23 409
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	48,228 298,462	9,667 15,037	4,090 7,840 3,743	61,985 325,082

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 31st March 1896 and 1897 (both days inclusive).

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ...	...	27,704	16	.....	7,155	.....	34,875
		{ 1897 ...	...	44,484	.....	.....	1,004	.....	45,488
Germany	{ Hamburg	{ 1896 ...	...	5,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,004
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Bremen	{ 1896 ...	...	23,998	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,998
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Cape Town	{ 1896 ...	...	5,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,508
		{ 1897 ...	...	6,739	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,739
	{ Port Elizabeth	{ 1896 ...	...	2,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,066
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Colony	{ East London	{ 1896 ...	...	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	298
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Algoa Bay	{ 1896 ...	...	996	.....	.....	.....	.....	996
		{ 1897 ...	...	1,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,778
	{ Mossel Bay	{ 1896 ...	...	518	.....	.....	.....	.....	518
		{ 1897 ...	...	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	740
Abyssinia	...	{ 1896 ...	...	1,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,614
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Coast of Africa.	{ Zanzibar	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	...	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	249
	{ Delagoa Bay	{ 1896 ...	...	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	367
		{ 1897 ...	...	1,628	.....	.....	8	.....	1,636
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ...	...	28,041	.....	...	28,402	1,740	58,183
		{ 1897 ...	...	1,467	.....	.....	15	.....	1,482
Natal	...	{ 1896 ...	...	18,334	.....	.....	1,477	148	19,959
		{ 1897 ...	...	29,524	.....	.....	2,539	.....	32,063
Reunion	...	{ 1896 ...	...	9,285	.....	.....	3,073	.....	12,358
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America—Demerara	...	{ 1896 ...	...	766	.....	.....	286	.....	1,052
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden	...	{ 1896 ...	...	1,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,541
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	{ Muscat	{ 1896 ...	...	935	.....	.....	.....	.....	935
		{ 1897 ...	...	12,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,477
	{ Other States	{ 1896 ...	...	28,124	.....	.....	1,056	.....	29,180
		{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ...	...	1,18,586	.....	.....	2,284	.....	1,20,870
		{ 1897 ...	...	5,606	.....	3	2,351	147	8,107
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	...	24	.....	22	7	.....	53
Persia	...	{ 1896 ...	...	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
		{ 1897 ...	...	4,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,479
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ...	...	1	.....	339	630	23	993
		{ 1897 ...	...	5	.....	159	478	106	743
Total Foreign Ports ... { 1896 ...				274,180	16	339	44,363	1,911	330,809
{ 1897 ...				109,200	.....	184	6,402	253	116,039

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Indian Ports.</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	29,287	.....	.....	544	.....	29,931
			{ 1897 ...	7,684	.....	.....	4,921	.....	12,005
Madras	{	Madras	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	997	.....	997
			{ 1897 ...	108	.....	230	290	.....	628
		Badagara	{ 1896 ...	3,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,226
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Calicut	{ 1896 ...	6,022	81	.....	370	.....	6,473
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Calingapatam	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Cannanore	{ 1896 ...	997	.....	.....	.....	.....	997
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cochin	{	Cochin	{ 1896 ...	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Negapatam	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	230	.....	230
			{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Tellicherry	{ 1896 ...	11,643	.....	.....	246	.....	11,889
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Tuticora	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18
Burma	{		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Vizagapatam	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	981	.....	301	1,906	401	3,572
			{ 1897 ...	989	.....	597	2,737	510	4,633
		Akyab	{ 1896 ...	1	.....	7	174	.....	182
			{ 1897 ...	5	.....	.....	285	.....	290
Chittagong	{	Kyauk Pyoo	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
		Moulmein	{ 1896 ...	7	.....	.....	91	.....	98
			{ 1897 ...	4	.....	.....	128	.....	132
		Sandoway	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Balasore	{		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
		Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	53
Cuttack	{		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	368	.....	374
		Balasore	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Coco Island	{		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	66
		Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	210
Nicobar	{		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	253
		Cuttack	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kathywar Porbandar	{		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Coco Island	{ 1896 ...	37	.....	.....	16	.....	53
Total Indian Ports	{		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Nicobar	{ 1896 ...	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	{		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kathywar Porbandar	{ 1896 ...	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Total Indian Ports	{		{ 1897 ...	52,643	81	311	4,804	401	58,240
			{ 1897 ...	8,928	.....	952	9,198	310	19,388
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	{		{ 1897 ...	326,823	97	650	49,167	2,312	379,049
			{ 1897 ...	118,128	.....	1,136	15,600	563	135,427

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 831 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 13th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 14th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	.....	388	388	528
	...	{ 1897	.....	18,038	18,038	24,552
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	.....	238	238	324
	...	{ 1897	.....	605	605	823
Cuttack	...	{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	...	{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	{ 1896	.....	626	626	852
	...	{ 1897	.....	18,643	18,643	25,375

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	.....	1,102	1,102	1,500
	...	{ 1897	.....	...	.....	.....
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	.....	73	73	99
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	.....	46,307	46,307	63,029
	...	{ 1897	47,882	20,488	68,370	93,059
Cuttack	...	{ 1896	2,423	10,152	12,575	17,116
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	...	{ 1896	4,408	.....	4,408	6,000
	...	{ 1897	2,939	.....	2,939	4,000
Total	...	{ 1896	6,831	57,634	64,465	87,744
	...	{ 1897	50,821	20,488	71,309	97,059

The rise of 17,650 cwts. in the import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 18,038 cwts., was chiefly due to the receipts of rice and paddy from Burma, against 80 cwts. in the corresponding week of 1896.

There being no exports to Foreign and Indian ports from Chittagong, Narayanganj, and Cuttack, the trade of those ports declined by 1,102 cwts., 73 cwts., and 12,575 cwts. respectively. The trade of Puri, too, fell off by 1,469 cwts. on account of smaller shipments of rice to Foreign ports. As regards the Balasore ports, the exports of rice to Mauritius amounted to 47,882 cwts. during the week under review, against nothing in the week ending 14th March 1896. The shipments of rice to Calcutta diminished from 30,969 cwts. to 13,645 cwts., and of paddy from 12,824 cwts. to 4,660 cwts., while those of gram and pulse showed no great fluctuation, viz., 2,514 cwts. against 2,183 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma { Akyab	.....	4,048	.....	6,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,280
Rangoon ..	80	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	113	153
Maungdow	.....	17	.....	6,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,178
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	153	.....	.....	165	153
Narayanganj	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	110	147	.....	.....	110	294
Total	80	4,819	.....	12,930	.....	.....	275	280	33	.....	358	18,038

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Narayanganj	1,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,102	.....
Total	1,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,102	.....

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	73	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	73	.....

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	2	.....	2	.....	5	.....	229	72	.....	533	233	606
Total	2	.....	2	.....	5	.....	229	72	.....	533	233	606

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	.....	47,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,462
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	30,079	13,045	12,824	4,600	.....	.....	2,514	2,183	.....	.....	46,307	20,488
Total	30,079	61,527	12,824	4,600	.....	.....	2,514	2,183	.....	.....	46,307	20,488

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Galle	755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755	.....
Columbo	1,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,604	.....
Total	2,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,359	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras { Cochin	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	3,857	.....
{ Channanore	3,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	929	.....	.....	.....	4,814	.....
{ Malabar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	.....	.....	.....	470	.....
Bombay	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,165	.....	.....	.....	1,271	.....
Total	7,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,601	.....	.....	.....	10,002	.....
GRAND TOTAL	9,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,601	.....	.....	.....	12,576	.....

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>												
Galle 	2,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,030	.....
Columbo 	1,469	2,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,469	2,939
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Nil ... . ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,408	2,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,408	2,939

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 832 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 3rd April 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 32,59,575 maunds. The destination of 30,85,661 maunds is specified. About three-fifths of this quantity (18,43,738) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, more than one-fifth (6,88,820 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (5,53,103 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 99,748 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,23,085 maunds to Bihar. The exports from Calcutta to Bihar now exceed the exports from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th April 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Ottipur, Kidderpur Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 3rd April 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>				
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	..	127
Chandernagore ...	6	..	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	..	..	...
Pandua ...	4	..	..	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...
Total	272	..	...	127
<i>Burdwan.</i>				
Memari ...	58	..	...	...
Rasulpur ..	4	..	..	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	104	...
Raniganj ...	1,460	940	1,270	186
Sitarampur ...	10	..	...	...
Ghushara ...	103	...	...	...
Total	1,780	1,002	1,374	186
<i>Birbhum.</i>				
Murara ...	..	..	378	...
Bolpur ..	2	..	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	..	...	...
Total	3	..	378	...
<i>Nadia.</i>				
Mirpur ..	..	..	350	...
Ohuadanga ...	353	..	..	...
Kushtia ..	343	742	...	...
Alamdanga ...	..	688	...	...
Bheramara ..	...	...	1,387	...
Total	696	1,430	1,737	...
<i>Murshidabad</i>				
Azimganj ..	157	154	415	115
Total	157	154	415	115
<i>Rangpur.</i>				
Kurigram ...	...	..	109	..
Lalmour hat ..	55	..	...	...
Total	55	...	109	...
<i>Cooch Behar ...</i>	755	377	1,498	720
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>				
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	...
Jalpaiguri ..	392	...	2,836	1,505
Ramshai ...	...	731	382	...
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	394	...
Total	392	731	3,288	1,505
<i>Darjeeling.</i>				
Siliguri ...	...	..	758	...
Ghoom ...	...	..	524	...
Darjeeling ...	382	346	201	...
Kurseong ...	...	..	...	375
Total	362	346	1,483	375
<i>Pabna.</i>				
Seraiganj ...	...	..	172	...
Total	..	...	172	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL	4,442	4,240	10,514	3,028

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 24th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Haseeribagh.</i>				
Giridih ...	750	376	1,101	428
Total ...	750	376	1,101	428
<i>Manbhūm.</i>				
Parulia ...	22	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	.	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ..	1	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...
<i>Singbhum.</i>				
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...
Total .	31	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	812	376	1,101	428
BIHAR.				
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>				
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	380	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	...
Sahibganj ...	880	1,878	6,839	756
Baidyanath ...	2	...	2,319	...
Total ...	882	2,256	9,514	756
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>				
Oolgong ...	...	...	381	1,133
Pirpainti ...	...	...	1,502	2,254
Ghoga ...	...	370	1,878	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	4,958	8,714
Total ...	764	370	8,719	12,101
<i>Monghyr.</i>				
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	765
Jamulpur ...	...	...	373	...
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	2,629	4,575
Monghyr ...	382	...	1,124	...
Garhara ...	2,208	377	385	757
Tegra ...	746	...	...	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	...	...	383
Total ...	4,155	377	4,511	6,480
<i>Patna.</i>				
Khushrapur ...	...	...	2,082	402
Barh ...	1,518	376	1,532	758
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	15,054	7,104
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,876	18 89	4,158	3,794
Sadiepur ...	875	...	377	...
Bihra ...	1,211	126	376	...
Mokameh ...	...	756	2,340	1,859
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	378
Total ...	19,782	25,987	26,519	14,855
<i>Gaya.</i>				
Gaya ...	...	1,476	5,271	1,124

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shahabad.</i>				
Raghnathpur ...	...	374	3,404	...
Arrah ...	1,129	370	1,896	1,133
Buxar ...	1,513	2,684	2,288	1,100
Dumraon ...	878	1,117	876	...
Total ...	3,020	4,525	7,044	2,293
<i>Darbhanga.</i>				
Tamaria ...	...	...	1,133	...
Samastipur ...	...	3,133	7,136	3,016
Dalsingh Sarai ...	374	876	758	...
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,701	26,144	7,951
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...
Waini ...	...	...	385	366
Total ...	9,647	7,302	35,550	11,333
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>				
Bairagnia ...	...	...	...	374
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,990	40,791	9,449
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	761	750
Bitamarhi ...	382	...	7,550	6,033
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	3,771	377
Total ...	9,384	12,702	52,870	16,983
<i>Champeran.</i>				
Maoi ...	1,018	...	3,768	1,125
Sogowli ...	1,410	...	3,021	1,499
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	2,984	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	59,559	10,532
Bara ...	507	...	2,255	744
Motihari ...	...	1,137	14,051	10,144
Pipra ...	...	...	378	391
Total ...	15,397	15,561	86,014	24,435
<i>Saran.</i>				
Dighwara ...	...	...	371	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	1,893
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	22,672	4,863
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	...
Daronda ...	372	376	5,133	3,002
Saran ...	16,409	34,235	31,607	9,051
Ravelganj ...	10,784	8,262	20,573	14,022
Mairwa ...	...	...	...	374
Total ...	31,679	57,217	81,855	33,225
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	1,23,085
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	3,30,427	1,26,541
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.				
<i>Ghasipur District.</i>				
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,440	3,012	374
Guhmer ...	365	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	378	...
Total ...	7,585	6,072	3,390	374

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Benares District.</i>				
Zamania	1,860	1,875	6,017	1,985
Sakaldiha	2,273	761	...	...
Mogulsarai	879	...	878	...
Benares Cantonment	26,511	23,471	20,894	3,760
Total	31,332	26,107	27,289	5,695
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>				
Bhagalpur Gogra ... ..	...	...	...	1,501
Chaurichaura ... ..	...	2,998	...	...
Tahsil Deoria	1,510	1,130	2,262	...
Gorakhpur	2,304	1,320	1,496	...
Sahjanwa	773	1,523	376	...
Bhatpur ... ..	...	...	...	1,886
Total	4,587	7,177	4,134	3,387
<i>Basti District.</i>				
Khalilabad ... ..	...	378	...	...
Basti	1,933	6,413	782	378
Uska Bazar	1,146	1,509	...	...
Total	3,079	8,600	782	378
<i>Gonda District.</i>				
Gonda	1,485	8,635	4,878	...
Other places	1,153	6,764	1,127	...
Total	2,638	15,399	6,005	...
<i>Baraich District.</i>				
Naupara ... ..	...	...	...	375
Baraich ... ..	...	754	1,507	...
Total ... ..	...	754	1,507	375
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>				
Ahaura Road	1,505	5,653	4,507	1,497
Chunar	523	378	381	...
Mirzapur	22,415	17,473	7,234	3,779
Ganpura	383	394	...	376
Total	25,176	23,988	12,122	5,652
<i>Allahabad District.</i>				
Kachhana ... ..	...	...	1,131	...
Naini ... ..	...	370	...	...
Manwari	878	755	...	375
Jasra	876	2,052	5,287	1,890
Mija Road	15,747	21,899	15,480	2,262
Nahwai	1,510	...	378	...
Allahabad	48,863	56,477	21,813	5,648
Bharwari	7,819	6,029	2,278	749
Sirathu	4,551	5,873	4,517	...
Shiurajpur	763	...	752	...
Other places	376	...	...	...
Total	80,212	93,855	51,616	10,984

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>				
Bahrampur ... ..	...	...	1,515	374
Khaga ... ..	...	1,510	2,270	...
Bindka	14,387	21,270	10,612	2,311
Fatehpur ... ..	...	...	357	..
Total	14,387	22,780	14,764	2,685
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>				
Cawnpore City	93,071	1,38,222	87,057	9,002
<i>Etawah District.</i>				
Phaphund	2,643	3,024	3,775	...
Bharthna	389	378	...	...
Etawah	19,017	14,360	8,740	1,129
Jasawantnagar	3,014	2,279	4,158	...
Total	25,062	20,041	16,682	1,129
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>				
Farukhabad ... ..	...	373	380	...
Kanauj	381	...	...	..
Total	381	373	380	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>				
Kaurara	3,782	1,535	1,126	...
Shakohabad	1,966	1,137	2,642	873
Total	5,748	2,672	3,768	373
<i>Agra District.</i>				
Firozabad	12,015	4,238	6,557	774
Agra	20,578	18,522	34,662	8,605
Total	32,593	17,760	41,219	9,469
<i>Sitapur District.</i>				
Sitapur	379	3,022	2,635	1,125
<i>Muttra District.</i>				
Kosi ... ..	...	...	1,173	...
Muttra	2,331	1,997	2,628	374
Brindaban ... ..	...	...	324	...
Total	2,331	1,997	4,125	374
<i>Allyghur District.</i>				
Harduaganj ... ..	...	...	755	..
Sikandra Rao	753	...	...	...
Hattrass	21,067	8,797	30,653	2,252
Allyghur	6,414	1,815	4,570	769
Total	28,834	10,612	35,978	8,021
<i>Bulandshahr District.</i>				
Chola ... ..	...	...	1,138	...
Secundrabad ... ..	...	747	1,510	1,181
Khurja	5,308	3,826	9,468	3,393
Dibai	756	756	3,021	..
Total	6,064	5,329	15,137	4,524
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>				
Muzaffarnagar ... ..	...	...	757	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Meerut District.</i>				
Ghaziabad	566	1,512	1,143	385
Meerut	6,851	15,779	8,873	3,763
Total	7,417	17,291	10,016	4,148
<i>Banda District.</i>				
Badansa ... ..	...	...	890	758
Banda	1,187	5,096	11,376	3,806
Bargarh	742	1,507	3,042	753
Manikpur	384	1,129	1,133	748
Kurwi	1,145	6,465	17,032	4,225
Total	3,458	14,767	32,973	10,290
<i>Moradabad District.</i>				
Khanth ... ..	...	374	1,136	375
Moradabad ... ..	...	4,910	4,148	1,514
Chundowai	782	15,416	4,841	382
Total	782	20,700	10,125	2,271
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>				
Shahganj	7,558	7,522	378	777
<i>Bareilly District.</i>				
Aonla	1,510	3,865	2,252	...
Bareilly	2,711	26,824	12,773	749
Total	4,221	30,689	15,025	749
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>				
Jaunpur	14,496	25,241	5,637	4,895
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>				
Shajehanpur	4,180	7,175	6,442	...
Tilhar	5,061	7,907	3,058	...
Aujhi	2,684	4,199	3,774	...
Total	11,925	19,281	13,274	...
<i>Eta District.</i>				
Jaleswar Road... ..	...	...	386	...
Kashganj	754	...	2,266	...
Total	754	...	2,652	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>				
Lucknow	17,199	27,988	24,956	378
Alamnagar	7,976	9,894	13,975	374
Kakori	1,491	774	755	...
Malihabad	754	...	...	...
Total	27,420	38,656	39,686	752
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>				
Pilibhit ... ..	...	1,516	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>				
Rurki ... ..	...	...	373	...
Saharanpur ... ..	...	379	5,253	4,169
Total ... ..	...	379	5,626	4,169

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>				
Sahwal ...	...	...	783	...
Radhauli ...	1,133	7,585	2,265	1,498
Fyzabad ...	9,146	31,402	6,210	1,121
Ajodhya ...	762	8,026	...	...
Goswanganj ...	...	789	...	...
Total ...	11,041	42,802	9,258	2,619
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>				
Akbarpur ...	1,150	3,003	762	375
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>				
Bahramghat ...	...	...	1,881	758
Duryabad ...	...	378	...	...
Bara Banki ...	8,415	3,416	4,557	755
Safdarganj ...	8,795	17,267	14,084	371
Total ...	12,210	21,061	20,472	1,884
<i>Hardai District.</i>				
Balamau ...	...	755	...	...
Hardai ...	6,104	10,703	2,650	...
Baghauli ...	5,498	4,143	4,139	...
Sandila ...	1,138	1,123	3,022	...
Total ...	12,735	16,724	9,811	...
<i>Bijnor District.</i>				
Dhampur ...	...	3,017	5,675	...
Nagina ...	...	2,261	4,551	...
Najibabad ...	...	2,260	6,426	1,508
Bijnor ...	...	1,124	...	1,494
Total ..	...	8,662	16,652	3,002
<i>Jhansi District.</i>				
Jhansi ...	...	1,510	1,530	882
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>				
Lalitpur ...	...	755	748	757
<i>Kheri District.</i>				
Lakshmipur ...	...	378	2,257	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>				
Mahoba ...	899	3,034	4,184	1,510
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>				
Hardwar ...	...	...	878	...
<i>Jalaum District.</i>				
Kalpi ...	...	...	1,127	...
<i>Garhwal District.</i>				
Haldwani ...	...	...	750	750
Other places ...	14,099	10,580	28,012	1,921
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,98,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	99,748

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
PANJAB.				
<i>Amritsur District.</i>				
Amritsur ... ..	...	740	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>				
Delhi	89,817	63,298	58,032	20,185
<i>Jullundur District.</i>				
Jullundur City	8	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>				
Umballa City	402	5,755	7,189	1,132
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>				
Faraknagar ... ..	...	378	...	...
Gurgaon ... ..	...	752	1,138	...
Rewari	12,795	18,118	18,154	2,257
Total	12,795	19,219	19,292	2,257
Other places	12,187	30,807	26,211	7,215
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	80,780
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
Sehora Road ... ..	...	2,278	1,129	760
Katni ... ..	...	2,614	6,458	388
Jubbulpur ... ..	...	14,291	31,227	11,728
Peparia ... ..	...	2,257	8,676	2,645
Kareli ... ..	...	3,398	4,142	761
Nagpur ... ..	...	3,057	5,322	1,912
Other places	1,115	8,736	82,567	11,205
Total	1,115	36,629	89,521	29,890
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.				
Dholpur ... ..	...	1,126	...	...
Ajmere ... ..	...	876	893	...
Sutna	3,098	8,307	16,289	6,768
Mhow	147	1,148	...	...
Ulwar	392	760	3,809	...
Indore	750	766	...	...
Jeypore	378	763	377	752
Bawal	878	877	...	...
Harphulpur	883	766	1,795	...
Other places ... ..	...	8,459	4,431	874
Total	5,524	17,838	27,084	9,884
Hyderabad	878	778	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
BERAR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dhamangaon ..	...	...	600	...
Malkapur ...	26	...	...	...
Khamgaon ...	66	381	432	...
Akola ...	53	656	768	...
Amraoti ...	66	1,129	3,388	374
Total ...	211	2,168	5,168	374
Bombay ...	...	...	374	...
Unspecified places ...	15,320	44,902	24,834	1,058
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,370	10,48,880	11,49,772	2,97,753
ABSTRACT.				
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	3,028
" " Bihar ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	1,28,085
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	876	1,101	428
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,98,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	99,748
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	30,739
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,388	27,084	9,894
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	36,629	89,521	29,399
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...
" " Berar ...	211	2,168	5,188	374
" " Bombay ...	...	...	374	...
" " Unspecified places...	15,320	44,902	24,834	1,058
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,48,880	11,49,772	2,97,753

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE OUTTURN OF THE RABI
FOOD-CROPS IN BENGAL.

The following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT.,
The 13th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRI-
CULTURE BENGAL.

*Preliminary Note on the outturn of the rabi food-crops in Bengal,
harvested in the spring of 1897.*

Explanatory.—In consequence of the incomplete estimates returned by District Officers of *rabi* non-food-crops, it has not been found possible to prepare, by the due date, a complete report on area cultivated with all kinds of *rabi* crops during the present season and the outturn expected. The present forecast is, therefore, confined to an estimate of *rabi food-crops* only, for which early information was necessary. It is proposed to issue a more full report on the area cultivated with all kinds of *rabi* crops (food and non-food) and on the outturn obtained about a month hence.

2. *Character of the season.*—The monsoon season of 1896 was exceptionally dry, and the rains, moreover, ceased early in the latter part of September. The month of October was practically rainless, and no general rain was received over the Province till the third week of November. The absence of rain during this period, and the deficient rainfall of the previous months, produced a lack of moisture in the soil, which interfered seriously with the preparation of the land and the sowings of the *rabi* crops generally. Rain fell on the 23rd and 24th November in many parts of these Provinces, but the showers were too light to do much good to the *rabi* crops which had been sown. In December there was no rain in Lower Bengal and Orissa. In North Bengal there was general rain on the 31st, and in Bihar and Chota Nagpur light rain fell on the 25th and 31st. In January, rain was very light throughout the Province, in most parts practically nil. In February useful showers were received in all parts of these Provinces during the first three weeks of the month, which improved the prospects of the standing crops to some extent. The showers were generally light, except the rain which fell about the middle of the month in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. No rain fell during the last week of February. The rainfall of February was above the normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, practically normal in Bihar, and in defect of the normal in Bengal Proper. Hail slightly damaged the standing crops in Palamau during the first week of February. There was rain in the first week of March in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal.

In the second week slight showers of rain fell in many districts; and in parts of Bhagalpur and Palamau the rain was accompanied by hail and storm which did some damage to standing crops. In the third week scattered showers (accompanied in some instances by high winds) fell in different parts of these Provinces. During the last week of March rain was general all over the Province. It proved useful to spring crops, and is not reported to have injured the crops ready for harvest or lying on the threshing floor.

Blight did some damage to the crops in Patna.

3. *Area cultivated.*—In the district returns appended hereto, the total area sown with *rabi* food-crops during the season 1896-97 is estimated at 8,226,300 acres, against 8,993,000 acres estimated to have been cropped in the previous year. The decrease of 766,700 acres (8·6 per cent) is due to the early cessation of the monsoon rains in September last. Contraction in the area cultivated is especially noticeable in Birbhum, Bankura, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Rangpur, Patna, Chittagong, Darbhanga, Saran, Monghyr, Palamau, Puri, and Angul. The district reports generally state that large areas could not be sown for want of moisture in the soil. On the other hand, there is an increase in the total area under *rabi* food crops this year, as compared with the corresponding areas of last year in Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Purnea. The differences in Midnapore and Dacca have arisen from a revision of estimates. The increase in Jalpaiguri is stated to be due to the introduction of *rabi* cereals and pulses in the Duars; and in the other districts mentioned above, the increase is due to the extended cultivation of *rabi* crops on paddy lands after the failure of *bhadoi* and winter paddy. The failure of these latter crops led to an extension of cultivation of *boro* paddy in Jessore, Rajshahi, Faridpur, Cuttack and Balasore.

4. *Character of the crop.*—The present season has not been favourable to the *rabi* crops in these Provinces. The crops suffered very badly at the time of sowing for want of moisture in the soil. The drought that followed lasting up to the third week of November checked the proper growth and development of the plants, and the showers of January and February, which were generally below the normal, though useful, were not at all sufficient to redeem the season. Out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, one district only, viz., Gaya, returns an average crop of 16 annas, which is reported to be the result of timely rainfall; 6 districts, viz., Khulna, Rangpur, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga,

Bhagalpur, and Malda, return crops between 12 annas and a little above 14 annas; 22* districts return crops varying from

* Midnapore, Jessore, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Bogra, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri and Hazaribagh.

† Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, 24 Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Pabna, Faridpur, Chittagong, Angul and Khondmals, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum and Singhbhum.

8 to 12 annas, and 16† districts, including 7 out of the 10 districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, 4 out of the 5 districts of the Chota Nagpur Division and Rajshahi, Pabna, Faridpur, Chittagong and Angul and the

Khondmals, return crops less than 8 annas. In Manbhum and Chittagong the crops are estimated at only $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 annas, respectively. Taking the Province as a whole, it would appear that the *rabi food-crops* of 1896-97 are poorer than those of 1895-96. The arithmetical mean of the outturn of this season, calculated with reference to the areas cultivated, comes to $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas, against $11\frac{1}{2}$ annas estimated as the outturn of 1895-96 over a large area.

In the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions which together comprise $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of the total area under *rabi food-crops* and where the area under cultivation with *rabi food-crops* is not much less than was cultivated last year, the outturn may be put at not less than 12 annas.

N. N. BANERJEE,

*Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land
Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

COUNTERSIGNED.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of the Dept. of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd April 1897.

Estimate of Outturn of Rabi Food-crops in Bengal harvested in the Spring of 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT WITH DATE OF SUBMISSION OF FORECAST.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district cultivated in acres.	Names of rabi crops.	Approximate normal area under such specified rabi crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under such specified rabi crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under such specified rabi crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan 12-4-97.	1,734,080	1,283,800	Wheat Barley Jowar or summer rice Gram Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, mung, and others.	1,400 9,500 200 11,400 162,300 11,800	1,400 8,600 100 11,400 88,900 4,800	800 8,400 100 8,000 88,900 3,800	Annas. 8 9 10 10 11 12	Annas. 5½ 5½ 6 5½ 7½ 8½	The decrease in area and outturn is due to want of rainfall.	
			Total ..	139,700	153,800	110,200	11	7		
Burdwan 3-97.	1,121,920	885,000	Wheat Jowar or summer rice Other rabi cereals and pulses.	7,000 7,000 5,000	7,700 7,000 8,000	400 700 1,000	12 12 12	4 4 5	Want of rain prevented rabi crops being sown, and continued want of rain has destroyed the crops.	
			Total ..	53,000	21,500	1,700	12	4½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Total area of district in acres.		Approximate normal area under each specified crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified crop in acres.	Estimated area that will be sown this year under each specified crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas for the average output, the average output for the year would be	Taking 16 annas for the average output, the average output for the year would be	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Superintendent of Land Revenue and Agriculture, Bengal.
District of Bankura 18-97.		1,677,440								
		642,500	Wheat .. Barley .. Rice .. Other crops .. Total ..	6,700 4,000 1,000 9,300 35,100	7,400 2,000 6,000 11,100 31,900	2,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 7,000	Annas. 10 10 10 10 11	Annas. 10 10 10 10 11	The season of 1900 was a very good one for the district. The crops were all well and the yield was very good. The district is a very fertile one and the crops are all well and the yield is very good.	
District of Midnapore 18-97.		2,111,500	Wheat .. Barley .. Rice .. Other crops .. Total ..	4,300 1,000 5,700 2,400 19,700	1,000 700 900 1,300 3,900	1,000 700 900 1,300 3,900	Annas. 10 10 10 10 11	Annas. 10 10 10 10 11	There has been an increase in the normal area, and the area brought under cultivation under the summer rice and other crops for 1900. This is owing to the fact that the district is a very fertile one and the crops are all well and the yield is very good.	The Collector means that he has raised his estimate of normal area. The estimate in column 6 has evidently not been revised by the Collector.
		2,111,500	Wheat .. Barley .. Rice .. Other crops .. Total ..	4,300 1,000 5,700 2,400 19,700	1,000 700 900 1,300 3,900	1,000 700 900 1,300 3,900	Annas. 10 10 10 10 11	Annas. 10 10 10 10 11	There has been an increase in the normal area, and the area brought under cultivation under the summer rice and other crops for 1900. This is owing to the fact that the district is a very fertile one and the crops are all well and the yield is very good.	The Collector means that he has raised his estimate of normal area. The estimate in column 6 has evidently not been revised by the Collector.

Boochly 8-3-97.	1,688,000	702,300	Wheat .. Barley .. Boro or summer rice .. Gram .. Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	100 500 6,300 200 24,300 7,000	100 600 6,400 200 19,300 6,200	35 400 4,300 200 19,300 6,200	19 16 10 14 15	7 6 10 7 9 7	The decrease in area and outturn is due to want of rain.
			Total	88,900	33,300	39,100	15	74	
24-Parranas 9-3-97	1,344,640	1,083,000	Wheat ..	300	600	100	10	5	Owing to want of rain during the planting and sowing seasons the return of the crops is far below the average. The decrease in the area cultivated for the crop is also due to the same cause.
			Barley ..	100	100	..	7	3	
			Boro or summer rice ..	500	..	..	2	..	
			Gram ..	6,400	..	..	9	..	
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	51,700	24,400	15,700	94	54	
			Total	60,300	30,100	22,100	94	54	
Kadla 10-3-97.	1,786,100	1,303,000	Wheat ..	27,500	17,400	4,000	7	24	The estimate of "non- sown" in the area sown as is given in the statement of the area cultivated during the cultivation season.
			Barley ..	15,000	9,000	4,000	6	24	
			Boro or summer rice ..	500	400	100	6	24	
			Gram ..	211,200	100,000	58,000	8	30	
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	263,400	77,000	28,400	8	6	
			Total	519,500	24,300	92,000	8	44	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District with date of submission of forecast.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district esti- mated to be under cultiva- tion in acres.	Names of rabi crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average output, how many annas represented output last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average output, how many annas will represent this year's output?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Revenue and Agri- culture, Bengal.
Murshida bad. 12-3-97.	1,373,440	955,560	Wheat Rice Barley Boro or summer rice .. Gram Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	177,500 17,500 17,500 103,400 108,700 3,500	120,900 6,000 1,000 12,000 80,500 3,000	2,000 1,000 600 600 80,500 2,000	8 8 11 14 12 10	9 8 11 14 7 8	The decrease in the area and out- put of the crops is due to want of rain.	
			Total ..	434,500	387,000	274,500	104	5		
Jessore 9-3-97	1,873,000	1,116,800	Wheat Barley Boro or summer rice .. Gram Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	1,600 6,000 9,000 25,500 150,100 500	1,000 5,000 8,000 12,000 48,000 500	700 900 21,000 3,000 48,000 500	6 8 12 4 10 12	2 4 16 5 8 1	Unreasonable rainfall at the cultivating and sowing season has affected the area under wheat, barley and gram, but has saved the output of Boro or summer rice in the best lands of the Narnal subdivision.	
			Total ..	164,200	73,500	78,000	10	10		

Kharua 8-3-97.	2,103,943	870,000	Boro or summer rice	84,900	54,900	84,900	5,000	11	13	The decrease in area is due to want of rain at the time of ploughing and sowing.
			Gram	100	100	100	...	10	..... 9
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	11,000	11,000	10,100	8,600	10	.....
			Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	2,900	2,900	2,900	....	10	.....
			Total			99,900	97,100	53,500	11		121
Rajshahi 8-3-97.	1,460,885	1,081,000	Wheat	84,500	84,500	74,500	63,400	64	6	The decrease in area sown with wheat, barley, gram and other cereals and pulses as well as the deficient output is due to want of rain. Owing to the very poor output of both the <i>Madar</i> and winter rice crops, the cultivators have exerted their utmost to bring every bit of land, even clearing dams from the <i>beels</i> , under cultivation; hence an unusual increase in the area sown this year under <i>boro</i> rice.
			Barley	31,100	31,100	15,900	9,200	64	4	
			Boro or summer rice	14,600	14,600	77,700	118,100	14	7	
			Gram	31,100	31,100	17,700	12,100	64	6	
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	217,300	217,300	165,900	89,800	164	7	
Total			1,000	803	500	14	10			
Dumra 1-3-97.	2,885,000	1,672,500	Wheat	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	10	11	The crops have been affected by deficiency of rainfall during the time of ploughing and sowing.
			Gram	18,000	18,000	20,000	18,000	12	9	
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	10	10	
			Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	22,500	22,500	23,800	23,800	14	12	
			Total			43,500	47,000	44,000	13		104
Jalpaiguri 13-3-97.	1,894,800	1,004,200	Wheat	3,200	3,200	...	4,000	8	Deficiency of rainfall at and after sowing time has affected the output of rabi crops during the year. The increase in area under other cereals and pulses is due to introduction of these crops in the Duars.
			Barley	3,200	3,200	...	4,000	.....	8
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	26,200	26,200	10,500	20,600	124	11	
			Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	5,100	5,100	6,600	6,600	8	12	
			Total			37,700	17,100	34,300	104	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District WITH DATE OF SUBMISSION OF FORECAST.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of rabi crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented out-turn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Darjeeling 12-3-97.	744,500	189,400	Wheat Barley Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	5,000 2,500 8,500 7,700	5,100 2,500 8,300 7,700	6,100 2,500 8,300 7,700	Annas. 5 10 11 13	Annas. 8 8 9 8	The decrease in outturn in due to deficiency of rainfall at ploughing and sowing seasons.	
Rangpur 8-3-97.	2,381,040	1,802,700	Wheat Barley Gram Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	46,000 1,000 4,500 87,600 6,500	52,700 1,000 4,500 87,600 6,500	52,700 1,000 4,500 87,600 6,000	Annas. 12 16 16 16 16	Annas. 14 12 14 14 12	Deficiency of rainfall affected the growth of the rabi crops to a certain extent.	
Bogt 3-3-97.	829,290	421,000	Wheat Gram Other rabi cereals and pulses.	500 5,300 42,100	500 7,300 42,000	500 5,000 42,000	Annas. 14 14 13	Annas. 10 10 12	Owing to want of moisture in lands there will be decrease in outturn of wheat and gram.	
			Total	48,000	48,000	47,600	13	11½		

Fakir 10-3-97.	1,176,000	883,600	Wheat	23,000	15,400	11,800	10	8	As there was no rain all along, the area cultivated and the outturn are smaller this year than in the last year.
			Barley	18,100	17,000	12,400	6	8	
			Boro or summer rice	7,500	7,500	7,500	8	8	
			Gram	19,000	19,000	15,500	8	8	
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	13,000	125,400	101,600	8	6	
			Total	803,500	184,900	117,400	54	43	
Dacca 6-3-97.	1,791,400	927,700	Barley	1,900	3,000	1,000	13	74	The normal area under the several crops has been estimated after special local enquiry this year; hence the difference. The short culture is due to want of rain.
			Boro or summer rice	43,000	30,000	4,500	12	12	
			Gram	1,000	1,000	1,000	19	6	
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	111,000	117,000	100,000	13	6	
			Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, pulses, and others.	7,500	6,500	7,000	10	7	
			Total	165,000	189,500	123,500	124	83	
Mymensingh 10-3-97.	4,002,400	2,405,700	Wheat	14,100	10,000	8,000	12	8	The decrease in area and outturn is due to insufficient rainfall. In previous years, the area which should have been shown under other rabi food-crops had been by mistake shown under gram. The areas under gram and other rabi food-crops have now been corrected.
			Barley	13,400	13,100	13,100	12	8	
			Boro or summer rice	136,000	121,000	119,000	14	104	
			Gram	500	500	600	8	6	
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	81,500	214,100	244,100	13	10	
			Other rabi food crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	66,900	45,600	43,600	11	6	
Total	625,700	432,300	429,300	131	91				
Faridpur 10-3-97.	1,460,000	1,007,500	Wheat	2,000	1,800	2,200	13	5	Owing to failure of paddy, the cultivators sowed more lands with wheat and boro or summer rice, hence the increase in area under these crops. The deficiency of rainfall throughout the year is the cause of the poor outturn.
			Barley	8,000	8,000	8,000	13	6	
			Boro or summer rice	15,000	15,000	16,000	14	7	
			Gram	5,000	8,000	8,000	14	6	
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	152,000	152,000	162,000	14	6	
			Total	155,000	184,500	166,200	14	54	

The Collector has revised figures in column 5, but has not accordingly altered figures in column 6.

The Collector has revised figures in column 5, but has not accordingly altered figures in column 6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT WITH DATE OF SUBMISSION OF REPORT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district est- imated to be under cultiva- tion in acres.	Names of rabi crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn.	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agri- culture, Bengal.
Bachangura... 7-3-97.	2,305,360	1,944,900	Boro or summer rice Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others. Total ..	8,200 29,500 8,100 35,800	8,300 29,500 8,100 35,800	8,200 29,500 8,100 35,800	11 11½ 10 11½	8 8 8 8½	The decrease in outturn is due to want of rain.	
Tippur 4-3-97.	1,894,540	1,167,300	Boro or summer rice Grain Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others. Total ..	6,500 500 95,700 500 106,200	16,500 500 67,900 500 85,400	15,900 400 57,600 400 74,100	16 10 15 16 15	14 6 9 13 10	The decrease in area is due to the fact that the last flood was low and that in many places land could not be cultivated owing to lack of moisture due to absence of rain. The decrease in outturn is due of want of rain.	
Northall 5-4-97.	1,023,000	513,800	Other rabi cereals and pulses. Total ..	67,100 67,100	67,100 67,100	67,100 67,100	10 10	8 8	The outturn is expected to be less than that of the previous year owing to want of rain.	

Chittagong 24-3-97.	1,601,941	506,600	Wheat Boro or summer rice Gram Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	44 110,900 1,300 1,040 700	41 110,240 1,300 1,000 700	30 2,840 800 800 200	7 4 8 8 8	4 2 2 2 2	The poor outturn is due to the prolonged want of rain.	Including rabi non-food crops, the Collector shows that only 19,615 acres have been cultivated in Chittagong this season in Chittagong with rabi crops, against 141,425 acres in 1896. The falling off is very noticeable, and must mean very serious loss to the cultivators.
			Total	113,240	113,240	8,600	9	3		
Patna 22-3-97.	1,338,640	993,500	Wheat Barley Boro or summer rice Gram Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	112,700 63,700 1,300 74,140 113,700 8,400	97,670 61,100 1,400 71,400 100,300 7,400	92,000 67,400 1,300 73,000 111,700 12,400	124 124 11 124 124 134	114 12 13 13 114 12	The culture of rabi would have been much more favourable this year had blight not affected it in some parts of the district.	
			Total	388,900	347,700	360,200	124	114		
Gaya 16-3-97.	3,015,680	2,207,500	Wheat Barley Gram Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	157,000 67,600 16,000 178,800 100	125,700 53,300 46,000 136,500 100	132,200 71,500 95,000 173,900 10,900	7 8 11 9 10	16 16 16 14 16	The increase in area in column 7 over that of in column 6 is due to the fact that a considerable area of paddy land which was left fallow for want of sufficient rain at the time of sowing and transplanting was sown with rabi crops. The increase in outturn this year is due to timely rainfall.	
			Total	502,400	411,500	483,500	9	16		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT WITH DATE OF SUBMISSION OF FORECAST.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of rabi crops.	Approximate normal area under such specified crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under such specified crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under such specified crop in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agricul- ture, Bengal.
Shahabad 25-3-97.	2,800,000	1,712,400	Wheat ... Barley ... Rice of summer rice Green ... Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, &c., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	302,610 114,000 42,800 294,100 524,660 105,000	122,000 110,000 102,000 1,000,000 1,80,000 124,500	158,500 51,000 57,500 128,400 136,600 122,000	Annas. 10 12 10 10 8 1/2	Annas. 10 12 10 10 8 1/2	The S. Subdivisional Officer of Buxar altered his estimate of area sown in the first forecast of the wheat crop for 1896-97 from 12,754 to 13,500 acres consequent on the recent enquiries made by him, and hence the difference in the area under wheat as com- pared with that shown in the first wheat forecast. The in- crease of area under other crops in column 7 over that in column 6 is due to the failure of the 11e crop, a good deal of raddy lands being utilised this year for rabi cultivation.	The "normal area" can hardly be correct. It is difficult to credit that the yield of the rabi crops has been so different this year in Shahabad and Gaya.
			Total ..	1,233,840	633,170	679,800	11 1/2	9		
			Wheat ...	147,900	147,900	147,900	12	12		
			Barley ...	158,000	187,500	184,000	11	12		
			Rice of summer rice	43,800	60,000	3,000	12	10		
			Green ...	294,100	43,600	59,200	11	10		
			Other rabi cereals and pulses	129,900	129,900	134,300	11	10		
			Other rabi food-crops, &c., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	71,500	70,200	36,300	11	10		
			Total ..	650,900	578,600	492,500	11	11 1/2		
Barua 25-3-97.	1,697,200	1,262,200	Wheat ... Barley ... Rice of summer rice Green ... Other rabi cereals and pulses Other rabi food-crops, &c., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	147,900 158,000 43,800 294,100 129,900 71,500	147,900 187,500 60,000 43,600 129,900 70,200	147,900 184,000 3,000 59,200 134,300 36,300	12 11 12 11 11 11	12 12 10 10 10 10		

Champaner -- 12-3-97.	2,362,240	1,482,000	Wheat	47,000	87,700	30,000	10	14	<p>The decrease in area is due to abnormal deficiency of moisture at the time of sowing. This and the ill-effects during the same period account also for the yield being below the average. The rabi crops generally have been very good where irrigated and sown in lands usually grown with poppy, but they are very backward and promise a poor yield elsewhere.</p>
			Barley	62,000	60,000	50,000	10	14	
			Gram	123,000	123,000	122,000	11	11	
			Other rabi cereals, and pulses.	63,000	56,500	56,000	15	12	
			Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	28,900	28,900	28,900	10	7	
			Total	325,000	306,000	296,900	114	114	
Muzaffarpur -- 12-3-97.	1,971,920	1,446,000	Wheat	70,000	70,000	85,000	8	10	<p>A smaller area than normal and that of last year was sown with wheat for want of moisture in the soil. The winter rain secured a better crop than that of last year, but owing to scanty rainfall during the rainy season the outturn is less than normal.</p>
			Barley	103,000	103,000	103,000	8	10	
			Rice or summer rice	7,000	7,000	7,000	8	8	
			Gram	40,000	40,000	40,000	8	8	
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	302,000	302,000	302,000	10	14	
			Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	11,000	11,000	11,000		12	
			Total	542,000	542,000	537,000	94	12	
Darbhanga -- 12-3-97.	2,194,400	1,980,100	Wheat	110,800	100,400	49,300	9	12	<p>Rainfall during the months of January and February, though in small quantity, was well distributed. It had a wonderful effect in improving the barley and wheat crop, &c., while at the same time it was too light to do any harm to sugar or mustard. Allowing for the reduced area under cultivation in some parts of the district the 1896 food-crop is estimated at about 8 annas in Muzaffarpur, 12 annas in Darbhanga, and 16 annas in Samastipur. This does not agree with the subdivisional returns, which are 9 for Muzaffarpur, 11 for Darbhanga, and 9 for Samastipur. The first is too high; the second is perhaps rather low; the third, namely Samastipur, is absolutely low, and I have raised it to 16, as the area under rabi crops is there as large as usual. This is not the case within the Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur subdivisions.</p>
			Barley	78,300	68,600	44,400	8	12	
			Gram	43,900	41,000	37,000	9	12	
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	137,100	135,000	137,300	10	18	
			Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	88,700	81,000	67,300	8	15	
			Total	477,100	441,000	337,200	9	144	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District. WITH DATE OF SUBMISSION OF FORECAST.	Total area of district, in acres.	Total area in district culti- vated to be under cultiva- tion in acres.	Names of rabi crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average output, how many annas represented output last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average output, how many annas will represent this year's output?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agri- culture, Bengal.
Muzbhyr 13-3-97.	2,509,440	1,582,800	Wheat " " " " Gram " " Other rabi cereals and pulses.	163,000 12,500 80,000 70,500	174,000 10,000 28,500 171,000	166,000 1,500 28,500 632,000	104 10 114 104	14 104 114 13	Output to some extent smaller than was sown in the rabi crops, but the output has not been less than that of last year.	
			Total	1,323,900	1,193,000	1,131,300	104	114		
									Deficiency of rain at ploughing and sowing times has affected the output.	
Bhagalpur 8-3-97.	2,704,640	2,097,000	Wheat Barley " " Gram " " Other rabi cereals and pulses.	215,000 68,000 71,000 76,500	198,000 68,000 71,000 75,300	198,000 58,500 63,000 70,000	10 94 19 94	13 13 13 13		
			Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	38,400	38,400	38,400	10	13		
			Total	409,800	446,500	463,300	94	124		

Parma 7-3-97.	1,185,530	1,731,000	Wheat Barley Boro or summer rice Gram Other rabi cereals and pulses.	21,000 7,000 500 28,700 140,000 1-8,000	22,500 6,000 500 27,700 140,000	23,700 7,000 500 27,700 130,000	11 10 8 11 11	The decrease in the return is due to deficiency of rain. The increase in the area sown is due to the fact that this year more lands were sown with rabi crops on account of partial failure of the rice crops.
			Total	219,500	1,42,000	208,700	11	
Maida 8-3-97.	1,210,000	811,500	Wheat Barley Boro or summer rice Gram Other rabi cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g. potatoes, ramia, millets and others.	85,500 20,500 5,000 7,200 28,900 1,000	42,000 24,000 5,000 7,000 65,000 1,500	47,300 21,000 7,000 7,000 90,000 1,500	13 12 10 10 12 10	For want of sufficient rain, the return is expected to be only three-fourths of an average crop.
			Total	224,500	174,500	179,500	12	
Sonthal areas 13-3-97.	3,500,160	1,827,300	Wheat Barley Boro or summer rice Gram Other khadar cereals and pulses. Other rabi food-crops, e.g. potatoes, ramia, millets and others.	14,900 17,000 1,300 23,600 73,300 2,000	14,100 17,800 1,300 21,200 37,500 2,000	11,500 16,700 600 20,300 40,000 2,000	7 5 6 4 12 10	
			Total	182,400	93,400	86,000	10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT WITH DATE OF BEGINNING OF FORECAST.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of rabi crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Approximate area last year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Estimated area this year under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented out- turn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agri- culture, Bengal.
Cuttack 8-3-97.	2,325,120	1,161,200	Wheat Barley Boro or summer rice. Other rabi cereals and pulses.	2,300 1,700 65,800 118,100	1,400 800 47,400 106,300	1,000 600 51,700 91,500	Annas. 16 16 14 14	Annas. 4 4 16 7	In the forecast for wheat crops for 1896-97, the Subdivisional Officer of Kendrapara showed the outturn as 2 annas, whereas in this return he shows 4 annas. The increase is said to be due to the rain of February last. The figures for gram shown in the return for last year are included in those for other rabi cereals and pulses, because in Kendrapara <i>birhi</i> was included under gram, though it properly comes under other rabi cereals and pulses. There has been an increase in area under <i>datus</i> , as an account of the loss of the <i>asrad</i> crop <i>datus</i> has been largely grown, advantage being taken of the ample supply of canal water by canal authorities. The rains of February have im- proved the crops. There has been a decrease in area as compared with the normal and in the outturn as compared with that of last year of wheat and other pulses. This is due to want of rain. The area under <i>boro</i> rice is above the normal as the ralyats were induced to cultivate it to compensate the loss of winter rice by floods. The decrease in outturn is due to want of rain.	
Baharore 13-3-97.	1,323,340	837,100	Wheat Boro or summer rice Other rabi cereals and pulses.	500 1,100 124,500	300 1,100 94,200	300 4,000 21,300	13 16 15	8 12 9		

Area	Area under food crops	Area under other crops	Area under forest	Area under waste	Area under other	Total	Area under food crops	Area under other crops	Area under forest	Area under waste	Area under other	Total	Remarks
Asanil and Khordama. 10-3-97.	1,075,940	247,600				1,323,540	1,075,940	247,600				1,323,540	The two headings "Other food crops" and "Other forest crops" do not appear to have been clearly understood by the Subdivisional Officer and the Kanungoes supplying the information. They have been called upon to submit information under each heading separately.
							Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	The normal area under gram could not be sown for want of moisture in September and October 1896. The cessation of rain during September and October did not admit sowing of food crops in general, and much that had been sown did not mature. In Khond- mala pulses were not sown at all.
							Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Other food crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons and others.	...	...	...	...	...
							Total	...	...	...	...	...
Parl 11-3-97.	1,552,720	312,300				1,865,020	1,552,720	312,300				1,865,020	The small area sown was due to want of moisture brought on by untimely cessation of the rains.
							Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Other food crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons and others.	...	...	...	...	...
							Total	...	...	...	...	...
Hwaribagh 22-3-97.	4,463,440	2,475,500				6,938,940	4,463,440	2,475,500				6,938,940	The decrease in the outturn is due to deficiency of rainfall at sowing time.
							Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Other food crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons and others.	...	...	...	...	...
							Total	...	...	...	...	...
Loherdaga 24-3-97.	4,162,600	2,595,300				6,757,900	4,162,600	2,595,300				6,757,900	The Deputy Commissioner should have made an estimate for the area under head "pulses." The figures for this district appear to be all wrong.
							Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...
							Other food crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons and others.	...	...	...	...	...
							Total	...	...	...	...	...

The normal area under gram could not be sown for want of moisture in September and October 1966. The cessation of rain during September and October did not admit sowings of *rahi* crops in general, and much that had been sown did not mature. In Khond, mals pulses were not sown at all.

The small area sown was due to want of moisture brought on by untimely cessation of the rains.

The decrease in the outturn is due to deficiency of rainfall at sowing time.

The Deputy Commissioner has made an estimate for *roster* under head "pulses." The figures for this district appear to be all wrong.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT WITH DATE OF SUBMISSION OF FORECAST.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of rabi crops.	Approximate normal area crop in acres. under each specified rabi	Approximate area last year crop in acres. under each specified rabi	Estimated area this year crop in acres. under each specified rabi	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented out- turn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agri- culture, Bengal.
Tahman 6-3-97.	3,129,200	768,000	Wheat Barley Gram Other rabi cereals and milnes. Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons and others.	19,000 53,700 43,300 50,800 7,000	19,000 53,700 40,100 40,100 4,000	6,100 8,300 12,800 11,100 5,000	Annas. 8 6 7 6 6	Annas. 5 8 8 6 6	The decrease in area sown this year is due to want of rain at sowing time.	
			Total	184,400	113,000	43,300	64	64		
Manbhum 23-3-97.	2,654,080	925,500	Wheat Barley Other rabi cereals and pulses.	8,000 22,400	8,000 22,400	1,000 45 22,800	4 ... 8	34 7 34	The decrease in the area sown and in the outturn are due to want of rain.	
			Total	30,400	30,400	23,800	7	34		

Singhbhum 18-3-97.	680,700	2,454,750	Wheat	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,200	13	4
			Barley	500	500	500	200	13	1
			Boro or summer rice	600	600	600	25	16	4
			Gram	5,900	5,900	5,900	3,800	13	7
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	17,500	17,500	17,500	11,500	13½	
			Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	10	4
			Total	27,800	27,800	27,800	18,100	12½	6
Total Bengal ...	55,968,400	98,142,793	Wheat	1,974,200	1,453,500	1,453,500	1,983,600	11	11½
			Barley	1,150,900	1,053,600	1,053,600	911,900	11½	11
			Boro or summer rice	571,200	589,900	589,900	875,700	12	9½
			Gram	1,701,000	1,458,100	1,458,100	1,244,200	11½	9
			Other rabi cereals and pulses.	4,955,000	4,019,100	4,019,100	3,714,800	12	10½
			Other rabi food-crops, e.g., potatoes, yams, melons, and others.	608,600	508,100	508,100	491,500	10½	10½
			Total	10,900,800	8,993,000	8,993,000	8,206,300	11½	10½

N.B.—Twenty annas represents a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 13 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														
				AIR PRESSURE.					WIND.		TEMPERATURE.							
				Highest, 3 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest month.	Lowest month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	...	29.943	29.710	29.811	29.880	-.015	S80°W	74	103.4	62.1	86.9	69.0	81.5	+0.4		
		Baniganj	...	29.700	29.467	29.570	29.867	-	N63°W	59	102.9	60.4	92.3	66.7	79.5	-0.8		
		Hirbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hankura	...	29.706	29.479	29.570	29.832	-	S80°W	102	103.6	61.7	92.3	68.3	80.7	+0.3		
		Midnapore	...	29.884	29.607	29.762	29.861	-.025	S18°W	70	103.4	60.3	95.3	71.3	82.3	+1.5		
	Presidency	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		24 Parganas	...	Sanger Island	...	30.005	29.810	29.887	29.887	-.020	S39°W	370	103.9	68.9	86.8	76.2	81.5	+0.4
		Calcutta	...	Calcutta	...	30.023	29.805	29.803	29.860	-.018	S27°W	120	103.9	63.7	80.7	70.6	80.2	+0.1
		Nadia	...	Krishnagar	...	30.003	29.773	29.888	29.865	-	S17°W	116	101.4	67.4	92.8	67.0	79.9	+1.1
		Muralidabad	...	Berhampore	...	29.082	29.758	29.845	29.862	-.007	S37°W	81	102.6	66.1	91.8	65.2	78.5	-0.9
NORTH BENGAL.	Jessore	Jessore	...	29.937	29.701	29.875	29.885	-.024	S36°W	65	100.5	58.1	92.4	69.3	80.9	+0.3		
		Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajshahi	...	Rampur Boalia	...	29.975	29.665	29.820	29.850	-.014	S15°W	72	101.0	55.3	91.6	64.5	78.0	+1.4
		Dynaipur	...	Dynaipur	...	29.921	29.651	29.779	29.861	-.007	N89°E	110	98.8	48.5	88.0	60.2	74.1	-1.3
		Jalpaiguri	...	Jalpaiguri	...	29.779	29.513	29.634	29.867	+0.003	N66°E	79	93.4	50.1	83.9	58.7	71.3	-0.8
	Rajshahi	Darjeeling	...	Darjeeling	...	22.195	22.844	22.904	+	-.004	S6°E	197	64.1	37.1	56.8	41.8	49.3	-0.8
		Cooch Behar	...	...	...	20.893	20.628	20.751	20.850	+	S74°E	107	93.4	51.4	85.6	61.1	72.4	+
		Rangpur	...	Rangpur	...	29.930	29.682	29.790	29.872	-.007	S72°E	51	96.2	40.1	85.9	60.4	73.2	-0.8
		Hogra	...	Hogra	...	19.970	19.733	19.835	20.850	-	S14°E	68	90.2	53.2	88.4	63.7	76.2	-0.3
		Fabna	...	Sirajganj	...	29.902	29.760	29.850	29.859	-.017	S22°E	85	93.5	51.2	87.2	63.4	75.2	-0.9
SOUTH BENGAL.	Dacca	Dacca	...	Narayanganj	...	30.021	29.750	29.853	29.870	-.022	S15°W	145	90.1	58.3	89.2	60.5	79.4	+0.2
		Mymensingh	...	Mymensingh	...	29.902	29.786	29.863	29.873	-.021	S74°E	36	92.5	52.0	85.2	64.2	74.7	-0.8
		Faridpur	...	Faridpur	...	29.907	29.782	29.870	29.871	-.023	S1°W	77	98.6	53.0	90.5	66.3	78.5	+2.0
		Backergunge	...	Barisal	...	30.043	29.814	29.909	29.868	-.023	S27°W	39	95.3	61.9	89.8	70.4	80.1	+1.6
		Tippera	...	Comilla	...	30.006	29.797	29.898	29.863	-	S14°E	120	95.3	57.0	89.6	60.3	78.0	+1.2
	Chittagong	Noakhali	...	Noakhali	...	29.986	29.702	29.866	29.877	-	S6°E	125	91.5	58.0	86.0	69.1	78.1	+1.4
		Chittagong	...	Chittagong	...	29.986	29.768	29.860	29.897	-.017	S34°E	124	91.2	59.1	87.2	69.2	78.2	+1.3
		South Lushai Hills	...	Lungleh	...	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	82.2	54.6	76.1	60.9	68.5	-
		Patna	...	Bankipore	...	29.861	29.679	29.706	29.848	-.030	S80°W	90	101.0	64.3	89.8	63.6	76.6	-0.8
		Gaya	...	Gaya	...	29.683	29.570	29.613	29.853	-.031	S18°W	68	101.7	65.8	91.9	65.1	78.6	-1.6
BIHAR.	Patna	Shehabad	...	Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Buxar	...	Buxar	...	29.794	29.510	29.650	29.851	-.026	S31°W	158	100.6	54.4	90.2	63.4	76.9	-0.5
		Arrah	...	Arrah	...	29.886	29.671	29.714	29.863	-	S67°W	102	101.7	51.2	92.1	69.3	77.2	+0.2
		Chapra	...	Chapra	...	29.864	29.677	29.713	29.854	+0.004	S27°W	104	101.6	52.5	91.2	62.4	76.8	+0.8
		Champaran	...	Motihari	...	29.822	29.635	29.658	29.840	-	N72°E	150	99.0	42.9	88.6	57.0	72.5	-0.6
	Bhagalpur	Muzaffarpur	...	Muzaffarpur	...	29.864	29.687	29.711	29.849	-	N45°E	107	98.7	47.3	88.0	50.6	72.8	-
		Darbhanga	...	Darbhanga	...	29.883	29.580	29.720	29.847	-.034	S45°E	110	96.8	51.8	87.1	61.8	74.5	-1.0
		Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagalpur	...	Bhagalpur	...	29.881	29.625	29.733	29.810	-.010	S4°W	79	101.2	51.2	90.1	63.2	76.7	-0.3
		Purnea	...	Purnea	...	29.926	29.657	29.777	29.861	-.006	S48°E	122	99.7	49.3	88.8	60.1	74.5	-0.9
ORISSA.	Malda	Malda	...	29.984	29.734	29.823	29.847	-	N89°W	62	101.4	48.3	90.9	60.7	75.8	-0.2		
		Sonthal Parganas	...	Naya Dumka	...	29.545	29.291	29.468	29.863	-.033	N76°W	31	101.8	56.1	91.0	65.7	78.3	-0.5
		Cuttack	...	Cuttack	...	29.940	29.726	29.833	29.837	-.033	S37°W	92	102.3	68.2	98.1	73.6	84.9	+0.1
		False Point	...	False Point	...	30.025	29.821	29.910	29.873	-.011	S42°W	246	89.5	68.5	80.6	74.6	80.6	+0.7
		Balasore	...	Balasore	...	29.990	29.785	29.870	29.863	-.005	S34°W	122	100.5	65.3	91.9	71.4	81.7	+1.2
	Chota Nagpur.	Shortt's Island	...	Puri	...	30.030	29.818	29.908	29.871	-	S53°W	239	89.2	69.1	87.8	76.8	81.9	-
		Gopalpur	...	Gopalpur	...	30.017	29.817	29.908	29.867	-	S55°W	427	89.2	68.1	87.5	74.7	81.1	-
		Hasaribagh	...	Hasaribagh	...	27.998	27.739	27.873	29.860	-.030	S48°W	199	97.1	58.3	87.5	62.9	78.1	-1.2
		Lohardaga	...	Ranchi	...	27.897	27.651	27.775	29.848	-.004	S86°W	171	101.1	59.6	90.7	63.4	75.1	+2.0
		Palaman	...	Daltonganj	...	29.883	29.610	29.744	29.805	-	S40°W	118	83.4	61.0	75.3	60.8	67.4	-
ARUN.	Cochar	Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singhbhum	...	Chalchasa	...	29.273	29.021	29.142	29.267	-	S60°W	46	103.2	60.0	93.8	68.5	80.2	-0.4
		Sibesar	...	Sibesar	...	29.745	29.482	29.620	29.794	-.016	N60°E	125	97.5	51.3	79.8	56.8	69.3	-0.4
		Gompara	...	Unubri	...	29.946	29.686	29.804	29.876	-.006	S72°E	130	97.2	51.0	85.3	62.2	73.2	-1.2
Silchar	...	Silchar	...	29.973	29.742	29.858	29.914	-.009	N45°W	67	99.1	53.3	86.5	64.0	75.3	+0.9		

° Mean of 15 days. | † Mean of 27 days. | ‡ Mean of 35 days. | § Mean of 45 days. | ¶ Mean of 55 days.

Bengal for the month of March 1897.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.
HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.		Rain-fall.	RAINFALL										
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.		Of month.					8 nos 16th October 1896.					
					Mean of dist. t. of Oct.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
65	-3	3.7e	+1.7	1.52	2.30	1.20	+1.10	4.40	1.98	3.41	4.70	-1.27	7.00	6.87	Burdwan.
66	-	2.1	-	2.35											
					1.77	0.96	+0.81	3.25	1.54	2.36	4.27	-1.91	5.00	6.56	Birbhum.
68	-	2.5	-	4.81	2.88	1.13	+1.43	3.60	1.97	3.34	4.46	-1.12	5.70	6.98	Bankura.
76a	-	2.5d	-	2.40	2.45	1.47	+0.98	3.17	2.30	3.50	0.06	-2.47	5.84	7.07	Midnapore.
					3.40	1.24	+2.16	3.67	2.28	4.06	5.29	-1.23	5.34	7.91	Hoochly.
					1.61	1.25	+0.36	3.00	2.41	2.44	5.21	-2.77	3.50	6.36	Howrah.
63	-7	4.0	+0.7	1.71	1.79	1.48	+0.31	2.72	2.30	3.01	6.07	-3.66	5.01	6.69	24-Pargannas.
84	+3	3.6a	+1.1	1.37	1.37	1.57	-0.20	3.00	2.36	3.05	6.36	-3.31	6.00	6.36	Calcutta.
74	-	3.5b	-	2.50	1.74	1.70	+0.04	4.20	2.41	2.30	5.81	-3.51	6.20	7.50	Nadia.
73	+4	3.6a	+1.2	1.27	0.92	1.06	-0.14	3.11	1.83	1.16	4.55	-3.39	3.00	6.76	Murshidabad.
83	+1	4.6d	+1.5	1.03	2.86	2.02	+0.84	4.40	3.00	3.50	6.78	-3.22	6.43	8.81	Jessore.
					1.02	2.01	-0.39	3.00	2.82	1.92	7.01	-5.00	4.00	9.30	Khulna.
73	-	2.6a	-	0.76	1.06	1.12	+0.04	3.40	1.81	1.81	4.02	-2.21	4.00	6.12	Rajshahi.
68	-	2.3a	-	3.31	2.26	0.70	+1.56	4.20	1.26	2.97	3.00	-0.12	7.20	5.18	Dinajpur.
75	-	3.0h	-	1.49	2.51	1.35	+1.16	4.25	1.00	3.72	4.16	-0.44	7.25	0.31	Jalpaiguri.
71	+5	2.3c	-2.4	2.63	2.54	1.84	+0.70	5.00	2.15	4.70	6.55	-1.76	9.75	9.89	Darjeeling.
79	-	3.5	-	2.45	3.10	1.64	+1.46	5.80	2.41	4.04	4.55	-0.31	5.00	6.77	Cooch Behar.
75	-	3.2	-	2.94	3.05	1.34	+2.31	6.20	1.77	4.21	3.08	+0.23	5.40	5.22	Rangpur.
75	-	3.2b	-	2.47	2.50	1.13	+1.37	5.00	2.05	3.01	4.73	-1.72	6.50	6.34	Bogra.
63	-	4.6c	-	2.30	1.69	1.49	+0.20	4.30	2.58	2.42	5.32	-2.90	6.00	6.40	Pabna.
83	+3	6.0g	+3.6	2.57	2.22	2.69	+0.13	4.80	3.68	3.30	7.63	-4.33	6.90	10.46	Dacca.
83	-	?	-	3.72	3.72	1.97	+1.75	6.25	3.00	4.56	5.83	-1.27	7.28	8.28	Mymensingh.
86	-	2.6	-	1.05	2.51	2.46	+0.05	4.67	3.63	2.76	7.16	-4.40	3.67	9.79	Faridpur.
86	-	4.0b	-	0.67	0.76	2.13	-1.37	1.82	3.04	1.44	7.78	-6.34	3.50	9.83	Backergunge.
85	-	5.2a	-	4.54		3.10		5.00	3.70		7.97			10.52	Tippura.
83	-	3.9	-	2.03	2.52	3.30	-0.82	4.25	3.72	3.00	10.21	-7.21	5.75	10.82	Noakhali.
83	-1	4.0a	-0.2	2.75	1.48	2.35	-0.87	3.60	2.56	1.83	9.04	-7.21	4.70	9.81	Chittagong.
68	-	-	-	4.10	2.00	3.65	-1.65	5.00	4.04	2.36	9.83	-7.47	6.00	12.83	South Lushai Hills.
57	+5	3.1	0	0.85	0.90	0.42	+0.54	2.50	0.87	2.07	3.08	-0.41	6.99	6.07	Patna.
47	+1	3.0	-0.1	1.23	0.90	0.60	+0.40	3.00	0.95	3.37	2.80	+0.47	7.78	5.18	Gaya.
47	-	2.1	-	0.48		0.41			0.93		5.24			5.17	Shahabad.
55a	-	1.6a	-	0.97											
58	-	2.1	-	0.22	0.54	0.30	+0.24	1.67	0.81	1.53	2.89	-1.31	4.99	4.82	Saran.
85	-	0.6	-	1.38	1.68	0.45	+1.23	2.25	0.91	2.06	2.84	-0.18	6.00	4.70	Champaran.
63	-	1.1	-	1.28		0.42			0.82		2.68			4.40	Muzaffarpur.
88	+4	1.6	+0.4	2.23	1.60	0.40	+1.10	3.00	0.77	2.61	2.49	+0.12	5.00	4.22	Darbhanga.
					0.94	0.43	+0.51	2.20	0.66	2.01	2.91	-0.90	4.80	4.35	Monghyr.
81	-	1.6	-	2.31	1.00	0.46	+1.44	3.23	0.91	2.85	2.82	+0.03	7.07	4.72	Bhagalpur.
68	+8	3.0	+1.5	1.68	2.27	0.59	+1.68	4.20	0.90	2.91	2.77	+0.14	6.00	4.87	Purnea.
66	-	0.9a	-	1.73	1.67	0.63	+1.04	3.25	1.19	2.23	3.33	-1.10	5.25	4.94	Malda.
47	-	2.3	-	2.14		0.72			1.30		3.38			5.34	Sonthal Pargannas.
81	+7	2.7b	+0.5	5.38	3.80	1.30	+2.00	3.80	2.07	6.70	7.48	-0.78	6.63	9.13	Onitak.
83	-3	4.6d	+1.5	4.07											
85	-	2.5	-	5.68	4.44	1.46	+2.98	2.66	2.40	7.61	6.39	+1.22	6.28	9.11	Balasore.
85	-	3.5	-	2.53	3.01	0.77	+2.14	3.40	1.69	5.15	9.06	-3.91	5.80	9.31	Short's Island.
78	-	0.8	-	0.08											Puri.
42	+7	2.6	+0.7	3.01		0.87			1.71		3.97			6.54	Hasaribagh.
45	-	0.8a	-	1.64	1.89	1.15	+0.74	5.00	2.27	5.81	4.14	+1.67	13.33	7.33	Lohardaga.
66	-	1.0	-	1.48	1.45	0.60	+0.85	4.00	1.43	5.29	3.84	+1.75	11.75	6.21	Palamanu.
						1.08			1.92		5.22			7.06	Manbhum.
63	-	1.6a	-	1.43	1.73	1.13	+0.60	4.00	2.13	4.86	6.65	+0.41	10.25	7.61	Singbhum.
68	+3	5.6c	+0.6	6.68											Nisagar.
72	+1	2.4	-0.3	4.43											Dhubri.
84	-2	5.0a	+0.6	10.94											Cocher.

a Mean of 10 days. b Mean of 15 days. c Mean of 20 days. d Mean of 25 days. e Mean of 30 days. f Mean of 35 days. g Mean of 40 days. h Mean of 45 days.

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1896 up to 31st March 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 31st March.	Station.	District.	Division.	Hydrological Division.
0.07	0.08	0.70	0.46	...	...	...	0.40	0.37	...	...	2	0.33	1.91	0.42	0.70	2.40	2.93	Madhipura ..	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur-constituted.	Bihar-constituted.
0.07	1.00	0.46	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.37	...	...	2	0.33	1.91	0.42	0.70	2.40	2.93	Janegon. (Sylhet.)			
0.50	0.56	0.53	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	3	0.38	1.41	0.43	0.63	2.05	2.51	Supaul.		Purnea.	
0.56	0.15	0.77	...	...	...	...	0.44	0.19	...	...	3	0.38	1.41	0.43	0.63	2.05	2.51	Protaganj.			
...	0.15	0.99	...	...	...	...	0.23	0.15	...	...	4	0.76	2.31	0.40	1.01	3.61	2.69	Bhagalpur.		Malda.	
...	0.36	0.80	...	...	...	...	0.88	0.16	...	...	4	1.04	1.05	0.61	0.99	3.00	3.22	Baika.			
...	0.36	0.60	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	4	0.90	2.71	0.58	0.88	3.97	2.68	Colgong.		Sonthal Par-ganas.	
0.12	0.68	1.55	0.08	...	...	...	0.33	...	...	...	4	1.21	2.09	0.70	1.55	3.00	3.00	Kuhanganj ...			
0.58	0.40	2.05	...	...	...	...	0.41	...	...	...	4	1.13	3.46	0.63	2.03	3.81	2.64	Araria.		Orissa.	
0.08	0.39	0.32	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.18	...	...	4	0.80	1.58	0.40	0.89	2.17	3.15	Purnea.			
0.01	0.89	0.40	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	4	0.70	1.88	0.54	0.89	2.08	2.44	Gondwara (Korah).		Orissa.	
...	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1.10	?	0.40	1.50	?	Barsua.			
0.18	0.22	0.50	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	4	1.10	1.05	?	0.50	1.20	?	Forbaganj.		Orissa.	
0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	0.14	...	...	...	4	1.10	2.04	0.70	0.50	3.50	2.39	Kalinaganj.			
0.08	0.04	1.01	...	...	...	...	0.63	...	...	...	4	1.19	1.73	0.80	1.01	2.39	3.95	Malda.		Orissa.	
...	0.04	1.02	...	...	...	...	1.12	...	...	...	4	1.05	2.18	0.62	1.02	3.04	2.96	Ghanachal.			
0.05	0.11	1.20	0.30	...	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	5	1.00	2.16	0.63	1.20	2.45	2.29	Gajol.		Orissa.	
0.13	0.16	0.12	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	4	1.80	0.60	0.67	0.19	0.93	4.83	Sibganj.			
0.04	0.11	1.71	...	...	...	...	0.64	...	...	...	3	0.73	2.43	0.39	1.71	3.52	3.25	Rajmahal ...		Orissa.	
...	0.08	1.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.17	1.93	0.53	1.56	2.71	3.05	Godda.			
...	0.12	0.15	0.04	...	...	...	0.60	...	...	...	4	1.42	1.51	0.64	0.64	1.90	3.28	Pakour.		Orissa.	
0.75	1.10	0.07	...	...	...	0.08	0.08	0.08	...	...	2	1.54	2.14	0.85	1.10	3.18	4.16	Naya Dumka.			
...	0.50	0.25	...	...	...	...	0.11														

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1897.**

WEATHER during March was more unsettled than is usual at the time of the year, when the change from cold to hot weather is becoming established. Though the mean values of the various meteorological data do not differ much from the corresponding normals, they underwent numerous and in some cases large changes, while at times they varied (especially temperature) largely from the normal.

There were four occasions of disturbed weather owing to passing depressions, and on at least two of these occasions there were well-marked peculiarities similar to those I referred to in the report for February. The two most important peculiarities were (1) the tendency which the depressions showed of moving southwards and ultimately becoming diffused or disappearing over the Bay; (2) the continued cloudy weather which lasted at times for two or three days. Owing to the second of these two, the average cloud values are above the normal over the whole Province by from 10 to 20 per cent. except at Darjeeling, where there was much less cloud than usual in March. As a consequence of the continued cloud during the times of disturbance, maximum or day temperatures were very low, but these low readings were counterbalanced by the high temperatures during the early part of the month, especially about the 10th, when there was a large excess in all districts for some days.

Under present conditions a more important effect of these repeated disturbances was the frequent rainfall. Every district received amounts in excess of the normal, and the distribution of the rain shows the unusual behaviour of the depressions to which it was due. Lower Bengal received less compared with the normal than any other part of the Province, whereas in Orissa more than three times the normal amount fell. Bihar and Chota Nagpur also received between two and three times their normal falls for March. If the depressions had followed their usual course eastward, the falls in Lower Bengal would have been heavier, and in all probability there would have been much less rain in Orissa. The unusual displacement of the depressions towards the south brought Orissa more under their influence, and as in the end they disappeared over the Bay, the northerly winds which then set in over Lower Bengal were not favourable for the development of the thunderstorms to which rainfall at this season of the year is due.

The heavier rainfall in North Bengal appears to be connected with the peculiarity noticed above regarding the direction of motion of the depressions. While the shallow depressions approached the west of the Province, as usual from the west, pressure fell in North Bengal, and a local depression formed there. These local depressions were not of long duration, but they gave rise to rain earlier in North Bengal than in the other districts. The fall of pressure was followed by a rapid rise, which spread southwards and met the shallow depression from the west, causing it to take a more southerly course over Orissa into the Bay area.

At the beginning of the month the pressure distribution was still of the cold-weather type, readings being highest in North Bengal and lowest in Ceylon. The gradient, however, was very slight, and winds were light and south-westerly over a great part of the Province. Temperature was below the normal except in the south-western districts, where there was a small excess. On the 2nd rather large changes occurred, and entirely altered the character of the distribution. Readings became lowest over Bengal, while with the more general establishment of southerly winds, the area of high temperature spread northwards. Pressure fell more rapidly on the 3rd, and still more so on the 4th, on which date the fall was more than .15 inch in Bihar, and the steady increase of gradient continued till the 5th. There were then present all the signs of a depression over the western half of the Province. Winds were east or south-east at nearly all stations, and defect in pressure increased from .07 inch in East Bengal to .22 inch in the west of Bihar. The depression moved rapidly eastward over the Province, and caused only a few showers—most of them in East and North Bengal.

The usual fall of temperature accompanied the westerly winds in rear of the depression, but the change was not very marked, and a considerable excess remained in the south of the Province.

Another disturbance followed in a few days, and this was perhaps the best example of the double change to which I have referred above. On the 10th cloudy showery weather began in Chota Nagpur; and though pressure had changed very slightly, these winds were south-easterly, showing there was a low-pressure area to the west; also on the 10th there was a brisk fall of pressure in North Bengal and the adjacent parts of Assam and East Bengal, and the winds had a cyclonic arrangement round a centre near Bogra. On the 11th there were two areas of rapidly-falling pressure—one in North Bengal, the other in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The winds were very irregular, especially in the southern districts. On the 12th and 13th pressure rose—first briskly and then rapidly—in North Bengal, and the area of lowest pressure was on the former date over Orissa, and on the latter over the Circars and the south-west of the Bay.

Scattered showers fell on the 11th in most districts, and in a few on the 10th and 12th; but as north-westerly winds became general, the cloudy showery weather soon ceased. From being about 10° above on the 11th, temperature fell to 5° below the normal on the 13th, after which it began to rise, but was not in excess till the 17th. Settled weather with

south-westerly winds and steadily increasing temperature prevailed till the 20th, when the third disturbance began. The fall of pressure in North Bengal, which was such a noticeable feature in the previous case, was not marked in this case, but the rapid rise began in the extreme north of the Province, and had the same effect as before in forcing the depression over the north of the Bay. On the 22nd pressure was lowest in Bihar, and south-easterly winds prevailed over the whole Province; on the 23rd readings were low at all the western stations as far south as the Circars; on the 24th lowest pressure was in the north of Madras. These changes show a striking similarity to those connected with the previous disturbance, but a difference arose from the rise of pressure not being maintained over Bengal. This resulted in a uniform distribution over the Province, irregular winds, and continued thunderstorms.

The rainfall caused by the above disturbance began on the 21st, but was then limited to a few scattered showers, mostly in Chota Nagpur. On the three following days showers were very general over the whole Province, and in some places heavy, a few stations in Orissa and the adjacent part of South-West Bengal receiving more than 3 inches. The rainfall ceased first in Bihar on the 24th, and on the 25th was confined almost entirely to North Bengal and Orissa.

Unusually dense cloud for the season prevailed for two or three days, and mean temperature fell many degrees below the normal. The coolest weather was on the 24th when defect varied from 5° in the east to 15° in Chota Nagpur and South Bihar.

A short period of cool settled weather followed, the first signs of an interruption appearing on the 28th, when winds became easterly and thunderstorms began in the west. Pressure changes on that date were more irregular than usual, but gave only a faint indication of unsettled weather. On the 29th pressure rose everywhere, but again by variable amounts, and the local storms were evidently due to the interaction of the variable winds which then obtained.

The rapid fall of pressure on the 30th in North Bengal caused a steeper gradient from south-west to north-east; a more regular system of south-westerly winds followed, and by the end of the month weather was again more settled. Temperature remained low throughout the last week owing to the frequent thunderstorms, the average defect being about 5° .

Pressure on an average for the whole month was slightly below the normal in all districts, the greatest defect being about $\cdot 02$ in Lower Bengal, Orissa, and part of Bihar. The changes that occurred during the month were at times large and irregular; but as the more important of them have already been described above in connection with the disturbances, it is unnecessary to make any further reference to them.

Temperature.—Neither day nor night temperatures show much variation from the corresponding normal means, but the variations from day to day were at times very large. During the early part of the month there was considerably greater heat than is usual in the early part of March, excess at times being more than 10° . During the latter half of the month, when weather remained unsettled for several days at a time, there was a large defect in mean daily temperature. These differences neutralise one another on an average for the whole month, so that the mean difference is rarely more than 1° . There was a small excess in the south of the Province and a small defect in the north.

Rainfall.—There were four periods of rainy weather, the most important being between the 22nd and 24th when general and in places heavy rain fell over the whole Province. Light scattered showers fell about the 6th, the 11th, and after the period referred to in the previous sentence on the 29th and 30th. The showers were much heavier on the two last occasions, especially in the south-western districts, where some places received more than 3 inches.

The average rainfall for the month is above the normal in all districts, more especially in the west of the Province. Excess is 2.62 inches in Orissa, 1.33 inches in North Bengal, nearly 1 inch in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, and about half-an-inch in Lower Bengal.

The rainfall being caused by thunderstorms was irregular in its distribution, and it is needless giving details of the larger amounts, as they are to be found in the preceding tables:—

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of March 1897:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.						
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th October 1896.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	103°6	50°1	92°0	69°3	80°7	+0°3	2°05	1°37	+0°68	3°53	2°20	+1°13	3°20	5°44
North Bengal	101°0	46°1	87°0	61°7	74°4	—0°5	2°54	1°21	+1°33	4°78	1°89	+2°53	3°25	4°18
East Bengal	98°8*	52°0*	88°3*	68°1*	78°3*	+1°0*	2°89	2°59	+0°30	4°56	3°35	+1°23	3°28	7°83
Bihar	101°8	42°0	90°0	62°1	76°0	—0°5	1°31	0°48	+0°83	2°79	0°23	+1°86	2°69	2°04
Orissa	102°2	66°8	80°3	74°3	82°0	+0°7	3°33	1°31	+2°02	3°25	2°06	+1°19	6°07	7°80
Chota Nagpur	108°2†	50°2†	90°6†	64°9†	77°8†	+0°4†	1°37	0°06	+0°92	4°23	1°35	+2°38	4°00	4°00
Assam	97°2	51°0	83°0	61°7	72°6	—0°4								

* Lungleh not included. | † Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 12th April 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th April 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
April.	4th	133.0	2.6	29.886	77.3	86.6	19.0	67.6	71.9	0.706	66.8	74	N N W, S by W, and variable.	146	0.23	Chiefly cloudy, o, K, P.
"	5th	149.0	10.6	.632	82.8	95.4	22.6	71.6	74.6	.748	70.5	69	S by W and W S W	129	N2	Partially cloudy, o, t, <.
"	6th	146.6	5.1	.651	81.0	89.4	14.4	75.0	72.2	.678	67.4	64	W by S and W by N.	133	"	Chiefly cloudy, o, t.
"	7th	147.3	6.7	.821	81.4	93.9	21.1	72.8	71.8	.654	66.6	63	W S W, W by N, and S W.	132	"	Partially cloudy, o.
"	8th	152.0	10.1	.811	82.9	94.4	22.2	72.2	68.5	.509	59.4	50	W by S and W ...	134	"	Chiefly clear, a.
"	9th	153.5	10.0	.780	82.5	97.7	29.9	67.8	67.8	.485	58.1	49	S W and S by W	160	"	Clear, a.
"	10th	155.5	9.5	.770	86.8	101.3	27.0	74.3	71.1	.552	61.8	48	S W by S and S S W.	150	"	Clear, a.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	29.822
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	54.8
					87.2
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	82.2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	84.5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	33.7
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	101.3
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	Miles.
					16
					59
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	59
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	68
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th April 1897	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	0.23
The total fall from 1st January to 10th April 1897	...	...	...	...	0.40
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	3.31
					3.83

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; K, thunderstorm; p, passing temporary showers;
t, thunder; <, lightning; a, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 19th April 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 4th to 10th April 1897.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
April	4th	29.959	79.5	90.5	22.1	68.4	77.4	73.1	.759	71.0	81	0.29
"	5th	.873	85.4	98.5	26.2	72.3	89.2	78.5	.832	73.7	61	Nul
"	6th	.961	82.0	87.7	15.4	74.3	81.5	70.6	.603	64.3	56	0.01
"	7th	.897	83.3	95.0	23.4	71.6	82.6	75.5	.789	72.1	71	Nul
"	8th	.885	84.3	96.9	24.2	72.7	89.3	67.6	.387	51.8	25	"
"	9th	.855	84.2	100.5	32.6	67.9	90.4	69.9	.457	56.4	32	"
"	10th	.821	87.8	102.7	29.9	72.8	91.6	74.5	.625	65.3	42	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches	29.893
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	°	83.9
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	°	34.8
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	°	102.7
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	%	53
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th April 1897	...	...	...	Inches.	0.21
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.					

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 12th April 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 10th April 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 10TH APRIL 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 11TH APRIL 1896.		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	322	40,535	576	142	44,155	635
Jute	...	...	17	16,860	786	54	27,675	296
Firewood	...	...	101	76,000	1,126	124	76,550	1,144
Other articles	...	...	625	1,95,515	2,950	697	1,87,575	2,784
Total	...	...	1,065	3,22,900	4,817	1,017	2,35,955	4,729

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 27th February 1897, as compared with the same period of 1896.

STAPLES.	1896.		1897.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	93,85,333	14,35,029	88,11,653	11,69,680	...	...	5,73,670	2,65,349
Cotton, raw	1,33,045	71,511	2,04,948	1,24,168	78,903	52,651	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	7,085	8,037	6,392	8,563	...	535	693	...
2.—Ditto, Indian	27,340	18,115	26,711	17,155	5,781	2,040	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,01,145	1,51,886	1,51,010	1,76,822	...	...	4,185	7,394
4.—Ditto—Indian	22,026	19,177	17,870	11,880	...	...	5,549	218
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	409	158	253	114	...	...	156	69
2.—Non-intoxicating	12,383	11,681	9,956	8,633	...	...	2,395	3,339
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	4,129	3,070	15,400	16,184	11,337	12,514	...	...
2.—Myrabolama	27,006	6,705	24,783	7,980	7,783	1,129	...	...
3.—Cutch	2,643	1,151	3,394	1,552	611	451	...	...
4.—Turmeric	14,622	11,353	8,828	6,374	...	...	4,394	4,975
5.—Aniline dyes	18	103	368	78	298	...	...	27
6.—Others	6,197	1,843	4,311	765	...	...	1,886	557
Grains and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,51,489	1,25,829	1,19,054	19,298	...	...	2,32,435	1,06,541
2.—Rice in the husk	37,018	4,724	1,59,661	32,785	1,22,663	28,061	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	8,24,868	1,41,886	21,47,412	7,67,684	13,18,546	6,28,669	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra	45,637	4,680	39,189	7,003	...	2,416	6,433	...
5.—Gram & pulse	5,50,876	1,54,516	6,74,084	2,12,894	1,23,048	56,378	...	...
6.—Others	1,08,400	62,399	1,96,003	29,933	19,594	...	...	2,497
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	72,160	88,102	98,026	56,669	25,866	...	...	1,433
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	14,785	5,651	16,576	4,369	1,791	718	...	...
Horns	1,691	507	1,960	1,013	375	440	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	2,96,017	69,210	24,835	20,944	...	...	2,13,083	48,266
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	29,045	42,595	20,372	29,368	...	...	12,683	3,290
Lao—								
1.—Stick	44,805	18,426	39,107	13,419	...	...	5,698	5,007
2.—Shell	24,223	20,881	26,166	20,077	1,943	2,198	...	...
Leather, manufactured	6,769	7,172	7,320	6,302	567	1,080	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	17,497	9,469	19,037	6,070	1,540	...	...	3,229
2.—Spirits	2,730	2,652	2,519	2,785	...	133	511	...
3.—Wines	10,670	7,093	3,826	5,453	...	...	7,050	1,683
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,427	1,707	1,158	1,427	...	...	269	280
2.—Brass, ditto	8,07	2,812	907	551	...	...	3,030	1,761
3.—Copper, wrought	1,631	1,307	4,640	5,104	3,009	3,797	...	...
4.—Brass, ditto	2,110	9,548	24,828	11,479	...	1,931	4,572	...
5.—Iron	2,02,620	80,074	1,9,300	86,155	...	8,061	12,218	...
6.—Others	11,369	8,165	13,205	9,043	1,846	898	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	3,175	2,047	1,825	921	...	...	1,350	1,126
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,70,150	7,692	1,86,071	88,480	...	...	24,049	13,122
2.—Castor	6,533	2,434	4,343	1,996	...	...	2,190	1,538
3.—Coconut	4,437	1,469	4,445	1,783	508	294	...	...
4.—Others	10,892	6,437	17,786	6,954	6,894	547	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	1,29,317	28,079	61,333	11,834	...	...	67,984	12,155
2.—Rape and mustard	2,03,069	64,045	1,47,507	37,441	...	...	48,502	24,006
3.—Til or jingili	1,08,814	19,355	26,525	5,713	...	...	69,389	12,548
4.—Poppy	2,687	720	8,076	2,747	5,389	2,027	...	...
5.—Karnataka	20	140	475	160	115	20	...	...
6.—Castor	24,923	5,046	24,121	7,103	9,189	1,456	...	...
7.—Others	10,840	8,437	1,845	268	...	...	9,047	6,179
Opium	1,393	1,266	743	678	...	...	656	590
Paper and pasteboard	22,980	9,649	20,226	10,779	...	1,180	2,744	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	46,424	40,808	20,410	26,181	3,976	...	...	4,655
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	10,692	5,547	15,088	7,087	4,996	1,540	...	...
3.—Others	62,820	20,124	48,008	24,035	...	2,911	6,388	...
4.—Potatoes	1,08,508	24,366	78,790	17,142	...	...	29,713	7,224
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	23	9	281	41	498	23	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	71	16	19,725	1,518	18,654	1,494	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	202	171	4,513	707	4,111	536	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Other sorts	1,21,655	25,376	2,60,964	41,072	1,39,309	15,674	...	...
Salt	4,84,181	1,00,639	9,22,704	1,23,749	1,45,743	21,109	...	...
Sulphate, &c.—								
1.—Sulphate	2,14,370	61,611	1,12,443	40,484	...	...	24,926	12,127
2.—Other saline substances	55,134	21,548	60,530	4,342	...	...	14,503	17,228
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	10	13	146	43	138	29	...	...
2.—Indian	5,354	2,715	8,744	3,004	...	...	1,650	711
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	11	25	1	4	...	...	10	22
2.—Indian	309	230	197	187	...	...	112	122

STAPLES.	1896.		1897.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	24,754	25,595	22,922	19,236	...	...	1,871	4,922
2.—Pepper	2,775	2,644	1,925	1,780	...	...	808	884
3.—Ginger	1,261	440	1,422	636	201	196	...	...
4.—Onions	27,617	17,225	46,471	25,086	18,854	7,271	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	1,529	2,214	1,287	1,415	...	...	242	641
6.—Others	490	215	2,446	1,312	1,956	1,090	...	...
Stone and lime	4,57,365	77,486	2,95,906	73,117	...	...	61,927	4,271
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	10,765	10,208	14,976	6,451	...	...	4,789	2,747
2.—Unrefined	8,02,577	1,22,421	7,24,543	1,12,904	...	...	69,014	12,625
Tea—								
1.—Foreign ... ..	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...
2.—Indian	2,506	1,271	2,564	1,207	...	636	...	...
Timber	1,54,206	28,659	1,22,622	27,725	...	...	11,148	10,924
Tobacco	27,728	21,221	27,089	17,245	...	...	20,689	12,276
Wool, raw	1,426	1,226	4,009	2,066	2,583	2,690	...	...
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Pescu-goods, European	97	163	225	476	238	213	...	...
2.—" " Indian	2,729	2,850	5,722	4,885	2,993	1,994	...	...
3.—Shawls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	27,212	2,726	22,550	2,227	...	...	22,662	449
2.—Indigo seed	1,17,579	27,563	1,27,002	70,942	70,222	32,415	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	14,701	2,402	22,166	2,121	24,426	6,772	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	49,515	7,945	75,717	12,229	22,402	6,224	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	12,123	5,222	24,122	6,417	6,722	122	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	44,212	12,221	24,016	22,222	22,222	12,122	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	21,042	2,222	22,221	2,222	...	...	...	...
8.—Others	6,20,741	2,22,222	7,24,224	2,22,122	1,22,222	...	...	...
Total	1,70,01,274	27,22,220	1,77,22,272	42,22,272	7,22,272	2,22,272	...	...
Military stores	12,222	22,272	12,222	22,272	...	...	...	...
Coal for railway	11,22,274	22,272	12,22,274	22,272	...	...	...	...
Railway materials	12,22,272	22,272	12,22,272	22,272	...	...	...	...
Live-stock ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,24,22,272	22,27,272	2,22,22,272	42,27,272	12,24,272	2,22,272	...	...

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 7th April 1897.

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	7	711	4	792	716	790		78
Pepper								
Ginger	8	18	42	4	31	46		25
Onions	6	17	4	6	23	10	18	
Cardamoms	1		29	6	1	33		32
Others								
Lime and lime-stone								
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	8		6	7	3	13		10
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	70	298	111	526	374	637		263
Tea—								
Foreign								
Indian	29		24	5	29	29		
Timber—								
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	81	7	124	7	88	131		43
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts								
Wool, raw								
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian								
Shawls								
All other articles of merchandise	251	100	425	231	416	636		220
Total	5,845	4,308	6,331	3,615	10,133	9,576	1,630	1,343

CALCUTTA, the 9th April 1897.

A. Y. KELSON,
Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1897 on 1,701.11 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	*280,004	*8,47,340 12 0	45,17,551 20	8,93,177 12 0	23,686 0 0	12,67,210 8 0	83,533	162,400	245,933
Or per mile of railway	...	206 5 10	...	523 3 8	13 5 5	744 14 11	...	...	...
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year ...	†4,801,041	†40,87,475 15 0	15,08,77,092 10	†1,05,49,592 8 0	†2,53,777 0 0	1,48,50,635 7 0	1,127,974½	1,861,706	2,989,680½
Total for 13½ weeks	4,000 085	48 76 82½ 11 0	5 53 94,644 0	1,14,44 700 4 0	2,76 283 0 0	1,81,17,845 15 0	1,231,607½	2 024,205	3,245,712½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	307,015	4,12 350 11 11	34,33,357 0	6,90,900 15 11	18,761 11 6	11 81,076 7 4	89,811	186,300	276,111
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	242 8 0	...	411 11 2	11 0 7	666 4 3	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year	4 170,191½	51 85,781 9 11	4 90,27,918 20	1,00 59,747 8 2	2 57 447 6 4	1,55,02,976 8 8	1,145,760	1,945,164	3,090,924

* The decrease is chiefly in outward traffic

† Added number of passengers 5,114 and Rs. 7,123½ on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th February 1897

‡ Ditto maunds 159,703 and

§ Ditto

TARKESBUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1897 on 22.23 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	37 714	5 18 14 0	20 642 20	858 9 0	4 0 0	6 411 1 0	1,083	105	1,188
Or per mile of railway	...	228 4 2	...	33 15 3	0 2 11	288 6 4	...	...	...
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year	*371 214	*74,004 13 0	†2 09 174 20	†8,527 15 0	†201 0 0	83,097 12 0	13,548	1,198	14,746
Total for 13½ weeks	144,953	80 027 11 0	3 29 878 8	9,416 2 0	65 0 0	80 808 13 0	14,631	1,297	15,928
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	34,376	6,854 12 0	16,802 30	540 10 0	13 0 0	7,461 12 0	1,076	68	1,144
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	308 8 7	...	26 8 5	0 9 7	335 10 7	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year	337,317½	81,611 8 10	1,98,078 10	6,617 2 0	170 2 3	86,509 13 1	15,245	1 123	16,368

* Added number of passengers 1,718 and Rs. 551½ on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th February 1897.

† Do. maunds 486 and

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd April 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	*19,460	*20,162 9 0	1,11 888 0	13,946 0 0	80 0 0	24,147 9 0	6 718	8,787	10,505
Or per mile of railway	...	126 10 4	...	86 15 5	0 5 0	213 13 9	...	...	...
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year	†201,139	†1,07,391 4 0	†10,19,616 0	†1,31,297 13 0	†734 0 0	1 02 323 1 0	91,050	46,204	137,254
Total for 13½ weeks	220,598	1 07 46½ 13 0	11,30 428 0	1,48,242 13 0	744 0 0	1,9,440 10 0	88,475	50,081	138,556
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,583	20,084 9 9	46,663 20	9 515 13 0	73 10 0	30,074 1 9	7,585	3,774	11,359
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	130 6 4	...	58 15 4	0 7 4	245 13 0	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 13½ weeks of previous year	274,125	3,27,016 15 5	8,57,528 10	1,25,302,13 4	427 15 9	3,53,287 11 8	91,156	44,450	135,606

* The decrease is chiefly in inward foreign traffic

† Deducted number of passengers 990 and Rs. 80½ on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th February 1897.

‡ Added maunds 68,714 and

§ Deducted

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 1907.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th March 1907 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,836	10,400 0 0	88,268 0	7,407 0 0	740 0 0	10,636 0 0	2,047	8,285	10,332
Or per mile of railway ...	65 09	37 90 0 0	298 14 0	13 11 0 0	2 59 0 0	39 76 0 0	11 75	19 48	30 90
For previous 12 weeks of half-year (a) ...	2 20,775	1,37,638 11 8	14,90,783 0	92 127 4 6	4,508 11 3	2 24,608 11 3	42,571	71,772	1,14,343
Total for 12 weeks	2,36,411	1,38,681 11 8	16,16,021 0	97 814 4 6	5,276 11 3	2,61,301 11 3	43,618	77,157	1,20,675
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,440	8,375 13 1	2,31,116 0	4,340 2 0	193 1 0	12,815 0 1	1,908	4,791	6,697
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	54 15	30 34 0 0	1,47 08 0	27 06 0 0	1 22 0 0	51 03 0 0	11 08	30 32	42 09
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,06,896	1,40,280 14 0	26,04,460 0	51,635 2 3	2,079 14 0	1,26,014 14 3	32 582	58,151	90,113

(a) Includes audited figures to week ending 6th February 1907.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27th MARCH 1907.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28th MARCH 1906.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1906 TO 27th MARCH 1907.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1905 TO 28th MARCH 1906.			Total increase in 1907.	Total decrease in 1907.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 16,636	Rs. 50 76	187	Rs. 12,815	Rs. 61 02	286	Rs. 6,16,585	Rs. 68 25	187	Rs. 4,10,441	Rs. 83 21	Rs. 2,49,798	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th February 1907 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,504	11,741 1 3	132,100 0	9,242 1 0	265 6 0	21,338 7 3	3,708	7,089	10,740
Or per mile of railway ...	67 75	42 55 0 0	325 71 0	33 08 0 0	49 0 0	16 40 0 0	13 51	24 61	38 12
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	79,575	48,881 10 3	2,08,097 0	38,544 2 6	1,988 6 8	64,361 4 0	16,564	25,806	42,370
Total for 5 weeks	98,129	59,028 11 6	7,28,087 0	47,986 6 6	2,188 11 3	1,04,739 11 9	20,264	32,644	52,110
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,086	21 611 7 10	1,51,965 0	3,512 5 0	106 12 0	26,289 8 10	3,038	3,861	7,496
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	188 48	187 08 0 0	1,158 79 0	21 20 0 0	77 0 0	161 58 0 0	23 09	29 09	49 08
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	77,896	50,705 5 1	12,44,971 0	24,758 1 3	947 13 0	76,286 3 4	12,351	27,302	39,655

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6th FEBRUARY 1907.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28th FEBRUARY 1906.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1906 TO 6th FEBRUARY 1907.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1905 TO 6th FEBRUARY 1906.			Total increase in 1907.	Total decrease in 1907.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 21,338	Rs. 76 40	187	Rs. 26,289	Rs. 161 08	286	Rs. 5,50,585	Rs. 66 67	187	Rs. 2,84,336	Rs. 76 00	Rs. 2,32,288	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in N. B. India, Ltd. and Assam-Burmah Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd April 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	132,190	Rs. A. P. 1,06,000 0 0	Mds. c. 7,17,700 0	Rs. A. P. 1,31,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8,900 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,38,900 0 0	30,310	24,317	54,627
Or per mile of railway ...	163	129 0 0	880 0	150 0 0	2 0 0	291 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	2,400,000	15,00,000 0 0	91,00,000 0	14,14,700 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	20,24,700 0 0	207,120	205,000	412,120
Total for 12 weeks ...	2,400,000	15,00,000 0 0	91,00,000 0	14,14,700 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	20,24,700 0 0	412,120	410,100	822,220
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	180,500	95,875 0 0	7,70,000 0	1,19,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	2,28,000 0 0	30,000	20,000	50,000
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	220	118 0 0	950 0	147 0 0	2 0 0	287 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,300,000	14,50,000 0 0	1,10,00,000 0	16,07,000 0 0	1,07,000 0 0	23,61,000 0 0	4,30,000	4,20,000	8,50,000

* Excluding Steamer Earnings.
† Audited up to 6th February 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd April 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	20,000	Rs. A. P. 5,000 0 0	Mds. c. 20,000 0	Rs. A. P. 3,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0	Rs. A. P. 9,000 0 0	2,000	1,000	3,000
Or per mile of railway ...	233	58 0 0	233 0	35 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	200,000	70,000 0 0	270,000 0	20,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,10,000 0 0	21,000	10,000	31,000
Total for 12 weeks ...	200,000	70,000 0 0	270,000 0	20,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,10,000 0 0	21,000	10,000	31,000
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	20,000	5,000 0 0	20,000 0	3,000 0 0	100 0 0	9,000 0 0	2,000	1,000	3,000
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	233	58 0 0	233 0	35 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	200,000	70,000 0 0	270,000 0	20,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,10,000 0 0	21,000	10,000	31,000

* Audited up to 6th February 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th March 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	20,000	Rs. A. P. 10,000 0 0	Mds. c. 20,000 0	Rs. A. P. 3,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 700 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,700 0 0	4,000	2,000	6,000
Or per mile of railway ...	160	80 0 0	160 0	24 0 0	5 0 0	85 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	2,00,000	1,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0	60,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,07,000 0 0	40,000	20,000	60,000
Total for 12 weeks ...	2,00,000	1,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0	60,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,07,000 0 0	40,000	20,000	60,000
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	21,000	11,000 0 0	21,000 0	4,000 0 0	100 0 0	15,000 0 0	3,000	2,000	5,000
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	168	88 0 0	168 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	124 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,10,000	1,10,000 0 0	2,10,000 0	60,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,08,000 0 0	40,000	20,000	60,000

* Audited up to week ending 20th January 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd April 1897, on 135 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	31,878	11,514 0 0	65,947 0	4,041 0 0	978 0 0	16,533 0 0	4,005	2,096	6,101
Or per mile of railway	236	85 0 0	536 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	419,585	1,62,506 0 0	8,88,840 0	49,889 0 0	2,228 0 0	2,14,237 0 0	82,269	26,896	1,09,165
Total for 12 weeks	451,463	1,74,110 0 0	9,54,787 0	53,930 0 0	3,236 0 0	2,30,770 0 0	86,274	31,992	1,18,266
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,130	10,308 0 0	73,595 0	4,553 0 0	73 0 0	15,023 0 0	3,044	2,064	5,108
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	240	83 0 0	589 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	468,771	1,62,553 0 0	9,27,519 0	55,318 0 0	2,275 0 0	2,20,149 0 0	81,335	26,896	1,08,231

* Audited up to week ending 30th January 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIBHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 27th March 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open	108,980	(a) 41,670	(b) 4,70,139	(b) 187,910	12,000	1,12,580	15,184	(c) 22,447	37,631
Or per mile of railway	133 96	50 86	574 03	70 71	15 82	137 39	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	1,019,790	4,64,180	49,18,090	6,58,210	1,54,080	12,56,420	172,642	233,775	406,417
Total for 12 weeks	1,123,770	5,05,780	53,88,220	6,96,120	1,67,040	13,63,040	187,826	266,232	454,058
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 786 miles open	154,323	61,535	4,63,082	61,718	14,021	1,41,304	13,803	(d) 22,092	35,895
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	204 13	81 43	612 54	81 04	23 84	180 91	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,362,622	5,72,054	61,32,541	8,28,214	1,77,728	13,78,580	174,707	261,983	436,690

(a) The decrease is due to the Mugh Mela which was held at Allahabad in the corresponding week of the previous year.

(b) The increase in weight and the decrease in earnings is due to increased local traffic over short loads.

(c) Includes 2,176 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(d) .. 2,892

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd April 1897	...	...	12,718 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	18,399 3 6
Decrease	...	...	5,681 3 6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 3rd April 1897	...	...	249 5 11
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	360 12 4
Decrease	...	...	111 6 5
Receipts from 1st January to 3rd April 1897	...	...	1,51,935 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	1,77,724 0 0
Decrease	...	...	25,789 0 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 2087R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Road Cess.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th April 1897.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 1128L.F., dated 30th March 1897, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 31st December 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal, for the 3rd quarter of the year 1896-97, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the—

Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions;
Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle;
Inspectors of Works, Eastern and Western Circles;
Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. G. H. GLASS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DISTRICT

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road

RECE

DISTRICTS.	Balance in Treasury on 1st October 1896.	PROVINCIAL RATES.				Interest on arrears of road cess.	PUBLIC WORKS.			IRRI- GATION.	MISCELLANEOUS.		
		Cess on land.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.	Total.		Canal tolls.	Rent of acres and staging- bungalows.	Fees, fines and forfeitures.	Miscellane- ous.
Cess Districts.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Darjeeling ...	17,936 8 2	1,333 6 2	.....	.....	1,333 6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 0 0
	Hasaribagh ...	5,427 4 0	11,811 4 8	3,144 14 8	.....	14,964 2 11	4 2 2	.....	.....	.....	41 8 0	61 4 0	136 8 9
	Lohardaga ...	2,409 12 9	14,989 15 6	0 12 0	.....	14,989 11 6	0 12 2	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	11 12 0	3 0 0
	Manbhum ...	18,298 15 5	8,835 15 8	1,409 8 5	.....	10,345 8 1	5 4 4	.....	.....	.....	239 3 6	.....	69 15 11
	Palamau ...	51,202 6 6	5,021 6 7	.....	.....	5,021 6 7	9 14 2	.....	.....	.....	23 8 0	10 12 0	17 9 9
Singbhum ...	7,387 6 11	1,471 12 7	165 8 2	.....	1,637 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 8 0	16 6 0	623 2 2	
Total ..	82,604 6 10	43,440 12 2	4,720 10 10	.....	48,161 8 0	20 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	373 11 6	100 3 0	863 15 8
Non-Cess Districts.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	27,633 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 14 9
	Sonthal Par- ganahs ...	40,494 15 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 9 5	.....	12 4 0
	Total ...	77,127 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 9 5	.....	16 2 9
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,50,815 4 1	43,440 12 2	4,720 10 10	48,161 8 0	20 1 11	546 4 11	100 3 0	879 2 8

EXPEN

DISTRICTS.	REFUNDS.			LAND REVENUE.	PROVINCIAL RATES.	INTEREST.	ADMINISTRATION.				STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	PUBLIC.				
	Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.				Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.	Percentage cost of establishment for Offices of Account and Control.	Total.	Printing at private Press.		Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Toll and ferry establishment.
Cess Districts.																
Darjeeling	266 5 11	.....	88 6 0	265 8 2	353 14 0	11 12 0	.....	2,088 0 7	235 5 10	6 0 0	.....	.....
Hasaribagh	354 0 9	.....	132 12 9	538 8 0	1,193 2 9	41 10 6	1,013 10 10	8,041 7 5	2,225 14 6	15 0 0	.....	.....
Lohardaga	311 8 1	.....	114 8 2	594 0 0	708 8 2	39 15 0	.....	7,095 15 6	1,987 19 0	136 4 0	.....	.....
Manbhum	231 0 8	.....	54 8 0	330 0 0	324 2 0	39 14 6	5,606 14 7	11,087 11 11	2,144 12 5	.....	.....	.....
Palamau	168 8 8	.....	134 15 11	75 8 0	208 7 11	22 11 9	1,046 12 3	861 9 2	789 12 10	5 0 0	.....	.....
Total	1,607 8 2	.....	882 10 10	1,664 0 0	3,540 10 10	1,171 15 3	7,701 11 7	34,497 8 2	9,135 10 5	139 4 0	.....	.....
Non-Cess Districts.																
Chittagong Hill Tracts	3 8 0	.....	3 8 0	.....	.....	2,630 10 3	1,970 2 2	39 6 0	.....	.....
Sonthal Parganas	4,975 12 3	.....	250 1 6	.....	250 1 6	0 6 0	104 2 3	4,437 3 8	2,731 6 1	16 0 0	.....	.....
Total	4,975 12 3	.....	253 9 6	.....	253 9 6	0 6 0	104 2 3	7,047 12 11	4,601 3 4	45 6 0	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	4,975 12 3	1,607 8 2	.....	1,136 4 4	1,664 0 0	3,800 4 4	1,172 5 2	7,805 14 10	41,546 5 8	12,830 2 9	214 10 0	.....	.....

CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1897.

ROAD FUND.

Committee for the quarter ended 31st December 1896.

IPTS.

LANEWAYS.	Grants from Government.	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.		Loan from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Savings Bank investment—Withdrawals.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 31st December 1896.
		Advances.	Deposit.									
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
25 0 0	2,970 9 11	2,317 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,545 8 8	25 0 0	1,325 3 0	25,334 3 0	7,506 14 4	8,367 4 8
228 15 9	1,985 13 9	689 14 8	617 0 0	.....	15 2 0	.....	18,605 2 10	.....	.....	23,932 6 10	16,319 11 8	7,612 11 2
30 12 0	437 8 9	80 0 0	315 0 0	.....	9 14 0	.....	15,794 11 6	.....	19 15 10	18,234 8 1	15,449 7 5	4,775 0 8
352 3 5	.....	89 1 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,519 0 10	0 2 0	.....	29,118 2 3	14,791 0 9	14,327 1 6
51 14 9	2,079 9 0	48 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	14,210 4 3	.....	.....	45,412 10 9	13,081 14 7	33,330 12 2
642 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 3 0	.....	2,221 8 0	.....	.....	9,708 14 11	2,986 15 8	6,721 15 3
1,227 14 2	13,963 1 2	2,164 5 11	1,492 0 0	.....	67 3 0	.....	68,196 2 2	25 3 0	1,345 2 10	1,63,230 13 10	67,196 0 5	86,034 13 5
3 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 14 9	.....	212 14 8	27,672 11 0	4,642 13 6	23,229 13 6
184 13 5	889 8 5	1,261 4 9	84 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	2,434 10 7	.....	680 8 0	52,010 1 10	14,614 2 9	37,395 15 1
188 12 2	889 8 5	1,261 4 9	84 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	2,438 9 4	.....	893 6 3	60,462 12 10	19,257 0 3	61,235 12 7
1,236 10 4	14,882 9 7	4,425 10 8	1,586 0 0	.....	82 3 0	.....	70,684 11 6	25 2 0	2,238 9 1	2,39,713 10 8	86,453 0 8	1,46,260 10 0

DITURE.

WORKS.	Miscellaneous.	MISCELLANEOUS.				Total.	Advance.	Deposit.	Temporary loan.	Provident Fund withdrawal.	Savings Bank investment—Deposits.	Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others—increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques—decreased.	Total outlay.
		Canal/soil establishment.	Semi and staging-bungalow establishment and contingencies.	Staging-bungalow petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.										
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,969 8 5	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	3,969 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,506 14 4	.....	.....	7,506 14 4
11,526 0 9	7 11 0	.....	36 3 0	1,591 8 10	1,027 0 0	.....	.....	15 2 0	16,502 13 3	.....	116 14 5	16,519 11 8
10,345 3 2	3 5 0	.....	621 1 6	.....	407 0 0	.....	.....	9 14 0	13,449 7 5	.....	.....	13,449 7 5
12,232 8 4	33 13 6	.....	33 13 6	.....	168 0 0	.....	.....	.....	14,782 0 1	.....	9 0 8	14,791 0 9
10,769 13 5	8 13 0	.....	233 13 0	248 12 0	.....	.....	.....	43 3 0	11,407 10 4	.....	184 4 3	12,091 14 7
2,403 3 2	14 1 0	.....	155 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,986 15 8	.....	.....	2,986 15 8
51,507 3 9	303 0 0	609 9 8	68 9 0	33 14 0	1,105 1 2	5,956 7 10	1,924 0 0	.....	.....	67 3 0	66,985 13 1	.....	310 3 4	67,196 0 5
4,630 3 6	19 3 0	10 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,642 13 6	.....	.....	4,642 13 6
7,398 12 0	83 0 0	541 6 0	.....	2 12 0	627 2 0	1,476 14 0	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	14,614 2 9	.....	.....	14,614 2 9
11,086 15 6	83 0 0	541 6 0	.....	22 0 0	646 6 0	1,476 14 0	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	19,257 0 3	.....	.....	19,257 0 3
62,296 3 3	476 9 0	1,180 15 8	68 9 0	55 14 0	1,751 7 2	7,453 5 10	1,924 0 0	.....	.....	62 3 0	86,142 12 4	.....	310 3 4	86,453 0 8

R. E. HAMILTON,
Accountant-General, Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT FOR 1896.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 20th April 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 2219 Medl.

READ—

A letter from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, No. 1663, dated the 5th March 1897, forwarding the Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, for the year 1896.

Read also—

The Report for 1895, and the Resolution recorded on it.

The number of analyses performed during the year was 3,655, against 3,342 in 1895 and 2,940 in 1894. The increase is mainly accounted for by the fact that for the first time 312 samples of imported goods were analysed for the Customs Department, with the object of ascertaining the amount of duty assessable, and of testing their composition and the accuracy of the trade descriptions annexed to them. In addition to his analytical work, the Chemical Examiner verified the petroleum-testing apparatus of the ports of Rangoon and Akyab, and gave opinions on 12 technical questions, including proposed amendments of the Explosives Act, the testing of petroleum, the detection of poisonous minerals in the lime-juice supplied to Indian emigrants, the spontaneous combustion of ships' water-signal lights, and the preservation of ganja.

2. The total number of medico-legal cases, referred to the Chemical Examiner during the year, was 952 against 829 in the preceding year, while the number of articles sent for examination in connection with them was 1,732, an increase of 88. Cases of human poisoning rose from 150 to 507, and of cattle-poisoning from 219 to 297. The viscera of 306 human beings suspected to contain poison were examined during the year, as against 292 in 1895, and in 54·24 per cent. of these cases poison was found, against a percentage of 54·45 in 1895 and 45·86 in 1894. Opium was, as usual, the most common form of poison, being found in 24·50 per cent. of the cases of human fatal poisoning, while arsenic was found in 11·76 per cent. The percentages of these two poisons in the previous year were 26·54 and 15·23 respectively. In 139 out of 306 human viscera and in 345 out of 645 other suspected substances sent up for analysis no poison was detected. The number of cattle viscera examined was 171, as against 132 in the preceding year, and in these arsenic was discovered in 66·08 per cent., against 79·54 per cent. in 1895. The Chemical Examiner complains that in medico-legal cases Subdivisional Officers frequently did not send their reports in the prescribed form; that exhibits liable to decompose were imperfectly packed; and that important material was not submitted for analysis. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to impress upon all officers who have to deal with medico-legal exhibits, the necessity of observing the rules laid down, as neglect of some simple precaution may frequently destroy a piece of valuable evidence.

3. The number of articles tested for purity and quality rose from 1,698 to 1,923, including 148 samples of explosives, 459 of petroleum and inflammable oils, 13 of *ghi* and butter alleged to have been adulterated, 57 samples of spirit tested for the Collector of Customs, 48 samples of opium and 207 other articles received from various Departments of Government.

4. The number of analyses of drinking water conducted during the year was 169 against 183 in 1895. The results were as follows:—

Good	...	...	32	|	Indifferent	...	...	32
Fair	...	...	71	|	Bad	...	...	41

Only 13 per cent. of the waters received were classified as good. The worst sample was from the Ferry Ghât well in Calcutta, but the water from the well of the Pabna Jail, from the Markand Tank at Puri, from the Balliaghatta

tank and from the Bally khul, was also found to be especially bad. Besides these, the Chemical Examiner mentions three tube-wells, the water of which was found unfit for use, in two cases, both from Narayanganj, on account of the quantity of mineral constituents and organic impurity, in the third, from the Chapra Jail, owing to the excess of saline matter contained.

5. At the suggestion of Dr. Prain samples of ganja packed in different ways have been subjected to chemical analysis at intervals during the last three years. The result is to show that the narcotic properties of the drug are reduced by keeping, while its fragrance is destroyed by packing in sealed tins. Besides the chemical analyses, eight physiological experiments were made during the year to test the strength of the stored drug. The samples were all found to be still active after three and a half years' keeping, but it needed three or four times the dose to produce the effect of the fresh drug.

6. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Dr. Waddell, to the Additional Chemical Examiner Dr. Chuni Lal Bose, and to the Assistant Examiners, for the good work done by them during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 245*State*.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during April 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—							
	1st week of Apr. 1896. Mds.	2nd week of Mar. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Mar. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Mar. 1897. Mds.	5th week of Mar. 1897. Mds.	1st week of Apr. 1897. Mds.	2nd week of Apr. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Apr. 1897. Mds.
Baliaghatta	6,23,000	5,53,000	5,57,000	5,74,000	4,93,000	4,53,000	4,04,000	3,98,000
Ultadanga	70,300	22,100	22,200	24,500	27,000	28,200	33,200	29,500
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathhola, and Oulpi Ghat...	6,03,000	1,30,200	1,25,700	1,45,200	1,68,000	1,77,500	1,70,500	1,63,300
Pathuriaghatta. Posta, and Jorabagan	4,000	3,100	2,600	2,800	2,900	2,600	2,500	2,200
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,24,000	1,42,400	1,35,000	1,23,700	1,35,900	1,17,500	1,15,700	1,06,200
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur*	.....	89,700	74,900	76,300	78,600	81,100	75,200	64,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagoret ...	8,241	7,286	11,044	12,524	13,312	13,050	7,981	10,603
Total	20,22,541	14,20,086	14,18,444	14,49,024	14,08,712	13,62,950	12,99,081	12,64,303
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.†	10,594 (on 3rd Apl. 1896).	27,874 (on 28th Feb. 1897).	1,67,539 (on 14th Mar. 1897).	1,66,267 (on 20th Mar. 1897.)	1,57,543 (on 28th March 1897).	1,31,533 (on 4th Apl. 1897).	83,455 (on 11th Apl. 1897).	79,736 (on 17th Apl. 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	28,496 (1st to 3rd Apl. 1896).	51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)	38,042 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897.)	30,560 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897.)	52,543 (27th to 29th Mar. 1897).	24,378 (3rd to 5th Apl. 1897).	19,912 (10th to 12th Apl. 1897).	22,818 (17th to 19th Apl. 1897).
By Canal returns	26,981 (1st to 3rd Apl. 1896).	56,324 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)	35,325 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).	24,604 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897.)	20,542 (27th to 29th Mar. 1897.)	15,917 (3rd to 5th Apl. 1897.)	33,429 (10th to 12th Apl. 1897).	6,769 (17th to 19th Apl. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	20,28,612	15,55,919	16,59,350	16,70,455	16,39,340	15,34,778	14,35,877	13,73,626

* This mart is in the Haverah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the C. P. & N. Railway.
‡ Data by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 20th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 939 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 20th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 7th April in 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

		1ST TO 7TH APRIL.			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	23	31
„ Indian „	...	70,677	96,199	232,040	3,15,832
Total	...	70,677	96,199	232,063	3,15,863
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	166,979	2,27,277	108,455	1,47,619
„ Indian „	...	40,723	55,428	25,571	34,800
Total	...	207,702	2,82,705	134,026	1,82,424

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		1ST TO 7TH APRIL.			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	44,746	60,904	205,255	2,79,375
Paddy	...	17,944	21,424	24,203	32,943
Wheat	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	7,987	10,871	1,876	2,553
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	729	992
Total	...	70,677	96,199	232,063	3,15,863

Imports.—During the week under review *rice* continued to be largely imported from Burma, namely, 196,738 cwts. against 274,970 cwts., in the ten days ending 31st March 1897. The only other port from which rice was received in Calcutta was Balasore, which contributed 8,506 cwts., against nil in the corresponding period of 1896. No shipments were received from Chandbali during the week under report, though 44,746 cwts. were imported from that port in the week ending 7th April 1896. As regards *paddy*, the imports were chiefly from Burma, which sent 22,139 cwts., against only 305 cwts. in the corresponding week in 1896. The remainder of the imports, viz., 2,064 cwts., came from Balasore, against 328 cwts. in the week ending 7th April 1896, while no imports were received from Chandbali, against 17,311 cwts. in the corresponding week in 1896. In the case of *gram* and *pulse* the falling off was due to absence of supplies from Chandbali, which sent 7,877 cwts. in the week ending 7th April 1896. The imports from Burma aggregated 1,391 cwts., against nothing in the same period last year.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the 1st week of April 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

1	1ST TO 7TH APRIL			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	168,793	2,29,746	96,251	1,31,008
Paddy	3,273	4,455	.....	.....
Wheat	5,502	7,489	304	414
Gram and pulses	29,256	39,820	32,645	44,433
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barloy, oats, &c.	878	1,195	4,826	6,569
Total ...	207,702	2,82,705	134,026	1,82,424

The exports of *rice* from Calcutta to Foreign ports declined from 137,058 cwts. in the corresponding week of last year to 84,454 cwts. in the period under report; the exports during the ten days ending 31st March 1897 amounted to 109,200 cwts. During the week ending 7th April 1896, States in Arabia other than Muscat drew 46,044 cwts., in the period under report nothing was sent to those States, but the United Kingdom received 12,498 cwts., against 23,018 cwts., Demerara received 16,946 cwts., against 28,334 cwts., and the largest increases occurred in the shipments to Mauritius (29,277 cwts., against nil), and Aden (13,216 cwts., against 9,485 cwts.). In *paddy* there was no trade, against 2,536 cwts. in the week ending 7th April 1896, the falling off being due to cessation of exports to Hong-Kong and New South Wales. The decline in the *wheat* trade was almost entirely owing to there being no shipments to the United Kingdom, against 4,004 cwts. in the week ending 7th April 1896. The exports of *gram* and *pulse* to the United Kingdom diminished from 21,500 cwts. in the corresponding week in 1896 to 2,654 cwts. in the week under review, while Mauritius received 14,515 cwts., against nothing in the corresponding week in 1896.

There was no trade in *rice* with the Coast ports. Compared with the week ending 7th April 1896, the largest decline occurred in the supplies sent to the Madras ports, viz., 7 cwts., against 17,022 cwts. The exports of *gram* and *pulse* were slightly more than double those of the week ending 7th April 1896, viz., 13,223 cwts., against 6,058 cwts., owing chiefly to Bombay having received 9,882 cwts., against only 1,459 cwts. in the corresponding period in 1896. The fluctuations under the other heads are small and call for no notice.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th April 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
From Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Madras	{	Madras	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	318	318
		Cochin	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	110 471	110 884	
	{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	.... 170,281	.... 16,954	.... ....	.... 1,241	.... ....	.... 188,176
		Meulhun	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	.... 19,134	.... 4,392	.... ....	.... 160	.... ....	.... 23,676
Burrup	{	Akyab	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	.... 7,323	305 793	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	305 8,116
		Balasore	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	.... 8,506	328 2,064	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	328 10,570
	{	Chandabadi	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	.... 44,746	.... 17,311	.... ....	.... 7,877	.... ....	.... 69,934
		Total Indian Ports			{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	41,746 205,211	17,941 24,203	7,987 1,864 729	70,677 232,010
From Foreign Ports.										
Straits Settlements				{ 1896 ... 1897 11 12 23
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS				{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	41,746 205,266	17,944 24,203	7,987 1,876 729	70,677 232,066

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th April 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jawar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>										
United Kingdom	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	23,018 12,498	... .. .....	4,001	21,560 2,654	..... .....	48,582 15,152
Germany	...	Hamburg	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 2,003	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 2,003
Cape Colony	...	Cape Town	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 2,738	..... .....	..... .....	..... 148	..... .....	..... 2,886
		Port Elizabeth	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 1,332	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 1,332
		Algoa Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 409	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 409
Abyssinia	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	9,711 ... ..	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	9,711
Eastern Coast of Africa.	{	Mombassa	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 618	..... .....	..... 618
		Delagoa Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 134	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 134
Mauritius	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 29,277	..... .....	..... 15	..... 14,515	..... 1,112	..... 17,969
Natal	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 752	..... .....	..... .....	..... 315	..... .....	..... 1,067
South America—Demerara		...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	28,334 16,946	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	28,334 16,946
Aden	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	9,485 13,216	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	9,485 13,216
Arabia	{	Muscat	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 498	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 498
		Other States	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 46,044	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 46,044
Ceylon	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	15,720 351	..... .....	..... 16	572 613	..... 137	16,292 1,117
China—Hongkong		...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 18	2,432 .....	..... 29	17 28	..... .....	2,449 75
Persia	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,759 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,759
Straits Settlements		...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	..... 9	..... .....	183 134	410 376	..... 86	623 606
New South Wales		...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	340	100 .....	..... .....	99 .....	..... .....	530
Victoria		...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	29 .....	..... .....	..... .....	40 .....	..... .....	69
Fiji Islands		...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,121 608	4 .....	..... .....	479 95	..... .....	2,603 703
Total Foreign Ports ...				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	137,058 81,454	2,536	4,187 191	23,198 19,422 4,385	166,979 108,455

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	13,856	22	...	1,159	...	15,337
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	11,217	...	...	9,882	...	21,099
Madras	...	Madras	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	1,597	329	1,926
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	7	...	...	1,889	440	2,336
Madras	...	Badagara	{ 1896 ...	3,961	...	...	...	...	3,961
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	Calicut	{ 1896 ...	2,971	...	...	189	...	3,461
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	Cannanore	{ 1896 ...	3,210	...	...	...	...	3,210
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	Cochin	{ 1896 ...	997	715	...	410	...	2,162
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	Tellicherry	{ 1896 ...	5,883	...	...	...	...	5,883
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	357	...	1,218	1,591	549	3,744
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	513	...	...	1,565	1	1,799
Madras	...	Akyab	{ 1896 ...	3	...	...	133	...	136
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	30	...	...	22	...	62
Burm.	...	Kyauk Pyoo	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burm.	...	Moulmein	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Burm.	...	Sandoway	{ 1896 ...	...	...	2	...	...	22
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	138	...	138
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	44	...	47
Balasore	...	Balasore	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	59	...	59
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	90	...	90
Balasore	...	Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	...	...	45	17	...	162
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	17	38	...	115
Port Blair	...	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	34	...	33
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore, Allepey	...	...	{ 1896 ...	497	...	...	...	...	497
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ...	31,735	737	1,315	6,978	40,723
...				{ 1897 ...	11,797	...	110	13,224	25,711
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ...	168,793	3,273	6,302	29,256	204,702
...				{ 1897 ...	36,251	...	101	32,845	134,026

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 944 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 10th April 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 35,75,663 maunds. The destination of 33,92,800 maunds is specified. A little more than half of this quantity (19,40,551) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, about one-fourth (8,35,164 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (6,17,085 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 96,813 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,35,288 maunds to Bihar. The exports from Calcutta to Bihar now exceed the exports from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 20th April 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 10th April 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>					
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	127	386
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	...	...
Baunshi ...	17	...	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	127	386
<i>Burdwan.</i>					
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	101	...	370
Bangauj ...	1,460	910	1,270	186	581
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,730	1,002	1,371	186	951
<i>Birbhum.</i>					
Murari ...	...	...	378	...	...
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...
Samthia ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	378	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>					
Mirpur ...	...	...	350	...	373
Chuadanga ...	353	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	742	...	...	...
Alamdanga ...	...	868	...	...	...
Bheramara ...	...	...	1,357	...	...
Total ...	696	1,630	1,767	...	373
<i>Murshidabad.</i>					
Azimganj ...	157	154	415	115	...
Total ...	157	154	415	115	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>					
Kumgram ...	...	...	109	...	...
Lalmunir Hat ...	55	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55	...	109	...	...
<i>Cooch Behar.</i>					
Jalpaiguri.	755	377	1,498	720	752
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	892	...	2,336	1,505	1,398
Ramshai ...	...	731	382	...	...
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	391	...	...
Total ...	392	731	3,288	1,505	1,398
<i>Darjeeling.</i>					
Siliguri ...	...	...	758	...	2,276
Ghoom ...	...	...	524	...	...
Darjeeling ...	382	346	201	...	...
Kurseong ...	...	...	...	375	374
Total ...	382	346	1,483	375	2,650
<i>Pabna.</i>					
Seraiganj ...	...	...	172	...	...
Total ...	...	...	172	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL—concl'd.					
<i>Faridpur.</i>					
Pangsa ...	...	...	...	...	373
Rajbari ...	...	...	...	...	368
Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	962
Pachuria ...	...	...	...	...	649
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,352
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	3,028	8,862
CHOTA NAGPUR.					
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>					
Giridih ...	750	376	1,101	428	1,709
Total ...	750	376	1,101	428	1,709
<i>Manbhum.</i>					
Purulia ...	22	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ..	1	...	...	...	485
Total ...	31	...	...	...	485
<i>Singbhum.</i>					
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	812	376	1,101	428	2,194
BIHAR.					
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>					
Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	375
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	386	...	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	...	...
Sahibganj ...	380	1,878	6,839	756	2,634
Baidyanath ...	2	...	2,319	...	...
Total ...	382	2,256	9,544	756	3,009
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>					
Nathnagar ...	...	...	...	...	376
Colgong ...	...	...	381	1,133	747
Pirpainti ...	...	...	1,502	2,254	752
Ghoga ...	...	370	1,878	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	4,958	8,714	7,540
Sultanganj ..	...	...	...	...	749
Total ...	764	370	8,719	12,101	10,164
<i>Monghyr.</i>					
Bariarpur ...	...	...	...	...	382
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	765	371
Jamalpur ...	...	...	373	...	...
Lakhsarai ...	388	...	2,629	4,575	3,015
Monghyr ...	382	...	1,124	...	753
Garhara ...	2,268	377	395	757	2,270
Tegra ...	746	...	...	...	...
Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	374
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	...	...	388	749
Simultola ...	...	...	...	...	370
Total ...	4,155	377	4,511	6,480	8,284

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	7
BIHAR—contd.					
<i>Patna.</i>					
Khushrupur ...	...	...	2,682	402	398
Barh ...	1,548	376	1,532	758	1,108
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	15,054	7,164	14,020
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	...	375
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	889	4,158	3,794	2,245
Sadispur ...	375	...	377	...	...
Bihta ...	1,311	126	376	...	...
Mokameh ...	...	756	2,340	1,859	1,498
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	378	...
Bukhtarpur ...	...	...	...	...	375
Total ...	19,782	25,087	26,519	14,355	20,019
<i>Gaya.</i>					
Gaya ...	...	1,475	5,271	1,124	2,634
<i>Shahabad.</i>					
Raghnathpur ..	...	374	3,404	...	1,875
Arrah ...	1,129	370	1,896	1,133	4,496
Buxar ...	1,513	2,664	2,268	1,160	6,010
Dumraon ...	378	1,117	876	...	1,125
Total ...	3,020	4,525	7,944	2,293	13,506
<i>Darbhanga.</i>					
Sakri ...	...	...	...	...	374
Tamaria ...	...	...	1,133	...	...
Samastipur ...	...	3,133	7,136	3,016	4,868
Dalsingh Sarai ...	374	378	758	...	2,219
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,791	26,144	7,951	7,912
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...
Waini ...	...	...	385	366	...
Total ..	9,647	7,302	35,556	11,333	15,403
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>					
Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	750
Bairagnia ...	...	...	...	374	345
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,986	40,791	9,449	5,634
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	761	750	1,863
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	7,556	6,033	3,739
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	3,771	377	746
Total ...	9,384	12,702	52,879	16,983	13,077
<i>Champaran.</i>					
Maesi ...	1,018	...	3,768	1,125	372
Segowli ...	1,410	...	3,024	1,499	...
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	2,984	...	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	59,559	10,532	2,645
Bara ...	507	...	2,255	744	374
Motihari ...	...	1,137	14,051	10,144	8,213
Pipra ...	...	...	373	391	...
Total ...	15,397	15,561	86,014	24,435	11,604

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Saran.</i>					
Dighwara ...	...	...	371	...	734
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	1,893	7,944
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	22,672	4,883	371
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	...	5,975
Daronda ...	372	376	5,133	3,002	14,335
Savan ...	16,409	34,235	31,607	9,051	7,856
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	20,573	14,022	373
Mairwa ...	...	...	...	371	...
Total ...	31,679	57,217	81,855	33,225	37,588
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	1,23,085	1,35,288
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	3,30,427	1,26,541	1,46,344
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.					
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>					
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,440	3,012	374	3,007
Gulmer ...	365	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	373	...	3,390
Total ...	7,585	6,072	3,385	374	6,397
<i>Benares District.</i>					
Zamania ...	1,869	1,875	6,017	1,935	2,687
Sakaldiha ...	2,273	761	...	...	376
Mogulsarai ...	379	...	378	...	...
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	20,894	8,760	9,089
Total ...	31,332	26,107	27,289	5,695	12,162
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>					
Bhagalpur Gogra ...	...	...	...	1,501	750
Chaurichaura ...	...	2,998	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,136	2,262	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	1,496	...	...
Sahjanwa ...	773	1,523	376	...	...
Bhatpur ...	...	...	...	1,886	3,000
Total ...	4,587	7,177	4,134	3,387	3,750
<i>Basti District.</i>					
Khalilabad ...	...	378	...	...	...
Basti ...	1,933	6,413	782	378	794
Uska Bazar ...	1,146	1,869	...	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,600	782	378	794
<i>Gonda District.</i>					
Gonda ...	1,485	8,635	4,878	...	...
Other places ...	1,153	6,764	1,127	...	...
Total ...	2,638	15,399	6,005	...	...
<i>Baraich District.</i>					
Naupara ...	...	...	...	375	757
Baraich ...	...	754	1,507	...	378
Total ...	...	754	1,507	375	1,135

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>					
Ahaura Road ...	1,505	5,633	4,507	1,497	1,122
Chunar ...	823	378	381	...	...
Mirzapur ...	22,465	17,473	7,234	3,779	4,589
Gainpura ...	383	384	...	376	...
Total ...	25,176	23,888	12,122	5,652	5,711
<i>Allahabad District.</i>					
Karchana ...	...	...	1,131	...	...
Namt ...	...	370	...	...	...
Manwari ...	878	755	...	375	...
Jasra ...	376	2,652	5,287	1,880	2,251
Mija Road ...	15,747	21,899	15,460	2,282	12,062
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	378	...	...
Allahabad ...	48,683	56,477	21,813	648	4,905
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	2,278	749	751
Sirathu ...	4,551	5,673	4,517	...	412
Shurajpur ...	763	...	752	...	372
Other places ...	876	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	51,616	10,934	20,753
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>					
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,515	374	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	2,270	...	...
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	10,612	2,311	375
Fatehpur ...	...	...	387	...	...
Total ...	14,387	22,780	14,784	2,685	375
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>					
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	87,057	9,002	3,706
<i>Etawah District.</i>					
Phaphund ...	2,643	8,024	3,775	...	...
Bharthua ...	388	378	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,360	8,749	1,129	745
Jaswantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	4,158	...	...
Total ...	25,062	20,041	16,682	1,129	745
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>					
Farukhabad ...	...	373	380	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>					
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,535	1,126	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,137	2,642	373	...
Total ...	5,748	2,672	3,768	373	...
<i>Agra District.</i>					
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,238	6,557	774	439
Agra ...	20,578	13,522	34,662	8,695	5,663
Total ...	32,593	17,760	41,219	9,469	6,102
<i>Sitapur District.</i>					
Sitapur ...	379	3,022	2,635	1,125	373

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.					
<i>Muttra District.</i>					
Kosi ...	...	...	1,173	...	...
Muttra ...	2,331	1,997	2,628	374	375
Brindaban ...	...	...	324	...	...
Total ...	2,331	1,997	4,125	374	375
<i>Allyghur District.</i>					
Harduaganj ...	...	...	755	...	...
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...
Hattrass ...	21,067	8,797	30,653	2,252	1,912
Allyghur ...	6,414	1,815	4,570	769	1,130
Total ...	28,834	10,612	35,978	3,021	3,042
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>					
Chola ...	...	...	1,138	...	...
Secundrabad ...	...	747	1,510	1,131	375
Khurja ...	5,308	3,826	9,168	3,393	381
Dibai ...	756	756	3,021	...	...
Total ...	6,064	5,329	15,137	4,524	756
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>					
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	757	...	...
<i>Meerut District.</i>					
Ghaziabad ...	566	1,512	1,143	385	750
Meerut ...	6,851	15,779	8,873	3,763	1,144
Total ...	7,417	17,291	10,016	4,148	1,894
<i>Banda District.</i>					
Badanea ...	...	...	390	758	375
Banda ...	1,187	5,666	11,376	3,806	3,030
Bargarh ...	742	1,507	3,042	753	375
Manikpur ...	384	1,129	1,133	748	751
Kurwi ...	1,145	6,465	17,032	4,225	747
Total ...	3,458	14,767	32,973	10,290	5,278
<i>Moradabad District.</i>					
Khanth ...	...	374	1,136	375	...
Moradabad ...	...	4,910	4,148	1,514	375
Chundowsi ...	782	15,416	4,841	382	...
Total ...	782	20,700	10,125	2,271	375
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>					
Shahganj ...	7,558	7,522	378	777	1,990
<i>Barcilly District.</i>					
Aoula ...	1,510	9,865	2,252	...	...
Barcilly ...	2,711	26,824	12,773	749	...
Total ...	4,221	30,689	15,025	749	...
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>					
Jaunpur ...	14,496	25,241	5,637	4,895	1,407

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>					
Shajehanpur ...	4,180	7,175	6,442	...	400
Tilhar ...	5,061	7,907	3,058	...	...
Aujihi ...	2,684	4,199	3,774	...	...
Total ..	11,925	19,281	13,274	...	400
<i>Etta District</i>					
Jaleswar Road ..	...	...	386	...	...
Kashganj ...	754	...	2,266	...	373
Total ...	754	...	2,652	...	373
<i>Lucknow District.</i>					
Lucknow ...	17,199	27,988	24,956	378	1,617
Alamnagar ...	7,976	9,894	13,975	374	1,121
Kakori ...	1,491	774	755	...	...
Malhabad ...	754	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,420	38,656	39,686	752	2,738
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>					
Pilibhit ...	...	1,516	...	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>					
Rurki ..	...	...	373	...	...
Saharanpur ...	...	379	5,253	4,169	2,986
Total ...	...	379	5,626	4,169	2,986
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>					
Sabwal ...	...	...	783	...	...
Radhauli ...	1,133	7,585	2,265	1,498	1,124
Fyzabad ...	9,146	31,402	6,210	1,121	2,256
Ajodhya ...	762	8,026	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	...	789	...	...	748
Total ...	11,041	42,802	9,258	2,619	4,128
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>					
Akbarpur ...	1,150	3,003	762	375	370
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>					
Bahramghat ...	...	...	1,881	758	381
Duryabad ...	...	378	...	...	...
Bara Banki ...	3,415	3,416	4,557	755	376
Safdarganj ...	8,795	17,267	14,034	371	3,720
Total ...	12,210	21,061	20,472	1,884	4,477
<i>Hardai District.</i>					
Balamau ...	...	755	...	...	...
Hardai ...	6,104	10,703	2,650	...	...
Baghauli ...	5,493	4,143	4,159	...	...
Sandila ...	1,138	1,123	3,022	...	...
Total ...	12,735	16,724	9,811	...	...
<i>Bijnor District.</i>					
Dhampur ...	...	3,017	5,675	...	...
Nagina ..	...	2,261	4,551	...	753
Najibabad ...	...	2,260	6,426	1,508	374
Bijnor ...	...	1,124	...	1,494	...
Total .	...	8,662	16,652	3,002	1,127

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jhansi District.</i>					
Jhansi ... ..	...	1,510	1,530	382	758
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>					
Lalitpur ... ..	...	755	748	757	752
<i>Kheri District.</i>					
Lakshmipur ... ..	...	378	2,257	...	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>					
Mahoba	399	3,034	4,184	1,510	1,122
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>					
Hardwar ... ..	...	...	378	...	...
<i>Jalaum District.</i>					
Kalpi ... ..	...	...	1,127	...	...
<i>Garhwal District.</i>					
Haldwani ... ..	...	...	750	750	...
Other places	14,099	10,580	28,912	1,921	372
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	6,59,271	5,61,595	19,748	96,813
PANJAB.					
<i>Amritsur District.</i>					
Amritsur ... ..	...	740	...	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>					
Delhi	39,817	63,298	58,032	20,135	12,219
<i>Jullundur District.</i>					
Jullundur City	3	...	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>					
Umballa City	402	5,755	7,189	1,132	385
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>					
Faraknagar ... ..	...	378	...	...	...
Gurgaon ... ..	...	752	1,138	...	...
Rewari	12,795	18,118	18,154	2,257	1,949
Total	12,795	19,248	19,292	2,257	1,949
Other places	12,187	30,867	26,241	7,215	11,363
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,10,908	1,10,754	30,739	25,916

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	1,129	760	1,131
Katni ...	...	2,614	6,458	388	1,502
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	31,227	11,728	1,916
Peparia ...	...	2,257	8,676	2,615	4,877
Kareli ...	...	3,393	4,142	761	372
Nagpur ...	...	3,057	5,322	1,912	371
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	32,567	11,205	15,652
Total ...	1,145	36,629	89,521	29,399	25,524
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.					
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	376	383	...	...
Safua ...	3,096	8,807	16,289	8,768	7,036
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	3,809	...	...
Indore ...	750	756	...	...	...
Jeyapore ...	378	763	377	752	375
Bawal ...	378	377	...	...	...
Harpulpur ...	383	766	1,795	...	1,121
Other places ...	...	3,459	4,431	374	1,336
Total ...	5,524	17,838	27,084	9,894	9,868
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...
BERAR.					
Dharangaon ..	...	...	600	...	...
Malkapur ...	26	...	...	...	407
Khamgaon ..	66	381	432	...	...
Akola ...	53	656	763	...	...
Amraoti ...	66	1,129	3,388	374	1,967
Total ...	211	2,166	5,183	374	2,374
Bombay ..	...	...	374	...	...
Unspecified places ..	15,320	44,902	21,834	1,058	8,949
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,370	10,43,880	11,49,772	2,97,753	3,16,058
ABSTRACT.					
Total of Bengal ..	4,412	4,240	10,514	3,028	8,862
" " Bihar ...	91,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	1,23,085	1,35,288
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	376	1,101	428	2,194
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	99,718	96,813
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	30,739	25,916
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,838	27,084	9,894	9,868
" " Central Provinces ...	1,115	36,629	89,521	29,399	25,524
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...
" " Berar ...	211	2,166	5,183	374	2,374
" " Bombay ...	...	...	374	...	...
" " Unspecified places...	15,320	44,902	21,834	1,058	8,949
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,43,880	11,49,772	2,97,753	3,16,058

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 19th April 1897.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather very hot. Ploughing and manuring of paddy lands continue. Vegetables being irrigated. Fodder sufficient. Scarcity of water in places. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 8 to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	10 0	
Katwa	8 8 to 11 0	
Raniganj	10 0	

Birbhum.—No rain. Weather very hot and cloudy. No crops on the ground. Ploughing continues. Price of rice 9 seers per rupee at Sadar and $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Rampur Hat. No want of fodder.

Bankura.—No rain. It is badly wanted. Weather very hot. Export of rice continues. Fodder everywhere sufficient. Water insufficient in a few places. Rice selling at Bankura $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Vishnupur 11 seers, Saltora 10 seers, and Raipur $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospects of indigo, *til* and *boro* good. Plantation of sugarcane still continues. *Aus* is being sown. Ploughing continues. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Garhbetta, Debra, Binpur, Sabong and Contai. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	11	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	11 to 13
Tamluk	...	...	...	10
Ghatul	...	...	...	$10\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{3}{4}$

Hooghly.—No rain. Sugarcane and vegetables suffering in places for want of rain. Common rice sells from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Agricultural operations at a standstill for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—No rain. Weather very hot. No crops on the ground. Land in places being prepared for jute crop. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 to 10 8	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	8 0
Basirhat	...	...	...	10 0
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	10 0

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Rain much wanted for sowing of *aus*. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in Tehatta. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder insufficient in places. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	15,322	2,176	1,687	19,185
Dependants	...	...	181	44	6,159	6,384
Otherwise relieved	...	...	2,750	14,203	6,388	23,341
Test-workers	...	...	222	Nil	2	224
Total						49,134

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather hot. Harvesting of *rabi* finished. Sowing of *bhadai* commenced in low-lying lands. Rain badly wanted. Fodder sufficient. *Khurda* disease among cattle appeared in thana Suti in Jangipur subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	} per rupee.
Kandi	...	...	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Jangipur	...	...	...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	

Latest price of common rice where test-works are opened is 8½ seers a rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	1,385	8	191	1,584

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 52. Weather very hot and clear except on 18th and 19th. There was rain on the night of Sunday (18th) in the Sadar, but this shower was light. Rain is wanted throughout the district for the cultivation of *aus* and *aman* paddy and jute. Fodder and water insufficient in places. Harvesting of *boro* going on in Narail. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Jessore	9 to 10	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9
Magura	...	...	...	9 to 10
Narail	...	...	...	10 to 10½
Bangaon	...	...	...	10 to 11

Khulna.—No rain. Weather hot and windy. Prospects of *boro* paddy damaged by want of rain. Cultivation of *aus* progressing. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9 to 10	0	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	10	1	
Satkhira	...	...	...	9	5	

Relief-wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Great scarcity of good water. No cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	2,932	Nil	323	3,255
Otherwise relieved ...	549	3,122	1,550	5,221
Total				8,476

Rajshahi.—No rain. Prospects of standing crops reported to be fair at Nator. Sowing of paddy, *til* and jute going on. Fodder available. Scarcity of water felt in places. Price of common rice ranges between 8 and 9½ seers per rupee. Price of rice at relief-works 8 seers per rupee. Number on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	1,445	Nil	18	1,463

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *bhadoi* and jute going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 10 seers at Sadar and 9 seers at Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Cultivation of *bhadoi* and jute going on. Average outturn of oilseed crops reported to be 12 annas. No want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 50.5, Kalimpong 35. No rain at Siliguri and Kurseong. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bhutta*, *bhadoi dhan*, *phaphur*, potatoes, *chola marua* and *kugna* being planted. Terai—Ploughing for jute and *bhadoi* going on; sugarcane being planted. Price of coarse rice:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	7 to 8	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	9 to 10	

Price of *bhutta*, 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Sowing of *aus* and jute going on; both germinating well. Weeding of *aus* continues. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except at Kurigram.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather very hot and sometimes cloudy. *Khrachi* or *cheena* being reaped. Sowing of jute and *aus* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 8½ seers, and in the interior from 6½ to 9½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·15. Weather very hot. No change in the prospects of crops since last week. Rain wanted for *aus* paddy sowings. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	518	Nil	146	664

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot with high wind. Sowing of jute and *aus* paddy still going on. Rain wanted. Fodder available. Cattle-disease prevailing in some places in the Munshiganj subdivision. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·22. Weather seasonable. *Aus* and jute sowings in progress. *Boro* is being harvested. Prospects favourable. Cattle-disease reported from Kishorganj. Price of common rice, 8½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather sultry and oppressive. Rain wanted. Price of rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Prospects of crops poor. Common rice sells from 7½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Days very hot. High winds blowing. Scarcity of drinking-water in Chandpur, Brahmanbaria, and in Chandina thana. *Boro* paddy being reaped. Ploughing going on. Price of rice—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	...	...	9 0	to 10 0	} per rupee.
Chandpur	...	...	9 0	to 10 0	
Brahmanbaria	...	...	8 0	to 10 8	

Noakhali.—Rainfall nil. Sky cloudy. Sowing of *aus* commenced. Prospects not good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water not sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather hot with occasional clouds. Prospects of crops not good. Rain urgently wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Threshing of *rabi* approaching completion. Opium weighments going on. Sugarcane, millets and summer vegetables doing well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Green fodder scarce. Prices have risen in Patna. Price of common rice 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved in poor-houses ...	62	35	15	112
Otherwise relieved ...	7	1	Nil	8
Total	...			120

Gaya.—No rain. Sugarcane and *cheena* millet being irrigated. Price of Burma rice 9½ seers and country rice 7½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Threshing of *rabi* going on in places. Sugarcane and *cheena* doing well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient except at Bhabua. Price of common rice 8½ to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice at Bhabhua 8½ seers and of pea (*muttar*) 10½ seers fixes the relief-wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

Bhabua—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	3,873	4,431	2,165	10,469
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	1,925	1,925
Relieved in poor-houses ...	205	75	63	343
Otherwise relieved ...	4,183	9,790	6,357	20,330

Sasaram—

Relieved in poor-houses ...	31	17	8	56
Otherwise relieved ...	10	31	4	45

Arrah—

Relieved in poor-houses ...	29	7	7	43
Otherwise relieved ...	4	4	1	9

Dehri—

Fed in kitchen ...	30	44	71	145
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Buxar—

Otherwise relieved ...	4	4	1	9
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Total ... 33,374

Saran.—No rain. Sugarcane and *cheena* doing well. Paddy germinating where sown. Indigo bad. Fodder sufficient. Water growing scarce in places in Gopalganj and Sadar subdivisions. Famine wage fixed by barley selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	1,544	2,377	2,051	5,972
Relieved in poor-houses	38	27	19	84
Otherwise relieved	2,424	10,507	3,247	16,178
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers	496	956	645	2,097
Relieved in poor-houses	10	2	3	15
Otherwise relieved	820	2,726	872	4,418
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,141	2,715	3,178	8,034
Otherwise relieved	3,369	9,503	6,432	19,304
		Total	...	56,102
Private relief—				
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers	1,343	1,662	1,112	4,117
Relieved in poor-houses	75	75	63	213
Otherwise relieved	42	89	65	196
Manjha—				
Relieved in poor-houses	4	6	9	19
Otherwise relieved	4	Nil	Nil	4
Koildwa—				
Otherwise relieved	35	31	29	95
		Total	...	4,644

Champan.—No rain. Weather hot. *Rabi* harvest almost over. Preparation of lands going on. *Bhadai* sowings commenced. Prices at Motihari—common rice 8½ seers, Burma rice 9½ seers, maize 10½ seers, wheat 8½ seers, barley 14½ seers, gram 11½ seers, *rahar* 13½ seers. Prices on the whole fallen. Rice and maize fix the famine wages. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle scarce in parts. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	13,728	12,025	10,486	36,239
Dependants	135	273	2,420	2,828
Relieved in poor-houses	97	86	45	228
Otherwise relieved	6,651	15,480	11,765	33,896
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers	20,999	19,361	9,139	49,502
Dependants	154	130	3,860	4,144
Relieved in poor-houses	134	106	85	325
Otherwise relieved	4,381	9,068	5,165	18,614
		Total	...	145,776

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects fair. Lands are being prepared for *bhadai*. Prices are—Burma rice 9½ seers, country rice 8½ seers, wheat 9½ seers, *makai* 10 seers, barley 12 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 13 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	7,313	2,104	1,726	11,143
Dependants	2	Nil	135	137
Relieved in poor-houses	25	7	5	37
Otherwise relieved	3,701	9,733	7,039	20,473
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	3,643	3,021	2,142	8,806
Dependants	Nil	Nil	381	381
Relieved in poor-houses	6	4	3	13
Otherwise relieved	992	2,804	862	4,658

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	14,409	7,892	5,945	28,246
Dependants ...	153	311	2,635	3,099
Relieved in poor-houses ...	76	38	57	171
Otherwise relieved ...	4,642	10,031	8,004	22,677
		† Total	...	99,841

Darbhanga.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Rain is needed for *mung* and *dhan*. Common rice selling at 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

Sadar subdivision—				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	34,921	36,634	8,405	79,960
Dependants ...	493	717	5,277	6,487
Relieved in poor-houses ...	32	14	14	60
Otherwise relieved ...	5,954	15,304	7,743	29,001
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	26,062	22,987	9,537	58,586
Dependants ...	19	53	7,618	7,690
Relieved in poor-houses ...	62	18	13	93
Otherwise relieved ...	4,466	15,208	6,998	26,672
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,225	2,437	574	5,236
Relieved in poor-houses ...	13	8	2	23
Otherwise relieved ...	369	852	526	1,747
Test-workers ...	40	115	29	184
		Total	...	215,739

Private relief—

Darbhanga Raj—

Relief-workers ...	12,609	5,456	1,447	19,512
Gratuitous relief ...	1,852	4,602	2,992	9,446
		Total	...	28,958

Monghyr.—No rain. Weather hot with strong west and east wind alternately. *Rabi* harvesting completed. Lands being ploughed for *bhadvi* crops. Prices of food-grains rising. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Sra.	
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	7½ to 8½	} per rupee.
Begusarai ...	...	...	...	8½	
Jamui ...	...	...	...	8	

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather hot. *Rabi* harvest over. Harvesting of *mahua* continues. Paddy sowing in progress. Water sufficient. Fodder scanty in thana Katoria. Cattle-disease reported from several parts of the district. Prices are—

				Sra. a.	
Common rice—					
Sadar ...	...	...	...	9 2	} per rupee.
Banka ...	...	...	...	9 6	
Supaul ...	...	...	...	9 8	
Madhipura ...	...	...	...	8 0	
Kurthi—					
Sadar ...	...	...	...	12 10	} per rupee.
Banka ...	...	...	...	11 14	
Supaul ...	...	...	...	13 8	
Madhipura ...	...	...	...	13 0	
Marua—					
Supaul ...	...	...	...	13 8	} per rupee.
Madhipura ...	...	...	...	13 0	

The price of *marua* determines the wages of labourers on relief-works. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	4,553	4,486	1,591	10,630
Dependants ...	1	9	413	423
Otherwise relieved ...	421	1,098	368	1,887
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,097	1,807	452	3,356
Dependants ...	4	7	274	285
Otherwise relieved ...	216	625	172	1,013
Sadar subdivision—				
Otherwise relieved ...	15	16	1	32
Total			...	17,626

In addition to the above, 907 persons are relieved from private funds in the Banka subdivision.

Purnea.—No rain. *Bhadoi* and winter rice being sown. *Rabi* crops harvested. More rain wanted. Cattle-pox reported from Kaliaganj thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—

	Srs.
Sadar ...	9
Kishanganj ...	8½ to 9
Araria ...	9

per rupee.

Malda.—No rain. Wheat and barley still being threshed in some places. Ploughing of paddy lands continues, but rain much wanted for sowing. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—No rain. Weather very hot. East wind with clouds this morning (19th). *Chaitali* and *mahua* crops over. Sugarcane doing well. Water-supply not so good as last year. Fodder normal. Test-works open in Rajmahal, but not much frequented. Prices are—rice 8 to 11 seers and maize 8 to 13 seers. Price of rice at Jamtara 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jamtara—				
Relief-workers ...	979	763	507	2,249
Dependants ...	21	38	93	152
Otherwise relieved ...	63	76	11	160
Total			...	2,551

850 persons on private works.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. *Dalua* being harvested. Fields being prepared for the next *bauli* and *sarad* crops. Rice more or less available in all places. Cattle-disease in places. Want of fodder and water reported from places. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs. c.
Cuttack ...	11 13
Jajpur ...	14 7
Kendrapara ...	14 7
Banki ...	14 13

per rupee.

Balasore.—No rain. Weather hot. *Dalua* crop being harvested. Ploughing going on. Sugarcane and cotton growing well. Price of coarse rice varies from 12½ to 17 seers per rupee in the interior. Coarse rice sells at 11½ and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Sugarcane and garden-produce crops being irrigated. Cattle-disease prevails. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 13½ seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. State of standing crops same as before. Supply of fodder grass and water sufficient. Prices stationary. Famine wages calculated at 10½ to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	2,962	131	594	3,687
Dependants ...	24	Nil	9	33
Otherwise relieved ...	47	49	56	152
Test-workers ...	535	13	110	658
Total			...	4,530

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and dry. Prospects unchanged. Rice sells at 7 to 9 seers, *makai* 9 to 13 seers, and *mahua* 30 to 60 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 17th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	986	336	373	1,695
Fed at kitchens ...	168	182	348	698
Cotton-workers, 654.				
Giridih subdivision—				
Otherwise relieved ...	376	288	264	928
Test-workers ...	1,495	140	188	1,823
		Total	...	5,144
Private relief—				
Relief-workers ...	3,161	1,463	1,211	5,835

Lohardaga.—Rainfall nil. Ploughing continues. *Mahua* slightly damaged by recent rainfall. Rice sells at Ranchi 8½ seers, and in the interior from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamanu.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. The yield of *rabi* and *mahua* not above six annas each. Prices still rising—19 markets against 10 in last week selling under 7 seers; 5 markets against 6 at 7 seers; 36 markets against 39 above 7 seers, but below 8 seers; 15 markets against 14 at 8 seers; 16 markets against 22 over 8 seers, but below 9 seers per rupee. Selling price of wheat 9 seers, barley 13½ seers, and gram 10½ seers per rupee. 1,294 maunds and 30 seers Burma bounty rice imported this week. Foot and mouth cattle-disease general throughout the district. Fodder and water still plentiful.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	909	757	253	1,919
Otherwise relieved ...	527	984	257	1,768
		Total	...	3,687

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. No crops on the ground except sugar-cane. Prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia and Raghunathpur. Scarcity of water is reported from some parts of the Govindpur subdivision and from thanas Gourangdi, Jhalda, Chas and Chandil of the Sadar subdivision. Fodder sufficient at present. Average price of common rice 9½ seers per rupee at Sadar and 8½ seers at Govindpur. Wages on works are calculated at a 9 seers rate. Supply sufficient at present. Numbers on relief :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Gratuitous relief ...	891	2,230	1,753	4,874
Test-workers ...	2,187	1,367	373	3,927
		Total	...	8,801

Singhbhum.—No rain. Rice plentiful. Price of rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—With the exception of light showers at Jessore, Darjeeling, Pabna, and Mymensingh, there was no rain during the week. A smart shower occurred in Calcutta last evening. The ploughing and early sowings continue, but rain is generally required to help them on. Sugarcane, indigo, and spring rice are doing well. The harvesting of spring rice has begun. Scarcity of drinking-water is reported from parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The fodder-supply is also reported to be insufficient in some districts. In many districts prices are said to be rising. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8½ seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 seers, Pabna (common rice) 8½ seers, Patna (common rice) 9½ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (barley) 12 to 13 seers, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 8 seers, Bhagalpur (*marua*) 13 and 13½ seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 8 seers, Puri (common rice) 10½ to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 7 to 9 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 9 seers.

Numbers on relief on Saturday, the 17th April 1897 :—

Nadia	...	49,184
Murshidabad	...	1,584
Khulna	...	8,476
Rajshahi	...	1,463
Pabna	...	664
Patna	...	120
Shahabad	...	33,374
Saran	...	56,102
Champanan	...	145,776
Muzaffarpur	...	99,841
Darbhanga	...	215,739
Bhagalpur	...	17,626
Sonthal Parganas	...	2,551
Puri	...	4,530
Hazaribagh	..	5,144
Palamau	...	3,687
Manbhum	...	8,801

Total ... 654,612 against 595,587 in the previous week.

This total is distributed as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	.. 160,108	127,063	61,400	348,571
Dependants	... 1,187	1,582	31,199	33,968
Relieved in poor-houses	... 820	444	339	1,603
Otherwise relieved	... 48,030	133,963	76,255	258,248
Test-workers	... 8,813	1,979	1,430	12,222
Private relief—				
Relief-works—				
Darbhanga Raj	... 12,609	5,456	1,447	19,512
Hatwa	... 1,343	1,662	1,112	4,117
Sonthal Parganas	...	...	...	850
Giridih	... 3,161	1,463	1,211	5,835
Gratuitous relief—				
Darbhanga Raj	... 1,852	4,602	2,992	9,446
Saran {	Hatwa	... 117	164	409
	Manjha	... 8	6	23
	Koildwa	... 35	31	95
Total				40,287

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 20th April, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																													
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare.)																	
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.												
BENGAL.																																
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	...	...	9 8	12 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 8	9 12	9 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum	...	8 5	7 8	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 8	9 0	9 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Bankura	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0 and 8 8	12 4	9 12	10 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Pargannas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta	...	8 0	8 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	16 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	11 13	11 13	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Nadia	...	9 0	9 2	14 8	11 0	...	21 5	6 11	6 13	6 10	8 10	9 10	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	8 12	9 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Jessore	...	8 0	7 8	12 6	12 0	10 0	17 8	8 8	8 0	11 8	10 0	9 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	...	9 0	9 4	16 8	14 0	14 4	26 4	6 0	7 8	12 0	8 1	9 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	...	8 6	8 0	10 12	...	...	20 0	7-12-4	7-12-4	12 2	9-9-3	9-9-3	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	...	8 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	15 0
	18	Bogra	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	6 12	7 8	9 12	8 4	9 6	15 0
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pubna	...	9 6	9 12	19 8	15 0	16 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 6	8 4	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	Dacca	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	17 0	...	...	8 4	8 8	11 0	9 8	9 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	21 0	5 4	5 4	7 0	9 0	8 2	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	12 0	8 12	8 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kaina 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatoh), Katwa 10 seers 15 chittaks, and Ranagan 13½ seers.
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers (panga), Tamluk 10 seers, and Ghatal 10 seers.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers and Jahannabad 9½ seers (panga).
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Ohetla 10 seers, Barasat 8½ seers, Magrahat 9 seers, and Baduria 9 seers.
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 10 seers (panga), Meherpur not reported, and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (karkatoh) per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 10½ seers, Jangipur not reported.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN															
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (Sorghum Vulgare.)			
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL—concluded.																		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	7 6	7 4	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	8 9	13 5	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	9 0	9 0	13 15	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	..	6 8	6 8	10 14	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																		
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	...	10 8	10 8	{ 14 0 and 15 0 }	13 0	14 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	9 12	10 0	18 8	...	...	20 0
	28	Gaya	...	9 4	9 12	13 8	12 4	13 0	20 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	8 0	8 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	19 4
	29	Shahabad	...	{ 9 8 and 10 0 }	{ 9 8 and 10 0 }	{ 13 6 and 14 0 }	12 0	12 0	20 0	{ 8 8 and 9 0 }	{ 8 8 and 9 0 }	8 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	...	...	...
	30	Saran	...	10 0	10 8	13 8	12 14	12 14	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	9 12	9 12	16 0	...	...	...
	31	Champaran	..	8 4	8 0	13 8	12 0	14 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	9 8	8 12	17 8	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	9 8	9 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	...	8 4	8 8	13 2	11 0	11 0	26 4	6 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 8	18 12	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	...	9 7	{ 8 3 to 9 10 }	15 4	...	13 15	25 0	6 4	6 0	9 0	8 6	7 15	11 0	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur*	...	...	8 14	15 2	...	12 10	22 11	...	7 10	13 14	...	8 14	17 10	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	10 0	9 4	16 0	...	7 0	30 0	7 8	9 0	16 0	8 4	8 8	19 0	10 0	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	10 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	12 12	0 0	8 12	15 8	...	...	...
	38	Sonhal Parganas.	...	7 12	7 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	13 8	0 4	9 10	16 8	...	...	...
ORISSA.																		
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	7 9	8 6	13 2	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 2	12 8	12 8	23 0	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	12 0	12 12	22 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri	...	6 9	6 9	11 13	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 13	13 2	13 2	23 10	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	...	8 8	3 4	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	6 8	7 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	13 8	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	...	{ 5 8 to 8 8 }	{ 5 8 to 8 8 }	{ 6 8 to 12 0 }	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	{ 8 8 to 8 12 }	{ 8 0 to 8 4 }	14 0	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	...	8 12	9 13	11 11	14 1	15 3	20 4	7 6	7 12	11 4	7 7	8 2	14 1	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	..	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	{ 14 0 to 14 8 }	10 0	10 0	{ 15 0 to 16 0 }	...	...	...
	46	Singbhum	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chittaks and Chandpur 9 seers.

U. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.

V. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers, Dinapore 10½ seers and Bihar 10 seers.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 9½ seers, Nawada 9 seers, Jahanabad 9 seers.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar not reported, Sasaram 10½ seers, Bhabua not reported.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 7 chittaks, and Gopalganj (Mirgan) 11 seers 11 chittaks.

Z. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamahi 11 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

HAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhos- eum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Echinochloa coronata.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...		
...		
...		

...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	25 0
...	...	...	...	...	30 0
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	11 7 12 0 33

[illegible]

000	001	002	003	004
005	006	007	008	009
010	011	012	013	014

...	...	...	11	0	11	0	22
...	...	...	12	0	13	0	...
...
11	0	11	8	24	0	...	...
...

[illegible]

BENGAL—concluded.										CHITTAGONG Division.
1.	Ch.S	Ch	Rs. A. P	Mls A. P	Rs. A. P					
9	0	10	0	...	...	..	Tippera.	24	}
8	0	9	8	11 12	0 1 12	0 4 0	Noakhali.	25		
9	0	10	0	11 4	0 4 3	0 3 12	Chittagong.	26		

BIHAR.													LATINA DIVISION.	
Panga.														
10	0	10	0	3	8	0	3	10	0	3	12	0	Patna.	27
Pangra.													28	
9	0	10	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	12	0		Gaya.
10	0	10	8	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	Shahabad.	29
Panga.													30	
9	8	10	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	0		Saran.
10	0	10	0	4	6	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	Champaran.	31
11	0	11	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	Muzaffarpur.	32
10	4	11	8	3	8	0	3	11	5	3	8	0	Darbhanga.	33

9	5	10	0	4	3	0	1	4	8	3	9	5	Monchyr.	31
10	0	9	7				3	14	0	4	0	0	Blagajpur.	35
9	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	3	12	0	Purnea (Kash).	36
9	0	9	5	1	4	0	4	6	0				Panga.	
													Malla (Lingish	37
													Bara).	
10	4	10	8	1	12	0	3	12	0	3	19	0	Karkatch.	
													Shad Bhat, etc.	38

BRADDER DIVISION.

Kutchch.												Chhoda.												Outsiders.
10	12	10	12	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	10	12	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0			
10	12	10	12	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	10	12	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	Calcutta	24	
10	6	10	8	3	11	0	3	14	0	3	8	10	6	10	8	3	14	0	3	8	6	Bahore	10	
12	4	12	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	12	4	12	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	Pun.	41	

CHOTA NAGPUR.																
Panga.																
9	0	9	0	1	5	3	4	5	3	4	3	0	Haritaba L.	42		
Panga.																
9	0	5	1	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	Lowarab L.	43		
8	7	8	7	Balamu.	44		
Panga.																
9	0	9	2	{	4	0	0	{	3	1	6	3	1	0	Mambhum.	45
Crushed																
7	0	5	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	6	0	Singbhum	46		

It per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 9½ seers.
alt per rupee are :—Bajusara 11 seers and Jammu 9½ seers
as the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
alt per rupee are :—Dooghur 11 seers (punga), Godda 9 seers (mixed),
seers (karkatch), and Rajmahal 8 seers (pung, 1 and 10 seers (karkatch).
as the retail price of salt (punga) is 9 seers per rupee,
seers per rupee.
seers per rupee.

h. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10½ pice per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number	MARKTS.												
		RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (mota chaul).			WHEAT (Triticum sativum).			BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	4 8 0	4 4 0	...	3 12 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	4 12 0	4 6 0	...	4 4 0	4 1 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	5 0 0	4 7 2	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	4 14 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	2 14 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	...	...
7	Chittagong	5 4 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...
8	Patna	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	2 1 6	3 11 0	3 10 0	{ 2 10 0 and 2 13 0 }	3 0 0	2 13 0	1 11 0
9	Muzaffarpur	6 2 6	6 2 6	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...	4 9 6	4 3 5	...	3 5 5	3 3 5	...
10	Bhagalpur*	...	5 4 0	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	3 3 0	...
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	1 8 0	4 13 0	4 11 0	3 2 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	5 11 0	6 12 0	...	{ 4 8 6 to 4 11 0 }	{ 4 15 0 to 5 0 0 }	...	{ 5 2 0 to 7 4 0 }	{ 4 11 0 to 7 4 0 }	...	4 7 0	...	...

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1897.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhodeum</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine orocana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNARA (<i>Cicer arctifolium</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 4 0	2 1 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 12 0
...	3 12 0	3 4 0	...
...
...	3 5 0	2 15 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 5 0
...	4 14 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 3	3 0 0	1 11 0
...	3 13 0	3 10 0	...
...	3 5 3	...
...	Biri or kalai.		2 0 0
...	2 14 3	2 13 9	...
...	5 0 0	} 4 3 6	...
...	5 11 0		...

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE <i>Zemays</i> .			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	...
..	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	...	...	..	...	4 6 0	4 9 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 12 0	4 10 0	...
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	5 4 0	5 2 0	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	11 0 0	11 0 0	..	5 4 0	5 3 0	...
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 11 0	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 3 0	4 8 0
...	...	1 9 0	2 10 6	2 10 0	1 9 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	...	3 11 0	3 12 0	...
4 0 0	3 13 0	...	5 0 0	4 11 3	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
...	3 9 0	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	4 0 0	..
...	...	...	2 12 3	2 10 6	2 0 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...
...	...	...	5 11 0	6 2 0	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...	4 8 0	4 7 0	...
...	...	...	6 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 5 0	...

0 STANDARD BEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 4 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 5 0	4 6 0	...	18 10 0	16 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 4 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 12 0	4 15 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 6 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
3 15 0	3 14 0	...	3 8 0	3 0 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	2 8 0	2 12 0	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 5 0	4 3 0	...	4 12 0	4 14 0	...	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 5 0 0 to 5 11 0 }	{ 4 7 0 to 5 0 0 }	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
30 0 0	30 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	{ 250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	{ 240-0-0 per 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	...	..	...	...	Uncleaned hides, per piece.	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	{ 5 4 0 and 6 4 0	{ 5 8 0 and 6 8 0	...	{ to 2 2 0 to 2 2 0	{ to 2 2 0 to 2 2 0	...	...	...	...
28 0 0	28 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	{ 1 0 0 to 2 6 0	{ 1 0 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 bundles per rupee.	3 bundles per rupee.	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0 per maund.	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...
32 0 0	35 0 0	38 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	...	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...
22 0 0	22 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 0 per maund.	0 5 0	...
22 13 9	22 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25 6 0	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 8 0	30 8 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	{ 22 0 0 per maund.	{ 22 0 0 per maund.	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
26 10 0 to 32 0 0	26 10 0 to 32 0 0	...	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0	...	{ 2 0 0 per piece.	{ 2 0 0 per piece.	...	0 4 0 per maund.	0 4 0	...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 21, 1897.

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th April 1897.

STRAW.			JUAN STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MAR
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 0 0	5 0 0 per kahan.	5 1 0	..	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	1. Calcut
7 0 0	6 4 0 per kahan.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	2. Durdv
2 0 0	2 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	1 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 14 0 to 3 12 0	3 14 0 to 3 11 0	3 14 0	3. Midna
0 12 0	0 12 0 per maund.	0 12 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 1 6 Crushed. Panga.	1 2 0	0 0 0	4. Pabna
8	8 bundles per rupee.	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	1 0 0	4 0 0	...	5. Rangp
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	6. Dacca
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	1 8 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	7. Chitta
0 7 0	0 7 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	8. Patna
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 0 0	3 10 0	...	9. Muzaff
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	...	...	0 3 0	...	...	3 14 0	...	10. Bhagal
3 3 0	2 12 0 per kahan.	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	11. Cuttao
No fixed rate.	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	12. R. nchi
												Panga.			

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th April 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 5 of Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.						Inches.		%			Inches.	
April.	11th	155.7	9.8	29.815	87.3	102.1	30.8	71.6	72.8	0.614	61.8	53	S S W, W S W, and variable.	99	Nil	Clear.
"	12th	153.4	10.1	29.807	87.5	103.3	31.6	71.7	72.8	0.613	61.7	51	S S W, W S W, and variable.	110	"	Clear.
"	13th	156.7	10.2	29.782	87.1	103.6	31.7	71.9	71.0	0.668	67.2	56	S S W, S W, and S.	162	"	Clear.
"	14th	155.5	9.9	29.791	88.0	102.7	26.5	76.2	76.1	0.741	70.1	59	S S W and S.	205	"	Clear.
"	15th	152.8	9.9	29.796	87.7	101.9	25.6	76.3	78.0	0.829	73.6	66	S by W and S S W	233	"	Chiefly clear.
"	16th	154.0	10.3	29.744	88.3	102.9	21.5	78.1	78.8	0.858	74.6	61	S S W, S W and S by W.	231	"	Chiefly clear.
"	17th	157.7	9.8	29.706	89.6	101.7	23.5	80.2	80.1	0.900	76.0	65	S W by S and S	222	"	Chiefly clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	29.778
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	70.0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	88.2
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	87.9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	84.9
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	32.1
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	103.7
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	Miles, 15
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	59
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	69
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th April 1897	...	...	...	...	Inches, Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	0.22
The total fall from 1st January to 17th April 1897	...	...	...	...	3.31
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	3.55

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beekley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 11th to 17th April 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
April	11th	29.865	88.4	102.9	31.1	72.8	91.8	75.3	665	67.1	45	Nil
"	12th	875	89.1	105.1	32.0	73.1	93.4	76.5	685	68.0	44	"
"	13th	849	89.3	105.9	33.2	72.7	95.6	71.5	571	62.7	34	"
"	14th	853	91.0	106.1	30.3	75.8	95.3	76.9	634	66.9	39	"
"	15th	865	90.4	101.5	28.2	76.3	93.9	79.1	809	72.8	50	"
"	16th	820	91.7	105.3	27.3	78.0	93.9	80.5	869	71.7	54	"
"	17th	776	93.3	108.6	26.6	80.0	95.5	81.0	1.011	79.6	60	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches. 29.843

The mean temperature of the seven days 90.5

The extreme variation of temperature 33.9

The maximum temperature 106.6

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days % 47

The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th April 1897 Nil.

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 19th April 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 11th April 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 17TH APRIL 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 18TH APRIL 1896		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	201	77,605	1,297	116	54,310	887
Jute	...	...	26	25,496	782	12	9,200	115
Firewood	...	...	109	52,875	788	93	42,160	643
Other articles	...	...	572	1,58,720	2,399	577	1,56,800	2,373
Total	...	...	907	3,14,696	4,766	828	2,62,460	4,018

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of January 1897, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	7,078	6,680	9,488	7,179	13,758	16,667	.....	2,909
Cotton, raw	12	550	8	506	568	514	54	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	266	.....	360	.....	266	360	.....	94
Ditto, Indian	200	191	108	186	391	375	36	.....
Piece goods, European	2,088	5	2,579	8	2,093	2,547	.....	454
Ditto, Indian	43	27	50	31	70	80	.....	20
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	3	2	1	.....	6	1	4	.....
Non intoxicating—								
Chichona bark .....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	40	6	44	.....	46	57	.....	11
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo .....	.....	56	1	13	56	14	42	.....
Myrabolanis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	47	.....	51	.....	47	51	.....	4
Turneric	3	56	.....	97	39	97	.....	38
Aniline dyes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	25	.....	37	6	25	43	.....	18
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	20	1	15	21	21	26	.....	15
Rice in the husk	7,065	6,283	2,585	6,678	13,348	9,258	4,090	.....
Rice not in the husk	7,202	1,750	4,175	3,106	8,331	7,781	550	.....
Jowar and bajra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	105	8,881	1,140	4,573	9,666	5,713	3,951	.....
Others	29	.....	24	90	29	114	.....	55
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—	3	662	27	656	665	683	.....	18
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns .....	.....	4	.....	5	4	5	.....	1
Jute—								
Raw	21	16,849	138	23,808	16,850	31,047	.....	7,184
Gunny-bags and cloth	372	1,770	440	1,400	1,343	1,936	.....	593
Lac—								
Stick .....	.....	157	.....	97	157	97	60	.....
Shell .....	.....	1	56	1	81	57	24	.....
Leather, manufactured	80	1	56	1	81	57	24	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	44	10	25	7	54	32	22	.....
Spirits	3	.....	7	.....	3	7	.....	4
Wines	68	.....	91	.....	68	91	.....	23
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	9	.....	2	.....	9	2	7	.....
Copper, wrought	9	.....	3	.....	9	3	6	.....
Brass, do.	176	52	903	63	228	323	.....	95
Iron	1,880	70	1,714	169	1,956	1,594	362	.....
Others	180	.....	160	31	180	197	.....	7
Oils—								
Kerosine	6,791	73	8,404	8	6,864	8,502	.....	1,638
Castor	10	.....	17	.....	10	17	.....	7
Coconut	61	.....	67	.....	61	67	.....	6
Others	256	4	608	2	260	611	.....	351
Oilseeds—								
Linseed .....	.....	96	4	233	96	242	.....	146
Rape and mustard	44	1,328	262	348	1,372	610	762	.....
Til or mujil	7	602	9	3	609	13	597	.....
Poppy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Partinuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	6	13	61	20	10	87	.....	66
Opium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	130	97	114	69	276	183	93	.....
Provisions—								
Grain	51	6	73	1	57	74	.....	17
Dried fruits and nuts	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Others	895	676	1,073	730	1,571	1,802	.....	231
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron	743	.....	.....	.....	743	.....	748	.....
Other sorts	440	.....	.....	.....	440	.....	449	.....
Salt	5,002	237	6,400	63	5,539	4,663	1,876	.....
Salt-petre, &c.—								
Salt-petre	5	.....	11	.....	5	11	.....	6
Other saline substances .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, raw—								
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian .....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kandi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	419	614	212	815	1,033	1,057	..	24
Pepper	64	1	61	.....	65	61	..	4
Ginger	.....	72	214	67	72	271	.....	199
Chillies	247	24	35	15	271	50	.....	221
Cardamoms	.....	61	.....	42	61	42	.....	19
Others	78	59	483	42	137	537	.....	300
Lime and limestone	794	211	393	362	1,006	725	.....	281
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	254	2	206	191	206	307	.....	191
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,722	867	1,119	494	2,589	1,543	1,046	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	1,514	30	1,183	1,514	1,173	342	.....
Timber	431	154	234	152	565	386	179	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	.....	958	199	618	1,044	847	197	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	28	11	19	13	30	32	2	.....
Wool, raw	.....	258	.....	107	258	147	111	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	13	1	2	.....	14	2	12	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	7,600	2,961	7,470	2,459	10,541	9,029	1,512	.....
Total	51,915	53,430	49,850	50,490	108,045	106,630	1,415	14,947

CALCUTTA, the 13th April 1897.

H. STUART,
Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th February 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. n.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,327	10,296 15 0	88,586 0	6,320 12 0	244 0 0	16,862 1 0	3,726	6,452	10,178
Or per mile of railway ...	66'89	37'58 0 0	309 7 1	22 10 0 0	65 0 0	69 53 0 0	13'00	22'51	36'16
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	98,139	55,022 11 0	7,82,037 0	47,026 4 6	2,180 11 3	1,05,729 11 3	20,366	82,844	53,110
Total for 6 weeks ...	116,466	65,919 10 6	8,70,623 0	54,247 0 6	2,425 1 3	1,22,601 12 3	23,992	30,296	63,288
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	35,113	30,043 0 6	56,765 0	2,084 5 0	110 13 0	33,168 8 6	4,608	1,656	6,264
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	223 68	197'09 0 0	301'56 0	13'27 0 0	90 0 0	211'20 0 0	29'35	10'55	39 90
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	113,000	81,648 11 7	13,01,030 0	26,667 6 3	1,068 10 0	1,09,404 11 10	16,860	29,008	45,867

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH FEBRUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH FEBRUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 13TH FEBRUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 15TH FEBRUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
296	Rs. 16,862	Rs. 60'53	167	Rs. 23,168	Rs. 211'26	286	Rs. 5,30,029	Rs. 69 48	157	Rs. 3,21,603	Rs. 81'00	Rs. 2,18 426	Rs.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd April 1897 on 271 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. n.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,417	9,265 0 0	1,31,776 0	6,043 0 0	490 0 0	15,735 0 0	3,939	5,162	9,144
Or per mile of railway ...	63'57	33'59 0 0	489'76 0	21'13 0 0	1'63 0 0	56 46 0 0	12 16	18'05	30'21
For previous 12 weeks of half-year (a) ...	2,38,923	1,39,420 10 0	15,56,651 0	97,785 0 6	5,199 1 3	2,41,244 12 3	55,667	75,997	1,21,664
Total for 13 weeks ...	2,56,340	1,47,535 10 6	16,87,327 0	1,03,709 0 6	5,678 1 3	2,57,611 12 3	48,999	81,159	1,30,158
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	11,845	6,020 10 9	3,11,223 0	4,470 11 0	276 4 0	10,775 9 9	2 007	4,124	6,436
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	75'45	38'40 0 0	1,061'31 0	28 48 0 0	1'75 0 0	68'63 0 0	12'74	25'20	40'78
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,20,743	1,46,420 8 9	20,15,692 0	58,103 13 3	2,355 2 0	2,06,290 8 0	34,589	56,959	91,548

(a) Includes audited figures to week ending 13th February 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD APRIL 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST APRIL 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 3RD APRIL 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 21ST APRIL 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
280	Rs. 8,967	Rs. 32'23	157	Rs. 4,619	Rs. 29'41	286	Rs. 6,07,608	Rs. 68'11	157	Rs. 4,15,069	Rs. 61 83	Rs. 2,62,549	To end of March 1897.
286	6,741	24'17	167	6 154	30'22	286	6,741	24'17	157	6,158	39'23	583	First three days of April 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th April 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	100,390	1,02,320 0 0	7,63,480 0	1,21,470 0 0	6,940 0 0	2,30,730 0 0	38,409	35,375	70,784
Or per mile of railway ...	245	126 0 0	938 0	149 0 0	1 0 0	276 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 13 weeks of half-year†	2,634,545	14,62,978 0 0	1,00,17,403 0	15,42,063 0 0	1,71,837 0 0	31,67,480 0 0	431,231	430,406	861,637
Total for 14 weeks ...	2,835,935	15,55,298 0 0	1,07,80,923 0	16,64,133 0 0	1,78,779 0 0	33,94,210 0 0	469,640	465,781	935,421
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	207,816	1,01,597 0 0	7,50,140 0	1,18,091 0 0	8,146 0 0	2,27,834 0 0	31,846	30,614	62,460
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	266	125 0 0	923 0	145 0 0	2 0 0	278 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,004,769	13,57,612 0 0	1,19,79,769 0	19,15,360 0 0	2,06,075 0 0	35,73,053 0 0	4,54,373	4,51,316	905,689

* Excluding Steamer Earnings.
† Audited up to 13th February 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th April 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,800	7,200 0 0	51,280 0	4,270 0 0	270 0 0	11,740 0 0	2,508	1,580	4,088
Or per mile of railway ...	323	84 0 0	596 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	137 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 13 weeks of half-year*	240,096	94,139 0 0	412,939 0	34,863 0 0	2,352 0 0	1,23,354 0 0	34,301	12,053	46,354
Total for 14 weeks ...	308,796	91,339 0 0	464,119 0	41,133 0 0	2,622 0 0	1,25,604 0 0	36,809	13,653	50,472
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	20,168	5,972 0 0	21,809 0	2,183 0 0	60 0 0	8,165 0 0	2,370	1,808	3,178
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	234	69 0 0	251 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	95 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	343,406	1,11,999 0 0	379,106 0	35,739 0 0	3,634 0 0	1,51,372 0 0	35,863	11,718	47,611

* Audited up to 13th February 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 3rd April 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open ...	105,320	(a) 44,400	4,03,360	(b) 69,550	(c) 16,010	(d) 1,30,260	16,420	(f) 23,215	39,635
Or per mile of railway ...	128'60	54'21	492'50	85'29	19'35	150'05	...	...	...
For previous 13 weeks of half-year (e) ...	1,181,075	5,06,034	54,20,977	6,93,743	1,73,860	13,73,597	185,085	292,164	447,249
Total for 13½ weeks ...	1,246,395	5,50,434	58,24,337	7,63,533	1,89,570	15,03,857	201,605	288,379	489,984
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 758 miles open ...	116,940	47,089	4,85,986	64,361	14,667	1,20,017	14,546	(f) 22,067	36,613
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	154'69	62'29	642'77	85'00	19'40	160'69	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,479,568	6,10,743	61,18,517	8,02,476	1,92,395	17,04,613	180,253	304,049	484,302

(a) Decrease is due to slack traffic.
(b) The decreased weight with increased freight under goods is due to increased traffic over short leads.
(c) Due to increased Ferry earnings.
(d) Includes 2,018 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(e) audited figures up to week ending 16th January 1897.
(f) " 8,630 miles of Ballast Trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIERHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 10th April 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Totalearnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open	119,990	Rs. 53,420	Mds. 5,69,040	Rs. 75,620	Rs. 17,600	(a) 1,46,540	16,670	(b) 23,811	40,481
Or per mile of railway	148'51	65'23	687'35	92'33	21'37	178'98	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year (c)	1,281,518	5,59,709	58,90,000	7,02,248	1,89,999	15,04,966	203,189	2,84,769	487,958
Total for 14½ weeks	1,401,508	6,06,129	64,52,049	8,37,868	2,07,499	16,51,466	219,859	3,08,580	528,439
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 758 miles open	115,822	45,951	4,77,200	64,635	12,914	1,22,500	12,669	(d) 22,422	35,091
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	151'20	60'78	631'23	85'80	17'08	163'38	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,595,390	6,65,694	70,96,717	9,67,110	2,06,309	18,28,113	202,929	3,26,471	529,400

(a) Increase is due to brisker traffic.
(b) Includes 1,310 miles of bal ast trains run on open line.
(c) .. audited figures up to week ending 23rd January 1897.
(d) .. 2,732 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 10th April 1897	...	...	...	...	...	11,815	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	18,625	2	3
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	6,810	2	3
Receipts per mile for the week ending 10th April 1897	...	...	...	...	...	231	10	8
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	365	3	2
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	133	8	6
Receipts from 1st January to 10th April 1897	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,750	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,350	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	32,600	0	0

DISTRESS IN THE PATNA AND OTHER DIVISIONS.

No. 1166(Fam.).—The 21st April 1897.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1132Agri. (Fam.), dated Calcutta, the 15th April 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,
To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

In continuation of this Government's letter No. 778Agri. (Fam.), dated the 18th March 1897, I am directed to submit the following report, under section 29 of the Bengal Famine Code, on relief operations in Bengal during the four weeks ending the 27th March 1897. I am also to enclose herewith copies of the half-monthly reports of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 812F.G., dated the 22nd March, and No. 912F.G., dated the 7th April 1897, and their enclosures, together with maps of the Patna Division and of the districts of Palamau, Munbhum, Nadia, Khulna, and Bhagalpur, showing the tracts now affected.

2 There was distress requiring relief measures on a large scale in the Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts of the Patna Division. The condition of the Patna and Gaya districts continued to be satisfactory; throughout both districts three-fifths to half an inch of rain fell on the 23rd and 28th March. This rain did no appreciable harm to the *rabi*, but, on the other hand, refreshed the standing crops and enabled ploughing to go on, as well as the preparation of seed-beds for the early rice. The *rabi* crops are expected to yield in these districts a 16-anna or full average outturn. No relief works were open in these districts. Gratuitous relief was given from funds privately subscribed or allotted by the Provincial Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. There was also a poor-house in Bankipore, in which the daily average number of persons relieved was about 60, half of whom had come from the North-Western Provinces. In Gaya kitchens were open along the Grand Trunk Road and elsewhere; the prices of wheat and barley had fallen, while those of rice were stationary. The Commissioner thinks that this district will require little or no outside aid.

The following paragraphs deal with the principal features of famine relief in the other and seriously affected districts of the Patna Division.

3. *Rainfall and prospects of the crops.*—The rainfall during the month and in March 1874 was as follows:—

				March 1874.	March 1897.
				Inches.	Inches.
Shahabad ...	{	Sadar ...	...	0.25	0.75
		Bhabhua ...	...	0.79	0.36
		Sasaram ...	...	0.07	0.54
		Buxar ...	...	0.40	0.43
Saran ..	{	Chapra ...	...	0.39	0.21
		Sewan ...	...	0.42	0.55
		Gopalganj ...	...	0.30	0.45
Champaran ...	{	Motihari ...	...	0.31	1.33
		Bettia ...	...	...	3.47
		Barhwa ...	...	...	1.10
		Lagaha ...	...	...	.23

				March 1874.	March 1897.
				Inches.	Inches.
Muzaffarpur	{ Musaffarpur	...	...	0.80	0.95
	{ Hajipur	...	...	0.14	0.25
	{ Sitamarhi	...	...	0.20	1.80
Darbhanga ...	{ Sadar	...	...	0.21	2.59
	{ Madhubani	...	...	0.16	1.50
	{ Samastipur	...	...	0.08	0.90

The rainfall during the first-half of the month was slight and scattered. On the 22nd, 23rd and 24th March there was rain all over the Division; it was heaviest in Darbhanga and parts of Champaran and lightest in Saran. The greater part of the *rabi* crops had already been harvested, and the rain therefore did no damage, except in the north-east of Champaran, where the *rabi*, which had been sown late, and the poppy were damaged by hail. On the other hand, the rain has enabled cultivators to plough their lands for the early *bhadai*, and has done good to millets, sugarcane and cotton on the ground, and has to some extent improved the prospects of the indigo. The Commissioner expects a full *rabi* crop in Saran and in Shahabad (except in the Bhabhua subdivision, where it is estimated to be about 6 or 7 annas); he expects an outturn of 10 annas in Champaran, 11 annas in Muzaffarpur, and 12 annas in Darbhanga. In 1873-74 the outturn of these crops was in Shahabad 16 annas, in Saran 7 annas, in Champaran 8 annas, in Muzaffarpur 10 annas, and in Darbhanga 8½ annas.

Estimated area and population affected.—There was no change under this head in the district of Muzaffarpur.

Shahabad.—It is reported by the local officers that there has been no change in the affected area. But in the Famine Statement A an area of 1,351 square miles has been shown as affected, against 680 square miles previously reported. An explanation of this discrepancy will be obtained from the Collector.

Saran.—The total area affected in this district is now stated to be 1,684 square miles, with a population of 1,484,386 persons, against 1,412 square miles with a population of 1,352,000 previously reported. This increase is due to a general revision made by the Collector of his estimates of area affected. Relief works are now open throughout the Gopalganj subdivision, and the whole of this tract has therefore been classed as seriously affected; an area of 19 square miles in the Sadar subdivision, in which the *rabi* has been very poor, has also been placed in this category.

Champaran.—The Collector of Champaran has again revised his figures as the result of a fresh calculation, but it is stated that there has been no actual change in the area in distress. The total area affected in this district is now put down at 2,593 square miles, with a population of 1,554,000, against 1,865 square miles with 1,110,000 persons previously estimated.

Darbhanga.—The area now shown as affected is 2,940 square miles against 2,766 square miles previously reported; but no explanation of the increase has yet been furnished.

4. *Relief works.*—The progress made in the transfer of large works to the management of the Public Works Department has been slow, the number of works open in each district at the end of March being—

			Under the Public Works Depart- ment.	Under Civil Officers.	Total.
Shahabad	...	...	Nil	7	7
Saran	...	...	2	29	31
Champaran	...	..	21	59	80
Muzaffarpur	...	...	12	58	70
Darbhanga	...	...	(Not stated)	(Not stated)	134
Total			...	...	322

The total number of works open at the end of February was 254, of which 30 were under the Public Works Department and 224 under Civil Officers. The following table shows the average daily number of adult male units on

the Government relief works in each district in the second fortnight of March, compared with the numbers for the second fortnight of February:—

DISTRICT.	HALF-MONTH ENDING 27TH FEBRUARY.			HALF-MONTH ENDING 27TH MARCH.		
	Task-work.	Daily wage.	Total.	Task-work.	Daily wage.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shahabad ...	698	143	841	3,613	285	3,898
Saran ...	8,563	2,353	10,916	7,419	1,057	8,476
Champaran ...	74,892	4,046	78,938	76,306	6,399	82,705
Muzaffarpur ...	17,792	1,191	18,983	17,365	2,072	19,437
Darbhanga ...	77,466	3,150	80,616	50,920	5,135	56,055
Total ...	179,411	10,888	190,294	155,623	14,948	170,571

The numbers in Shahabad have risen steadily, owing, it is reported, to the conclusion of the *rabi* harvest and to the return of labourers who had gone to seek work elsewhere. The falling off in the numbers of task-workers in Saran and Darbhanga is reported to be due partly to the rain and the consequent demand for agricultural labour, partly to the *rabi* cutting, and partly to other causes. The numbers of relief-workers employed irrespective of task increased, except in Saran, but were nowhere excessive.

The average reported outturn of work, cost-rate and wages were as follow:—

DISTRICT.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGE OF ADULT MALE UNIT.				AVERAGE OUTTURN OF WORK PER ADULT MALE UNIT ON TASK- WORK.		COST RATE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET.	
	Second half of Feb- ruary.		Second half of March.		Second half of February.	Second half of March.	Second half of February.	Second half of March.
	Task- work.	Irrespective of task.	Task work.	Irrespective of task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Shahabad ...	A. P. 1 10	A. P. 2 1	A. P. 1 9	A. P. 2 0	C. ft. 49	C. ft. 42	Rs. A. P. 2 6 54	Rs. A. P. 2 10 9
Saran ...	1 5	1 6	1 5½	1 10	50½	38½	2 4 0	2 6 8½
Champaran ...	1 5½	1 9½	1 6½	1 10	23½	25½	3 15 5½	3 11 0½
Muzaffarpur ...	1 4½	1 9½	1 4	1 8½	68-77	49	1 4 8	1 11 8
Darbhanga ...	1 5	1 7	1 4	1 7½	33½	31½	2 11 5	2 11 11

There has been no great change in the average wages earned since the latter end of February. The causes of the slight variation in the outturn and cost-rate per 1,000 cubic feet are the same as those explained in paragraph 4 of the report for February. On the whole, the works were carried on smoothly and satisfactorily, but difficulty is still experienced in obtaining the establishment necessary for the strict enforcement of the prescribed tasks. None of the non-commissioned officers asked for in my letter No. 671(Fam.), dated the 9th March 1897, have yet joined, and the Government of India are now being requested to lend the services of 12 additional commissioned officers. The Lieutenant-Governor has also authorised the introduction of the piece-work system on the major relief works (*i.e.*, on canals and railways) so as to lighten the strain on the establishment.

5. *Private relief works.*—In the district of Shahabad several tanks were being excavated at the expense of private individuals, and over 6,000 labourers were employed on the Mogulserai-Gaya Railway. In Saran the Hatwa Raj had ten works open on which 4,117 labourers were employed on the 27th March. Besides these there were other private works open in the Gopalganj and Siwan subdivisions. There were no private works in the district of Champaran, except a tank which was being excavated by the Bettiah Raj, and which

employed an average of 43 labourers daily. The Darbhanga Raj had works open in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. The number employed on the Raj works in the former district on the 27th March was 2,828, and in Darbhanga 16,687.

6. *Poor-houses, kitchens and village relief.*—There were 21 poor-houses open in March in the five districts, against 16 in February, while kitchen relief was given at several places in Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Shahabad. The Darbhanga Raj maintained a poor-house in Muzaffarpur and kitchens in Darbhanga. In Saran the Hatwa Raj maintained four poor-houses, and the Manjha zamindars one. Employment was given to *pardanashin* women in the form of cotton-spinning and basket-making.

7. *Gratuitous relief.*—The average daily doles of gratuitous relief during the second fortnight of March were as follows in comparison with the corresponding figures for February:—

				SECOND-HALF OF—	
				February. Pies.	March. Pies.
Shahabad	...	...	...	10	19
Saran	...	...	...	8	8
Champaran	...	...	...	9½	10½
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	10	9
Darbhanga	...	...	...	10	8½

The dole in Shahabad is high, because it was calculated on the basis of rice at 8½ seers per rupee. Gram and peas sell cheaper than rice, but are reported not to be always available. The dole was highest in Champaran, where it was higher than in the latter half of February.

The numbers on gratuitous relief increased considerably. In Shahabad the total number during the last week of March was 17,225, against 8,740, the corresponding figure for February, while the total number on relief works on 27th March was 6,215. The Collector writes that in his opinion the maximum has not yet been reached, and that he expects a further increase. In Saran the increase from 15,939 at the end of February to 27,319 at the close of the period under report is stated by the Collector to be due to his personal efforts to stir up the Circle Officers who were found neglecting the most patently deserving cases. The opening of more relief works is in contemplation, and when this has been done, many of the recipients of gratuitous relief will probably be drafted off to the relief works.

8. *Physical condition of the people, &c.*—The public health generally continued to be exceptionally good, and the condition of cattle is reported to have been fairly satisfactory. The death-rate in the affected portion of the district of Shahabad (3·39), though not very high in itself, is considerably higher than the registered rate (1·93) for the whole district, as shown in Famine Statement A hereto annexed. It is stated by the Collector that the death-rate of this area is in ordinary years higher than that of the rest of the district, and that this year, while other parts of the district are healthy, small-pox and heavy fever mortality are reported from the distressed tracts.

9. *Loans.*—Loans for village works under the modified rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act do not appear so far to have proved attractive, but complete information is not yet in the possession of Government. The local officers have been asked to furnish fuller particulars under this head in future reports.

10. *Food-stocks, importation of grain, and prices.*—The total imports of the Division, including Patna and Gaya, during the period under report, are stated to have been 6,24,730 maunds, and the exports 1,58,643 maunds, against 5,51,769 and 1,84,456, respectively, in February. The imports exceeded the exports by 4,66,087 maunds, and a considerable portion of the former consisted of Burma rice. No deficiency in food-supplies has been reported from any of the affected districts of the Patna Division. Prices have remained steady.

11. *Chota Nagpur.*—The situation in the Chota Nagpur Division depended to a great extent on the *mahua* crop. That crop has been seriously damaged by rain and stormy weather in the lower-lying portions of Hazaribagh, in Palamau and in Manbhum; in the district of Lohardaga, which is an elevated region, and on the plateaux of Hazaribagh, the damage done was less considerable. The poorness of the *mahua*, combined with the failure of the mango

crop, may lead to more widespread distress than was anticipated, and prices are reported to have generally risen. Public health continued to be on the whole good, and the general condition of cattle appears to have improved, although cases of disease are still reported, while the rain that fell during the month will have the effect of increasing the supply of fodder.

No report has been received from Singhbhum since the change in the weather, and exports being still far in excess of the imports, it is believed that there has been no change for the worse in the condition and prospects of this district. In Singhbhum and Lohardaga. Lohardaga, although no actual indications of distress have come to notice, prices continued to rise, exportation had stopped, and grain merchants had begun to import rice in considerable quantities and were selling it at 8 seers per rupee in the head-quarters of the district. There was rain throughout the district on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th March, the fall amounting to 1·13 inches at Ranchi, ·73 of an inch at Palkot, ·91 at Lohardaga, and 1·62 at Silli, and there has been further rain since the close of the period under report. The extent of the damage done to the *mahua* crop is not yet known. The poorer classes are beginning to feel the pinch of distress, and the local officers contemplate opening test-works shortly.

The total rainfall in Palamau during March is reported to have been 1·48 inches, and the outturn of the *mahua* crop is estimated at about 10 annas. The *rabi* crops have been seriously injured by rust and worms, and the outturn for the whole district is estimated by the Deputy Commissioner at 6 annas. Prices have risen higher than before, the price of rice being under 8 seers per rupee in many places. The relief works are not, however, attended by large numbers. At the end of February there were nine Government relief works open, with a total number of 4,287 labourers (men, women and children). The number of works has since been increased to 13, but the labourers employed on them numbered only 3,181 at the end of March. This fall in the numbers is attributed to the gathering of the *mahua*, but it also appears to show that the people must have greater resources than was supposed by the local officers. Several private works are open, but precise information of the numbers employed on them has not been furnished. The numbers on Government gratuitous relief increased from 514 at the end of February to 1,524 on the 27th March. The Commissioner thinks that this increase is what may be expected, as the continued rise in prices makes itself more and more felt by persons who are unfit for manual labour.

The Palamau Branch Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund have commenced operations, and at the close of the period under report, were giving relief to 297 *parda-nashin* women, 88 respectable men, and 99 children, the daily rate being two annas per adult and one anna per child. They have also given supplementary relief to 46 others.

The offer of Government to pay a bounty of eight annas for every maund of Burma rice imported has not had much effect. The total quantity of Burma rice imported up to the close of the period under report is stated to have been 1,803 maunds. The bounty has since been extended to country rice, and will be paid for all rice brought into the Palamau district up to the 30th April. The total amount of advances for village relief works in this district, sanctioned up to 27th March, was Rs. 32,700, and the total amount paid Rs. 11,096.

The Deputy Commissioner of Palamau reports that 16 persons came to Daltonganj from Singrauli in the Mirzapur district in a very emaciated condition. Some of them were sent to the hospital and some were given gratuitous relief.

The *mahua* crop in Manbhum as elsewhere in the Chota Nagpur Division has been considerably damaged by the inclement weather during the latter half of March, the loss being estimated by the Commissioner at not less than eight annas. Prices continued high, ranging from 8 to 10 seers. The area affected remained the same as previously reported, but of the eleven test-works which were open at the end of February, two were closed in the first half of March, as they

failed to attract labourers. The total number on the nine remaining works on the 27th March was 3,459, against 3,492 at the close of February. When the report for the month of February was submitted to the Government of India, precise information had not been received as to the numbers on gratuitous relief. The number estimated by the Deputy Commissioner was 5,000. At the end of the period now under report, the actual number on gratuitous relief was 4,118. No precise information has been furnished of the amount advanced under the modified rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

The hopes entertained of a full *mahua* crop in Hazaribagh have been falsified by the bad weather, and the outturn of this crop is now estimated at 12 annas. Prices, already high, show a tendency to rise. In places rice was selling at less than 8 seers per rupee. The ordinary works under the Public Works Department and the Road Cess Committee have been converted into test-works at a piece-work rate of Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet. During the last week in February the total number employed on these works was 1,136, which rose to 2,261 in the second week of March and 2,618 in the fourth week. Four kitchens were opened in the beginning of the month. The number was subsequently raised to 14, and the number of persons fed at these *kitchens*, as stated in the supplementary telegraphic report of 6th April, was 535. The system of giving relief to women and indigent artisans by cotton spinning and weaving was being steadily developed with successful results by the Hazaribagh Branch Relief Committee.

12. *Presidency Division*.—During the latter half of the month there was general rain throughout the Division which has considerably improved the prospects of the future: the mango crop is, however, reported to be poor everywhere. The position in the 24-Parganas was unchanged, food-stocks were sufficient, and no distress was apprehended.

In Nadia distress has extended to the eastern half of thana Tehatta, and the total area affected during the period under report was 927·75 square miles with a population of 478,612. Although the recent rain, which averaged over three-fourths of an inch throughout the district, has improved prospects, the present pressure has increased. The number of Government relief works (14) remained the same as before, but the total number employed on them on the 27th March was 10,641, against 6,873 at the end of February. Large numbers are said to have been employed on the excavation or re-excavation of tanks undertaken by private individuals, but precise figures have not been furnished. The numbers on gratuitous relief largely increased, being 11,399 at the close of the period under report. Public health continued to be exceptionally good, and the death-rate in the affected area was lower than in the remainder of the district. The condition of cattle is also reported to have been good. Food-stocks were sufficient and prices were generally steady.

The affected area in this district is reported to have been the same as before, but distress has deepened, and the number of beggars and applicants for gratuitous relief is reported to have increased, notwithstanding that large numbers are being relieved by the local Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. There has been rain throughout the district, the reported fall in the affected area being ·51 inch. This area ordinarily grows nothing but winter rice, but it is satisfactory that the people are taking advantage of the early rain to sow autumn rice and jute.

Four relief works were open in February, and the total number employed on them was 583. The number of works has since been increased to 16, of which 13 are tanks and 3 are roads. The total number of relief-workers on the last day of the period under report was 2,669, and the Collector writes that about 6,000 more are employed on works carried out by private individuals. The number on gratuitous relief has increased from 1,949 at the end of February to 4,090 at the end of March. Prices were generally stationary, and although the affected area depends on importation for its food-supply, no want of grain in the local markets has been reported; the condition of cattle was good. An outbreak of cholera has increased the death-rate in the distressed

tract as well as in some of the other parts of the district in which there is no distress, but in which cholera prevails. This outbreak is attributed to the want of good drinking-water, for the supply of which several tanks are being excavated by Government as well as by private individuals, and the District Board is taking steps to sink ring-wells in the worst villages. Arrangements have also been made for two doctors to visit the affected villages with cholera medicines, and one of them is already on the spot.

It was reported last month that a man and a woman were alleged to have died of starvation. On enquiry it has been found that the man died of a disease which may have been due to insufficient food. The woman had no fixed residence and lived by begging. She did not come to the Circle Officer, and the *post-mortem* examination showed that her condition was such that in all probability no relief would have saved her life.

In this and some other districts of Lower Bengal women refuse absolutely to work on relief works, though their husbands who are respectable cultivators are working at less than half the wage earned by coolies in ordinary times. The result is that the Code wage being insufficient for the maintenance of the male workers and female members of the families, the numbers on gratuitous relief are disproportionately large. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore authorised the introduction of the piece-work system at somewhat higher than the Famine Code rates, that is to say, the workers will be allowed to earn as much as they can, without a maximum limit, at somewhat higher rates for earthwork than those prescribed by Mr. Glass's tables.

The rain was general in Murshidabad and amounted to over an inch; it has slightly improved the condition of the affected tract in this district. Besides facilitating the preparation of land for the next *bhadoi* and winter rice crops, it has improved the prospects of the mulberry cocoon and of the *boro* paddy. It has also enabled the cultivators to sow a species of paddy known as *shati*, which takes 60 days to mature. Eight test works were open, and the total number of men, women, and children employed on them on the 27th March was 3,360. There was no regular organization for the distribution of gratuitous relief; but some relief of this kind was given through the agency of the police and of private gentlemen. Food-stocks were sufficient, and prices were generally stationary. Public health was, on the whole, satisfactory. The supply of fodder for cattle was sufficient, but in one of the affected thanas (Gowas) cattle-plague is reported to have broken out.

The district of Jessore has had the heaviest rainfall in the Division, the total fall from the 21st to the 30th March being—

				Inches.
Sadar	...	...	...	1.63
Jhenidah	...	...	...	3.18
Magura	...	...	...	3.98
Narail	...	...	...	2.74
Bangaon	...	...	...	2.66

The condition and prospects of thana Muhammadpur in the Magura sub-division improved, while anxiety with regard to Bangaon is stated by the Collector to be nearly at an end. The price of common rice is reported to have risen slightly, but food-stocks were sufficient. Public health and the condition of cattle were fair. Gratuitous relief was continued, the total number in receipt of such relief during the latter half of the month being 882.

18. *Bhagalpur Division*.—The affected districts in the Bhagalpur Division continue to be Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas. In the other parts of the Division it is reported that there has been a gradual rise in the prices of all food-grains, notwithstanding the harvesting of the *rabi* crops and the recent rainfall, which is reported to have done much general good, but caused some slight injury to grain on the threshing floor, and more serious damage to the maturing *mahua* flower. The mango crop, which is of great importance in the districts of Malda and Bhagalpur and in the north of Monghyr, will, it is feared, be a failure.

In Bhagalpur, actual distress is still confined to parts of the Madhipura and Supaul subdivisions in the north, comprising a total area of about 500 square miles with a population of

325,000 persons. The recent fall of rain, which amounted to 1·91 inches in Madhipura and 1·41 inches at Supaul, is reported to have done nothing but good in these tracts, inasmuch as it has given a great stimulus to field operations, and as there was little or no *rabi* that could be damaged by the rain in the fields or on the threshing floors. In consequence of this improvement in agricultural prospects, the numbers on Government relief, which had risen from 8,160 at the end of February to 18,027 on the 22nd of March, fell to 13,474 in the week ending 29th March. At the end of the period under report there were nine relief works open in the two subdivisions, against four in the latter half of February. The total number of relief-workers was 9,819. Several tanks were being excavated by private individuals, and it is reported that private charity and private relief-works are playing an important part as they have done in all previous seasons of scarcity in North Bhagalpur. Government gratuitous relief was given by grain doles at the end of the period under report to 3,394 persons. The physical condition of the people and the public health were good, and food-stocks were sufficient.

Two other tracts in this district are threatened with distress. One is an area of about 150 square miles in the Colgong thana of the Sadar subdivision, which contains purely rice lands with no low lands, with next to no *rabi*, and with no *mahua*. In this area the rice crop is estimated to have been 4 annas only. The other tract is the Katuria thana in the south of the Banka subdivision, in which it was hoped that the *mahua* crop would help the poorer classes. That crop has been considerably damaged by the rain, and the loss is estimated at from 4 to 6 annas. Both tracts are being carefully watched, and arrangements are ready to administer relief when needed.

The distressed area in the Sonthal Parganas is 367 square miles with a population of 93,000 in the Jamtara subdivision.

In this and other parts of the Sonthal Parganas the *mahua* flower is a great adjunct to the food-supply. It is used by the people for one meal in the day, the other meal being of grain. The rainfall during the latter half of March, which amounted to 1·24 inches, damaged the *mahua*, and the outturn is now estimated at one-third of an average crop. There were four relief works open, the numbers employed on which aggregated 2,313 at the end of the period under report, while the number in receipt of gratuitous relief was 235. Public health is reported to have been unusually good. The cattle were in good condition.

Anxiety is felt for the southern portion of the Godda and the north and south of the Deoghur subdivision. Test-works were opened, but did not attract labourers. The *mahua* crop is reported to have given relief for the time.

14. *Orissa Division.*—Reports from Angul and Balasore continue to be satisfactory. No single instance of distress has come to notice in either district. In the district of Cuttack it was believed that there was distress in pargana Kuhunda-Jaipur, with an area of about ten square miles. A test-work was opened, but was not attended by any labourers. It is reported that there is abundance of work on the railway, but that the railway authorities have difficulty in securing labourers. This shows that the people are not now in need of relief.

	Inches.
* Cuttack	5·78
Jajpur	2·68
Kendrapara	4·09
Banki	1·76
False Point	3·69

There was heavy rain throughout the district,* which has improved the prospects, and distress is reported to be confined to those who cannot work. For these a system of gratuitous relief has been organised; about 70 persons daily were in receipt of doles during the week ending 27th March 1897.

The staple crop of the district of Puri is winter rice, and this crop during the past season, was injured first by heavy floods in July and then again by drought, the monsoon rains having ceased entirely in the middle of September 1896. The estimated outturn of this crop for the whole district is 8 annas, but in some parts is reported to

have been as low as 2 annas or less. The worst tract is an area of 250 square miles with a population of about 70,000 lying along the northern and eastern

Bajrakote, Malud, - Parikud,
Andhari, Satpara, Manikpatna,
Balbhadrapur and parts of parga-
nas Chowbiskud and Serari.

shores of the Chilka lake and comprising the par-
ganas named on the margin. The soil is generally
sandy and grows only one crop, and the people are
always more or less in straits. It was in these
tracts that the famine of 1866 first made its appearance. It is reported that
there are no local stocks of food-grains, and steps have been taken to supply
this deficiency by importation from other parts of the district. Government
relief works have been in progress since January, and the Raja of Parikud
commenced certain protective embankments as early as November 1896.
The Commissioner, who recently visited the affected tract, reports that the
people themselves did not say that they would require relief after the
setting in of the rains, and he thinks that this statement may be relied on.
During the latter half of March there was heavy rain, which in the affected
tract amounted to 2 45 inches, and slightly improved the condition of the tract.
Fifteen relief works and four test works are reported to have been opened in or
near the distressed area, and the total number employed on them at the end
of the period under report was 4,204. In addition to these a District Board
road running through Malud and Parikud employed a daily average number
of 436 persons, and the works undertaken by the Raja of Parikud were in
progress. Gratuitous relief was given to a daily average number of 75 persons.
Public health and the condition of cattle were good.

15. *Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.*—There is nothing
of importance to report with regard to the Burdwan, Rajshahi and Dacca
Divisions. The Commissioner of Chittagong writes that the only district in his
Division which gives grounds for anxiety is Chittagong, but that in this district
there has been general rain varying from 2 to 4 inches which has done good.
The Commissioner reports that there is a tract along the sea coast in Satkania
and Banskali in which certain classes feel decided pressure. There is sufficient
rice in store, but it is stated that the means of purchasing it are wanting.
The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that there can be any widespread
distress in Chittagong, and trusts that such isolated cases of distress as
may occur will be adequately met by the measures which the local officers are
taking with funds locally raised or provided by the Provincial Committee of
the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS PER RUPEE.					MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Death due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Makal.	Mawa.	Barley.	Kurthi.	In the district.	In affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PATNA DIVISION.																		
Bahabad ...	4,373	2,001	1,351	373	...	6,215	...	...	6,215	17,285	8 8	...	...	...	...	1'33	3'30	Nil.
Baran ...	2,440	2,467	1,684	1,484	...	...	...	...	12,444	27,319	9 7	10 2	...	13 10	...	1'38	1'39	Nil.
Champan ...	3,531	1,460	2,563	1,554	404	61,290	90	30,302	61,985	61,504	8 5	9 13	...	...	...	2'28	2'28	Nil.
Muzaffarpur ...	3,004	2,711	1,851	1,620	...	28,113	...	888	27,011	31,374	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	1'91	1'91	Nil.
Darbhanga ...	3,335	2,801	2,040	2,234	...	103,562	...	...	103,562	59,374	0 4	10 0	12 8	...	...	1'53	1'09	Nil.
Total ...	16,699	11,902	10,419	7,304	404	197,189	90	31,100	241,327	194,606								
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																		
Palam ...	4,912	596	4,912	596	...	3,181	...	...	3,181	1,584	8 2	...	...	...	...	1'73	1'73	Nil.
Manbhum ...	4,147	1,183	885	235	...	...	...	...	3,459	4,118	9 8	...	...	...	...	1'4	1'1	Nil.
Total ...	9,059	1,789	5,797	831	...	3,181	...	...	6,640	5,642								
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																		
Nadia ...	2,738	1,641	927'75	478	...	9,157	...	1,481	10,641	11,399	9 to 9½ seers.	...	...	...	...	1'31	1'33	Nil.
Khulna ...	2,077	1,177	442	363	...	2,638	31	...	2,669	4,090	10 to 10½ seers.	...	...	...	...	3'41	14'84	Nil.
Total ...	4,815	2,818	1,369'75	841	...	11,795	31	1,481	13,310	15,489								
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																		
Bhagalpur ...	4,226	2,033	800	225	1,041	7,378	...	...	9,819	3,394	9 to 10 seers.	13 5 to 14 seers.	...	...	13 8 to 14 seers.	1'6	1'9	Nil.
Bonthal Parganas ...	5,470	1,754	367	99	...	2,303	...	10	2,313	234	10 seers.	...	...	...	...	2'2	1'75	Nil.
Total ...	9,696	3,787	867	324	1,041	10,181	...	10	12,132	3,628								
ORISSA DIVISION.																		
Puri ...	3,472	944	250	70	...	4,304	...	...	4,304	75	12 seers.	...	...	...	...	2'07	1'5	Nil.
GRAND TOTAL ...	49,996	21,242	16,702'75	9,348	2,845	230,650	121	32,594	277,513	231,631								

* The death-rate is higher than in the rest of the district, but the Collector reports that there were no deaths from starvation. Vide paragraph 8 of the report.
† High death-rate due to prevalence of cholera and is not confined to the distressed area.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PATNA DIVISION.											
		For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	For 90 days.	1897.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bahabad ...	12,000	10,249	8,862	8,710	3,408	27th March	18,808	27,560	7,620	24,168	Nil
Baran ...	75,000	42,891	7,677	42,744	791	27th "	49,663	41,781	13,157	32,031	Nil
Champaran* ...	210,000	205,500	87,700	195,000	80,000	27th "	5,85,746	1,06,738	800	32,414	Nil
Madhupur ...	800,000	5,518	60,061	4,039	50,447	27th "	93,521	38,608	4,720	23,695	Nil
Arrah ...	351,984	188,478	218,386	102,551	187,497	27th "	5,17,915	1,67,016	1,412	.....	Nil
Total ...	949,584	402,836	378,706	853,044	322,128		12,65,653	3,78,761	27,209	1,12,308	
CHOTA NAAGPUR DIVISION.											
Lamara ...	57,372	18,792	68,580	18,792	67,198	27th March	19,931	2,502	9,051	477	Nil
Amhara ...	120,000	52,379	69,325	52,379	69,325	27th "	2,376	2,126	7,926	.....	Nil
Total ...	207,372	71,171	137,905	71,171	136,523		22,307	4,628	16,977	477	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.											
Alia ...	38,269	9,605	11,445	9,605	11,445	27th March	53,477	16,111	7,450	640	Nil.
Alia ...	10,480	.....	6,525	.....	6,052	24th "	7,000	8,565	15,220	1,000	Nil.
Total ...	48,749	9,605	17,970	9,605	17,497		60,477	24,676	22,670	1,640	
BEHALPUR DIVISION.											
Behalpur ...	30,475	.....	.....	Tanks are selected wherever required. There is no difficulty in obtaining sites.		Account not yet made up.	.....	.....	1,200	7,131	Nil.
Behal Parganas ...	40,408	2,845	46,755	2,845	43,442	26th March	3,054	343	3,300	.....	Nil.
Total ...	70,973	2,845	46,755	2,845	43,442		3,054	343	4,500	7,131	
BISSA DIVISION.											
Biha ...	6,000	Programme under preparation.				27th March	8,577	32	2,000	.....	.....
LAND TOTAL ...	1,282,678	486,257	578,396	436,665	519,590		13,60,068	4,06,440	73,356	1,21,556	

* The figures in columns 3 to 5 for Champaran include 73 miles of the proposed Railway from Bairaunia to Bagaha, which would give employment to about 120 persons for three months.

No. 812F.G., dated Bankipore, the 22nd March 1897.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, my half-monthly famine report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code. The period dealt with consists of the two weeks ending the 6th and 13th March 1897.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. I have not been on tour since my last report was despatched, as no tract seemed to call for particular attention, except the north of Saran, and I was unable to arrange a tour with the Collector in that subdivision before he had to return to head-quarters to compile his report.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

3. *Patna.*—Very little need be said about this district, as it still remains in good case. Some damage from caterpillars is reported, and there are complaints about the produce of the poppy. These complaints are made every year and deserve no particular attention.

4. In food-grain traffic there has been a rise in exports, imports remaining about the same. The figures for both rail and river traffic are 53,310 maunds against 45,490, and 44,091 maunds against 45,466. Most of the imports are rice (34,377 maunds), much of it from the Burdwan Division by rail and from Goalundo by steamer. Of the exports, "grain and pulses" accounted for 38,625 maunds, which went not only westward to the North-Western Provinces, but also down to Howrah. The rice imported from Calcutta stations amounted to 10,225 maunds.

5. Orders will be issued on the point raised by the Collector as to the calculation of average grain-doles.

6. *Gaya.*—The reports from this district continue to be most satisfactory. The *rabi* fully answers expectations, and the price of the early pulses and cereals is falling, rice being a little more expensive, partly, no doubt, on account of exports to Palamau.

7. The volume of food-grain traffic by rail has fallen off, the obvious result of a good local harvest. Imports were 3,711 maunds against 9,483, and exports 1,206 maunds against 1,082. The balance in favour of the district is thus 2,505 maunds against 8,401. Most of the imports were rice (2,580 maunds), of which 747 maunds came from Howrah, being Burma rice for re-exportation to Palamau: to that district 979 maunds of Rangoon rice were exported by road against 668 maunds in the preceding fortnight.

8. The three kitchens along the Grand Trunk Road at Kusa, Madanpur and Aurangabad continued to give useful relief, and as a fourth has now been added at Bara Chatti, in the extreme south-east corner of the district, the provision for needy travellers is ample.

9. The Collector is satisfied that his arrangements for the distribution of charitable relief are complete, and that no cases of indigence are likely to be overlooked. In this district, as in Patna and in Shahabad, outside the Bhabua subdivision, there should be little or no need for a grant from the Provincial Committee of the Relief Fund. In the midst of such good prospects and excellent crops local charity should be sufficient to meet all demands, and should be required to do so.

10. *Shahabad.*—In this district there has been a considerable increase in the number on relief works, and a smaller advance in that of those receiving gratuitous relief; but this was expected, and the advance has, in fact, been less than was anticipated.

11. The area between the plateau and the Sone, reported last time to be under observation, has now been thoroughly inspected, and has been classed as not requiring relief for the present, though it will need assistance later on in the summer.

12. The harvesting of the *rabi* is in full swing all over the district, but it is now reported that the outturn in the Bhabua subdivision is poor, and that it will be less than half an average crop: in the other subdivisions prospects are much better. Prices remain steady.

13. As compared with the previous fortnight, there has been a small falling off in the imports of food-grains and a large increase in the exports, the former being 21,507 maunds as against 23,702 maunds, and the latter 18,058 maunds as against 9,470 maunds: the balance in favour of the district is thus 3,449 maunds against 14,232 maunds. The whole of the imports except 8 maunds was rice, and of the exports the greater part was either gram and pulses (7,560 maunds) or wheat (6,581 maunds): as the new wheat is hardly in yet, it is clear that the *banias* are unloading their old stocks on the market in anticipation of a good *rabi*.

14. The numbers on receipt of relief and the result of the work done is set forth in the following table:—

Week ending.--	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task-work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependants.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20th February 1897	4	628	209	9,425	10,262	c. ft. 50.5	Rs. A. P. 2 3 9
27th " "	4	767	78	10,462	11,297	51.4	2 2 10
6th March " "	5	1,357	113	8,973	10,443	47	2 7 6
13th " "	6	2,392	181	11,814	14,390	44	2 10 1

Turning first to relief works, it will be seen that there were six open at the end of the fortnight as against four at the beginning of it. The average daily number of male units on task-work has risen steadily, and so has the number of those on daily wage. In the last week the proportion of the latter to all those on relief works was 7.1 per cent. The average daily outturn fell to 44 feet, and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet rose to Rs. 2-10-1. Both these are reasonable figures, and the variations from the figures returned at the end of the previous fortnight are doubtless due to the greater numbers and to the inexperience of the new comers. The Collector reports that he inspected three relief works and found all correct. He complains of the comparatively large number of women and children on the works, the cause of which appears to be that which operates in Saran also, *i.e.*, the absence of the adult males in search of work elsewhere, and he has rightly judged that the way to meet the difficulty is to take up tanks as relief works rather than roads.

15. The number of persons on gratuitous relief has not greatly increased, and indeed it fell during the first week of the fortnight. As I foresaw would be the case as soon as more relief works were opened, the number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in the neighbourhood fell both absolutely and relatively; and in the last week of the fortnight, in every 100 persons receiving relief, 82 were on charitable relief and 18 on relief works: in the last week of the previous fortnight the figures were 91 and 9. As time passes, the disproportion will be still further reduced, I trust, as the lists are checked and weeded.

16. The poor-houses and kitchens along the Grand Trunk Road and at Arrah are still doing good work. Form 6 shows that in the first week an average of 490, and in the second an average of 386, persons were fed daily: these figures do not include those for the Delhi poor-house. The average value of the daily dole was 1 anna, which is rather high: it has not been stated on what basis it was fixed. I have in a separate communication warned the Collector that outside the Bhabua subdivision charitable relief, if given at all, should be given on the most limited scale; the district as a whole is well off, and each village must, as usual, support its own poor.

17. *Saran*.—The report from this district discloses merely a development of existing conditions. In the more fortunate tracts the *rabi* has proved a fine crop: in the rice villages the distress of the people is on the increase.

18. In *Sewan* the *rabi* harvest has employed labour to such an extent that several works have been closed. In the *Gopalganj* and *Sadar* subdivisions, as has before been stated, the good and bad areas are greatly intermingled. Mr. Earle is so much impressed by this fact that he is having crop statements prepared, circle and circle and village by village, so as to be able to focus his attention not only on the works tracts but on the worst villages.

19. As a result of the good *rabi* crop, the prices of wheat, rahar and barley are falling; so much so that the Collector has been able to alter his basis of calculation for the wage on relief works, and, instead of 10 seers all round, to take 12 seers (barley) in the *Sadar* subdivision, and 13 seers (Indian-corn) in the other two. I am surprised to find the latter reported so cheap, for it was selling at less than 10 seers in parts of *Gopalganj* at the end of December, and a similar fall is not reported elsewhere.

20. There has been some check in the food-grain traffic, as was to be expected with the *rabi* coming in. The total reported imports by road, river and rail were 83,129 maunds against 90,491, and the exports 3,829 maunds against 7,365: the balance in favour of the district is therefore 79,300 maunds against 83,126. Out of the grain imported by rail, viz., 77,728 maunds, as much as 67,592 was rice, and out of this total more than half, i.e., 35,870 maunds, came from *Howrah*.

21. As regards relief works and gratuitous relief, I give the following comparative table as usual:—

Week ending—	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task-work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1897.							
<i>A.—Under the Collector.</i>							
20th February ...	.....	8,408	1,141	14,815	23,864	31	2 13 0
27th " ...	34	7,599	1,141	14,484	23,174(a)	38	2 6 9
6th " ...	.....	8,678	1,111	16,898	26,682	37	2 15 3
13th " ...	36	9,160	929	16,628	26,717	38	2 11 10½
<i>B.—Hutwa Raj.</i>							
20th February ...	.....	3,963	683	668	4,314	34.3	3 4 0
27th " ...	10	2,938	1,240	668	4,846	34.3	3 5 9
6th March ..	.....	3,020	854	.....(b)	3,874	32	3 7 9
13th " ...	10	3,130	733	614	4,377	28	3 14 0

(a) Besides these there were two major works under Public Works Department agency, with a daily average of 484 task-workers and 1,046 on daily wage, irrespective of task.

(b) Figures not reported.

22. Turning first to task-work, it will be seen that the numbers are slightly rising. Including in *Gopalganj* the relief workers on the *Hutwa* works, the total average daily attendance for the last week of the fortnight was 12,290 against 10,537 in the last week of the preceding fortnight. It has been stated above that that there has been a great falling off in *Siwan*, and this will be clear from the figures in the margin, which are those for the average daily number of male units on relief works under both Civil and Public Works Department agency in each subdivision for each of the last two weeks. It is clear that the Collector is perfectly right in saying that while distress is increasing in *Gopalganj*, it is much less in *Siwan*.

SUBDIVISION.	Week ending—	
	6th March.	13th March.
<i>Sadar</i> ...	1,249	1,621
<i>Siwan</i> ...	1,884	1,396
<i>Gopalganj</i> ..	8,559	9,273
Total ..	11,692	12,290

23. The daily outturn is good in the Government works, but has fallen off a little in those under the Hutwa Raj. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet is satisfactory in the former, and is not excessive in the latter. Mr. Earle, however, has found reason to doubt the measurements in some cases, and is taking steps to prevent this recurring as far as possible.

24. The numbers of persons on daily wage, irrespective of task, is kept within reasonable limits; the Collector explains that many of these are people who are engaged in baling out tanks.

25. Gratuitous relief remains high; but the remarks on Mr. Earle's report show that the result of his observations and enquiries is not that it is overdone, but that in some places it has not gone far enough. He has appointed four native Assistant Superintendents of charges on Rs. 100 a month to aid the Charge Superintendents in the Gopalganj subdivision in the supervision of their circle officers. As the charges are very large and all the Charge Superintendents somewhat inexperienced, I have agreed to the proposal as a temporary measure. The services of these assistants will be dispensed with as soon as possible.

26. The poor-houses are thinly attended, as it is clear that beggars can do better for themselves outside at this time of year when the *rabi* is coming in.

27. Some advances are being taken for village improvements under the specially favourable terms sanctioned by Government: this is almost the only district where the proposal has been taken up.

28. *Champaran*.—The prominent feature in the return for this district for the past fortnight is an apparent advance of 38 per cent. in the number of adult units relieved in all ways, but the Collector shows that the figures are fallacious and the advance apparent only.

29. The harvesting of the *rabi* has not yet commenced generally throughout this district, as the season here is always a good deal behind that of other districts in the Division, and accordingly harvest operations have not yet had any appreciable effect on the numbers seeking relief.

30. Prices are fairly steady, but those of common rice and *makai* have risen slightly: there has been a rise at Bagaha, which I am sorry to see.

31. In food-grain traffic there has been a still further development, the rail-borne imports having been 18,390 maunds against 14,400 and the exports 387 maunds against 786, so that the balance in favour of the district was 18,003 maunds against 13,614. Of the 18,390 maunds of imports, 11,919 were rice, of which 10,240, all consigned to Bettiah, came from Howrah. It is reported that 15,341 maunds of food-grains were registered as imported from Nepal, and as this probably went for the most part to Chainpattia, it will serve to maintain the stocks in the Hardih and Ramnagar charges.

32. The following statement gives the principal statistics of relief for the fortnight:—

Week ending—	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task-work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						c ft.	Rs. A. P.
20th February 1897	...	79,663	4,058	29,395	113,106	22½	4 0 3
27th " "	66	70,132	4,034	29,575	103,741	24	3 14 8
6th March " "	...	84,207	5,391	37,473	172,071	24	3 11 8
13th " "	78	92,654	5,219	45,422	143,295	27	3 8 4

The number of works open at the end of the fortnight was 78, of which 60 were under the Collector, employing 84,938 male units a day, and 18 under the Public Works Department, employing about 12,935: of the whole number 50

were tanks. From the figures given for relief works, it would seem that there has been a considerable increase in the daily average attendance during the fortnight under review, but Mr. Macpherson shows that this is fallacious, and that in fact there have been large errors in returns from the Bagaha and South Bettiah charges; it is therefore useless to compare the figures of attendance in this and the previous fortnight; proper orders will be passed. Private relief works employed an average of 640 male units a day during the fortnight.

33. As regards outturn and cost per 1,000 cubic feet, the former has risen and the latter fallen during the fortnight. A reference to Form No. 7 shows that the outturn on Public Works Department works, which are mostly roads, was better than that on Civil Agency works, which were nearly all tanks.

34. The remarks made in Mr. Macpherson's 17th paragraph have my entire support. It is a great fault in forms 5 and 19 of the Famine Code that they have no totals for classes. I have already prepared a circular prescribing certain modifications of these forms without altering the headings, and I propose to address Government on the subject of altering the latter, with the object of simplifying the forms and making them more useful.

35. The numbers on gratuitous relief are now a good deal higher than they have been before, and the Collector seems to think that, as soon as the gratuitous relief lists have been completely checked (which should be during the current fortnight), it will be possible to reduce the numbers again; moreover, there is some doubt as to the manner in which the numbers have been calculated. Taking the figures as they stand, however, the percentage of persons on gratuitous relief to all those relieved was 31·69 in the last week of the fortnight as against 28·5 in the week ending 27th February and 6·01 for the week ending 30th January. It has been stated previously in these reports that the circle organisation in Champaran was developed rather later than elsewhere. The daily dole is about right, being a little over 9 pies a day.

36. Four poor-houses were open at the close of the fortnight, one of them being that at Bettiah, which was taken over from the Raj officials. The daily average number of inmates of all poor-houses was 332 for the second week of the fortnight, of whom 136 were at Bettiah. When the Lieutenant-Governor visited this place the number present was 760 and the daily average for last fortnight was 650; the Collector will be asked what has become of the balance of about 500 persons. The average daily attendance at the Motihari poor-house has risen from 79 to 117. The kitchens in the Hardia thana referred to in paragraph 39 of my last report fed about 477 persons a day.

37. *Muzaffarpur*.—In this district, as in others, the harvesting of the *rabi* has arrested the progress of distress and has prevented any large increase in the number on relief works, while the total in receipt of relief of all kinds has fallen slightly. The Collector has been on tour in the Sitamarhi subdivision and reports that the condition of the people appears to be good.

38. There has been no change in the distressed area, but in order to be prepared for the rapid increase in the numbers seeking relief, which may be expected in April and May, Mr. Hare has, with my approval, appointed two more Charge Superintendents and one Assistant Charge Superintendent. He has also appointed paid circle officers in some of the planters' *ashats*, since it has been found here, as in Champaran, that many of these gentlemen have not the time to look minutely into the administration of gratuitous relief, though their services in the way of general supervision are very valuable. Mr. Hare has asked for still more Charge Superintendents, and his proposals are being separately dealt with.

39. The *rabi* in the Sadar and Hajipur subdivisions is said to be very good, while in Sitamarhi it is fair, but the area sown is short.

40. Prices are generally stationary with a tendency to fall in those of the early *rabi* crops except at Sitamarhi, where the Collector reports that "every food grain, except wheat, has risen in price, the rise in the case of *rahar* and *marua* being $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Wheat has fallen by half a seer." This has caused Mr. Hare some anxiety, and he has asked the Subdivisional Officer to stimulate the local merchants to import. I will address the Collector separately on the subject. So far as can be gathered from the fortnightly statement of imports and exports, at first the exports from stations in the subdivision largely exceeded the imports, the grain being chiefly rice, mostly from Nepal; since the beginning of January, however, imports have been better and exports have fallen off.

64. There is again an advance in the numbers on gratuitous relief, though it is much less than in the previous fortnight. The advance is most marked in Champaran, and there is an extraordinary falling off in Muzaffarpur; both these points are noticed in their proper place above. The ratio of adult units on gratuitous relief to the total of units relieved in the last week is as follows:—Shahabad 82·09, Saran 55·12, Champaran 31·69, Muzaffarpur 49·79, Darbhanga 42·79: whole Division 41·73. The dole given is now no longer high anywhere, but it is highest in Shahabad.

65. Appendix A gives the expenditure to date so far as it can be gathered from the district statements. The total expenditure to the 13th March was Rs. 13,60,857, of which Rs. 3,43,504 were expended in the fortnight under review. It will be observed that the cost of establishments is not shown, for it is obvious that the Rs. 2,419 in column 13 must refer to contingencies alone. Darbhanga still stands first with more than 5½ lakhs, and Champaran is only a quarter of a lakh behind.

66. The process of taking over works by the Public Works Department has continued, and from the district reports it appears that at the end of the period under report the figures were as follows:—*Works under Public Works Department Agency*.—Saran 2, Champaran 18, Muzaffarpur 8, Darbhanga 35: total 63. *Civil Agency works*.—Shahabad 6, Saran 4 (including Hutwa Raj), Champaran 60, Muzaffarpur 54, Darbhanga 90: total 254. Some of the officers of Royal Engineers, detailed for duty in North Bihar, joined their appointments during the fortnight just past. The five military officers whose services have been asked from the Government of India are daily expected.

67. The usual statements are appended.

APPENDIX A.

District.	RELIEF WORKS.					GRATUITOUS RELIEF.										MISCELLANEOUS.				Total
	Paid for task-work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Dependents under sections 83 and 84.	Total of columns 3, 5 and 6.	Poor-houses, &c.	Relief of artisans.	Relief by grain-doles.	Relief by money-doles.	Kitchens.	Miscellaneous charitable relief.	Total of columns 6 to 11.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Cash and stores.	Bounties for digging wells.	Total of columns 13 to 18.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Patna	Rs. A. P. 3,101 0 1	Rs. A. P. 63 13 9	Rs. A. P. 250 13 3	Rs. A. P. 3,413 13 10	Rs. A. P. 387 4 9	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,113 13 10			
Gaya	Rs. A. P. 10,183 9 7	Rs. A. P. 2,865 5 9	Rs. A. P. 350 13 3	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 8,568 14 9	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7	Rs. A. P. 13,399 12 7			
Shahabad	Rs. A. P. 46,104 14 11	Rs. A. P. 6,396 1 0	Rs. A. P. 11,410 4 6	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 137 10 6	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11	Rs. A. P. 57,910 15 11			
Saran	Rs. A. P. 4,461 14 7 5	Rs. A. P. 25,794 3 8	Rs. A. P. 11,410 4 6	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 3,212 6 6	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7	Rs. A. P. 47,615 12 7			
Chhapra	Rs. A. P. 68,845 10 3	Rs. A. P. 5,464 4 3	Rs. A. P. 129 5 3	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 839 3 8	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7	Rs. A. P. 74,439 3 7			
Siwan	Rs. A. P. 4,33,611 10 0	Rs. A. P. 16,564 14 5	Rs. A. P. 1,046 13 9	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 75 4 5	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2	Rs. A. P. 4,51,226 6 2			
Barh	Rs. A. P. 10,000 4 2	Rs. A. P. 24,007 10 9	Rs. A. P. 12,573 4 9	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 10,568 11 6	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8			
Total	Rs. A. P. 10,000 4 2	Rs. A. P. 24,007 10 9	Rs. A. P. 12,573 4 9	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 10,568 11 6	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8	Rs. A. P. 36,580 3 8			

PATNA COMMR.'S OFFICE;
BANKPORE,
The 22nd March 1897.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Commissioner.

No. 298F., dated Bankipore, the 17th March 1897.

From—T. INGLIS, Esq., Collector of Patna,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report under section 24 of the Bengal Famine Code for the first half of March 1897.

2. The figures in it relate to the two weeks ending on 6th and 13th idem.

3. SECTION 24 (1).—The area affected and arrangements of relief circles remain unchanged.

4. SECTION 24 (2) (a): *General state of the affected tracts, &c*—I have nothing new to chronicle. The slight rise in the price of food-grains presses the same classes as I have referred to in my previous reports. In the towns a number of people are being relieved, chiefly *pardanashin* women, their children, and men of a respectable class who are too old to work. The results of the working of the different sub-committees of the Charitable Relief Fund, however, could show that in some instances sufficient care is not taken in investigating cases, and that the obligation resting on relatives to maintain the poor members of the family is being transferred to that fund. The *rabi* harvest is being pushed forward and is nearing completion.

5. SECTION 24 (2) (b): *Crop prospects*—The *rabi* crop is nearly harvested from all quarters. I have received assurances of the damage done to *masur* and peas and other crops by caterpillars. In Patna City the same pest has attacked the potato crop, and the police have reduced their estimates, which I consider a very low one—6 to 10 annas or an average of 8 annas. It must be remembered that, except in the lowlying lands on the south of the city, most of the land is highly cultivated and the supply of water ample, and, but for the presence of caterpillars, I would have taken the crop as an average one. There is a universal complaint of the outturn of poppy. The capsules are said to be able to stand only three lancements. The season has been most favourable for poppy. The hot winds have not set in early as they did last year, and we have had slight rain on several occasions. Last year the outturn was 4½ seers per bigha, and this year the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent expects 5 seers of a produce valued at Rs. 30 per bigha. The mango crop will be, I fear, a very poor one, the rain in the second week of February having produced foliage and hindered the flowering of the trees. Sugarcane is being largely sown, also *china* (millet) in Bihar. The land is also being prepared for *bogaha* (broadcast) paddy.

6. SECTION 24 (2) (c): *Food stocks*.—These are sufficient. The cultivators are holding their stocks everywhere, and this has affected prices, especially in Bihar. The stock of *maka* (Indian-corn) and *marua* in that subdivision has been exhausted in the market. For some days these two crops and also barley were not to be obtained in the Marufganj market in Patna City. New barley is now coming in.

7. SECTION 24 (2) (d): *Importation and exportation of food-grains*.—The figures for the two weeks are as follows:—

				Mds.
Imports	...	..	...	44,091
Exports	...	...	...	53,310
			Net export	9,219

The chief import continues to be rice, which accounts for 34,377 maunds, against an export of 8,763 maunds. The bulk of the exports come, under the head "Gram and pulses," which amounted to 38,625 maunds, the chief centre of the export trade being Mokameh.

Imports of rice by rail have come mostly from Kaniganj, 4,923 maunds, and Howrah, 9,855 maunds, besides smaller quantities from Burdwan, Sultanganj, and Ahmedpore. By steamer the imports are chiefly pulses from Goalundo and Indian-corn from Khagaria.

On the export side we have sent gram and pulses to Howrah, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Benares by rail and rice to Dobri by steamer.

The following quantities were imported from the stations named in the Commissioner's Famine Circular No. 15 of 1897, paragraph 3:—

		Rice.	Paddy.
		Mds.	Mds.
Howrah	...	9,855	374
Kidderpore	...	370	Nil.
Calcutta	...	.....	.....
Sealdah	...	.....	.....

8. SECTION 24 (2) (e): *Rainfall*.—None has been measured. There were a few drops one day in connection with a dust-storm, but these did not lay the dust, and were nowhere measured.

9. SECTION 24 (2) (f): *Public health*.—Continues good. A few cases of small-pox in Dinapore town and a few villages in the Bihar subdivision have been reported.

10. SECTION 24 (2) (g): *Emigrations or immigrations of famished people*.—Nil. The Sub-divisional Officer reports that an unusual number of Jains from Rajputana and the Deccan are visiting the shrines at Puri and Rajgir. This may be due to fear of the plague.

11. SECTION 24 (2) (h): *Condition of cattle*.—Continues fair. The cattle are turned into the *rabi* fields as they are cleared of the crops. Some anxiety is reported from Barh on account of anticipated scarcity of water.

12. SECTION 24 (2) (i): *Prices*.—Prices have slightly risen in different parts of the district, but the average prices remain practically unchanged, except in the case of *arhar*

(rahar) and *marua*. In the former case, the rise can only be due to the exhaustion of the stocks of old grain and the non-arrival of the new crops, which has been excellent. In the case of *marua* the stock in the market is becoming exhausted.

13. SECTION 24 (3): *Number of relief works open, &c.*—Nil.

Arrangements are nearly completed for starting the annual earthwork repairs on the District Board roads from the 1st proximo. These will be done departmentally with temporary hands. Several roads will be grouped in one circle and placed under one man, who will take them up in turn. The work is expected to extend over about two months, and should meet the case of the labouring classes.

14. SECTION 24 (4): *Number of poor-houses open, &c.*—The poor-house was opened at Bankipore on the 1st. The number of inmates on the 13th instant was 70. There have been three deaths, all cases of persons who came in bad health. The inmates complain of the insufficiency of the ration provided under the Famine Code. Clothes have been provided by the Charitable Relief Fund, and other comforts provided from funds presented by the visitors to the institution. Besides these, a number of resting stations have been provided along the pilgrim route from Baidyanath, and the police and Government tahsil offices supplied with funds to deal with cases of distress.

15. SECTION 24 (5): *Organization for employment of artisans, &c.*—Nil.

16. SECTION 24 (6): *Organization for the distribution of the grain-doles, &c.*—These have practically ceased, except in the case of beggars and the poor of the lowest classes. All other cases have been or are being transferred to the Charitable Relief Fund, who generally distribute relief through one of their members.

17. SECTION 24 (7): *Relief in kitchens.*—Nil.

18. SECTION 24 (8): *Number of persons to whom loans, &c.*—Under the Land Improvement Loans Act Rs. 700 has been sanctioned to three persons—average Rs. 233.

Under the Agriculturists Loans Act Rs. 200 has been sanctioned for three persons—average Rs. 66.

The security taken has been either landed property or the cultivators' holdings. None have come forward to take loans on a joint security.

The majority of applications recently refused by me have been from persons who are well-to-do and wish to get money on the easy terms offered by Government and for objects which do not come under the scope of the Acts. I have been strict in granting loans, as I understand Government would prefer advances being made when the need for them is greater.

19. SECTION 24 (g): *Financial Statement.*—The financial statement is appended. The allotments made to police stations for meeting urgent cases of distress were omitted in the previous returns. These have been included in the present statement. Consequently, the balance shown in the previous statement will not tally with the opening balance of the present fortnight.

20. SECTION 24 (10). Nothing new to report.

21. SECTION 24 (11). No change.

22. *Payment of postal money-orders.*—No report received.

APPENDICES.

The following statements are appended:—

- (1) Form 6 for each week separately.
- (2) Famine Statement E, Form 7.
- (3) List of prices.
- (4) Export and import statements, Forms 8 and 9.
- (5) Abstract and comparative statement of exports and imports.

With regard to Form 6, I would note that different officers prepare them in different ways. Difficulty is greatly felt in complying with the instructions at foot of the form for fillings in columns 2, 3, 4, 5, particularly in cases of occasional relief. Cases that are relieved from week to week, or at least for the week as a whole, can conveniently be shown in averages; but others, relieved for a few days in the week or once for all, cannot be conveniently shown in the return in averages. I would ask how such cases should be dealt with. For the present I have arranged that total figures should be shown, e.g., one man relieved for seven days will be shown in Form 6 as seven men. Similarly, two men relieved for five days will be shown as ten men.

The average dole in column 10 of Form 7 will then be arrived at by dividing the total cost of relief by the total adult number of persons relieved. Otherwise one man relieved for one day cannot be shown but in fractions in columns 2, 3, or 4 and 5.

23. *General.*—The fortnight under report calls for no special remarks. The strain of high prices is being felt, especially by the middle classes. The supply of labour for harvesting the *rabi* crop has been plentiful and the remuneration given in grain: a portion of the produce harvested has been cut down in places. The poor-house has not attracted large numbers, which shows that private charity has not failed. The Charitable Relief Committees are working slowly, except at Dinapore and Futwa, where the figures returned would seem to indicate too hasty action. At the same time these are centres in which the middle classes in reduced circumstances were expected to be found. When the *rabi* is harvested, the ordinary repair works on roads should meet the wants of the labouring classes. The pilgrims seem to me to have improved by their trip to Baidyanath, those returning looking in better condition than those I noticed going eastwards in the beginning of February.

41. The total imports for the whole district amounted to 53,595 maunds against 41,837 in the previous fortnight, and the exports were 2,946 maunds against 2,560: the balance in favour of the district was, therefore, 50,649 maunds against 39,277. Out of the total imports 38,944 maunds were rice, of which 11,670 maunds came from Howrah.

42. The following statement compares, as usual, some of the principal statistics of relief during the past and the previous fortnight:—

Week ending—	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task-work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1897.	.					c. ft	Rs. A. P.
20th February ...	46	16,918	1,915	20,744	38,977	69.39	1 3 11
27th " ...	48	18,668	1,067	48,230	67,963	64.15	1 5 5
6th March ...	...	17,272	1,503	23,368	42,143	55.39	1 8 5
13th " ...	62	18,264	2,052	20,151	40,467	50.7	1 10 3

It will be seen that the number of works has increased from 48 to 62, of which 54 were under Civil Agency: of the increase of 14, 9 were under Civil Agency and 5 under Public Works Department Agency.

43. Owing to the demands of the *rabi* harvest, the numbers on relief works have only slightly advanced, though more works have been opened, and Mr. Glass's tasks have been introduced: the falling off occurs in all three subdivisions. The average daily attendance of both task-workers and those on daily wage was 19,733 for the week ending 27th February and 20,316 for that ending 13th March: during the intervening week the numbers fell to 18,775. If to these we add the numbers of male units on the Darbhanga Raj relief works, viz., an average of 2,175, 3,306 and 2,762, we get for each of the three last weeks the following average daily number of male units on relief works—21,908, 22,081, and 23,078.

44. The average daily outturn per male unit has fallen steadily since the general introduction of Mr. Glass's tasks, but it still higher here than in most districts. As noticed in my last report, the proportion of adult males on relief works in this district is very large, and, contrary to my expectations, it is now larger than before. Excluding the Raj works, in the week ending 27th February, out of 134,292 persons on task-work, 73,191 were adult males, giving a percentage of 54.5: for the week ending 13th March the total number was 109,583, of whom 69,696 were adult males, equivalent to 63.6 per cent. With the fall in the outturn the cost per 1,000 cubic feet has slightly risen, but is still very low.

45. Mr. Hare records a protest against the reduction of the task to the level of Mr. Glass's standard, and urges that latitude should be given to the local officers to exact different tasks from workers of different calibre: his remarks will be found in paragraphs 23 and 24 of his report. I have from the first held the opinion that Mr. Glass's tasks err, if at all, on the side of leniency; but I have cordially accepted them as a fair average for the great majority of relief workers, and have always said that if they are generally executed we shall do exceedingly well. Mr. Hare's objections lead back in effect to the classifications prescribed by the Famine Code, which have been universally condemned as too elaborate for practice, as leading to uncertainty, and as asking too much of the discretion, the capacity, and, I may add, the honesty of the subordinate establishment. His further suggestions that the diggers should be graded, promoted, and paid monthly seem to me to be too elaborate and likely to break down in practice.

46. The numbers on gratuitous relief have fallen greatly during the fortnight; but the Collector has not discussed the variation either in his present or his previous report. The figures in column 5 of the above statement show a sudden rise in the figures for the week ending the 27th February, and an equally sudden fall in the succeeding week. I am inclined to think that the

figure 48,230 is wrong, but Mr. Hare's attention will be called to this matter. Apparently no gratuitous relief is administered by the Darbhanga Raj in this district except through the medium of poor-houses, but this will be verified by a reference to the Collector.

47. The daily number of persons in Government poor-houses was 318 against an average of 409 for the two previous weeks: the daily average for the fortnight in the Raj poor-house at Jabdi was 165 against 288.

48. The Collector's remarks in paragraph 31 as to the propriety of giving loans to cultivators will be fully dealt with elsewhere. I have called for the opinions of the Collectors of this Division on the correspondence forwarded with Government order No. 716Fam. of the 12th instant, and will report to Government when those opinions are received.

49. *Darbhanga*.—In this district the feature of the fortnight under report (if the figures are correct) has been a sensible rise in the numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief during the first week, followed by a fall again during the second week. The factor which has produced these changes is the cutting of the *rabi*, which has taken off a large number of the labouring classes. In other respects there has been very little change: the *rabi* is good, and the Collector adheres to his former estimates; prices are stationary or shows a tendency to fall, and the public health is excellent.

50. In respect of food-grain traffic by rail, there has been a rise in imports from 36,965 to 52,803 maunds, and a fall in exports from 10,139 to 3,904 maunds, so that the balance in favour of the district was 48,899 maunds against 26,826. This rise is remarkable; for, with a promising *rabi* crop coming to perfection, I shall have expected that, as in Gaya, there would have been stagnation, or an advance in exports as in Shahabad. Of the imports, by far the greater portion was rice (20,649 maunds), of which 4,542 maunds came from Howrah: Darbhanga itself took just half the imports.

51. The following table gives the usual comparative figures for relief works and gratuitous relief during the past and the previous fortnight:—

Week ending—	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task-work.	Daily wages, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29th February...	...	1,01,298	3,891	46,013	1,51,202	c. ft. 32·5	Rs. A. P. 2 11 7
27th "...	91	53,635	2,409	52,052	1,18,096(a)	32·7	2 11 3
6th March...	...	73,258	6,124	51,690	1,30,972	26·6	2 15 3
13th "...	125	58,188	4,075	46,571	1,08,834	30·2	2 11 3

(a) Besides 13 works under the Public Works Department with about 13,000 workers.

The number of works open during the last week of the fortnight under review was 125, of which 90 were under Civil Agency and 35 under the Public Works Department. The figures for the two classes of work are given in Form No. 7.

52. Looking at the above statement first, it will be noticed that the numbers on task-work have fallen greatly during the last four weeks, that the numbers on daily wage, irrespective of task, have slightly increased, while those

Average daily number of male units on task-works in each subdivision in the week ending.

	February 10th.	February 27th.	March 6th.	March 13th.
1	2	3	4	5
Sadar	57,230	32,707	37,311	23,241
Bansattiwar	5,535	5,509	5,021	4,385
Madhubani	65,645	34,128	19,998	37,394
Total	1,28,410	72,344	62,330	65,020

on gratuitous relief have remained about the same. It is difficult to institute comparisons with confidence, as some of the figures for previous weeks were admittedly incomplete, but as subdivisional totals have now been given in Form 5 for Civil Agency works, it is easy to say where the variations have occurred; the marginal figures show that in the Sadar subdivision the numbers have remained low, while in Madhubani they have begun to rise again. The explanation is to be found in the attraction of the *rabi* harvest, and also in the number of private works open.

53. The average outturn per male unit is better again and is very fair. Mr. Carlyle has explained in his 23rd paragraph that the fall in the outturn in the week ending 6th March is due to the taking over of works by the Public Works Department, who either started large tanks with long lead and lift, or took over tanks from the Civil Agency, which had already progressed very far. The same causes explain the rise in the cost per 1,000 cubic feet and its fall again in the week ending 13th. A reference to Form 7 will show that apparently in both weeks the results on Civil Agency works were better than those in works under the Public Works Department, but Mr. Carlyle's remarks, already referred to, explain the circumstances and show that the apparently poorer result is justifiable.

54. The numbers on gratuitous relief are still very large, but they have fallen a good deal in the last fortnight: as more relief works are opened, it is expected that they will fall further still.

55. The figures for Raj relief works and gratuitous relief, said to be given on a separate statement, have not been received.

PART III.—CONCLUSION.

56. The period under report presents no striking features; the weather has been seasonable; the harvesting of the *rabi* has continued to draw labour away; and partly for this reason, partly because the subordinate establishment gain experience every day, and partly because the system of work has now finally been settled, the outturn of work and the rate of cost has been steadily improving.

57. Crop prospects continue excellent, and the *rabi* all round is likely to be better than it was in 1874. The estimate of the poppy remains high except in Sewan and Champaran.

58. Prices show no tendency to rise except in particular places. The rise in Sitamarhi is the most important of these; but this place, Bhabua in Shahabad, and Bagaha in Champaran, are being carefully watched. The *rabi* now coming into the market will certainly prevent prices from rising.

59. Traffic in food-grains has again been brisker, as the accompanying statement will show:—

DISTRICT.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		EXCESS—I. OR E.	
	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	46,406	44,091	46,410	53,310	E. 24	E. 9,319
Gaya	9,483	3,711	1,082	1,206	I. 8,401	I. 2,505
Shahabad	13,702	31,507	9,470	18,068	I. 14,232	I. 3,440
Saran	90,491	83,130	7,365	3,839	I. 83,126	I. 79,301
Champaran	14,400	18,390	783	289	I. 13,614	I. 18,063
Muzaffarpur	41,837	53,535	2,560	2,940	I. 39,277	I. 50,649
Darbhanga	36,905	52,803	10,139	3,004	I. 26,766	I. 46,899
Total ..	2,62,344	2,77,227	76,892	63,640	..	..

The volume of trade has amounted to 3,60,867 maunds against 3,37,236 maunds, the imports being 2,77,227

DISTRICT.	FORTNIGHT ENDING—	
	27th February.	13th March.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	13,201	10,225
Gaya	752	745
Shahabad	1,980	1,499
Saran	20,584	35,870
Champaran	6,018	13,580
Muzaffarpur	1,682	11,670
Darbhanga	384	4,543
Total ...	44,580	78,32

maunds against 2,62,344 maunds. Every district, except Patna, as usual, shows an excess of imports over exports, and in all but Gaya and Saran the balance in favour of the district exceeded that of the fortnight before. This is most noticeable in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. The figures in the margin show how greatly the imports of rice from Howrah and Kidderpur have increased, the large advances in Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga being particularly satisfactory. Some of the Burma rice imported into Saran is probably sent away

again by boat from Revilganj.

60. The statement below shows what percentage of the population in the distressed areas of each district was in receipt of relief of all kinds on the last day of the fortnight. The totals have been taken from the *Calcutta Gazette*: the figures for Muzaffarpur include 3,000 on account of the Darbhanga Raj relief works at Parihar:—

DISTRICT.	Estimated population of affected area.	Number in receipt of relief on the 13th March.	PERCENTAGE RECEIVING RELIEF ON THE—	
			27th February.	13th March.
1	2	3	4	5
Shahabad	371,824	17,863	1.6	4.8
Saran	1,352,598	88,377	2.86	2.83
Champaran	1,110,000	205,386	15.33	18.5
Muzaffarpur	1,660,000	51,990	1.85	3.13
Darbhangha	2,270,000	169,867	7.46	7.48
Total	6,764,422	483,483	6.13	7.14

61. The statement below compares as usual most of the relief statistics for each district for the past and the previous fortnight:—

DISTRICT.	FORTNIGHT ENDING 27TH FEBRUARY 1897.								FORTNIGHT ENDING 13TH MARCH 1897.							
	TASK-WORK.				DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		TASK-WORK.				DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	
	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost of 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		C. ft.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		C. ft.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		A. P.		A. P.
Patna ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	1 2
Gaya ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahabad ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saran	8,563	49	1 10	2 6 5½	143	2 1	9,089	0 10	1,074	45	1 10	2 8 9	148	2 0	10,393	1 0
Champaran	74,902	50½	1 5	3 4 0	2,353	1 6	14,374	0 8	8,017	37½	1 8½	3 13 6½	1,021	1 11½	19,768	0 8
Muzaffarpur	77,496	32½	1 6½	3 15 5½	4,044	1 9½	20,485	0 9½	88,490	20½	1 5½	3 10 0	5,308	2 0	41,447	0 9½
Darbhangha	17,702	60 77	1 4½	1 4 8	1,191	1 9½	34,487	0 10	17,768	53	1 4	1 9 4	7,778	1 9	21,750	0 7½
Total	170,411	32 6	1 5	2 11 5	10,993	.....	137,459	.....	138,712	28 4	1 3	2 13 3	13,381	.....	139,801	.....

Taking the Division as a whole, and the mean of the whole fortnight, it appears that there has been a slight advance in the numbers on task-work, daily wage, irrespective of task, and gratuitous relief.

62. Turning first to task-workers, it will appear that the daily number has increased nearly 2 per cent., the increase being relatively large in Shahabad, and apparently great in Champaran, though, as already explained in paragraph 32 above, this is probably fallacious: in Darbhanga there is a falling off. There has been some reduction in the average outturn of work, except in Champaran, where it is, as a fact, the lowest of all. The reasons for this change have been explained above in dealing with each district, where it has also been shown that the work in the second week was better than in the first. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet has risen *pari passu*. The wage earned per diem in all the districts is now fairly even.

63. The numbers on daily wage, irrespective of task, are not excessive: the ratio is 6.8 per cent. of the whole numbers on relief works.

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement of retail shop prices for week ending 18th March 1897, as compared with those for week ending 27th February 1897.

	Patna City.		Sadar.		Bark.		Bihar.		Dinapore.		District.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Common rice	9½ to 10½	9 to 10½	9 to 11	9 to 11	8½ to 11	8 to 10½	8½ to 10	9 to 11½	8 to 10	8 to 9½	8 to 11	8 to 11½
Wheat	8 to 10	8 to 10	8 to 9	8 to 9	7½ to 9	7 to 9	7 to 10	7 to 10	8 to 8½	8 to 8½	7 to 10	7 to 10
Barley	11½ to 13	11 to 12½	11 to 14	11 to 14	11 to 12	11 to 12	8 to 12	8 to 14	11 to 12	11½ to 12½	8 to 14	8 to 14
Mahul	11 to 13	11 to 13	10 to 12	11 to 14	10 to 12	11½ to 12½	10 to 12	10 to 13	11 to 11½	10½ to 11	10 to 13	10 to 14
Gram	11 to 13	11 to 13	11 to 12	13 to 15	10 to 12½	11 to 15	9 to 10½	10 to 14	9 to 10½	11 to 12	9 to 13	10 to 16
Akhar	14 to 16	13 to 15½	13 to 14	10 to 12	11 to 14	10½ to 14	10½ to 14	11 to 15	10½ to 11	8 to 14	10½ to 16	8 to 15½
Marun	13 to 15	14 to 15½	13 to 16	13 to 16	14 to 17	13 to 17	11½ to 15	11 to 15	14	14	11½ to 17	11 to 17

T. INGLIS,
Collector.

BANKIPORE,
The 17th March 1897.

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 6th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6
Chapter V.						Rs. A. P.
Circle No. 1	...	.....	35	.....	35	1 14 3
" " 3	...	.....	6	.....	7	1 13 9
" " 4	...	.....	14	.....	14	1 5 0
" " 7	...	.....	7	.....	7	0 11 0
" " 10	...	.....	7	.....	7	0 8 9*
" " 11	...	.....	10	8	18	0 14 0†
Section 12 or 166.						
Circle No. 2	...	44	17	16	77	3 0 0
" " 3	...	6	2	.....	8	0 6 3
" " 4	...	1	.....	2	3	0 1 6
" " 6	...	.....	2	.....	2	0 3 0
" " 7	...	2	.....	.....	2	0 1 9
" " 12	...	4	14	.....	18	1 2 0‡
GRAND TOTAL		77	94	27	198	12 1 3

* This amount represents 7½ of Rs. 2-5-6 paid to one man for 30 days.
† This payment is part of the monthly payment made in February. It was not actually paid this week.
‡ This amount is made up of 14 annas paid in February and 4 annas paid this week.

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 13th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6
Chapter V.								Rs. A. P.
Circle No.	1	...	...	.....	35	.....	35	1 14 3
" "	3	...	...	5	1	.....	6	1 9 6
" "	4	...	...	.....	7	.....	7	0 11 6
" "	7	...	...	7	.....	.....	7	0 11 0
" "	10	...	...	7	.....	.....	7	0 8 9*
" "	11	...	...	.....	7	7	14	0 10 6a
" "	12	...	...	.....	14	.....	14	0 14 0†
Section 12 or 166.								
Circle No.	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	0 4 0
" "	2	...	...	24	7	18	49	3 12 0
" "	3	...	...	1	.....	2	3	0 1 6
" "	7	...	...	3	.....	.....	3	0 3 0
GRAND TOTAL				48	72	28	148	11 4 0

* This amount was not actually distributed this week and is paid 1/10th of Rs. 2-5-6 paid for 30 days' dole.
† This amount represents 1/10th of Rs. 4-6 paid to two women in February for five weeks.
(a) Represents parts of payment made in February on account of this week.

FORM No. 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT PATNA.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 17th March 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 6th March 1897	...	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	185	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
" 13th " "	124	0 1 4	11 4 0

FORM No. 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds by rail during the week ending the 6th March 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Barh	1,468	...	...	...	...	1,468
Khushrupur	696	100	...	...	...	796
Patna	2,780	346	61	16	...	3,203
Patna Ghat	11,398	...	44	...	...	11,442
Bankipore	1,424	...	317	16	...	1,757
Digha Ghat ... ..	...	...	77	...	...	77
Bihta	404	...	8	...	...	412
Net imports	18,006	446	507	31	...	19,060
<i>Imports for the week by steamer and country boats.</i>						
Patna	185	...	307	1,827	1,066	3,385
Net imports for the week	18,201	446	814	1,858	1,066	22,375

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 13th March 1897.

	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mokameh	2,975	...	...	...	...	2,975
Pandarak ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Barh	3,602	...	...	...	...	3,602
Khushrupur	1,119	389	...	243	...	1,751
Patwah	1,039	347	...	...	...	1,386
Patna	359	349	339	...	...	1,047
Patna Ghat	2,850	395	239	71	...	3,555
Bankipore	1,944	119	492	343	...	2,908
Digha Ghat	98	...	72	168	...	336
Binapore ... ..	...	...	150	...	...	150
Bihta	1,469	...	...	...	...	1,469
Total	16,435	1,649	1,202	928	1	19,105
Deduct local trade	226	119	...	544	...	889
Net imports for the week	16,209	1,430	1,202	384	1	18,316
<i>Imports for the week by steamer and country boats.</i>						
Patna	967	...	73	1,632	899	3,569
Total net imports for the week	16,176	1,430	1,304	1,906	940	21,716

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 6th March 1897.

Station to which exported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Grain and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mokameh ... ..	...	...	...	12,056	...	12,056
Mokameh Ghat ... ..	...	...	...	68	...	68
Barh	354	...	...	...	4,713	5,067
Bakhtiarpur	6	...	...	...	336	342
Khushrupur	95	...	...	1,300	...	1,495
Patwah	39	...	...	1,121	...	1,160
Patna	14	...	...	...	...	14
Patna Ghat	890	...	3	879	22	1,794
Bankipore	19	...	...	...	...	19
Pocapoon	64	...	...	...	...	64
Masurahi	17	...	...	1,043	...	1,060
Dinapore	24	...	...	713	...	737
Bihta	4	...	...	2	...	6
Total exports	1,448	...	3	17,373	4,971	23,895
Deduct local trade	50	...	...	68	236	354
Net export	1,398	...	3	17,304	4,735	23,536
<i>Exports for the week by steamer and country boats.</i>						
Patna	2,322	...	...	73	...	2,395
Total exports during the week	3,719	...	3	17,376	4,735	25,783

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 13th March 1897.

Station from which exported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, k. do, shama, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mokameh ... ..	...	...	...	11,768	...	11,768
Barh	545	...	...	4,815	1,184	6,544
Rakharspur	109	...	...	900	...	1,009
Khushpur	101	10	...	2,441	...	2,642
Patna	94	...	...	907	...	991
Patna Ghat	941	...	98	953	...	1,992
Bankipore	39	...	...	...	...	39
Bihra	28	...	...	...	...	28
Nadoul ... ..	...	...	...	39	...	39
Poonpoo	20	...	...	...	...	20
Masaurhi	268	217	...	554	...	1,037
Total export ...	2,161	227	98	21,877	1,184	25,547
Deduct local trade ...	588	227	98	931	...	1,844
Net exports	1,603	...	...	20,946	1,184	23,733
<i>Exports for the week by steamer and country boats.</i>						
Patna	3,442	...	...	403	...	3,845
Total net exports for the week ..	5,045	...	...	21,349	1,184	27,578

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Patna for the fortnight ending 13th March 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1896-96.			1896-97.			1896-96.			1896-97.			
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice	34,977	2,06,113	2,40,480	.....	.....	.....	8,772	56,863	65,635	
Paddy	1,876	3,201	5,107	.....	.....	.....	...	1,308	1,803	
Wheat	2,174	6,911	11,089	.....	.....	.....	3	2,984	2,987	
Gram and pulses...	3,764	11,271	15,035	...	...	...	38,023	20,586	75,611	
Other food grains	1,890	26,329	28,219	...	...	...	5,919	4,18,250	4,24,169	
Total	44,991	2,55,924	3,00,025	.....	.....	...	53,310	5,16,296	5,69,596	

Financial Statement.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Head of expenditure.	Allotment.	Balance at close of previous report.	Expenditure during current fortnight.	Balance at close of this fortnight.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madar Famine Deputy Collector ...	Gratuitous relief	400	380 0 0	2 18 4½	367 2 7½	
	Police	100	93 9 6	4 8 8	80 0 0	
	Poor-houses	2,800	2,532 6 0	109 10 9	2,412 11 5	
City Magistrate	Gratuitous relief	200	174 12 8	1 10 9	173 1 6	
	Police	60	57 6 9	0 3 0	57 3 9	
Subdivisional Officer, Barh	Gratuitous relief	200	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	Police	60	55 11 0	...	55 11 0	
Ditto ditto, Bihar	Gratuitous relief	200	186 6 9	3 3 6	186 1 2	
	Police	80	79 0 0	0 4 0	78 16 0	
Ditto ditto, Dinapore	Gratuitous relief	100	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	
	Police	20	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	
	Total	4,220	3,821 4 8	121 8 1½	3,699 28 1½	This item has not been shown in the Dinapore statement.

T. INGLIS,
Collector.

No. 2411G., dated Gaya, the 16th March 1897.

From—H. SAVAGE, Esq., Collector of Gaya,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit famine report for the fortnight ending 18th March. The figures relate to the period under report with the exception of Statements 8 and 9, which are for the two weeks ending 6th March.

2. *Section 24 (1).*—No area is affected by famine.

3. *Section 24 (2).*—*Crop prospects.*—Harvesting of *rabi* crops is in progress, and a full average or 16-anna outturn is expected. Opium collections are approaching completion. The fortnight under report was favourable to the crop, and there was some improvement in the yield, which will probably not fall short of that of last year.

4. *Prices of food-grains.*—The subjoined Table (Appendix A) shows the prices of the principal food-grains for each subdivision. Prices of wheat, barley and gram have fallen, as new grain is coming into the market. The price of rice has, however, risen slightly.

5. *Importation or exportation of food-grains.*—The annexed Statements 8 and 9 show that the figures for import and export are both even less than those of the previous fortnight, imports being 3,711 maunds and exports 1,206 maunds, against 9,483 and 1,082 maunds respectively. The imports were chiefly rice (2,580 maunds): of this, 746 maunds were imported from Howrah. Rangoon rice mainly for export to Palamau. No rice was received from Calcutta, Sealdah and Kidderpore. One thousand and eleven maunds of gram and pulses were imported from the Patna and Monghyr districts. The chief articles exported by rail were wheat, paddy and rice. Three hundred and four maunds of paddy were exported to Darbhanga, and 256 maunds of rice to the Patna and Shahadad districts. Four hundred and eighty-eight maunds of wheat were also exported to the Patna district.

6. Nine hundred and seventy-nine maunds of Rangoon rice were exported by road from Gaya to Palamau during the period under report under the stimuli of the bounty of 8 annas on a maund sanctioned by Government.

7. *Rainfall.*—There was a fall of .02 inch at Jahanabad on the 11th instant and .05 at Aurangabad on the 10th.

8. *Public health.*—Continues good.

9. There was no noticeable emigration or immigration of famished people.

10. Condition of cattle is good.

11. *Section 24 (3).*—*Relief works.*—Nil.

12. *Section 24 (4).*—The cook-house at Kusa continues to supply with food daily an average number of 144 travellers, the quantity of grain consumed being rice 62 maunds, pulses 16 maunds, salt 2 maunds, and vegetables 4 maunds.

13. An average number of 98 and 42 travellers were respectively fed daily at Aurangabad and Madanpore kitchens at an average daily cost of Rs. 5 in the former and Rs. 2 in the latter.

14. Another kitchen has lately been opened at Barachatty, and now needy travellers are supplied free with cooked food at suitable places throughout the Grand Trunk Road in this district.

15. During the fortnight subordinate Charitable Relief Committees, in accordance with the scheme referred to in my last report, have been organised in many of the thanas and outposts, and the remainder will be organised before the close of the month when Gaya will have as perfect a system for charitable relief throughout the mufassal as it is possible to frame without paid agency. In the towns special arrangements have been made for house-to-house enquiry by members of the Central Committee or Sub-Committees formed in the towns, and it seems impossible any person in actual want can now remain unknown and unrelieved either in town or country.

16. The Marwaries of Gaya town continue to spend Rs. 5 a day on distribution of cooked food and uncooked grains to the poor and needy.

17. *Section 24 (5 to 7).*—Nil.

18. *Section 24 (8).*—No loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was given during the period under report. Rupees 15,650 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, the total amount advanced up to date during the current year being Rs. 9,038 under the former and Rs. 96,100 under the latter Act. The amount advanced under both Acts in the last year was Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 50,000 respectively.

19. *Section 24 (9).*—Financial Statements are blank.

APPENDIX A.

Comparative Statement showing the prices of food-grains for the fortnight ending 13th March 1897.

NAME OF GRAIN.	NAME OF SUBDIVISION.							
	SADAR (GAYA).		JAHANABAD.		AURANGABAD.		NAWADA.	
	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Common rice	9½	8½	9	9	10	9½	10½	9½
Wheat ...	8½	9½	7½	9½	10	11	8½	9½
Barley ...	10½	12	11	11	.....	13	.....	.....
Makai ..	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram ...	10½	12½	10½	12	13½	14½	11½	12½
Arhar ...	13½	11½	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marua ...	13	.....	12½	12½	.. ..	.....	.....	.....

FORM No. 8.

GAYA DISTRICT.

Statement of Imports of food grains in maunds by rail during the fortnight ending 6th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jahanabad ...	371	...	.....	.....	.....	371
Tehta ...	28	...	.....	.....	.....	28
Bela ...	345	.....	.....	25	.....	370
Gaya ...	1,836	96	5	986	19	2,942
Total ...	2,580	96	5	1,011	19	3,711

FORM No. 9.

Statement of Exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the fortnight ending 6th March 1897.

STATION FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jahanabad ...	261	.....	67	.....	55	383
Bela ...	21	8	145	35	8	217
Gaya ...	4	319	276	.....	7	606
Total ...	286	327	488	35	70	1,206

Abstract and Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports in the district of Gaya during the fortnight ending 6th March 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.	
	1896-96.			1896-97.			1896-96.			1896-97.				
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Rice	11	1,045	1,056	2,560	10,333	20,908	3,508	32,779	36,281	286	28,023	28,309		
Wheat ... ..	....	....	....	65	831	187	....	83	83	227	1,556	1,853	
Barley ... ..	....	....	....	5	117	122	....	141	331	468	1,608	2,071	
Other food-grains ...	859	17,081	17,940	1,011	13,287	14,300	1,311	28,020	29,231	35	20,045	20,080		
Other food-grains	2,612	37,338	39,770	19	24,794	25,923	.....	2,535	2,535	70	13,499	13,569	
Total ...	3,683	56,483	62,106	3,711	66,548	72,668	4,808	63,558	68,401	1,906	66,726	68,382		

GAYA COLLECTORATE,
The 15th March 1897.

H. SAVAGE,
Collector.

No. 98F., dated Arrah, the 17th March 1897.

From—J. WINDSOR, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the first half of the month of March 1897. The figures dealt with in this report relate to the weeks ending Saturday, the 6th and 13th March 1897.

Section 24 (1). Area affected.—The area affected remains the same as was given in my last fortnightly report.

In my last report I promised to give a full account of the area south of Akberpur, lying between the river Sone and the plateau, which has been under observation. This is a narrow strip of land with but little culturable land and thinly populated. In accordance with instructions issued by Mr. Marindin, the Local Board Sub-overseer opened a test relief work on the road south of Akberpur. He went all along the course of the road, but was only able to get 25 labourers to come to the work, and they only worked for one day. The area of this tract is 50 square-miles, with a population of 6,000. The class of people for whom the work is intended are now all engaged in cutting *rabi* crops, and they will find employment on that till the month of April; then *mahua* picking will commence, and will last till May. When this is over the labouring classes will have no work, and will be in want of relief. I have consequently ordered the Subdivisional Officer of Sasaram to close this work in the meantime, and to re-open it after two months or whenever there are reasons to think that the tract shows any sign of distress. I have at the same time instructed the Subdivisional Officer to keep a careful look out on the condition of the people, and to continue to notice the subject in his fortnightly reports. There is no anxiety at present about this area.

The arrangements of Charges and Circles in the affected area, as previously reported, remains unaltered. The three Charges of Ramgarhohund and Chainpur, and Bhabhua are fully manned and are subdivided into 17 Circles, but hitherto the plateau has been managed by the head-constable of the Adhaura outpost. It, however, appeared that the condition of the plateau required a more organized system of relief than that of distribution by the police, and I have accordingly appointed Ram Dhyani Lal, Tahsildar of the Banskati mahal, who has knowledge of this plateau, to be the Circle officer. He will join shortly and take up the work. I have asked the Subdivisional Officer to watch very carefully the relief operations here, so that more Circle officers may be sent, if necessary. There is no stock of grains on the plateau, and the circumstances there require that large quantities should be imported at one time. I have separately addressed you on this subject. The Subdivisional Officer, who has visited this tract during the last fortnight, reports that the condition of the people there is not at all good. The villages are small with but little cultivation, principally *धान*, which was a total failure. The *rabi* there is fair—a 10-anna crop on the land which was sown, which was, however, only a small portion of the culturable area. The people of this tract depend on fruit, &c., in ordinary years, to eke out their supply of grain food, but this year, owing to the failure of rice crop, fruits are now forming their staple food. As regards the Khotas plateau, it is not anticipated that relief will be required till May, but I have asked Mr. Stephenson to look into the condition of the people there, and have requested the Subdivisional Officer of Sasaram to render every assistance he can.

2. The general condition of the people in other parts of the affected area, besides Adhaura, is much the same as reported previously. The general health of this area is good, but cases of small-pox are reported from Ramgarh and Chard in Bhabhua Subdivision, and from Chinari in Sasaram. Fever is reported from Adhaura.

Rabi cutting is going on throughout the district, and it provides work for a great number of men. In Bhabhua Subdivision it is nearly finished, and this partially accounts for the greater number of labourers on relief works. The poppy is almost everywhere good, and is estimated by the Subdivisional Officer of Bhabhua at 12 to 14 annas. The outturn of *rabi* is estimated in this Subdivision by the Charge Superintendents at 2 to 4 annas in the south, where caterpillars have done great damage, and from 8 to 10 annas in the north, the area under *rabi* is less this year than usual, and the outturn is estimated over the whole area at about 6 or 7 annas. The Subdivisional Officer, Bhabhua, has supplied me with full notes on this subject, and from what I saw myself in my tour last week, I am of opinion that the above estimate is approximately correct. The condition of the standing crop in the Sadar Subdivision is reported favourable, and the outturn is estimated at 12 annas. The area sown this year is evidently greater than last year. Irrigation and rainfall have done much good to the crops. The *khesari* crop was very much damaged by caterpillars in all parts of this Subdivision, especially in the jurisdiction of Pero.

In Buxar subdivision the outturn of the *rabi* crops is good, varying from 6 to 16 annas, and the average outturn is estimated by the Subdivisional Officer at 11 annas. South of the railway line the crops were aided by canal irrigation, but in spite of this the outturn there was not so good as in the diara lands north of the line.

The Subdivisional Officer of Sasaram has not submitted any report on this point, but from the reports which I have received from the police, it appears that the outturn is 10 annas on the whole. The crop here was affected partly by late rainfall and partly by caterpillars. The short review of the outturn of the *rabi* crops shews that these crops have added largely to the food-stock of the district. In respect of the affected area, this is only a considerable factor in the Ramgarh Charge, and accounts for the relatively smaller number of people on gratuitous relief there than in the other two charges. South of the Grand Trunk Road there was but little *rabi* grown, and the outturn was poor. A slight temporary relief has been afforded by the cutting of what crop there was, but the stock of the harvest was not sufficient to permanently improve the condition of the people.

The figures of imports and exports received from the Traffic Superintendent are appended to the report in Forms Nos. 8 and 9. The total imports during the fortnight amounted to 21,507 maunds and exports to 18,058 maunds, leaving a surplus of 3,449 maunds in the district. The increase in exports over the figures for last fortnight is due to the export of

rubis crops just harvested. As has been remarked in previous reports, the importation into Bhabhua is from Sasaram, and also largely *via* Zamania railway station, so that it is not shown in these Returns.

In two of the Charges of affected area grain is supplied by contractors at 9 seers to the rupee, delivered at fixed places, but in the Bhabhua Charge rice is purchased from local Banias at 8 to 8½ seers. The Subdivisional Officer has now arranged with two contractors jointly, Babu Makund Sahu and Babu Kani Ram, to supply the Bhabhua Charge at 9 seers. They will import rice straight from Burma. In all probability they will be able to continue to supply rice at this rate, as the Calcutta rate will not vary much, and the stocks in Burma are ample.

There has been no rain during the fortnight, but at the beginning of last week it looked very threatening, but the clouds luckily passed off without rain, which would have damaged the crops severely. Prices of food-grains have been practically stationary during the fortnight under report.

There is always a stream of travellers up and down the Grand Trunk Road, and this year there has been some increase owing to the scarcity up-country. There has been a very large emigration of men from the Bhabhua Subdivision to the east in search of work. Every year this emigration takes place, but it has doubtless been intensified this year by the approach of distress. It may also be noted that in ordinary years very little attention is paid to this matter, while this year the subject has been forcibly impressed upon our notice, and it is found that the number of women and children left by their husbands and fathers is very large indeed. It is almost impossible to obtain figures, nor could much reliance be placed upon what figures were given. It remains to be seen whether these men will return home when the *rubis* harvest is over. If they do, the difficult problem of finding work for all the women and children, who can carry but not dig, will be more easily soluble. In Sabar outpost in the Sadar Subdivision, about 150 men are reported to have gone to Eastern Bengal in search of employment. Some needy persons have come from Ballia and Azamgarh districts to the Dumraon thana jurisdiction, and find employment in the *rubis* harvest. When this is over they will return to their respective districts.

The condition of the cattle on the plains in Bhabhua Subdivision is getting worse. Fodder is short, and there is very little straw from the *rubis*. The water-supply is also running out, and there is complaint of scarcity of water. The Subdivisional Officer of Bhabhua has been asked to press on enquires into applications under the relaxed rules of the Land Improvement Act. From other parts of the district this complaint is not heard.

3. The four relief works, as noted in my last report, are still in progress, and two new ones, viz., Hata-Karumnasa road and the Adhaura tank, have been opened during the fortnight under report. The number of male units employed on the relief works during the second week was 14,352, and in the first week 8,144, while those on daily wages, irrespective of task, was 1,107 in the second and 679 in the first. The number of labourers employed on the last day of the period was, men 1,418, women 1,503 and children 873, or 3,794 in all. During my tour in Bhabhua last week, I inspected three of the relief works. The condition of the labourers was good, and I heard no complaints. The tasks fixed and the rates of wages paid were correct. The proportion of persons employed on daily wages, irrespective of task, has decreased on the whole, and all dependents receive gratuitous relief in their villages, except small children, who are brought to the works as being too young to be left at home. It is not necessary, at any rate at present, to establish kitchens for the children. It is not necessary to comment on the figures in Form 7. The outturn of work and earnings may be called satisfactory. The District Engineer has prepared a complete programme of relief works in progress and in project, copy of which is annexed. The Hata-Dhanouti road will be started at once; this will give six road works in progress, as well as tanks. The Adhaura tank is not under the District Engineer.

The Sabar tank is in progress. It employed about 300 to 400 labourers during the period. The cost will be paid by the Sabar ward, and I am applying for a loan to be sanctioned under the relaxed rules of the Land Improvement Act. The tank at Bhabhua is being deepened by Babu Makund Sahu at his own expense. There are about 140 people working on it.

There are three other tanks in the Bhabhua Subdivision, for the excavation of which loans have been taken, but no information has been furnished about them. The great difficulty on relief work is the preponderance of women over men, which means that a large number of women have to be taken on gratuitous relief, because there are no diggers for them to carry for on the works. If this difficulty is not removed by the return of men who have emigrated, tank work will be required to be started, as a greater proportion of women over men can be employed on tank excavation than on road work. On the Moghalsarai-Gaya Railway 5,828 men, women and children were engaged during the week ending 6th March, and 6,029 during the week ending 13th March.

4. *Poor-houses and kitchens*.—The poor-houses at Bhabhua, Sasaram and Arrah, and kitchens at Dehri, Jahanabad, Mohania and Durgaoti, continue distributing cooked food to travellers and needy persons. In the poor-houses, residence is required. Travellers are not allowed to remain at the kitchens on the Grand Trunk Road, unless they are physically unable to proceed, when they rest till they are sufficiently restored to continue their journey. The total numbers of persons relieved during the period are given in form No. 6 appended to this report. The poor-house at Arrah was opened on the 1st instant. Very few persons are now in it, but it is expected that the number will increase in the course of the next month.

5. There is no organization for employment of artisans, &c., but the Subdivisional Officer of Bhabhua has now taken steps to send some raw cotton and grass for string, to be made up by persons receiving gratuitous relief.

I enclose, herewith, a copy of my report on the action taken by the Charitable Relief Fund Committee. The work is just beginning, and no Circle members are yet appointed. Subscriptions are coming in.

6. All gratuitous relief is given in grain doles. From Form No. 6 appended to this report, it would appear that the average number of persons receiving gratuitous relief during the fortnight was 10,521 in the first week and 13,039 in the second. The increase is partly due to the finishing of the *ra'is* cutting, and partly to further visiting of the villages, especially in the Itamgarh Charge, where the number has increased from 800 to 2,000. The Charge Superintendents are still busy checking the lists of the Circle officers. This may in some degree reduce the number, but on the other hand other cases will be discovered by further enquiries, and distress generally will become more widely felt, so that I cannot but anticipate that the number on gratuitous relief will continue to rise.

7. There were 866 applications received in Bhabhua for agricultural loans, and 163 under the relaxed rules of the Land Improvement Act, which have been given to Circle officers for enquiry. Rupees 250 have been advanced in this Subdivision under the new rules. Rupees 5,000 sanctioned under the new rules have been allotted entirely to Bhabhua. A sum of Rs 234 has been advanced in Sasaram under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The figures for money-orders called for in your Circular No. 3 of the 9th January 1897 are not completely received, but I hope I shall be able to give this from the next month.

The prescribed Returns are annexed.

No. 84, dated Arrah, the 15th March 1897.

From—J. WINDSOR, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Honorary Secretary, Bengal Provincial Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Calcutta.

I HAVE the honour to submit the fortnightly report for the period ending with the 15th instant, as required by your Circular No. 6, dated the 3rd March 1897. On receipt of your Circular No. 1, dated 29th January 1897, a meeting was held on the 16th ultimo, and a Local Committee was formed at Arrah, and Resolutions for forming Local Committees in each of the subdivisions of the district, viz., Buxar, Bhabhua, and Sasaram, and authorizing each Local Committee thus to be formed to divide the extent of its area into sub-committees for Municipal, and into Circles for rural areas, were passed. A Municipality is to constitute a Circle by itself; other Circles are to consist of 10 villages each generally. In the Bhabhua Subdivision a Local Committee and Circles have been formed, and in other Subdivisions the Subdivisional Officers have been asked by the District Magistrate to organize Local Committees and Circles, but no reports have been yet received of their doings. A strong Sub-committee has been formed at Arrah, working in subordination to the Arrah Local Committee under the presidency of Mr F. H. Harding, the Judge of the district. The Arrah Local Committee, owing to a paucity of educated persons in the interior of the district, find it difficult to get a sufficient number of suitable persons to put in charge of circles to obtain necessary information about deserving cases in the rural areas.

Local Committees have been constituted as the proper agencies for collecting subscriptions. Collecting books, with letters, have been issued to the leading residents of the district, and a Circular letter inviting subscriptions has been issued.

Up to date Rs. 2,758 have been collected and paid in the Sadar Treasury, and more subscriptions are expected by and by.

A Resolution has been passed that members in charge of Circles will make their own enquiries into cases of relief. They may utilize the services of local *samiudars*, respectable persons and panchayats in getting lists, but they should enquire into cases themselves, or through agents, before recommending them for relief.

After framing their lists, town sub-committees or members in charge of rural Circles are required to report to the Local Committee to which they are subordinate, asking for a grant. The Local Committee, after considering their requirements on the basis of the aforesaid reports, will apply to the Arrah Executive Committee (which is the same body as the Arrah Local Committee) for a grant which, in its turn, will, after duly considering the various applications, make such allotments from time to time as their funds permit. The allotments thus made will be distributed among the various Local Committees, which will be distributed among its Sub-committees and working members in rural Circles, who will dispense the relief among the persons mentioned in their lists. The object of the Local Committees is to help the destitute persons of the respectable class, principally *pardanashin* women who have no male member to support them, and are suffering from the high prices.

This form of relief comes under the third head of your Circular No. 1 above referred to, and the Local Committees have not received any applications for granting relief under any of the other heads mentioned therein. No lists have been received from the different bodies, but in Arrah town it is expected that the number of applicants will come up to 500. The sanctioned allotments would, before this, have been distributed to the Arrah Town Sub-Committee, but for the want of a cheque-book to draw money from the treasury, a copy of which has been received late yesterday.

Messrs Burrows and Mylne of the Becha Firm have subscribed and paid a handsome amount of Rs. 2,000 to be locally spent. The following allotments were sanctioned by the Arrah Executive Committee provisionally for the places mentioned below on the 16th ultimo—

				Ra.
The Arrah Local Committee	...	...	...	100
„ Arrah Municipality	...	...	...	300
„ Jagdispur ditto	...	...	...	50
„ Buxar ditto	...	...	...	100
„ Dumraon ditto	...	...	...	100
„ Sasaram Local Committee	...	...	...	300
„ Bhabhua ditto	...	...	...	500

FORM 5.

See Section 28 (1) of the Code.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

For the half-month ending 13th March 1897.

Circles (or RELIEF WORK OR THRIFT),	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WORK, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.				NOT-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 23 AND 24 OF THE CODE.)		ADULT DETEND-RETS (SECTIONS 23 AND 24 OF THE CODE.)						
	A		B,		C		D.		Total amount of work done.		Total amount paid.		Men		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Total amount paid (Total of columns 19 and 24.)		Number.		Amount paid.				
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Week ending 6th March 1897.																	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Shabun Sabur Road						246	1,146	400	15								69,037	219 18 0	110	48	18	21 2 0	240 14 0	692	21 10 0			Rs. A. P.	
Hale-Durgott Road						803	1,404	179	133								84,485	117 4 3	91	46	16	16 14 3	134 2 6	173	8 6 6				
Jahannad-Mullipor Road						891	1,046	318	116								84,903	200 9 0	123	50	6	23 5 0	283 14 0						
Adhaura tank																	175,477	368 14 3	166	19	22	24 1 0	303 15 3	1,019	31 7 6				
Shabun-Hata Road						1,034	1,540	1,044	143								390,491	965 7 6	523	174	36	18 90 1 6	1,035 9 0	1,864	36 8 0			Rs. A. P.	
Total						3,964	4,244	1,394	406								587,471		583	1334	15	44			471				
Male units ..						3 804	3,103	906	101																471				
GRAVED TOTAL																													
Week ending 13th March 1897.																													
Shabun Sabur Road						1,008	2,079	932	17								94,835	342 6 6	172	93	1	30	33 15 3	375 5 9	1,307	41 12 6			Rs. A. P.
Hale-Durgott Road						1,004	1,004	964	281								104,928	245 10 9	157	65	3	3	36 15 9	209 10 6	887	21 6 6			
Jahannad-Mullipor Road						1,404	1,404	468	191								170,123	572 9 6	150	66	6	6	28 14 0	401 7 6					
Hale-Kanungam Road						1,347	1,347	764	156								148,196	330 5 9	177	13	5	5	23 1 3	353 6 9	397	27 15 0			
Adhaura tank						179	161	63	49								11,511	43 5 9	31	17	10	3	6 0 3	46 6 9					
Shabun-Hata road						1,342	1,444	1,054	75								15,988	355 0 6	189	13	18	25 9 3	360 9 9	1,133	35 6 6				
Total						6,213	7,749	4,375	787								640,635	1,063 6 6	576	366	46	41	143 7 0	1,589 14 3	4,064	129 8 0			
Male units ..						6,213	6,911	2,157	1894											576	1994	514	164			1,871			
GRAVED TOTAL																										1,061			

FORM 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Bhabhua, for the week ending 6th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money ex- pended
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
Charge No. I—					
Circles Nos. I and II	42	89	27	158	38 15 8
Circle No. III	75	114	73	262	147 5 8
Circles Nos. IV and V	99	185	81	365	130 7 0
Charge No. II—					
Circle No. I	233	433	383	1,049	343 1 8
" II	218	325	198	741	250 11 8
" III	96	146	56	298	69 3 9
" IV	241	357	187	785	228 11 8
" V	232	503	266	1,001	330 14 9
" VI	170	455	159	784	285 13 2
Charge No. III—					
Circle No. I	242	619	470	1,331	442 5 1
" II	112	421	411	944	278 1 1
" III	207	443	229	879	314 12 6
" IV	161	446	268	875	161 6 4
" V	51	186	126	363	125 12 4
" VI	64	139	52	255	96 9 4
Bhabhua poor-house	44	37	32	113	48 2 8
Mohanias kitchen	28	5	4	37	13 15 11
Jahanabad "	44	19	24	87	40 13 1
Durgaoti "	58	9	9	76	49 1 0
Total	2,417	4,931	3,055	10,403	3,396 3 11

Statement of gratuitous relief, Bhabhua, for the week ending 13th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A P.
Charge No. I—					
Circles Nos. I and II ...	152	279	127	558	128 0 3
Circle No. III ...	102	167	100	369	68 3 3
" IV ...	99	175	36	310	78 13 11
" V ...	178	374	221	773	209 3 6
Charge No. II—					
Circle No. I ...	263	487	393	1,143	373 8 3
" II ...	203	302	179	684	244 3 1
" III ...	122	194	58	374	86 11 9
" IV ...	366	603	314	1,283	407 14 7
" V ...	223	556	318	1,097	386 8 6
" VI ...	274	672	215	1,161	354 13 7
Charge No. III—					
Circle No. I ...	280	671	512	1,463	466 15 0
" II ...	210	709	846	1,765	555 10 10
" III ...	224	457	240	921	340 9 0
" IV ...	148	404	252	804	285 9 6
" V ...	52	187	123	362	129 5 10
" VI ...	68	163	64	295	111 15 4
Plateau ...	22	28	40	90	30 14 6
Bhabhua poor-house ...	40	37	33	110	49 12 1
Mohania kitchen ...	40	9	8	57	13 2 3
Durgaoti " ...	52	11	9	72	20 13 3
Jahanabad " ...	48	15	16	79	The amount not given.
Total ...	3,166	6,500	4,104	13,770	4,342 12 3

Statement of gratuitous relief, Shahabad, for the week ending 6th March 1897.

					Rs. A. P.
Sasaram poor-house ...	33	10	5	48	22 9 7
Dehri kitchen ...	9	4	29	42	27 0 6
Arrah poor-house ...	12	8	9	29	15 6 6
Total ..	54	22	43	119	65 0 7

Statement of gratuitous relief, Shahabad, for the week ending 13th March 1897.

					Rs. A. P.
Sasaram poor-house ...	32	11	2	45	22 10 3
Dehri kitchen ...			Figures not received.		
Arrah poor-house ...	16	6	1	23	12 3 1
Total ...	48	17	3	68	34 13 4
RAILWAY POLICE—					
Sasaram ...	4	11	16	31	12 3 0
Arrah ...	3	3	1	7	3 15 2
Total ...	7	14	17	38	16 2 2

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT B.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 13th March 1897.

Week.	A, B, C and D workers paid by task-work.				Workers paid by daily wages, irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wages earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male unit per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 6th March 1897.	1,347	U. ft. 47	Rs. A. P. 0 1 10	Rs. A. P. 2 7 6	113	Rs. A. P. 0 2 1	Rs. A. P. 1,55 9 0	8,973	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0	Rs. A. P. 3,461 4 6
Week ending 13th March 1897.	2,393	44	0 1 10	2 10 1	184	0 2 0	1,828 14 3	11,814	0 1 0	4,303 11 9

FORM NO. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half month ending 31st March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram and pulses.	Other food grains.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Kollwar		Mds. 2	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 2
2. Arrah		9,060						9,060
3. Karisath		11						11
4. Dumraon		3,154						3,154
5. Buxar		7,184						7,184
6. Chausa		176				8		176
7. Behia		1,185						1,185
8. Raghunathpur		608						608
Total		21,400				8		21,507

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half-month ending 13th March 1897.

STATION FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram and pulses.	Other food grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Kollwar	Mds.	Mds. 10	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 10
2. Arrah							3,700	3,700
3. Karisath								
4. Dumraon				230		803		1,033
5. Buxar				6,816		1,512		7,328
6. Chausa			5	526		303	112	1,346
7. Behia						2,071		2,071
8. Raghunathpur						1,781		1,781
Total		10	5	6,881		7,560	3,905	18,551

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Financial Statement for the period commencing from 28th February to 13th March 1897.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.							
GRANT FROM DISTRICT BOARD.		GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.		Private subscription.	ON RELIEF WORKS.		On relief in poor-houses, &c.	On relief of artisans.	On relief by grain or money doles.	On relief in hospitals.	On any other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief.
		Date of each grant.	Amount.		Sum paid on account of daily wages.	Sum paid for task work.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
As shown in the last Return	Rs. A. P. 10,254 3 9 1,670 10 3 10,000 0 0	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P. 235 9 3	Rs. A. P. 2,650 14 0	Rs. A. P. 170 12 0		Rs. A. P. 7,519 6 3	Rs. A. P. 164 14 0	
Total	37,924 12 11								7,855 0 3		

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Shahabad for the fortnight ending 13th March 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1896-96.			1896-97.			1896-96.			1896-97.			
	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Wheat ...	Mds 40	Mds 1,97 744	Mds 1,37,744	Mds. ..	Mds. 2,40 0	Mds. 2,880	Mds.	Mds 3,425	Mds. 3,425	Mds 6,681	Mds. 61,800	Mds. 64,471	
Paddy .. ..	...	2,333	2,333	...	658	658	...	61	61	5	5 744	5,748	
Rice ..	5,406	8,60,082	2,94,486	21,490	3,17,198	3,18,687	401	4 519	4,920	10	21,395	21,395	
Gram and pulses	78	18,513	16 670	8		8	749	1,40,737	1,50,375	7,660	4,265	11,645	
Other food grains.	29	20,618	24,841	.	26,729	26,729	1,700	18,170	14,676	8,802	3,90,501	3,94,403	
Total ..	5,580	4,65,259	4,70,800	21,607	3,47,455	3,68,963	2,840	1,70,308	1,73,767	18,658	4,83 806	5,01,863	

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief work (including task-work) and task exacted for the fortnight ending 13th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wages calculated under section 194 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers per rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth work.	REMARKS.
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNITS.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average rate.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jahangabad-Mullapur--	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Common rice.	Seers.	Rs. A. P.	
Maximum	0 2 3	85	0 1 0	85	0 0 0	...	0 0 0	...	0 0 0	...				
Minimum	0 1 9	85	0 1 0	85	0 0 0	...	0 0 0	...	0 0 0	...				
Kate-Durgach--	Ditto	64	2 3 3	
Maximum	0 2 3	120	0 1 0	120	0 0 0	...	0 0 0	...	0 2 0	65				
Minimum	0 1 9	100	0 1 0	...	0 0 0	...	0 0 0	...	...	...	
Kate-Durgach--	Ditto	64	2 2 7	
Maximum	0 2 3	62	0 1 0	48	0 0 0	22	0 0 0	22	...	...		
Minimum	0 1 9	61	0 1 0	48	0 0 0	22	0 0 0	22	...	...		
Kate-Durgach--	Ditto	64	2 0 4	
Maximum	0 2 3	180 & 85	0 1 0	...	0 0 0	...	0 0 0	...	0 1 7 1/2	20				
Minimum	0 1 9	180 & 61	0 1 0	...	0 0 0	...	0 0 0	...	...	...	
Kate-Durgach--	Ditto	64	2 3 3	
Maximum	0 2 3	120	0 1 0	48	0 0 0	22	0 0 0	22	...	...		
Minimum	0 1 9	61	0 1 0	48	0 0 0	22	0 0 0	22	...	...		

J. WINDSON,
Collector.

No 781F.—G., dated Chapra, the 17th March 1897.

From—A. EARLE, Esq., Collector of Saran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

In continuation of my letter No. 595F.—G., dated the 4th instant, I have the honour to submit herewith my famine report for the two weeks ending the 13th instant.

2. SECTION 24 (1).—*Area affected during the period under report, and approximate estimate of the portion of the population affected.*—There is no real change to report, but I shall modify the map and figures of population when sending in my report for the second half of this month. The whole of the Gopalganj subdivision should be coloured brown, as relief works are now open throughout the said subdivision.

3. SECTION 24 (1).—*Number of relief circles and of officers in charge.*—The prescribed statement is appended. The Gopalganj thana charge has been subdivided into two charges under Messrs. Lang and Lister, respectively. It is proposed to split up the Sadar subdivision into two charges as soon as Mr. Twidell arrives from Gopalganj after making over charge to Mr. Lang. The number of Circle Officers have increased from 54 to 58, as the increase being chiefly in the Sadar subdivision, where the numbers on gratuitous relief were too large for the existing staff to manage.

4. SECTION 24 (2).—*General state of the affected tract during the half-month under report.*—In Siwan the cutting of the *rabi* crop has had, as expected, a very marked effect, and most of the relief works have already closed spontaneously.

In the Gopalganj subdivision the alleviation produced by the cutting of the *rabi* crop is accompanied by greater distress in the large rice areas. Had it not been for the good *rabi* crop there would have been no acute distress, verging in parts on famine, but real famine throughout the subdivision. The same remarks apply to affected tracts in the Sadar subdivision. The difficulty to be contended with in this district in dealing with distress is to localise it. One village with nothing but rice is famine-stricken, while another next to it is holding out well owing to the large proportion of *rabi*. Impressed with the importance of localising distress, I am having statements drawn up circle by circle and village by village showing the areas under rice, *rabi* and *bhadoi*, and as soon as these are ready, I shall have them printed and a map prepared. Meantime I am constantly impressing the importance of the subject on local officers.

5. SECTION 24 (2).—*Crop prospects.*—In Siwan a 16-anna, in Gopalganj a 12-anna, and in the Sadar a 10-anna *rabi* would be a fair estimate. In the south and west of Mirganj thana the crop is very good, but to the east of the Gopalganj thana it is very poor. The opium crop has suffered seriously owing to the blight called “murka.” *Rahar* has suffered considerably from frost in the Chapra, Parsa and Sonpur thanas.

6. SECTION 24 (2).—*Food-stocks.*—These are ample everywhere, and are now being largely supplemented by the *rabi* harvest.

7. SECTION 24 (2).—*Importation and exportation of food-grains.*—

(a) *Railway statistics.*—Imports show a decline from 82,194 to 77,728 maunds, and exports show a corresponding decline from 6,006 to 2,636 maunds. As the *rabi* crop is now coming in, imports may be expected to decrease and exports are almost certain to increase. Rice was chiefly imported from Howrah, Burdwan, Raniganj, Nirmali (in Bhagalpur), paddy from Howrah, Bhaptiah (in Bhagalpur), and other food-grains from Gorakhpur, Garahara (Monghyr) and Siliguri (Darjeeling). Rice was chiefly exported to Basti (Gorakhpur) and Bettiah, gram and pulses to Gorakhpur, and other food-grains to Janakpur road. 35,870 maunds of rice out of a total of 67,672 maunds imported and 2,850 maunds of paddy out of a total of 3,962 maunds imported were imported from Howrah. There were no imports from Calcutta, Sealdah and Kidderpur.

(b) *Rice/raj.*—Imports decrease largely, viz., from 8,799 to 3,236 maunds. Exports declined from 1,359 to 539 maunds. Rice was chiefly imported from Bhagalpur, and other food-grains from Balia. Exports were chiefly to Balia and Gorakhpur.

(c) *Saterghat.*—Imports have declined from 3,412 to 1,574 maunds owing to the cutting of the *rabi* crop. They consisted chiefly of rice from Muzaffarpur and Champaran, and of paddy from Muzaffarpur. Exports appear for the first time; but, as they refer entirely to *gur* and potatoes, they are of no account. The Subdivisional Officer is being directed to take care in future that food-grains only are reported. Mr. Chapman, of the Sadar subdivision, continues to report large imports from Muzaffarpur into Parsa thana.

8. SECTION 24 (2).—*Prices.*—The prices of wheat, *rahar* and barley have gone down considerably, and our wages on relief works will now be calculated at 12 seers in the Chapra subdivision and at 13 seers in the Gopalganj and Siwan subdivisions till further orders instead of at 10 seers all round. The former are the current prices of barley, and the latter is the current price of *makai*. How long this improvement will last is a matter of doubt. Temporary crops, such as peas, are selling at 15 seers per rupee; but I do not approve of creating undue fluctuations unless the crop which is the basis of the calculation is a substantial one.

9. SECTION 21 (2).—*Rainfall.*—Nil.

10. SECTION 24 (2).—*Public health.*—(a) Public health for the first time is not uniformly good. Small-pox is reported from the Gopalganj and Sadar subdivisions, and cholera has broken out in the latter subdivision in one village.

11. SECTION 24 (2).—*Emigration and immigration of famished people.*—There are a few cases of famine-stricken immigrants from Gorakhpur in the Chapra poor-houses.

12. SECTION 24 (2).—*The condition of cattle* is good save in the Gorkha outpost, where water is required. Mr. Chapman intends to give out some advances under the Land Improvement Act in this quarter with a view to the construction of wells.

13. SECTION 24 (3).—(a) There were 34 Civil Agency and 2 Public Works Department Agency works open during the week ending the 13th instant, or a total

of 36, viz., 12 in the Sadar subdivisional charge, 8 in the Siwan subdivisional charge, 8 in the Gopalganj thana charge, and 8 in the East Meerganj charge. During my recent tour in the East and West Meerganj charges, I found the first signs of people travelling far for works and of a desire to camp near the same. This was in rice areas where distress is increasing.

- (b) A daily average of 921 male units on Civil Agency works and 7 on Public Works Department Agency works were paid daily wages irrespective of task during the week ending the 13th instant. Writing on this subject Mr. Lyall remarks as follows:—

“The number irrespective of task cannot be decreased. In theory it is exceedingly simple to set a task of baling so much water, but in practice it is impossible to set the task, as the water comes up at constantly varying rates; and the quicksand at the bottom, so often to be dealt with at the end of tank work, also renders all efforts at setting a task futile. When it is impossible to measure and estimate the task accurately, it is merely a conventionality to set a task, and in my opinion it is better to see full work is exacted as best one may.”

I consider that there is much truth in what he states. Mr. Chapman does not explain why the numbers on this class of work are so high in his charge.

- (c) A daily average of 8,290 male units on Civil Agency Works and of 870 on Public Works Department Agency work were paid for task work during the week ending the 13th instant.

- (d) Again, the number of D class people is absurdly high in Mr. Garrett's charge. I explained the matter to him personally when on tour, and found that his so-called D class people should be placed in B class. He now understands. The classification on Mr. Green's works (Public Works Department Agency) in the first week was still more impossible, as all his labourers were A class people. In the second week he has shown a considerable number under B class and the rest under A class. I have pointed out to him that the rules under which he is working have discarded A and C classes altogether, and that while the mass of workers fall under B class, there are a few weakly people who will come under D class.

- (e) The average rate of wage per male unit for task work on the average of the two weeks was 1 anna 8 pies on Civil Agency and 1 anna 9 pies on Public Works Department Agency works. During my recent tour I found that Mr. Garrett was paying female labourers too high. I passed the necessary orders.

- (f) The average rate of wage per male unit for work done irrespective of task on the average of the two weeks was 1 anna 8 pies on Civil Agency and 2 annas 3 pies on Public Works Department works. With regard to the latter figure it is to be noted that only seven men obtained this wage. They were evidently mates of gangs. The rate of wage per male unit for work done irrespective of task was highest in the Gopalganj thana charge, where over 100 people were receiving over 2 or 3 pice each per diem. The rate paid for this class of labour was also high in Mr. Garrett's charge. I am calling on the Subdivisional Officer to explain.

- (g) The cost per 1,000 cubic feet was on the average of the two weeks Rs. 2-9-3 on Civil Agency and Rs. 3-1-10 on Public Works Department Agency works. I will ask Mr. Green, Executive Engineer, Gandak Division, to explain how this occurred as the lead and lift are not high. In the last return he showed 10 annas 3 pies. I shall be in the neighbourhood of these works in a few days, and will find out how things stand. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet was again highest in the Siwan subdivision. I pointed out to the Subdivisional Officer that this was on the last occasion caused in part by the fact that he showed his Sunday labourers under works paid by tasks. He states in explanation on this occasion that the lead and lift were high, inasmuch as, when lately inspecting Mr. Garrett's charge, I found that in at least two cases the sub-overseers entered incorrect measurement in their books—I am not sure, but that the rate should not by right be higher all round. The subject is engaging my special attention, and the staff in fault will be suitably dealt with. It is generally done by them through fear of too high a rate per 1,000 cubic feet being disclosed.

- (h) The work done per male unit was, on the average of the two weeks, 39 cubic feet on Civil Agency works and 41 on Public Works Department Agency works. The work done per male unit was again lowest in Siwan, where an average of 23 cubic feet only was done as against the district average of 39. What inference is to be drawn depends upon whether measurements are correctly made. The subject is engaging my attention.

- (i) The statement required by Government Circular No. 34 (Fam.), dated 10th February 1897, is herewith submitted with my remarks attached.

- (j) *Private relief works.*—*Gopalganj subdivision, Huthwa Raj.*—Ten works were open during the week ending the 13th instant, employing a daily average of 3,130 male units on task work and of 733 such units on work done irrespective of task. This is due to a good deal of baling out of water going on. Out of the ten works open, only five admit of much earth excavation, the rest having reached water level. More works are required, and I have passed the necessary orders. The wages paid per male unit are not higher than on Civil Agency works, but they should be lower, as I found Mr. Ryan had, through a misapprehension of orders, been paying too liberally. The average cost per 1,000 cubic feet, viz., Rs. 3-10-10, is considerably higher than on Civil Agency works, but no fair inference can be drawn till we are sure that measurements

are being properly made at our own works. At one of the Raj works I found measurements recorded far in excess of the actuals, and am taking due action in regard to the conduct of the officer in charge. I am sadly in want of a District Engineer, whom I can send round especially on the business. The attention of all officers has, however, been drawn to the subject; and I hope that I shall find no more inaccurate measurements. The work done per male unit is 30 cubic feet.

Siwan subdivision.—The two tanks referred to in the last report are in progress.

Sadar subdivision.—Mr. Chapman furnishes no information on this subject, but I have lately passed one or two applications for loans for tank-digging.

14. SECTION 24 (4).—*Poor-houses.*—(a) There were the same number of Government poor-houses, viz., one at Siwan and the other at Chapra. The average number relieved was 49 and 98 respectively during the week ending the 13th instant. The average cost per adult unit was Re. 0-1-5 and Re. 0-1-2 respectively. The Subdivisional Officer of Siwan does not explain why the cost has risen from Re. 0-1-1 to Re. 0-1-5 per head during the last two weeks as compared with the two previous weeks.

(b) The average number of persons relieved in the four Huthwa poor-houses in the last week under report was 352, as against 454 in the weeks ending the 27th ultimo. A large number of persons have been let out owing to the cutting of the *rabi* crop. The average cost per adult unit is very low, viz., 8 pies. I will ask the Manager to explain how this is the case.

(c) The Manjha private poor-house now contains only 28 individuals.

15. SECTION 24 (5).—The Subdivisional Officer of Siwan only submits an incomplete return showing 53 persons so employed. When I am satisfied (I am not so satisfied by any means at present) that all deserving cases have been detected and provided for, I will begin to be particular in calling for these returns.

16. SECTION 24 (6).—(a) The daily average number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief for the week ending the 13th instant is 3,396 men, 11,441 women, and 3,582 children respectively. It is remarkable that in the Gopalganj subdivision the figures show a slight decrease in the week ending the 13th instant (7,590) as compared with those for the week ending the 6th instant (8,186), notwithstanding the fact of my having personally discovered numerous deserving neglected cases and issued stringent orders in the matter. I can only presume that the number will increase in the coming fortnight. The average cost per adult unit is 8 pies.

(b) As indicated above, I have had grave fault to find with Circle Officers in the Gopalganj subdivision, and have had to procure sanction from you to the appointment of Assistant Charge Superintendents as a temporary measure, i.e., until the Public Works Department has taken over a good many works and so relieved Charge Superintendents. During the two weeks under review, I have spent a great deal of time in personally visiting villages and interviewing *panchayats*, because I feel assured that unless we enlist the co-operation of the village authorities and keep a strict watch over the Circle Officers, there will be very grave risk of deserving cases escaping attention in the isolated distressed villages in this district.

17. SECTION 24 (7).—Nil.

18. SECTION 24 (8) *Advances.*—(1) In Chapra Rs. 300 and in Siwan Rs. 1,112 have been advanced under the new rules of the Land Improvement Act during the two weeks under review. No sum has been disbursed in Gopalganj in the same period.

(2) A good many applications are pending in the Gopalganj and Sadar subdivisions under the Land Improvement Act. I have deputed a *kanungo* specially to the Gopalganj subdivision to deal with applications under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, but he has not passed any as yet.

19. SECTION 24 (9).—The prescribed statement is submitted.

20. SECTION 24 (10) AND (11).—Nil.

21. (1) *Your Famine Circular No. 1 of 1897, paragraph 5.*—The Railway authorities failed to send in the fortnightly statement required by you, but have sent monthly figures, which I herewith submit in the form prescribed by you.

(2) *Your Famine Circular No. 30 of 1897.*—The jail statistics are herewith submitted.

22. *Your letter No. 290 F.—G., dated 7th February 1897.*—The total number (1) on relief works and (2) in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the period under report was 14,576 and 18,394 respectively.

DISTRICT SAHAN.

[Section 26 (4) of the Bengal Famine Code.]

Statement showing prices-current of principal Food-grains.

SUB-DIVISION.	COMMON RICE.		WHEAT.		MAHAI.		GRAM.		MAHAI.		ARHAR.		BAJLY.	
	On 28th February 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 28th February 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 28th February 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 28th February 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 28th February 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 28th February 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 28th February 1897.	On 15th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Chhapra	16 0	10 0	8 8	9 10	12 8	13 8	12 0	13 0	10 8	10 10	14 0	13 10	12 0	12 8
Siwan	9 8	9 6	8 6	14 2	12 0	12 0	10 2	Nil	10 3	10 8	14 4	14 5	.....	13 2
Gopalganj	9 8	9 8	8 16	10 8	.....	.....	16 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	13 0	13 8	.....	13 8

FORM No. 5.
[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]
FAMINE STATEMENT D.
DISTRICT SARAN.
For the half-month ending 13th March 1897.

Circle (or relief work or theme).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.						NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE.)		ADULT DEPENDENTS (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	A.				B.				C.				D.				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Week ending	1957	March	13	126	27	6	2,693	5,309	2,327	928	117	75	10	16	190,346	635	1	9	1,010	1,443	271	199	217	2	6	882	4	3
Siwan subdivision	13	126	27	6	2,693	5,309	2,327	928	...	...	...	117	75	10	16	190,346	635	1	9	1,010	1,443	271	199	217	2	6	882	4	3
Total	13	126	27	6	2,693	5,309	2,327	928	...	...	...	117	75	10	16	190,346	635	1	9	1,010	1,443	271	199	217	2	6	882	4	3
Male units	13	126	27	6	2,693	5,309	2,327	928	...	...	...	117	75	10	16	190,346	635	1	9	1,010	1,443	271	199	217	2	6	882	4	3
Total for the week	13	126	27	6	2,693	5,309	2,327	928	...	...	...	117	75	10	16	190,346	635	1	9	1,010	1,443	271	199	217	2	6	882	4	3

[illegible]

Week ending 15th March 1897.											
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL											
Male units											
Total for the week											

[illegible]

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SAKAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 6th March 1897.

Name of circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chittas.	Money value of grain.	Money expended.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Relief to starving wanderers by Police under section 166 of the Famine Code—						Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Chapra subdivision	10	9	6	25	.. ..	1 37 2	6 2 0	...	6 2 0	
Siwan .. ..	...	...	...	...	.. ..	...	...	...	...
Gopalganj .. ..	...	...	...	...	.. ..	...	...	...	...
Relief by Circle Inspectors under Chapter V—										
Chapra subdivision	1,243	5,071	991	7,305	.. ..	593 31 0	2,365 9 10	0 7 0	2,366 0 10	
Siwan	659	2,022	543	3,224	.. ..	239 19 4	870 11 3	0 10 0	871 5 3	
Gopalganj	1,632	4,311	2,143	8,186	.. ..	539 5 0	2,075 1 4	2 0 0	2,077 1 4	
Total ...	3,544	11,513	3,683	18,740		1,398 12 6	5,317 8 5	23 1 0	5,320 9 5	

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 13th March 1897.

Relief to starving wanderers by Police under section 166 of the Famine Code—										
Chapra subdivision	10	9	6	25	.. ..	1 37 2	6 2 0	...	6 2 0	
Siwan .. ..	...	...	...	...	.. ..	...	...	...	...
Gopalganj .. ..	...	...	...	...	.. ..	...	...	...	...
Relief by Circle Inspectors under Chapter V of the Famine Code—										
Chapra subdivision	1,274	5,257	999	7,530	.. ..	615 6 8	2,372 2 1	0 2 6	2,373 4 7	
Siwan	601	2,001	552	3,254	.. ..	282 10 4	877 4 0	...	877 4 0	
Gopalganj	1,481	4,114	2,025	7,590	.. ..	542 16 1	2,153 6 3	...	2,153 6 3	
Total ...	3,356	11,441	3,582	18,419		1,461 36 2	5,408 14 4	0 2 6	5,409 0 10	

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 13th March 1897.

Relief to starving wanderers by Police under section 166 of the Famine Code—										
Chapra subdivision	20	18	12	50	.. ..	3 34 4	12 4 0	...	12 4 0	
Siwan .. ..	...	...	...	...	.. ..	...	...	...	...
Gopalganj .. ..	...	...	...	...	.. ..	...	...	...	...
Relief by Circle Inspectors under Chapter V of the Famine Code—										
Chapra subdivision	2,517	10,328	1,990	14,835	.. ..	1,210 37 8	4,787 11 11	0 9 0	4,788 5 5	
Siwan	1,330	4,083	1,095	6,498	.. ..	621 35 8	1,747 12 3	0 10 0	1,748 9 3	
Gopalganj	3,083	8,523	4,168	15,776	.. ..	1,121 21 4	4,228 7 7	2 0 0	4,230 7 7	
Total ...	6,940	22,954	7,305	37,199		2,868 8 8	10,720 6 9	3 3 0	10,720 10 3	

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 13th March 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IN REPROFIT OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem	Work done per diem by each male unit	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 6th March 1897		C ft.	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P	Rs. A P		Rs. A. P	Rs. A P
Civil Agency Works	7,426½	41	0 1 8	3 8 0	1,103½	0 1 8	5,339 7 0	10,896½	0 0 8	5,320 9 5
Public Works Department Agency Works	1,316½	33	0 1 10	3 6 6	7½	0 2 1	865 13 8	..	..	..
Total	8,743½	37	0 1 9	3 15 3	1,111½	0 1 10½	6,205 4 8	10,896½	0 0 8	5,320 9 5
Ending 13th March 1897.										
Civil Agency Works	8,290½	38	0 1 7	2 10 6	929½	0 1 9	5,066 5 5	16,628	0 0 8	5,409 0 10
Public Works Department Agency Works	870½	38	0 1 9	2 13 9	71	0 2 4	575 1 3	..	..	..
Total	9,161½	38	0 1 8	2 11 10½	929½	0 2 0½	5,641 6 8	16,628	0 0 8	5,409 0 10

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the week ending the 6th March 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sonepur ... ..	...	Nil	...	.. ..	.....	....
Palesa Ghat ... ..	...	.....	8	.....	56	64
Banwar Ohak ... ..	...	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digwara	1,011	481	.....	.....	270	1,762
Goldinganj	72	3	.....	.....	12	87
Chapra	3,912	460	728	149	894	6,103
Revelganj	3,783	58	.....	.....	.....	3,841
Revelganj Ghat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	255
Kopa Samhota ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Ekma	6,364	100	.....	.....	240	6,704
Mairwa	3	.....	2	.....	.. ..	4
Daronda	3,093	60	5	.....	81	3,239
Savan	16,771	.....	.....	.....	394	17,665
Total	35,008	1,152	743	149	2,572	39,724

FORM No. 8—concluded.
[See Section 26(v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail, during the week ending the 13th March 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo Indian-corn, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sonpur	70	.....	.....	.....	37	107
Paleza Ghat .. .. .	.. 16	.....	313	.. ..	104	417
Banwar Chak .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15
Digwara	295	171	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	466
Goldinganj	75	3	.. ..	.. ..	2	80
Chapra	6,611	2,512	1,342	6	330	10,801
Revelganj	8,826	..	.....	.....	.....	8,826
Revelganj Ghat	2,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,995
Kopa Samhota .. .. .	.. ..	27	.. ..	.. ..	.....	37
Ekma	4,052	94	.....	.. ..	.. ..	4,146
Daronda	2,139	.. ..	25	.....	257	2,421
Siwan	7,507	.. ..	117	.. ..	77	7,701
Mairwa .. .. .	..	.. ..	.....	.. ..	..	.....
Total	32,584	2,810	1,797	6	807	38,004

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by river, during the two weeks ending Saturday 13th March 1897.

Revelganj in Saran	2,717	27	492	3,236
----------------------------	-------	-------	-------	----	-----	-------

SUTTER GHAT.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail, during the week ending Friday the 13th March 1897.

Saran	724-0	94-20	.....	.....	159	977-20
<i>for the week ending Friday the 12th March 1897.</i>						
Saran	541-20	49-20	.....	.....	579	1,188-0
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,165-20

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail, during the week ending the 6th March 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sonepur
Paleza Ghat	144	.....	.....	70	274	488
Banwar Chak
Digwara	43	.....	..	43
Chapra	159	48	.....	.....	149	356
Revelganj	415	.....	.....	195	.....	640
Ekma
Sawan	82	19	101
Total	748	48	43	347	442	1,588

FORM No. 9—concl'd.
[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]
DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the week ending the 15th March 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Grain and Pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, Indian-corn, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds.	Mds.	Mdl.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sonpur
Palesa Ghat	278	278
Banwar Chak
Digwara
Goldinganj
Ohpra	60	27	116	192
Novelganj	137	.....	164	.....	53	354
Revelganj Ghat
Kopa Samhota
Ekma
Daronda	27	27
Saran	157	.....	157
Mairwa
Total	137	.....	214	184	473	1,008

SUTTER GHAT.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by river during the two weeks ending Saturday, the 13th March 1897.

Revelganj in Saran ...	.....	Mds. 496	Mds. ....	.....	Mds. 43	Mds.	Mds. 539
For the week ending Friday, 5th March 1897.							
Saran district ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498	498
For the week ending Friday, 12th March 1897.							
Saran district ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	156
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	654

DISTRICT SARAN.

[See Section 24 (9) of the Famine Code.]

Financial Statement for the fortnight ending the 13th March 1897.

A.—RECEIPTS.			B.—EXPENDITURE.								C.—BALANCES OF FUNDS IN HAND UNDER EACH HEAD.			REMARKS.
Grants from District Board.	Grant from Provincial Government and date of sanction.	Private subscription.	(a) ON RELIEF WORKS, CLAUSE (3), SECTION 24.		(b) On relief in poor-houses, clause (4).	(c) On the relief of artisans, &c., clause (5).	(d) On relief by grain or money doles, clause (6).	(e) On relief in kitchens, clause (7).	(f) On any other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief.	Grants from District Board.	Grants from private revenue.	Private subscriptions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs. A. P.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	.....	
2,115 2 9	1,00,000	...	1,322 7 6	11,123, 3 10	43 10 6	...	10,729 10 3	.....	...	Nil	78,603 2 8		

Abstract and Comparative Statements of Imports and Exports in the District of Saran for the month of February 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1896-96.			1896-97.			1896-96.			1896-97.			
	February 1896.	Up to January 1896.	Total.	February 1897.	Up to January 1897.	Total.	February 1896.	Up to January 1896.	Total. ₹	February 1897.	Up to January 1897.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Rice	1,45,416	...	...	1,12,886	8,12,179	9,25,078	486	...	...	5,512	18,988	24,500	..
Paddy	19,447	...	...	12,368	1,37,194	1,49,562	...	...	...	1,061	3,671	4,732	
Wheat	3,038	...	...	3,008	40,281	43,289	34	...	...	27	2,868	2,895	
Gram and pulses ..	...	...	...	948	8,176	9,124	424	...	...	1,444	19,044	20,488	
Other food-grains ..	45,985	...	...	24,423	6,36,375	6,60,797	2,857	...	...	3,307	1,23,764	1,27,071	
Total	2,18,866	...	...	1,63,510	10,93,050	17,55,560	10,741	...	...	14,401	1,75,123	1,89,524	

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test works) and tasks exacted.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage is calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers per rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT UNIF.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar Sub-division.	{ Maximum ... 1 9	U ft. 200	A. P. 1 3	C M. 100	A. P. 0 9	C. ft. 100	A. P. 0 8	C ft. 100	A. P. 1 8	C. ft. 40	Makal ...	10 seers and 8 chitaks.	Rs. A. P. 2 9 0	Leads and lifts vary from 30 feet lead and 5 feet lift to 150 feet lead and 40 feet lift.
	{ Minimum ... 1 0	100	1 0	50	0 6	50	0 6	0 6	Nil					
Siwan Sub-division.	{ Maximum .. 1 6		1 3		0 9		0 6		1 8	28	Marna rahar. and	12 seers formerly, 14 now.	3 7 9	The task set is 200 cubic feet for a kodail, and a carrier for each 50 feet lead and 3 feet lift. The task set is for the individual kodail, and a sufficient number of carriers are given. This is according to the North-Western Provinces system, which has been adopted in Siwan.
	{ Minimum ... 1 0	.	1 9	...	0 6	...	0 3							
Gopalganj Sub-division.	Maximum ... 0 7	Digging 150	0 6	Digging 50	0 1	...	0 2	}	1 8	Digging and carrying. 43	Makal ...	10 seers 2 chitaks.	2 5 0	The Subdivisional Officer has failed to submit a Return. He is being called upon to explain. His statement was incorrectly prepared last fortnight, but he again reports that the statement should be the same as for the said fortnight.
	Minimum ... 0 5	..	0 5	..	...	...					

DISTRICT SARAN.

[See Section 24 (8), Bengal Famine Code.]

Statement of advances made during the fortnight ending the March 1897.

1	2		3	4	5	6			REMARKS.	
SUBDIVISION.	NUMBER OF AP- PLICATIONS RE- CEIVED UP TO DATE THIS FINANCIAL YEAR.		NUMBER OF AP- PLICATIONS RE- CEIVED UP TO THE CORR- SPONDING PERIOD OF LAST FINANCIAL YEAR.		System and security on which such advances are given.	Average amount usually lent to each individual.	TOTAL AMOUNT LENT UP TO DATE.			
	Under Land Im- provement Act.	Under Agricul- ture's Loans Act.	Under Land Im- provement Act.	Under Agricul- ture's Loans Act.			Under Land Im- provement Act.	Under Agricul- ture's Loans Act.		Total.
Chapra	870	1,480	4	9	Advances are now being given according to the new rules under Land Impro- vement Act, and security taken is that prescribed by the said rules.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Siwan	332	983	.....	71		22 8 0	2,222 0 0	5,522 0 0	7,242 0 0
					61 12 0	4,747 0 0	12,490 8 0	24,248 8 0		
Gopalganj	23	1,366	... ..	... ..	Ditto	Ditto	710 0 0	6,108 8 0	4,876 8 0
District Total ...	1,245	3,826	4	80	.....	.....	7,307 8 0	21,266 0 0	26,063 8 0

Statement of convicts admitted into the Chapra Jail from 1st to 15th March 1897.

Years	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1896 ...	15	6	3	24	The proportion of old and broken down prisoners received during this fortnight is unusually numerous, especially from the Gopalganj subdivision. Slight scorbutic tendency noticed.
1897 ...	22	10	8	40	

Percentage of those admitted into hospital and in bad health					Bad health Hospital	1896.	1897.
...	...	...	...	...		12.5	20.00
						85.87	52.5

A. EARLE,
Collector.

FORM No. 6—HATWA RAJ FIGURES.
[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]
DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of, gratuitous relief for the week ending 4th March 1897.

Name of Office and heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chitaks.	Money value of grain.	Money expended.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hatwa Poor-house	24	36	46	106		Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	* Quantity of grain not given. Explanation has been called for.
Gopalganj	89	42	48	143			38 2 9		38 2 9	
Bhorey	28	18	17	61			59 13 0		59 13 0	
Katiya	34	25	35	97			25 2 9		25 2 9	
Grain doles at Hatwa	45	130	67	251	Matal	17 18 12	70 12 0		70 12 0	
Total	190	261	207	658		17 18 12	231 3 9		231 3 9	

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 11th March 1897.

Hatwa poor-house	20	29	36	85	Rice	11 9 0	19 12 0			
					Dal	6 39 5	2 8 0			
					Satus	1 18 12	7 9 6			
					Salt	0 8 12	0 14 0			
					Oil, vegetables, &c.		1 13 3			
					Total		38 8 9			
Gopalganj	54	36	32	121	Rice	6 2 9	24 8 7			
					Dal	1 1 0 1/2	5 8 4			
					Satus	2 1 8	11 3 10			
					Salt	0 5 2 1/2	0 9 8			
					Oil, vegetables, &c.		5 6 4			
					Total		51 4 9			
Bhorey	26	17	15	58	Rice	2 38 6	13 5 3			
					Dal	3 21 0	2 5 9			
					Satus	1 2 2 1/2	5 2 0			
					Salt	4 6 0	0 6 9			
					Oil, vegetables, &c.		2 7 6			
					Total		23 11 3			
Katiya	28	26	24	78	Rice	4 23 4	21 5 0			
					Dal	0 32 13 1/2	3 12 3			
					Satus	1 25 3	8 6 6			
					Salt	0 5 6 1/2	0 8 6			
					Oil, vegetables, &c.		2 6 0			
					Total		36 6 3			
Grain doles at Hatwa	47	142	64	253	Satus	17 14 0	70 5 3			
Total	175	248	181	605			215 4 3			

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]
FAMINE STATEMENT E.
DISTRICT SARAN.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 11th March 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK- WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubit feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average doles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Week ending 4th March 1897	2,020	22	0 1 9	3 7 9	654	0 1 8	2,212 5 6	554	0 0 11	221 8 9
Week ending 11th March 1897	2,150	22	0 1 8	3 10 0	723	0 1 9	2,356 1 9	514	0 0 11	215 4 3

BEJIN BHARAT BOSH,
Manager, Raj Hatwa.

No. 711F., dated Motihari, the 17th March 1897.

From—D. J. MACPHERSON, Esq., Collector of Champaran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report under section 24 of the Famine Code for the first fortnight of March 1897. The figures dealt with relate to the weeks ending on Saturday, the 6th and 13th of the month. My report will not, I fear, reach you to-morrow, the due date, as figures for half the works under the Public Works officers were not received until afternoon to-day, and this has delayed the compilation of the mass of figures required for Forms 5 to 7 until after my report should have been ready. An attempt was made to compile them from the daily post-cards, but these were found to be far from complete.

2. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal visited the district at the beginning of the fortnight under report, and went as far as Ramnagar and Shikarpur, the most distressed portions of the country. He inspected some of the relief works in progress, and also the poor-house at Ramnagar and the large private kitchen at Bettiah carried on by the Raj.

3. *Section 24 (1) (a) : Area affected.*—There is no change to report in this respect since the close of last fortnight, when I reported the area at present in distress to be 1,865 square miles, with a population of 1,110,000.

4. *Section 24 (1) (b) : Relief circles.*—There is nothing fresh to report in regard to these. The indigo-planters who have been honorary circles officers have been busy with their sowings during the fortnight, and for the most part unable in consequence to test gratuitous relief lists in the villages themselves.

5. *Section 24 (2) (a) : General state of the affected tracts, crop prospects, and rainfall.*—The weather was somewhat disturbed on the evening of the 10th instant, but the only rainfall recorded at the registering stations was two cents at Bagaha. There was about a tenth of an inch in a limited area a few miles to the east of Motihari, which had the result of destroying the first sowing of indigo there. Some *rabi* crops, especially peas, are being harvested, but only to a limited extent as yet. In only one or two places has this resulted in a reduction in the number of relief workers, and indeed there has been, on the whole, a considerable increase during the fortnight, which was to be expected until harvesting operations became general. In the rice tracts the numbers on relief are more likely to go on increasing steadily than to suffer any temporary diminution through the harvesting of the *rabi* crops.

6. *Section 24 (2) (b) : Food-stocks and traffic in food-grains.*—Forms 8 and 9 annexed to this report show that during the fortnight ending on the 13th March, 18,390 maunds of food-grain were imported by rail and 387 exported, against 14,400 and 786 maunds respectively during the preceding fortnight. Of the imports, 10,240 maunds of rice to Bettiah and 3,340 maunds of paddy to Jodhara were from Howrah.

7. An abstract statement, as prescribed by you, is annexed showing imports and exports by rail from the 1st October to the end of the period under report. The figures for the preceding year cannot be given, as none have been got for November and December 1895, and those for other months are month by month, and not fortnight by fortnight. The total import of food-grains by rail since 1st October has been 65,445 maunds, and the export 54,377 maunds.

8. A considerable quantity of food grain is being imported from Nepal. During the first fortnight of March, 16,341 maunds were registered, and no doubt much more has been brought in that has escaped registration.

9. *Section 24 (2) (c) : Prices.*—I annex a statement showing how the prices of the principal food-grains at Motihari and Bettiah have stood at the beginning, middle and end of the fortnight under report, and the average price of late years at this season is also given in it. The price of common rice has risen at both places by half a seer, and is now 8½ seers per rupee at Motihari and 9 seers at Bettiah. Burma rice is selling at Motihari at half a seer cheaper than common rice of this district. Maize has risen from 10 seers 1 chitak to 9½ seers at Motihari, but fallen from 10 seers to 10¼ seers at Bettiah. *Rabi* grain has on the whole fallen in price. I have not received any statement of the prices at Ramnagar, no doubt because all Mr. Still's office staff are down with fever. At Bagaha the price of common rice is 8 seers and of maize 9½ seers per rupee, which is dearer than a fortnight ago.

10. *Section 24 (2) (d) : Emigration and immigration of famished people.*—It is reported that the immigration of destitute people from the North-Western Provinces into the Bettiah subdivision has now slackened.

11. *Section 24 (2) (e) : Condition of cattle.*—The cattle are, on the whole, not much worse, so far, than in ordinary years; but they have begun to suffer from scarcity of water.

12. *Section 24 (2) (f) : Public health.*—The death-rate of the district for the month of February was 2.26 per mille, against an average of 2.41 during the last five years. The average for the last ten years was 1.62, but the registration of vital statistics was put on an improved basis about five years ago, and it is manifest that it was very imperfect before that. In thanas Gobindganj, Bettiah, Madhuban and Motihari the death-rate of February has been higher than during the past five years, but in every case it is considerably under an annual rate of 40 per mille. As usual, the figures will be reviewed in greater detail in the report to be submitted at the close of this month. Some deterioration in physique is generally reported to be observable, especially among women and children. No deaths attributable to starvation have been reported during the fortnight.

13. The subjoined statement shows the result of observations on prisoners admitted into the Motihari Jail during the fortnight as compared with the corresponding period of 1896. The statement shows a continued falling off in physique as compared with that year.

Health on admission.	CONVICTS.				UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.			
	1897.		1896.		1897.		1896.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Good	3	42.8	3	100	23	44.7	21	87.5
Indifferent	4	57.2	.....	.....	19	36.7	3	12.5
Bad .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	19.1	.....	.....
Total	7	100	3	100	52	100	24	100
Above standard weight	3	42.8	3	100	11	21.1	14	58.3
Of ditto .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7.7	3	12.5
Below ditto	4	57.2	.....	.....	37	72.2	7	29.2
Total as above	7	100	7	100	52	100	24	100

14. Section 24 (2) (g) : Crime.—I have received as yet no statistics of crime during the fortnight under review, nor any information as to cases of incendiarism, such as were referred to in my last report.

15. Section 24 (3) (a) : Government relief works.—Statements D (Form 5) and E (Form 7) annexed to this report give particulars of works open during the weeks ending on the 6th and 13th March. There were 78 works (reckoning different sections of a road as separate works) open at the close of the fortnight as compared with 66 at its beginning, the increase being due for the most part to new major works started by Public Works Department agency. Under the latter agency there were 18 works reckoning as above, and under Civil agency 60 works. The progress made by the Public Works Department in undertaking works is still slow. Of the works open 50 were tanks, 19 roads, 3 embankments and 6 pynes.

16. The subjoined statement shows the principal figures regarding persons on relief during the fortnight under review as compared with the preceding fortnight.

Week ending	Number of works open at close of fortnight.	Daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—			
				Task-work.	Daily wages, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief including dependents (adult units).	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.				
20th February .. .. .	.....	22½	4 0 8	79,653	4,058	29,395	113,106
27th	66	24	3 14 8	70,132	4,034	29,575	103,741
6th March .. .. .	.....	24	3 11 8	84,207	5,391	37,473	127,071
13th	78	27	3 8 4	92,654	5,219	46,423	143,296

17. If the figures in this statement are to be believed, there has been a large increase in the numbers on relief both those on relief works and those in receipt of gratuitous relief. But there are grave reasons for doubting the correctness of the figures reported from two of the charges, South Bettiah and Bagaha. These two charges alone show an increase in the numbers on relief works during the fortnight, of 13,414 and 13,094 male units, that is 26,508 male units between them. The total increase for the whole district, shown in the statement given above, is 23,707 male units, so that, excluding these two charges, there has really been a reduction of 2,801 male units. Now it will be observed that in the week ending on 27th February there was a decrease of 9,545 male units shown as on relief works as compared with the week ending on the 20th February, and I find that the whole of this is accounted for by an inexplicable decrease of 9,957 male units in the figures for Bagaha alone. The figures for this charge for the last four weeks are—

Week ending	Male units.
20th February	13,328
27th	3,371
6th March	13,166
13th	16,465

It seems certain, therefore, that about 10,000 persons on relief works were omitted from the returns for this charge for the week ending on the 27th February. Then the South Bettiah charge shows an actual doubling of figures during the fortnight, namely, from 12,286 male units for the week ending 27th February to 25,650 for the week ending 13th March. This can hardly have actually occurred, more especially as the tract is a *rabi* producing one. All these discrepancies would have been more easily discovered had there been columns in Form 5 (Statement D) for showing against each charge the total numbers employed on task-work, and I take the opportunity of urging strongly that the form be revised, as it easily can be, to provide for this. As it is, I had personally to make the most laborious calculations to get at the figures I have quoted. Under all the circumstances I am sceptical therefore of there having been any substantial increase in the numbers on relief works during the fortnight, and I think it probable that the number employed on task-work is more likely about 85,000 than 92,654. An actual decrease was not to have been expected, as, although some *rabi* crops are being cut in places, harvesting operations are not usually general in Champaran until much later than elsewhere in Bihar, just as the sowings are later; and in the rice-producing tracts the numbers should steadily increase. Now, however, that in many parts of the district numbers of those on relief works should be seeking employment in harvesting the crops, I have issued orders enforcing greater stringency in exacting the full task and in turning off the works all who seem content to earn the penal wage without making proper efforts to do a task: these will certainly prefer staying away altogether to going to a poor-house.

18. The doubt which exists as to the correctness of the figures reported vitiates the averages of the outturn of work on Civil agency works shown in Form 7 and in the statement given in paragraph 16: the result is, no doubt, really better than there appears. Such as they are, however, the figures show an outturn on Civil agency works during the fortnight of a little less than 24 cubic feet per male unit as against 24 cubic feet during the preceding fortnight, and a cost per 1,000 cubic feet of Rs. 3-14-10 against Rs. 3-15. But no less than 46 out of the 60 Civil agency works are tanks with long leads and lifts. The trained professional agency employed on works under the Public Works Department is now showing a marked improvement, the outturn per male unit during the fortnight having been nearly 29 cubic feet and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet Rs. 3-5-2, against 19½ cubic feet and Rs. 4-5-2 in the preceding fortnight. But as many as 14 out of the 18 works under Public Works Department agency were roads and an embankment with much shorter leads and lifts than tanks.

19. *Section 24 (3) : (b) Private relief works.*—The only private relief works for which returns have been received are two tanks being excavated at the cost of the Tetaria Indigo Concern, and one, nearly completed, at the cost of the Bettiah Raj. For the former returns have been received only for the week ending 6th March, during which a daily average of 444 men, 83 women and 91 children, total 618 persons, were employed. These two tanks cost, respectively, Rs. 3-5 and Rs. 4-2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet. On the Bettiah Raj tank an average of only 66 men, 27 women and 8 children, total 96 persons, were employed throughout the fortnight, and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet was Rs. 2-6-7. These are believed to be the only works specially undertaken to afford relief that are being carried out by private agency at present. They have been conducted on the piece-work system.

20. *Section 24 (3) : Poor-houses.*—At the close of last fortnight the only poor-houses open were those at Motihari and Ramnagar. During the second week of the fortnight now under review, poor-houses were open also at Bettiah and at Makhwa. The former has taken the place of a large private kitchen carried on by the Raj. I subjoin a statement showing the number relieved at these poor-houses and the cost incurred, but no returns have been received for the Ramnagar poor-house for the first week.

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.				Cost.	Daily cost per adult unit.	REMARKS.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Week ending 6th March 1897.								
Motihari poor-house	42	84	28	104	Rs. 7 4	A. P. 1 5	Open for two days only.	
Ramnagar ditto	(No return received.)							
Week ending 13th March 1897.								
Motihari poor-house	44	39	34	117	62 14 5	1 5		
Makhwa ditto	7	8	3	18	4 7 0	2 1		
Bettiah ditto	54	48	24	126	60 15 2	1 2		
Ramnagar ditto	34	16	11	61	49 1 6	2 0		
Total ...	189	111	88	388	177 6 1	...		

There were four deaths in the Bettiah poor-house—three from diarrhoea and one from pneumonia. The inmates are reported all to be wanderers from other districts and professional beggars.

21. *Section 24 (4): Employment given at homes.*—It has not been found necessary to give special employment to weavers, artisans, &c. No detailed information has been received regarding the cotton given out to *pardanashin* women to spin into thread in return for gratuitous relief. In South Dhaka charge only is any progress known to have been made in this matter.

22. *Section 24 (5): Gratuitous relief given in the shape of grain and money-doles.*—Three statements in Form 6 are annexed showing the gratuitous relief administered during each of the two weeks covered by this report and during the fortnight as a whole. The number of persons relieved was 46,886 in the first week and 56,450 in the second as against 37,416 at the close of the preceding fortnight. From the reports received it appears that the completion of the gratuitous relief registers has been pushed on vigorously and is about finished; but it further appears that they remain to be tested in a great many villages, particularly in the circles of indigo planters who have been busy with their sowings. I have issued orders to have the lists all most carefully checked, as the number now shewn as on gratuitous relief is excessive. At the same time there is much doubt about the accuracy of the returns, as some misapprehension appears to exist as to how the daily number of individuals is to be calculated in cases in which the doles are not given once a week. The number of adult units gratuitously relieved was 37,473 in the first week and 45,422 in the second, and the daily dole per adult unit cost on the average 9½ pies and 9¼ pies respectively.

23. *Section 24 (6): Kitchens.*—There were three kitchens open in the Hurdih charge, but returns have been received for them only for the second week of the fortnight. These show a daily average of 139 men, 127 women and 211 children; total 477 relieved. The expenditure has been noted for only two of them, and amounted to Rs. 195-11-9. Those figures are not included in the gratuitous relief Statement No. 6.

24. *Section 24 (8): Loans.*—Under the Agriculturists Loans Act, Rs. 4,871-8 was advanced during the fortnight to cultivating tenants, who required assistance to enable them to till their lands and conserve and purchase seed-grain. This was done through the agency of Sir William Hudson, who has accepted responsibility for the repayment of the amount. A sum of Rs. 1,100 has also been given out in advance for the construction of several irrigation cuts in the Hurdih thana.

25. *Section 24 (9): Finances.*—I annex a statement showing the expenditure incurred during the fortnight under report, which amounted to Rs. 1,52,509-15-3, of which Rs. 1,21,372-4-3 was spent on relief works, and Rs. 31,137-11 on gratuitous relief of various kinds.

26. The prescribed statement showing task-work enacted is annexed.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement showing the prices of principal food-grains during the fortnight ending 13th March 1897, on the last day of the preceding fortnight, and the average of last five years.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	AT MOTIHARI.				AT BETTIAH.			
	For the week ending 27th February 1897.	For the week ending 6th March 1897.	For the week ending 13th March 1897.	Average of last five years.	For the week ending 27th February 1897.	For the week ending 6th March 1897.	For the week ending 13th March 1897.	Average of last four years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice (common)	S. ch. 8 0	S. ch. 8 8	S. ch. 8 8	S. ch. 18 8	S. ch. 8 8	S. ch. 9 8	S. ch. 0 0	S. ch. 18 10
Wheat	7 9	7 11	8 1	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 14
Barley		Not sold.		23 1		Not sold.		20 8
Gram	10 1	10 15	10 6	17 6	10 8	11 0	11 0	17 6
Maise	10 1	10 4	9 8	25 0	10 8	10 4	10 4	22 8
Bahar	11 13	11 13	12 4	18 13	12 0	12 8	12 8	17 8
Maran	12 4	Not sold.		15 8		Not sold.		

FORM No. 5.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

For the half-month ending 6th March 1897.

CIRCLE (OR RELIEF WORK OR TRAM).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																			NOT-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 33 & 34 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPENDENTS (SECTIONS 35 & 36 OF THE CODE).					
	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																			Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.				
	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																										
	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																										
A	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																			Total amount paid (Total of columns 19 and 24).		Total amount paid (Total of columns 25 and 26).					
	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																										
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		L		M					
B																											

[illegible]

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 6th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sadar subdivision.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Motihari charge—					
Chapter V ...	863	1,702	1,103	3,668	275 1 9
Section 83 ...	119	271	436	826	265 7 2
Sections 12 and 136 ...	9	18	11	38	18 9 0
Kessaria charge—					
Chapter V ...	129	437	247	813	439 6 9
Section 83 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sections 12 and 166 ...	23	52	26	101	43 8 10
North Dhaka—					
Chapter V ...	217	448	117	782	262 1 6
Section 83 ...	13	21	40	74	20 13 9
Sections 12 and 166 ...	14	24	5	43	15 6 0
South Dhaka—					
Chapter V ...	2,284	5,184	4,883	12,351	4,472 11 8
Section 83 ...	214	289	994	1,497	360 3 0
Sections 12 and 166 ...	6	4	1	11	0 8 0
Gobindganj charge—					
Chapter V ...	1,424	2,661	2,574	6,659	2,006 1 3
Section 83 ...	9	11	229	249	34 11 0
Total of Sadar subdivision ...	5,324	11,122	10,666	27,112	8,214 9 8
<i>Bettiah subdivision.</i>					
North Bettiah charge—					
Chapter V ...	415	690	451	1,556	371 15 6
Section 83 ...	116	117	465	698	166 7 6
South Bettiah—					
Chapter V ...	1,552	2,924	1,803	6,279	1,882 8 1
Section 83 ...	3	6	74	83	38 0 3
Bagaha—					
Chapter V ...	721	1,495	836	3,052	1,099 6 3
Section 38 ...	20	5	.....	25	2 4 10
Section 83 ...	28	29	800	857	115 0 0
Hurdih charge—					
Chapter V ...	682	1,761	1,083	3,526	1,139 14 11
Section 38 ...	243	340	129	712	63 6 3
Section 83 ...	13	91	1,299	1,403	221 9 6
Total for Bettiah subdivision ...	3,793	7,458	6,940	18,191	5,100 9 1
Total Civil agency ...	9,117	18,580	17,606	45,303	13,315 2 9
Total of Public Works Department ...	147	213	1,220	1,583	294 5 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,264	18,796	18,826	46,886	13,609 8 6

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 31st March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sadar subdivision.</i>					
					Rs. A. P.
Motihari charge—					
Chapter V	851	1,835	1,438	4,124	1,228 3 5
Section 83	44	114	240	398	104 2 0
Kessaria charge—					
Chapter V	171	594	330	1,095	879 3 3
North Dhaka charge—					
Chapter V	880	1,633	618	3,131	786 13 8
Section 83 ... ..	.....	.....	49	49	5 5 6
South Dhaka charge—					
Chapter V	2,664	6,162	5,557	14,383	14,946 14 5
Section 83	135	125	563	823	184 9 6
Sections 12 and 166	1	.....	1	2	0 5 0
Gobindganj charge—					
Chapter V	2,106	3,809	3,511	9,426	2,921 5 3
Section 33	3	3	236	242	29 9 0
Section 38 ... ..	.....	2	1	3	1 3 9
Total of Sadar subdivision ...	6,855	14,277	12,544	33,676	11,087 10 9
<i>Bettiah subdivision.</i>					
North Bettiah charge—					
Chapter V	762	1,245	653	2,660	837 10 6
Section 83	35	42	621	698	105 4 3
South Bettiah charge—					
Chapter V	1,539	2,822	1,850	6,211	1,567 14 0
Section 83	5	5	134	144	35 5 0
Hurdih charge—					
Chapter V	1,125	2,496	1,731	5,352	1,479 7 9
Sections 12 and 166	2	3	.....	5	2 7 9
Section 83	9	52	1,229	1,290	199 13 9
Bagaha charge—					
Chapter V	906	1,803	1,096	3,805	1,326 11 2
Section 38	17	19	12	48	6 14 11
Section 83	16	31	1,100	1,147	143 9 9
Total for Bettiah subdivision ...	4,416	8,518	8,426	21,360	3,705 2 10
Total Civil agency ...	11,271	22,795	20,970	55,036	16,792 13 7
Total of Public Works Department	138	191	1,085	1,414	284 9 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,409	22,986	22,055	56,450	17,077 6 7

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 13th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
<i>Sadar subdivision.</i>					Rs.	A.	P.
Motihari charge—							
Chapter V ...	857	1,769	1,270	3,896	1,503	5	3
Section 83 ...	82	192	338	612	369	9	2
Sections 12 and 166 ...	4	9	5	18	18	9	0
Kessaria charge—							
Chapter V ...	150	516	288	954	1,318	10	0
Sections 12 and 166 ...	12	26	13	51	43	8	10
North Dhaka charge—							
Chapter V ...	548	1,041	367	1,956	1,048	15	2
Section 83 ...	6	11	44	61	26	3	3
Sections 12 and 166 ...	7	12	2	21	15	6	0
South Dhaka charge—							
Chapter V ...	2,474	5,673	5,220	13,367	9,419	10	1
Section 83 ...	174	207	779	1,160	544	12	6
Sections 12 and 166 ...	3	2	1	6	0	13	0
Gobindganj charge—							
Chapter V ...	1,765	3,235	3,042	8,042	4,927	6	6
Section 83 ...	6	7	232	245	64	4	0
Section 38 ...	.....	1	1	2	1	3	9
Total for Sadar subdivision ...	6,088	12,701	11,602	30,391	19,302	4	6
<i>Bettiah subdivision.</i>							
North Bettiah charge—							
Chapter V ...	589	967	552	2,108	1,209	10	0
Section 83 ...	76	79	543	698	271	11	9
South Bettiah charge—							
Chapter V ...	1,546	2,873	1,826	6,245	3,450	6	1
Section 83 ...	4	5	104	113	73	5	3
Bagaha charge—							
Chapter V ...	813	1,649	966	3,428	2,426	1	5
Section 38 ...	18	12	6	36	9	3	9
Section 83 ...	22	30	950	1,002	258	9	9
Hurdih charge—							
Chapter V ...	903	2,128	1,407	4,438	2,619	6	8
Section 83 ...	11	71	1,264	1,346	421	7	3
Section 38 ...	121	170	64	355	63	6	3
Sections 12 and 166 ...	1	1	.....	2	2	7	9
Total Bettiah subdivision ...	4,104	7,985	7,682	19,771	10,805	11	11
Total Civil agency ...	10,192	20,686	19,284	50,162	30,108	0	5
Total Public Works Department ...	102	203	1,153	1,498	578	14	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,294	20,889	20,437	51,660	30,686	15	2

FORM 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 13th March 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, and D, workers paid by task work.				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wages earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wages earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average doles.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Week ending 6th March 1897.</i>		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil agency ..	72,506	23	0 1 5	3 15 8	4,099	0 1 10	40,504 8 6	26,800	0 0 10	13,315 2 9
Public Works Department agency.	10,641	26	0 1 5	3 7 8	992	0 2 0	7,436 0 0	973	0 0 89	294 5 9
Total	83,147	24	0 1 5	3 11 8	5,091	0 1 11	50,940 8 6	27,473	0 0 94	13,609 8 6
<i>Week ending 13th March 1897.</i>										
Civil agency ..	80,712	24	0 1 5	3 14 1	4,226	0 2 1	55,457 4 2	44,551	0 0 10	14,768 13 7
Public Works Department agency.	4,943	31	0 1 7	3 3 8	908	0 2 0	8,974 7 6	871	0 0 9	294 9 0
Total	85,655	27	0 1 6	3 8 4	5,134	0 2 1	64,431 11 9	45,422	0 0 94	17,077 6 7

FORM 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 13th March 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Main	1,574	22			470	2,066
Bare	145	55			114	311
Jodhpur		3,840				3,840
Motihari	10,240				800	11,040
Bettiah					1,864	1,864
	Total	11,919	3,917			3,047	18,883

FORM 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 13th March 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bare			25		25	50
Motihari	14					14
Begowrie	38	37	54			129
Bettiah	4	37				41
	Total	56	74	79			209

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, APRIL 23, 1897. 1593

Financial Statement for the fortnight ending 13th March 1897.

Receipts from commencement of operations.	Amount.	Expenditure from public funds during the half-month under report.	Amount.	Balance of funds in hand under each work.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grants from District Board Ditto Provincial Fund	Rs. A. P. 26,970 13 10 2,00,808 9 0	(a) On relief work— Paid on account of daily wages Paid on account of task work (b) On relief in poor houses (c) Ditto of artisans (d) Ditto by grain or money-doles (e) Ditto in kitchens (f) Tools and plant (g) Any other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief	Rs. A. P. 9,304 7 0 1,11,877 13 3 229 13 0 30,083 15 1 229 14 0	Rs. A. P. — — — — — — Nil.	Rs. A. P. — — — — — — —
Total	2,26,970 13 10	Total	1,52,809 15 3		

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Champaran for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th March 1897.

NAME OF GRAIN	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1896-97.			1896-97.		
	From 1st October 1896.			From 1st October 1896.		
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous fortnight.	Total	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous fortnight.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	12,055	18,961	31,006	314	30,336	30,649
Paddy	3,432	28,630	32,062	134	6,081	6,215
Wheat ... ..	.....	202	202	119	3,429	3,548
Gram and pulses ..	.....	406	406	...	787	787
Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, Indura-corn, oats, millets, &c.	3,078	1,740	4,818	36	15,436	15,472
Total ...	18,565	49,929	68,494	603	56,069	56,671
Deduct within the district ..	175	2,874	3,049	216	2,078	2,294
Net Total ...	18,390	47,055	65,445	387	53,990	54,377

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test works) and tasks exacted for the fortnight ending 13th March 1897.

District.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.											REMARKS.		
	Man.		Woman.		1 Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.		Grain on which calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.		Retail price of the grain in column 13 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	8	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Champan-Mithani	A. P. 3 0	An able-bodied B class man has to excavate 100 cubic feet in "hard clay soil, 100 cubic feet in "medium, and 200 cubic feet in soft soil or sand. Average, say, 100 cubic feet.	A. P. 1 3	.....	A. P. 1 0	.....	A. P. -6	.....	A. P. 1 5	26 cubic feet both cut and carried.		9 1/2 and 8 1/2 seers per rupee.	9 9 0	It is impossible to give particulars of the lead and lift, as there are 76 works in all. No less than 50 of these are tanks with long leads and lifts, and, having regard to this fact, the average lead may be taken at about 150 feet and lift at about 14 feet. The average competition of the gang cannot be stated, as the number of gangs is not shown in the returns.
Minimum	1 0		1 3	.....	1 0	.....	-6	.....					

Columns 7 and 8.—The task of these, and also of adult male carriers where there are not enough carriers without employing such, is to carry the quantity shown in column 3, the proportion of carriers to diggers-being regulated as far as possible by the lead and lift.

MITHANI,

The 17th March 1897.

D. J. MACPHERSON,

Collector.

No. 2210R., dated Muzaffarpur, the 18th March 1897.

From—L. HARR, Esq., Collector of Muzaffarpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my half-monthly report for the first-half of March 1897. The figures in the returns are for the two weeks ending March 6th and 13th, respectively.

2. SECTION 24 (1) (a).—*Area affected*.—There has been no change under this head since the last report.

3. SECTION 24 (1) (b).—*Number of relief circles and officers in charge*.—I have increased the number of circles in some cases where they have been found to be too large, now that distress is increasing; also I have had to put in several native circle officers to carry out the continual detailed enquiries, village by village, which are now necessary. These duties and arranging for the distribution of the doles and the writing up of the registers and accounts, occupy the whole time of a circle officer, and it cannot be expected that the planting community should, as a rule, do more than supervise this work and give occasional assistance. Their presence at the circle centre, and their general supervision and the assistance they are able to give in seeing that everything is done decently and in order and in preventing abuses are, however, very valuable.

4. I have also secured and put in two more Charge Superintendents and one Assistant Charge Superintendent. The former have been posted—Mr. A. MacBean to the Paru thana charge, and Mr. A. A. C. Weatherall to the Bhutahi charge, comprising the northern part of the Sitamarhi thana. Mr. Wilcox, the Assistant Charge Superintendent, has been learning his work and giving valuable assistance at Sitamarhi. He will be posted to another charge directly. Final orders have been passed on my requisitions for more Charge Superintendents.

5. SECTION 24 (2) (a).—*General state of the affected tracts*.—I have paid a visit to all the charges of the Sitamarhi subdivision during the fortnight under report, and the condition of the people appears to me to be good. Both those on the works and those on gratuitous relief show no signs of emaciation. I do not mean to say that there are no causes of emaciation at all, but that these are few, and that the general condition does not seem to me to show any marked deterioration over ordinary years. The health returns also point in the same direction.

6. At present the *rabi* cutting is affording some relief to the people.

7. SECTION 24 (2) (b).—*Crop prospects*.—The *rabi* in the Sadar and Hajipur subdivisions is very good. In Sitamarhi it is fair, but the area under crop is short. The harvesting of the crops has commenced in many places.

8. SECTION 24 (2) (c).—*Prices*.—Two statements—(1) showing the prices at the head-quarters of each subdivision, and (2) those at the head-quarters of each thana and outpost in the mufassal—are appended. At Muzaffarpur the price of rice and *rahar* fell by half a seer, and that of gram rose by a similar amount, whilst the other crops were stationary. In Hajipur there has been a fall in the price of wheat, gram, and *rahar*, but rice and *makai* seem to be stationary. In Sitamarhi, however, every food-grain except wheat has risen in price, the rise in the case of *rahar* and *marua* being by $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer. Wheat has fallen by half a seer.

The statement of money-orders from abroad, prescribed in paragraph 4 of Commissioner's Circular No. 3 for February 1897, is appended. It shows some Rs. 30,000 more sent into this district in February 1897 than in February 1896.

9. SECTION 24 (2) (d).—*Food-stocks*.—Food-stocks continue to hold out, and there seems no sign of insufficiency. The *rabi* harvest when gathered will add to the present stock, especially in the Sadar and Hajipur subdivisions. I confess I do not like the rise of prices in Sitamarhi, and should be glad to see more active importations into that subdivision. I have asked the Subdivisional Officer to try and induce the local merchants to import rice from Calcutta, and I should be glad if any one from Calcutta could be induced to take up a local business at Sitamarhi. Possibly the Arracan Company or another Company could be induced to do so by the Secretariat in Calcutta if the facts were made known to them.

10. SECTION 24 (2) (e).—*Imports and Exports*.—The prescribed statements in forms 8 and 9 are appended. It will be seen that the total imports during the period under report amounted to 53,595 maunds and exports to 2,946 maunds. The net imports thus amounted to 50,649 maunds.

11. The following will show the quantity of rice and paddy imported from the places mentioned in paragraph 5 of your circular No. 15:—

			Rice. Mds.	Paddy. Mds.
From Howrah	...	...	11,670	2,661
" Calcutta	...	...	...	...
" Sealdah	...	...	...	...
" Kidderpore	...	...	...	370

The imports were principally from Howrah, Raniganj, and places in the district of Darbhanga.

12. I am still not in a position to submit the comparative statement prescribed in paragraph 5 of your circular No. 1 of 1897, as the abstract statement (third item), referred to in paragraph 2 of the circular, has not yet been forwarded to me from your office.

13. SECTION 24 (2) (f).—*Rainfall*.—There was a slight shower at Sitamarhi on the 11th March 1897, amounting to .05, and a few drops at Nawada in the Hajipur subdivision on the 9th; otherwise there was no rainfall during the period under report.

14. SECTION 24 (2) (g).—*Public Health*.—Public health continues exceptionally good.
15. SECTION 24 (2) (h).—*Emigration and Immigration*.—There has been no emigration or immigration of famished people.
16. SECTION 24 (2) (i).—*Condition of Cattle*.—The condition of the cattle generally continues good. There was a small outbreak of rinderpest in the Belsand thana of Sitamarhi subdivision, which has however subsided. The disease is said to have appeared also in the jurisdiction of the Pupri thana of that subdivision, and the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Sitamarhi has been deputed by the Subdivisional Officer to look after these cases.
17. SECTION 24 (3) (a).—*Relief-works*.—The number of relief-works open at the close of the fortnight was as follows :—

UNDER CIVIL AGENCY.

Sadar subdivision.

Sadar and Paru thanas	...	...	...	...	18
Kalrat thana	...	...	...	...	8
					— 26

Sitamarhi subdivision.

Sitamarhi thana	7
Belsand "	...	...	...	...	5
Shiuhar "	...	...	...	...	1
Pupri "	...	...	...	...	4
					— 17

Hajipur subdivision.

Mahua thana	...	...	...	...	7
Lalgunge "	...	...	...	...	4
					— 11

				Total	...	54
Under Public Works Department Agency				...	...	8
						—

Total works under both agencies ... 62

18. The total number of workers on civil agency works on the last day of the fortnight was 14,129, of whom 12,803 were paid by task work and 1,326 by daily wages.

The workers on the Public Works Department agency on the same day numbered 7,485, of whom 7,169 were paid by task and 316 by daily wage.

The aggregate number of labourers under both agencies on the last day of the period under report thus amounted to 19,972 paid by task work, 1,642 by daily wage, or 21,614 in all.

19. It will thus be seen that the demand for work is gradually developing, and that consequently the number of relief-works has risen under civil agency from 45 on the 27th February 1897 to 54 on the 13th March 1897, and on Public Works Department agency from 3 on the former date to 8 on the latter, whilst the number of workers on the 13th March amounted to 14,129 under civil agency and 7,485 under Public Works Department agency, against 18,189 under the former and 2,129 under the latter on the 27th February 1897. The total increase from 20,318 to 21,614 is not large, considering the task has been reduced to Mr. Glass' scale. The increase in the number of works is due to the necessity of having some work not too far away to which applicants for gratuitous relief can be sent if they are fit for work. I am of opinion that the reason the numbers have not more largely increased is on account of the labour afforded by the *rabi* cutting.

20. Expenditure during the half-month under report on civil agency works amounted to Rs. 13,864-12-8 on task work, Rs. 2,064-4-8 on daily wages, or Rs. 15,929-0-11 in all, and on the Department of Public Works agency to Rs. 1,318-13-6 on task work, Rs. 124-11 on daily wages, or Rs. 1,443-8-6 in all. The gross expenditure on relief-works thus amounted to Rs. 17,372-9-5.

21. Statements in forms 5 (section 26 (i) and 7 (section 26 (iii)) are appended.

22. The statement of the maximum and minimum wages prescribed in Government circular No. 1J., dated 6th January 1897, is also submitted.

Now that Government has definitely ordered the introduction of Mr. Glass' tasks and scale of wages, this statement may, I presume, be discontinued, only noting the change from one scale of wages to another.

23. As regards the task, I wish to place on record my view that it is a mistake to reduce it so far as it has been reduced. I think greater latitude should be allowed to officers in charge of relief-works to fix the task according to the individual digger's capacity. I do not mean to say that I would have an indefinite number of scales of task or would attempt any minute subdivision or classification, but I am very distinctly of opinion that stout and sturdy men should be kept fully employed for a reasonable part of the day. Not to insist on this is to give encouragement to a very troublesome class, and to greatly demoralize the relief-workers

and upset the whole relief-work organization. It is these sturdy persons who give all the trouble to the establishment, and who will always endeavour to escape any task, however small it may be, and who endeavour often with too great success to intimidate the officers in charge. To keep them well employed is to keep them out of mischief.

24. It seems to me therefore the digger's task should be fixed fairly high, and that suitable remission should be given to weak diggers. To carry this out on a large work some greater inducement than at present should be given to the mates to enforce strict attention to discipline, and to keep the labourers up to their work. They would in this district hold a better position if they were paid monthly, and they might be graded and get promotion according as the outturn of work of their gangs approached the task demanded. As it is, they are not sufficiently dependent on the officer in charge, and he has none of their pay in hand from which he can fine them if necessary.

25. SECTION 24 (3) (b).—*Private relief-works*.—A statement showing figures for the private relief-works of the Maharaja of Darbhanga in the Sitamarhi subdivision is appended.

26. SECTION 24 (4) (a).—*Poor-houses*.—The number of poor-houses was unchanged, viz., 5. Statistics will be found in the statement appended hereto. The proposed poor-house at Hajipur is under construction, and will open shortly. The total number of inmates in all the poor-houses taken together on the last day of the fortnight was 321. During the fortnight the poor-house at Pupri was burnt down. It has not been discovered how the fire occurred. No one was injured.

27. SECTION 24 (4) (b).—*Private poor-house*.—Figures for the Darbhanga Raj poor-house at Panharpur are given in a separate statement.

28. SECTION 24 (5).—*Organization for employment of artisans, &c.*—No special arrangements have been made for the relief of artisans, &c.

29. SECTION 24 (6).—*Gratuitous relief*.—Grain doles are being distributed by circle officers. The average number of recipients under civil agency in the second week of the fortnight under report was 23,922.

30. SECTION 24 (7).—*Kitchens*.—No public kitchens have yet been started. The Sub-divisional Officer, Sitamarhi, however, is taking steps to open kitchens at the head-quarters of each circle principally for feeding children who may show signs of being neglected by their parents.

31. SECTION 24 (8).—*Loans*.—Rupees 700 were granted in the fortnight under report as loans for land improvements, and Rs. 1,468 as agricultural loans. I have addressed you in my No. 2178R., dated the 16th March 1897, on the subject of the grant of agricultural loans during 1897-98. I would most strongly urge upon Government the great importance of this question. I have suggested that if Government do not see their way to finance these loans that it would be wise to use some of the Charitable Fund money in this way. No one who has had to deal on a large scale with relief-works in India can have any doubt of the extreme difficulty of making adequate enquiry in the enormous number of cases in which enquiry is necessary, and the consequent grave danger of demoralization in the giving of donations to recoup people for famine losses. Such relief is very apt to degenerate into a scramble. But I refer you to my letter for a full expression of my views.

32. SECTION 24 (9).—*Financial statement*.—I annex a financial statement so far as I have been able to complete it.

Prices of Food-grains in the district of Muzaffarpur.

NAMES OF FOOD- GRAINS.	MUZAFFARPUR SUBDIVISION.			HAJIPUR SUBDIVISION.			SITAMARHI SUBDIVISION.			REMARKS.
	Normal rates of prices of food- grains for last day or last market day of October.	Prices ruling on—		Normal rates of prices of food- grains for last day or last market day of October.	Prices ruling on—		Normal rates of prices of food- grains for last day or last market day of October.	Prices ruling on—		
		26th February 1897.	15th March 1897.		26th February 1897.	15th March 1897.		26th February 1897.	15th March 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Common rice ..	Rs. 13 ch. 15	Rs. 8 ch. 8	Rs. 9 ch. 0	Rs. 15 ch. 2	Rs. 9 ch. 4	Rs. 8 ch. 4	Rs. 14 ch. 10	Rs. 8 ch. 0	Rs. 8 ch. 8	
Wheat ..	14 2	8 0	8 0	15 1	8 10	8 0	14 0	7 0	7 8	
Barley ..	20 6	12 9	12 0	19 1	10 10	10 10	22 10	12 2	12 0	
Makai ..	24 5	10 8	10 8	21 11	10 8	10 8	26 9	10 0	9 0	
Gram ..	19 1	11 0	10 8	19 11	11 8	11 12	21 8	10 0	9 8	
Bahar ..	.....	11 8	12 0	.....	12 4	13 4	26 5	12 0	11 0	
Masur ..	26 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 2	26 5	12 0	10 8	

Statement showing the Prices-current, prepared from Police Report ending 13th March 1897.

	COMMON RICE.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		MAKAI.		BOONT.		BAHAN.		MAVVA.		KHEMARI.		REMARKS.
	25th Febr- ary 1897.	13th March 1897.	25th Febr- ary 1897.	13th March 1897.	25th Febr- ary 1897.	13th March 1897.	25th Febr- ary 1897.	13th March 1897.	25th Febr- ary 1897.	13th March 1897.	25th Febr- ary 1897.	13th March 1897.	25th Febr- ary 1897.	13th March 1897.	25th Febr- ary 1897.	13th March 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mascherpur.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
1. Sakra ...	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	.....	.....
2. Minapur ...	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Faru ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	.....	.....	.....
4. Sururaj ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	10 0	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Sahobganj ...	10 0	8 15	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	11 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Katra ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	.....	.....
Hajipur.																	
7. Mohar ...	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	.....	.....
8. Baghopur ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	.....
9. Mahua ...	9 0	9 0	7 4	7 4	.....	.....	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	.....	.....
10. Pantyapur ...	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	Nil	.....
11. Laingur ...	9 4	9 4	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	.....	.....
Shamarkh.																	
12. Bala ...	10 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Sonbana ...	10 0	9 8	9 6	9 6	13 13	13 13	10 10	10 7	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 14	10 15	8 15	13 8	
14. Shishar ...	9 4	8 15	7 10	7 11	.....	.....	9 15	10 0	8 15	10 0	11 10	13 8	12 8	13 0	.....	.....
15. Hainagar ...	9 4	8 8	9 0	8 4	12 8	13 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	10 8	.....	.....
16. Majorganj ...	8 15	9 0	8 4	8 4	.....	.....	9 14	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 13	11 13	11 12	11 12	.....	.....
17. Popri ...	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	8 8	8 10	10 4	10 8	10 13	10 4	.....	.....	12 8	13 0	13 8	13 8	
18. Suramdh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Boland ...	9 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	.....	.....	10 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 0	10 8	.....	.....

L. HARE,

Collector.

FORM No. 5.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

For the half-month ending the 15th March 1897.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 6th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				GRAIN EXPENDED.		Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Description.	Quantity.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CIVIL AGENCY.							
<i>Sadar subdivision.</i>							
A.—Sadar charge (Chapter V, Famine Code) ...	978	2,848	16,074	19,900	Makai ...	Mds. s. ch. 111 19 0	Rs. A. P. 1,484 12 3
B.—Katra charge ...	1,289	2,524	1,813	5,626	.....	.....	1,621 2 8
Total ...	2,267	5,372	17,887	25,526	.....	111 19 0	3,105 14 11
<i>Hajipur subdivision.</i>							
A.—Lalgunge charge (Chapter V, Famine Code) ...	61	189	37	287	Common rice	15 4 8	106 5 3
B.—Relief to wanderers by police ...	1	5	.....	6	.....	.....	2 15 0
C.—Mahua charge (Chapter V, Famine Code) ...	20	32	2	54	Makai and marua.	4 25 8	17 7 6
Total ...	82	226	39	317	.....	19 30 0	126 6 9
<i>Sitamarhi subdivision.</i>							
A.—Sitamarhi charge (Chapter V, Famine Code) ...	405	1,050	1,172	2,627	Marua and makai.	98 14 2	476 8 10
B.—Belsand charge (Chapter V, Famine Code) ...	204	423	527	1,154	.....	.....	149 11 5
C.—Shiuhar charge (Chapter V, Famine Code) ...	852	1,307	802	2,961	Makai ...	198 32 5	851 1 6
D.—Pupri charge (Chapter V, Famine Code) ...	281	491	283	1,058	Marua, ma- kai, com- mon rice.	123 21 6	446 6 4
Total ...	1,745	3,271	2,784	7,800	...	420 50 13	1,923 12 1
Civil agency work, grand total ...	4,094	8,869	20,710	33,673	.....	551 39 13	5,156 1 9
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT WORKS.							
Cash allowances for non-working children and dependants on relief- works under section 84 ...	9	11	61	81	.....	.....	14 5 9
Total ...	9	11	61	81	.....	...	14 5 9
Brought forward Civil Agency total	4,094	8,869	20,710	33,673	.....	551 39 13	5,156 1 9
Total for both kinds of Agencies ...	4,103	8,880	20,771	33,754	.....	551 39 13	5,170 7 8

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending the 18th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				GRAIN EXPENDED.		Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Description.	Quantity.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CIVIL AGENCY.			Miles.			Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Sadar subdivision.</i>							
A.—Sadar charge (Chapter V) ...	1,243	3,374	2,450	7,067	Common rice and makai.	253 7 13	1,928 11 3
B.—Katra charge " " ...	1,512	3,024	2,434	6,970	.....	.....	1,921 11 3
Total ...	2,755	6,398	4,884	14,037	.....	253 7 13	3,850 0 6
<i>Hajipur subdivision.</i>							
A.—Lalgunge charge (Chapter V)...	183	604	91	878	Grain, kurthi, Burma rice.	45 15 12	241 11 9
B.—Mahua charge " " ...	51	85	.....	136	.....	11 18 8	44 14 3
Total ...	234	689	91	1,014	.....	56 34 4	286 10 0
<i>Sitamarhi subdivision.</i>							
A.—Sitamarhi charge (Chapter V)	806	1,341	1,300	3,447	Marua, makai	190 1 5	887 0 8
B.—Belsand " " ...	180	220	223	573	" ....	.....	176 7 10
C.—Shiuhar " " ...	875	1,474	804	3,153	Makai, marua, rice.	217 7 2	931 14 9
D.—Pupri " " " "	452	788	458	1,698	.....	108 33 4	559 6 10
	2,263	3,823	2,785	8,871	.....	516 1 11	2,554 14 1
Total Civil Agency ...	5,252	10,910	7,760	23,922	.....	826 3 12	6,691 14 7
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.							
Cash allowances for non-working children and dependants on relief- works under section 24.	16	24	138	178	... ..	...	20 15 6
Total ...	16	24	138	178	.....	...	20 15 6
Brought forward Civil Agency total	5,252	10,910	7,760	23,922	.....	826 3 12	6,691 14 7
Total for both kinds of Agencies ...	5,268	10,934	7,898	24,100	.. ..	826 3 12	6,721 14 1

FORM No. 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the half-month ending the 13th March 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, & D WORKERS PAID BY TASK- WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES, INDE- SPECITIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task- work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipts of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Week ending 6th March 1897.</i>										
Civil Agency works	14,005	C. N.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Public Works Department Agency ...	2,607	58'33	0 1 4	1 7 4	1,834	0 1 9	8,308 6 3	23,318	0 0 6	5,186 1 9
		38'91	0 1 4	2 1 8	169	0 2 0	1,408 15 3	30	0 0 8	14 5 9
Total for both kinds of Agency ...	17,672	58'30	0 1 4	1 8 5	1,803	0 1 9	9,808 5 6	23,348	0 0 6	5,170 7 8
<i>Week ending the 13th March 1897.</i>										
Civil Agency works	12,739	58'67	0 1 4	1 7 5	1,762	0 1 9	7,532 10 8	20,042	0 0 8½	6,081 14 7
Public Works Department Agency ...	5,688	38'23	0 1 4	2 4 8	200	0 1 11	2,989 9 7	169	0 0 7½	20 15 6
Total for both kinds of Agency ...	18,424	50'7	0 1 4	1 10 3	2,068	0 1 9	10,501 4 3	20,151	0 0 9½	6,781 14 1

FORM No. 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending the 13th March 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur	17,126	3,081	452	.....	4,607	25,316
Turki	3,729	.....	.....	.....	15	3,744
Goraul	1,254	85	2	.....	166	1,507
Bhagwanpur	6,774	147	.....	.....	1,369	8,280
Sarai	2,251	411	.....	.....	572	3,234
Hajipur	380	.....	.....	.....	19	4 8
Hajipur Ghat	8,620	72	.....	.....	525	4,217
Kanti	962	203	.....	.....	183	1,438
Dholi	2,839	221	.....	.....	32	3 092
Janakpur Road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,939	1,939
Sitamardi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	520
Rigba ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhang ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bairagnia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	38,944	4,260	454	.....	9,937	53,595

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 15th March 1897.

Station from which exported.	Rice.	Paddy.	W heat	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur ..	944	539	...	...	410	1,898
Turki ..	...	...	...	...	6	10
Goraul ..	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagwanpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarai ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hajipur ..	...	...	...	...	344	509
Hajipur Ghat ..	...	165	...	...	...	...
Kanti ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholi ..	...	...	...	...	...	54
Jankpur Road ..	54	...	...	...	...	...
Sitamarhi ..	...	...	...	...	9	73
Righa ..	27	37	...	...	...	93
Dhaug ..	65	28	...	...	258	314
Bairagnia ..	37	19	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,131	788	...	...	1,027	2,946

Financial Statement required by section 24 (9), Famine Code, for Muzaffarpur District, for the two weeks ending the 15th March 1897.

PERIOD.	A.—RECEIPTS FROM—		B.—EXPENDITURE ON—										C.—BALANCES UNDER—	
	(a)	(b)	(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	
	Government grant, including District Board grant.	Indian Charitable Relief Fund.	Relief works (clause 3) by— Task-work Daily wages.	Poor-house (clause 4).	Relief of artisans, &c. (clause 5).	Relief by grain or money duties (clause 6).	Relief in kitchens (clause 7).	Cost of establishment (paragraph 8 of Commissioner's No 3 SF G., dated 8th February 1897).	Miscellaneous expenditure (paragraph 9 of Commissioner's No 3 SF G., dated 8th February 1897).	Charitable Relief Fund.	Government grant, including District Board grant (columns 2 to 11).	Indian Charitable Relief Fund (column 12).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Week ending the 6th March 1897.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs. A P. 8,751 5 10	Rs. A P. 1,023 2 8	Rs. A P. 187 5 5	...	Rs. A P. 5,170 7 6	...	.	.	..	...	...
Week ending the 15th March 1897.	.....	.	8,126 2 2	1,375 1 6	163 1 2	.	6,721 14 1	...	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRICT.	RATE OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage is calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail prices of grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth-work.	REMARKS.
	Men.		Woman.		Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MUZAFFARPUR.	Pice.	Per digger	Pice.	Per digger.	Pice.		Pice.		Pice			RS. A. P.		
Maximum ..	6	200	5	1 rds of a man's task.	2	..	5	..	6	..	Makai	10 8	1st week ..	1 8 8
Minimum ..	4	150	2		2	..	1	..	..	..	Rahar	12 0	2nd ..	1 10 7
Price ..	3	85	2		2	..	1	.....	.	.	.....	.	..	..

..... the amount of rice and the lead and lift.

Carriers are given to each digger in the proportion actually required by the amount he digs and the load and lift.

List showing the daily number of men, women and children admitted to the Raj Poor-house at Jabdi from 28th February to 13th March 1897.

Month and date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
28th February 1897	28	61	80	169	
1st March	30	64	81	175	
2nd "	30	66	84	180	
3rd "	31	63	77	171	
4th "	27	61	75	163	
5th "	27	59	74	160	
6th "	28	59	75	160	
7th "	26	60	75	161	
8th "	28	61	77	166	
9th "	27	61	74	162	
10th "	26	63	77	166	
11th "	27	59	76	162	
12th "	27	58	77	162	
13th "	27	59	77	163	
Total	387	854	1,079	2,320	

List showing the daily number of men, women and children admitted to the Raj Relief Works of Parihar Circle, Raj Darbhanga, from 28th February to 12th March 1897.

28th February 1897	..	.....	.....	.....	...	Sunday.
1st March	...	2,785	696	219	3,650	
2nd "	...	2,784	712	214	3,710	
3rd "	..	2,671	712	258	3,641	
4th "	...	2,780	717	243	3,740	
5th "	...	2,652	680	220	3,552	
6th "	...	2,483	613	137	3,233	
7th "	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Sunday.
8th "	...	2,443	628	250	3,321	
9th "	...	2,423	586	189	3,198	
10th "	...	2,259	531	119	2,909	
11th "	...	2,044	552	157	2,753	
12th "	...	2,078	525	192	2,795	
Total	...	27,352	6,952	2,198	36,502	

Statement of the poor-houses opened in the district of Muzaffarpur during the half-month ending the 13th March 1897.

PERIOD.	Name of station.	DAILY AVERAGE OF THE INMATES.				RICE.		DAL.		OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.	JUNK.
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity worked up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Week ending the 6th March 1897.	Muzaffarpur	87	13	3	2	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.
	Shrohar	19	15	11	23	4 15 13	18 8 0	21 14 0	2 11 9	4 2 1	1 8 0
	Nelaud	6	6	3	3	4 1 0	18 15 11	0 21 0	3 10 0	4 11 8	...
	Pupri	24	11	11	2	1 11 10	6 3 2	0 6 2	0 15 0	1 1 1	...
	Sitamarihi	51	55	35	18	3 3 0	10 3 11	0 15 5	1 14 10	3 8 0	...
	Total for the District	130	50	73	45	12 34 1	54 10 4	2 34 5	11 25 0	15 9 1	...
Week ending the 13th March 1897.	Muzaffarpur	88	16	4	2	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S. C.
	Shrohar	19	15	9	20	4 24 7	19 7 9	0 23 10	2 15 2	3 2 2	0 25 0
	Nelaud	11	17	13	3	3 23 2	17 9 1	0 19 4	3 0 8	4 12 0	0 20 0
	Pupri	13	4	2	...	3 27 10	14 4 11	0 15 11	1 7 4	4 3 2	0 20 0
	Sitamarihi	45	30	34	11	1 00 0	9 0 2	0 12 6	1 0 8	3 10 0	0 15 0
	Total for the District	136	52	43	36	10 0 0	47 8 0	2 30 0	12 1 0	19 9 11	0 50 0

List showing the number and amount of money-orders paid by the Munaffarpur Post Office and its sub-offices.

NAME OF MONTH.				Year.	Number.	Amount paid.		
1				2	3	4		
November	...	...	...	1895	7,315	Rs.	A.	P.
December	...	...	...	"	8,617	1,09,353	2	6
January	...	...	...	1896	12,453	1,34,795	9	1
February	...	...	...	"	6,730	1,74,795	2	11
March	...	...	...	"	10,995	1,20,898	12	7
April	...	...	...	"	5,443	1,60,256	7	2
May	...	...	...	"	6,675	1,12,968	9	9
June	...	...	...	"	8,025	1,23,017	2	9
July	...	...	...	"	8,911	1,30,159	10	7
August	...	...	...	"	8,163	1,27,716	12	8
September	...	...	...	"	8,923	1,16,483	15	0
October	...	...	...	"	18,602	1,30,163	8	8
November	...	...	...	"	9,916	1,39,171	0	4
December	...	...	...	"	10,500	1,24,925	14	10
January	...	...	...	1897	15,164	1,37,802	4	5
February	...	...	...	"	10,842	1,98,252	1	5
						1,52,484	2	11

L. HARE,
Collector.

Dated Darbhanga, the 18th March 1897.

From—R. W. CARLYLE, Esq., Collector of Darbhanga,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my ninth half-monthly report for the weeks ending 6th and 13th March respectively.

Corrected figures
differing slightly from
those in the telegram.
The figures in the
telegram. The revised
figures are 51,065
R. W. C.

2. (1a) I have no change to report in the area affected, though there is a temporary diminution in the portion of the population affected, as the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and this gives much more remunerative employment to those who can obtain it than anything we can give on famine works. The affected area covers 2,940 square miles, and on the 13th March 91,393 persons were on relief works, while 51,441* were receiving gratuitous relief. Besides this, the Darbhanga Raj had 19,971 on relief works and 9,862 on gratuitous relief.

3. (1b) There are eight Charge Superintendents with five assistants under them, and 72 circles with as many officers in charge. Some of these circles will be subdivided when I am able to appoint officers to look after them.

4. (2a) The ripening of the *rabi* crops has caused a distinct, though temporary, improvement in the state of the district, as though labour is not employed as freely as it would be in an ordinary year, yet a large number before on our relief works have found employment in gathering the crops. This has had comparatively little effect on gratuitous relief tests, as they include very few people who can work, and of course the relief so afforded is only temporary. I do not know when our numbers will go up again, but probably by the end of this month.

(2b) I think my last estimate of the *rabi* nearly correct, namely, about 8 annas in Madhubani, 12 annas in the Sadar, and 16 annas in Samastipur. This of course is allowing for the reduced area under cultivation, and only refers to the food-crops. Tobacco and opium are probably a full average crop, taking the whole district.

5. (2c and d) I have nothing to add to previous reports on this subject. I see no reason to doubt that private trade will supply all the requirements of the district. Imports by rail during the fortnight exceeded the exports by 48,899 maunds, against 26,826 maunds in the previous fortnight. Imports rose from 36,965 to 52,803 maunds, while exports fell from 10,139 to 3,904 maunds. The imports of paddy are 740 maunds from Kidderpore and 1,876 maunds from Howrah; of rice 4,542 maunds from Howrah. There were no imports from Saldah and Calcutta.

6. (2e) There was a slight fall of rain in some parts of the district on the 13th March 1897. It did not affect the crops in any way.

7. (2f) Public health continues good. The death-rate for February is 18.3 per mille per annum for the district, against 23.7 last year.

8. (2g) No emigration or immigration of famished people has been reported.

9. (2h) Cattle are in fairly good condition.

10. (3a) Relief works were open in or near the affected tracts. The numbers on the last day of the week were—

Civil agency work.—Men 2,307, women 29,174, children 6,488.

Public Works Department work.—Men 14,312, women 14,073, children 4,539

Detailed figures are given in Famine Statement D. It now gives most of the particulars required for public works, but is not quite complete yet, as the new post-cards and printed forms required by the Public Works Department to supply the information had to be ordered from Calcutta.

11. (3b) The figures for Raj relief works are given in a separate statement. The numbers on the 13th were 13,716 men, 4,684 women, 1,571 children on relief works.

12. (3c) I regret I have not yet got from any Circle Officer complete reports regarding the number of tanks, &c, undertaken by private agency other than Raj, but I believe it considerably exceeds 100, and probably from 20,000 to 30,000 people work on them daily. I hope to supply approximate figures with my next report.

13. (3d) Wages are—

Full wages.				As.	P.
Men	...	...	...	1	9
Women	...	...	...	1	3
Big children	...	...	...	0	9
Small children	...	...	...	0	6
Minimum.					
Men	...	...	...	1	0
Women	...	...	...	1	0
Big children	...	...	...	0	6
Small children	...	...	...	0	3
Penal.					
Men	...	...	...	0	9
Women	...	...	...	0	9
Big children	...	...	...	0	5
Small children	...	...	...	0	3

14. (4a) Poor-houses are now open at Darbhanga, Madhubani, Warisnagar, Benipati and Khajauli. Poor houses are being built at Singhia, Bahera and Phulpras, but I have not yet received reports of any person being sent to them.

15. (4b) The number in the poor-houses on the 13th came to 79.

16. (4c) The scale of food distributed is that laid down by the Famine Code.

ROADS AND TANK, &c.
CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

For the week ending 6th March 1897.

[illegible]

FORM No. 5—concluded.
For the week ending the 13th March 1897.

TANKS ONLY.
CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.

[illegible]

27.8 cubic feet per male unit per diem. was 1 anna 4 pies per male unit per diem: ratio Rs. 3-2-4 per thousand cubic feet.

Wage 1 anna 6 ptes per male unit per diem.

For the week ending the 19th Mrch 1897.

[illegible]

27 3 cubic feet per male unit per diem : 3 and 1 acre 4 1/2 per male unit per diem : rate Pa. 2-2-6 per thousand cubic feet.

Water 1 and 10 pect per male unit per day.

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DARBHANGA DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Darbhanga district, for the week ending 6th March 1897.

DATE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				KIND AND QUANTITY OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				VALUE OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Marua.	Makai.	Other grains.	Rice.	Marua.	Makai.	Cash and other grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Mds. sr. ch.	Mds. sr. ch.	Mds. sr. ch.	Mds. sr. ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Darbhanga Charge ..	3,019	7,945	4,811	15,775	70 5 0	140 29 13	4 32 18	3 39 4	845 9 9	519 7 6	21 7 0	5,410 1 9	6,296 10 0
Bohera ..	1,798	5,544	2,813	9,855	680 27 15	883 9 14	...	...	1,055 4 9	1,236 6 3	...	680 10 9	3,553 8 9
Roshera ..	697	2,343	1,515	4,555	42 19 4	363 30 0	...	...	106 5 3	1,113 8 9	...	329 1 3	1,578 13 3
Subdivisional total ..	5,514	15,832	9,139	31,025	793 12 3	607 29 11	4 32 18	3 39 4	2,106 19 9	2,869 0 6	21 7 0	6,420 6 9	11,485 13 0
Warisnagar Charge ..	254	380	257	891	...	53 13 4	...	...	...	170 10 0	...	11 15 9	183 9 9
Samastipur ..	17	8	2	27	...	...	2 25 0	...	...	...	10 8 0	...	10 8 0
Subdivisional total ..	276	388	259	923	...	53 13 4	2 25 0	...	...	170 10 0	10 8 0	11 15 9	193 1 9
Benipati Charge ..	1,043	3,510	1,954	7,107	200 15 4	...	...	...	517 18 9	...	...	1,820 2 9	3,068 0 6
Jhanjharpur ..	348	1,223	644	2,215	16 4 0	39 14 0	10 5 0	68 39 11	50 0 0	126 0 3	36 9 0	596 7 6	615 0 9
Ahhauli ..	1,584	5,245	3,052	9,883	91 4 15	367 17 0	107 31 14	227 86 15	574 2 3	1,047 9 0	524 4 0	1,425 13 3	3,370 12 6
Madhubani ..	451	1,305	680	2,436	89 27 8	301 28 0	41 2 0	202 15 4	275 1 3	507 11 3	...	19 12 6	809 9 0
Phulparas ..	419	1,929	1,249	3,597	58 12 11	320 24 8	...	...	376 10 3	847 10 3	08 8 0	153 16 6	1,276 13 0
Subdivisional total ..	4,467	13,136	7,536	25,139	455 25 6	949 5 15	134 35 14	529 12 14	1,699 11 6	2,528 14 9	554 5 0	4,046 3 6	8,283 2 9
GRAND TOTAL ..	11,147	29,400	16,563	57,110	1,249 36 9	1,810 0 15	246 16 13	533 13 2	3,807 13 3	5,568 18 3	690 4 0	10,618 1 0	20,685 1 6
Adult units ..	11,147	29,400	16,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adult dependants ..	...	49,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10 0
Non-working children ..	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 14 9
Total adult units ..	...	50,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,650 10 3

N.B.—Average dole per adult unit, 1 pie per diem.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Darbhanga district, for the week ending 13th March 1897.

Darbhanga Charge ..	3,747	7,986	4,510	16,243	80 10 0	103 20 10	...	...	444 4 0	374 11 6	...	4,972 11 3	5,793 10 9
Bohera ..	1,502	4,231	1,714	7,447	464 25 9	217 25 14	...	...	1,236 4 9	1,060 6 9	...	405 0 3	2,697 12 9
Roshera ..	590	2,058	1,346	4,043	28 23 9	179 20 9	...	...	134 8 6	585 2 3	...	648 9 6	1,245 4 3
Subdivisional total ..	5,839	14,275	7,569	27,623	609 27 29	501 16 24	...	...	1,617 9 3	1,590 4 6	...	6,026 8 0	9,685 18 9
Warisnagar Charge ..	214	425	296	935	...	64 15 0	...	...	...	214 9 0	...	11 4 0	225 13 0
Samastipur ..	18	8	2	28	...	...	2 25 0	...	...	...	10 15 0	...	10 15 0
Subdivisional total ..	232	433	298	963	...	64 15 0	2 25 0	...	...	214 9 0	10 15 0	11 4 0	236 13 0
Benipati Charge ..	1,583	3,723	1,740	7,046	51 1 9	...	...	...	305 18 9	...	...	2,303 13 6	3,201 13 3
Jhanjharpur ..	461	1,716	1,191	3,368	235 18 7	39 18 11	60 20 14	51 11 6	646 7 3	104 6 6	224 8 9	136 1 6	1,111 8 0
Madhubani ..	358	645	432	1,435	38 28 8	135 15 4	...	...	128 6 3	438 9 6	...	14 8 0	681 7 9
Khagani ..	1,092	3,356	2,255	7,303	239 31 14	446 11 10	72 3 11	19 25 14	975 3 6	1,236 3 3	211 14 0	103 9 2	2,624 12 11
Phulparas ..	460	1,769	929	3,149	30 28 10	203 2 14	86 13 8	95 19 14	94 13 3	587 4 0	367 4 3	157 8 3	1,096 8 9
Subdivisional total ..	3,864	11,940	6,976	22,880	583 34 1	618 9 7	219 7 1	169 14 0	2,051 13 0	2,366 7 3	683 11 0	2,904 3 5	7,916 2 3
GRAND TOTAL ..	9,895	26,648	14,523	51,066	1,192 1 3	1,384 0 1	221 36 7	169 14 0	3,852 0 3	4,877 4 9	704 10 0	8,541 13 5	17,992 11 5
Adult units ..	9,895	26,648	14,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dependants ..	...	43,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14 8
Non-working children ..	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 10 6
Total adult units ..	...	45,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,056 9 13

N.B.—Average dole per adult unit, 10's pies per diem.

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the two weeks ending 15th March 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			REMARKS.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Week ending 6th March 1897.		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Civil Agency works ...	49,631	34'4	0 1 5	2 9 6	4,787	0 1 8	34,018 8 0	50,982	0 0 11	20,650 10 3	
Public Works Department Agency works ...	24,627	18'8	0 1 0'1	3 5 0	1,337	0 1 3	11,606 12 0	608	0 0 6	137 11 3	
Total ..	73,258	26'0	0 1 2'6	2 15 3	6,124	0 1 5'1	45,625 4 0	51,590	0 0 8'1	20,787 5 6	
Week ending 15th March 1897.											
Civil Agency works ...	38,653	35'6	0 1 4	3 6 9	2,274	0 1 9	25,179 14 1	45,631	0 0 10'8	18,055 3 11	
Public Works Department Agency works ...	19,535	21'0	0 1 2	2 15 9	1,861	0 1 4	11,367 8 3	880	0 0 5	175 6 3	
Total ..	58,188	30'2	0 1 3	2 11 3	4,075	0 1 6'4	36,447 6 4	46,511	0 0 8	18,230 10 2	

FORM No. 8.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail for the two weeks ending 30th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Darbhanga ...	6,305	10,421	334	345	9,431	26,836
Kishenpur ...	152	15	.....	.....	.....	167
Samastipur ...	6,135	2,697	.....	.....	3,538	12,320
Haya Ghat ...	.....	255	.....	.....	3	258
Laberia Sarai ...	23	164	.....	.....	.....	187
Dalsingh Sarai ...	6,043	175	.....	217	1,236	7,610
Muhammadpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jogeraa ...	58	16	.....	.....	.....	74
Ghogardiha ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waini ...	1,394	1,258	.....	.....	77	2,729
Kamtaul ...	124	152	.....	.....	1,207	1,483
Sukri ...	.....	35	.....	.....	294	329
Jhanjharpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Tamuria ...	.....	29'10	.....	.....	51	80'10
Ujarpur ...	359'20	12'30	.....	.....	.....	372'10
Manigachi ...	55'25	170	.....	.....	66	291'25
Total ..	20,649'5	15,300	331	562	15,958	52,803'5

FORM No. 9.

DISTRICT DARRHANGA.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the two weeks ending the 13th March 1897.

STATION FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darbhanga	Mds. 452	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 178	Mds. 875	Mds. 1,485
Kishanpur	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
Bamastipur	000000 95	000000	18	000000	181	234
Haya Ghat	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
Laheria Sarai	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
Islanah Sarai	000000	000000	000000	126	183	311
Muhammedpur	000000 3	000000	000000	000000	000000	3
Jokvara	000000 110	000000	000000	000000	000000	110
Ghokardiha	000000 450	47	000000	000000	000000	527
Waini	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
Kumtani	000000 60	000000	000000	000000	3	69
Sakri	000000 455	16	000000	000000	205	680
Jhanjharpur	000000 128	112	000000	000000	270	507
Tamara	000000 8	000000	000000	000000	000000	8
Tilapaur	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
Manigachi	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
Total	1,748	175	18	304	1,439	3,904

***Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Darbhanga for the fortnight ending
13th March 1897.***

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1895-96.			1896-97.			1895-96.			1896-97.			
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice	20,640	2,39,614	2,92,417	...	...	...	1,743	2,50,678	2,60,682	
Paddy	15,300			...	...	...	175			
Wheat	334			...	...	...	14			
Pulse and gram	562			...	...	...	204			
Other food-grains	15,958			...	...	...	1,659			
Total	52,893	...	...	...	...	...	3,904	...	...

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

[Under Section (24) of the Code.]

Financial statement of relief operations for the fortnight ending 13th March 1897.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.												BALANCE.			
District Board grant.	Government grant.	Private subscriptions.	RELIEF WORKS.		Poor-houses.	Relief of artisans.	Relief by grain doles.	Kitchens.	Miscellaneous charitable relief.	Relief by grain and money doles.	MISCELLANEOUS.				Total expenditure.	Provincial.	District Board.	Private.
			Daily wages.	Sum paid on task-work.							Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Cash and stores.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. A. P. 76,889 7 7 (including balance of previous account.)	Rs. A. P. 5,35,689 10 7 (Including balance of previous account. Rupees 2,00,000 sanctioned as per Government Order No. 1351 of 25th February 1897.)	Nil	Rs. A. P. 5,339 12 3	Rs. A. P. 23,858 9 10	Rs. A. P. 46 5 3	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 26,629 8 9	.....	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 97,304 4 3	.....	.....	...

Statement showing the registration of deaths for the month of February 1897.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Name of rural and municipal area.	Population	DEATHS.														Average of corresponding month of previous year.
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and diarrhoea.		All other causes.		Total.				
			Number of register.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of register.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of register.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of register.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of register.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of register.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Darbhanga	Darbhanga town	73,561					75	12.2	11	1.7	87	9.2	143	23.3	162	31.3	
	Ditto thana	307,891					406	13.2	2	.05	46	1.5	456	14.8	622.4	20.5	
	Roserha town	10,806					19	20.8			8	0.8	25	27.5	35.3	30.4	
	Do. thana	250,910					374	17.8			40	1.9	414	19.7	519.3	24.8	
Samastipur	Bahera	345,559					400	13.8	4	.1	85	1.8	489	15.9	647.2	19.003	
	Samastipur thana	305,181					453	18.2	2	.07	85	3.3	550	21.4	643.5	25.3	
	Dalsingh Sarai	263,270					383	17.5	5	.2	51	1.7	438	19.4	623.6	24.5	
	Warisnagar	170,002					289	20.2			7	.4	296	20.7	409.6	28.7	
Madhubani	Madhubani town	17,526					9	0.1	1	.0	21	14.3	31	21.3	44	30.1	
	Ditto thana	226,703	3	.1			240	14.8	23	1.2	76	4.02	358	20.3	446.4	23.7	
	Konjauli	224,000					308	10.9			84	23.3	302	15.7	322.2	16.5	
	Hemipatti	241,815					408	19.9	1	.04	13	.6	422	20.0	568	27.8	
	Phulparas	230,606			1	.04	335	13.1	17	.0	73	2.9	416	16.8	561.4	23.7	
Total		2,801,965	3	.1	1	.04	3,630	20.8	66	.2	573	2.4	4,262	18.3	5,445.2	23.7	

Statement showing the registration of deaths for the month of February 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896.

Name of Sub-division.	Name of rural and municipal area.	Population.	DEATHS IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY					Total.	AVERAGE.	
			1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.		Average of column 9.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Darbhanga	Darbhanga town	73,561	127	183	197	154	330	980	162	31.3
	Ditto thana	307,891	428	369	676	529	1,143	3,147	622.4	20.5
	Roserha town	10,806	41	35	29	28	46	179	35.3	30.4
	Do. thana	250,910	412	315	555	579	708	2,569	519.3	24.8
Samastipur	Bahera thana	345,559	366	308	787	583	748	2,796	547.2	19.003
	Samastipur thana	305,181	504	401	681	736	897	3,210	643.5	25.3
	Dalsingh Sarai thana	263,276	641	388	635	669	801	3,118	623.6	24.5
	Warisnagar thana	170,002	334	295	396	442	577	2,048	409.6	28.7
Madhubani	Madhubani town	17,526	46	37	33	42	63	230	44	30.1
	Ditto thana	226,703	347	303	593	468	533	2,242	448.4	23.7
	Khajauli	224,000	247	220	362	313	449	1,611	222.2	16.5
	Hemipatti	241,815	465	361	720	494	791	2,840	568	27.8
	Phulparas	230,606	489	404	728	475	611	2,307	561.4	23.7
Total		2,801,965	4,451	3,575	6,402	5,603	7,696	27,726	5,445.2	23.7

R. W. CARLYLE,
Magistrate.

No. 912F.G., dated Bankipore, the 7th April 1897.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for the information of Government, my half-monthly famine report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code. The period dealt with covers the two weeks ending the 20th and 27th March 1897.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. I have not been away from Bankipore during the period under report as I had important work at head-quarters, and there was no special need for inspection. The Hon'ble Mr. Glass spent a considerable part of the past fortnight on tour in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran, and his notes have been published for the information of those concerned. On the 28th ultimo, the day after the fortnight ended, His Excellency the Viceroy passed the day at Bankipore, and I was able to give informal explanation of several points.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

3. *Patna*.—In this district everything continues prosperous. About half an inch of rain fell all over the district on the 23rd and 28th March, which has done no appreciable harm to the crops on the threshing floors, while it has greatly refreshed the standing crops, such as millets of various kinds and sugar-cane, and it has enabled ploughing to go on, and the preparation of seed beds for the early rice to be commenced.

4. The price of rice has risen a trifle and also that of Indian-corn as the stock of this edible is coming to an end, but barley, gram and rahar are generally cheaper, and it is clear that stocks in hand are sufficient.

5. There has been a slight advance in the volume of traffic in food-grains, and as the imports have been higher and the exports lower, the balance is now well in favour of the district instead of against it. The figures are as follows: imports 57,997 maunds against 44,091 and exports 44,348 maunds against 53,310. Out of the imports, 44,009 maunds were rice from Howrah and other places in the Burdwan Division; of the exports, 31,288 maunds were "gram and pulses" all going to the North-Western Provinces, and rice reached 11,064 maunds.

6. Gratuitous relief with funds privately subscribed has been going on, but details are not given. Only Rs. 11-12-3 have been expended during the fortnight on gratuitous relief under the Famine Code.

7. Figures for the poor-house at Bankipore have not been given, but I can say of my own knowledge that the daily average relieved was about 60, and that only a small proportion of these belong to the district: about half of them hail from the North-Western Provinces.

8. *Gaya*.—Here also the situation continues satisfactory. About three-fifths of an inch of rain fell all over the district and did no harm but much good, as I have explained above in writing of Patna. Prices are stationary for rice, and falling for wheat and barley. The death-rate for January and February was the same, i.e., 1.4 per mille per annum, just half what it was in 1896 at the same time.

9. The offer of a bounty on rice exported to Palamau has obviously stimulated the food-grain traffic, which shows a marked increase. The imports were 11,002 maunds against 3,711 and the exports 3,152 maunds against 1,206, leaving a balance in favour of the district of 7,850 maunds against 2,505 in the previous fortnight. The total rice imported amounted to 10,245 maunds, but none of it came from Howrah; 1,418 maunds of Rangoon rice previously

imported were sent on to Palamau during the fortnight; if this trade becomes brisk, it may well be that the balance will turn against Gaya, but that need cause no uneasiness so long as prices remain steady.

10. Food was distributed as before, at the kitchens on the Grand Trunk road and elsewhere, to the following number of persons at each: Kusa 83, Madanpur 48, Aurangabad 110; figures from Bara Chatti and the private kitchen in Gaya supported by the Marwaris are not forthcoming; a kitchen has been opened by a Mohunt in the Nawada subdivision which feeds about 100 persons a day.

11. Local Sub-Committees for the distribution of gratuitous relief under the auspices of the Indian Famine Relief Committee are preparing lists; they are said to be self supporting, and as I stated in my last report this district will require little or no outside aid.

12 *Shahabad*.—The phenomena of the previous fortnight have been repeated in this district during that under report, i.e., a considerable advance in the numbers on relief works equivalent to 74 per cent., while the increase in the numbers on gratuitous relief is only 23 per cent. The figures taken for comparison are the daily average for the last week in each fortnight.

13. The half inch of rain which fell on the 23rd and 28th benefited the district generally. Prices remain fairly steady; that of rice has risen a little, while rahar has come into the market. Gram is a little dearer than before at Sasaram and Bhabua, and a little cheaper at Arrah and Buxar. The general health is good, and for the district generally the mortality is a good deal below normal, but in the affected area it seems to be higher, the rate for February being 3.39 per mille against a mean of 2.44:—the Collector's attention will be directed to the matter. There has been some small-pox, and the Civil Hospital Assistant of Bhabua was one of the victims.

14. Food-grain traffic has revived again, and the volume of it has exceeded not only that of the fortnight ending 13th March, but that of the previous fortnight also. The figures are: imports 26,108 maunds against 21,507 and exports 14,908 maunds against 18,058. The balance in favour of the district is therefore 11,272 maunds against 3,449. The imports were mostly rice, and the exports wheat and "other food-grains."

15. "Food-stocks," the Collector reports; "remain as before"; the distressed area is fed almost exclusively by importation from Zamania and Sasaram. For the plateau of Adhua and Bhotas the Collector has proposed special arrangements, certain modifications in which are still under discussion: I hope to sanction them in a few days. We shall probably be able to supply the villages of the plateau with food without offering bounties, but the matter will be separately reported if the orders of Government are needed.

16 The following statement compares the figures of relief for the past and the previous fortnight:—

SHAHABAD.

Week ending	Number of works open	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task work	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependants	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1897.						C ft	Rs A P.
6th March ...	5	1,857	113	8,978	10,143	47	2 7 6
8th " ...	6	2,392	184	11,814	14,390	44	2 10 1
30th " ...	7	3,069	222	11,573	11,861	42	2 10 7
7th " ...	7	4,168	349	14,590	19,097	42	2 10 11

17. Taking task works first, it will be seen that there was a steady rise in the numbers employed, while the average daily outturn and cost per 1,000

cubic feet remained the same. In this district the soil is harder than in North Bihar, and much of it is "medium," so that the reported outturn of 42 cubic feet is very fair; the numbers on daily wage are not excessive. The increase in the numbers on relief works is said to be due partly to the conclusion of the *rabi* harvest, and partly to the return of emigrants; this last cause both here and in Saran will probably raise the numbers considerably in the next few weeks. It is extraordinary that in Form 5 there are no D class workers at all.

18. Mr. Windsor reports that the East Indian Railway authorities complain that they cannot get labour for the construction of the Moghul Sarai-Gaya line, and I have had a separate communication from the Agent to the same effect. It is urged that the rates given on our works are so liberal that labour will not go to the East Indian Railway works, but the argument is hardly a fair one. The above table shows that our rate comes to Rs. 2-10-11 per 1,000 cubic feet, while the railway offers Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet for cutting, carrying and dressing. Our figures, however, include many payments for labour which is not fully remunerative. I cannot admit that we are outbidding the railway authorities, and the disinclination of the people to go to the railway work must be due to some other cause. The Collector has been directed to point out to the railway authorities that considering the price of grain, their rates do not offer a fair wage, and should be raised to Rs. 2-4.

19. Under gratuitous relief there is a considerable advance during the fortnight equivalent to 23 per cent., as has already been stated above; the Collector is alive to the fact that as their bread-winners come back, many of the persons in receipt of gratuitous relief should be removed from the list. The average dole is high, but I have ascertained verbally from the Collector that the reason is that rice at 8½ seers is taken as the basis of calculation both here and on the relief works; but he has now arranged to take as his standard some cheaper grain, such as peas (11 seers) or gram (11½ seers).

20. The daily average number in poor-houses and kitchens was 400 for the first week of the fortnight and 409 for the second, Bhabua having about one-fourth of the whole.

21. *Saran*.—In this district the past fortnight has been marked by steady progress, by a reduction of the numbers on task work, and an increase of those on gratuitous relief.

22. The charges and circles continue the same and may now be taken as finally made up. The Collector requires another Charge Superintendent to fill a vacancy in the Sadar subdivision, and to relieve the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Chapman, who has been nearly breaking down: a military officer has been applied for. The area affected is now said to be 1,684 square miles and the population 1,484,386.

23. The rainfall of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th March was slighter in this district than it was further to the east, Sewan and Gopalganj receiving about half an inch each, and Chapra less than a quarter of an inch. No damage at all has been caused, but on the contrary the growing crops have been refreshed.

24. The Collector estimates the *rabi* roughly at three-fourths of an average crop. As Sewan is more generally a *rabi* country than either of the other subdivisions, the condition of its people continues to improve.

25. Prices are generally stationary, but, as elsewhere, the prices of rice and *makai* are rising, while those of wheat and barley are falling. The basis for the grain equivalent is now barley at the following rates: Sadar and Sewan subdivisions and Mirganj thana in Gopalganj 13 seers; Gopalganj thana 12 seers.

26. The public health remains fairly good. A slight local outbreak of cholera was checked by prompt treatment.

27. Imports have risen again. Taking the figures for rail, river and road together we get the following tables, as compared with those of the previous fortnight: imports 94,490 maunds and exports 6,104 maunds against 83,130 maunds and 3,820; the balance in favour of the district is therefore 86,386 maunds as compared with 79,301. The Collector notes carefully the source of

imports and the destination of exports; three-fourths of the imports consisted of rice, much of it from Howrah, as will be noticed below; Chapra, Revilganj and Sewa absorbed the bulk of the imports, Sewan taking as much as 21,390 maunds, of which a large portion no doubt will find its way to the relief works in Gopalganj.

28. The following statement compares as usual the principal relief figures of the past and previous fortnight:—

Week ending—	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependants.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1897.		A. Under the Collector.				C. ft.	Rs. A. P.
6th March	...	8,673	1,111	16,898	26,682	37	2 15 3
13th "	36	9,160	929	16,628	26,717	38	2 11 10½
20th "	...	7,951	932	19,568½	28,441½	43	2 6 5
27th "	31	6,887	1,182	24,218	32,287	45½	1 15 4
		B.—Hutwa Ref.					
13th March	...	3,20	854	554	4,428	32	3 7 9
20th "	10	3,180	753	514	4,377	28	3 14 0
27th "	...	2,532	848	416	3,796	25	3 6 8
27th "	1	2,043	435	393	2,861	25	3 1 9

The number of Government works has fallen off by 5 owing to the closing of works in the Siwan subdivision. Of these, only 2 were under the Public Works Department, viz., two irrigation channels in Gopalganj. There has been some delay in the taking over of works by the Public Works Department, but I regret to say that the Executive Engineer has been ill: and two new works were opened at the end of the period.

29. The numbers on relief works have fallen considerably owing partly to the closing of the works as mentioned above, partly to the fact that the alteration of the basis of calculation has lowered the wage, and partly to the rain and the consequent demand for agricultural labour. The daily average numbers on relief works in each subdivision (including the Hutwa works and works under Public Works Department Agency) during the last three weeks are shown in the margin. Apparently

SUBDIVISION.	Week ending—			
	6th March.	13th March	20th March	27th March.
Sadar	1,819	1,621	1,137	2,308
Siwan	1,854	1,896	1,111	928
Gopalganj	8,669	9,273	7,977	5,809
Total	11,692	12,390	10,225	9,040

distress is increasing in the Sadar and declining in other two subdivisions, or else the effect of the circumstances mentioned above is less in the Sadar subdivision than elsewhere. Relief works will be opened in the rice tracts of the Sadar subdivision in the course of the current month, and I expect that with the return of the male emigrants from the East there will be some advance in the numbers of relief workers, though I doubt whether it will be so great as Mr. Earle expects.

30. The outturn on Government works is good, always supposing that the measurements are correct, for Mr. Earle reports that he has had to punish several cases of incorrect measurements. The outturn in Civil Agency works is lower and the cost rate higher than on Public Works Department Agency

works for the same reason as in Champaran, viz., that most of the former are tanks. The lowering of the daily wage has also reduced the cost rate all round. On the Hutwa Raj works there is an improvement in the cost rate, but it is still too high, and the outturn is much below that obtained on Government works; the labourers were, it is believed, employed on tanks for the most part.

31. The numbers on gratuitous relief have gone steadily up, and in the last week of the fortnight they provided just 75 per cent. of the whole number in receipt of Government relief. In face of the strong opinion expressed by the Collector in paragraph 4 of his report, which is based on personal experience, and the admitted fact that in Saran gratuitous relief must take a very high place, I hesitate to say that it is being overdone, but the matter deserves and will receive careful attention.

32. As before, two Government poor-houses were open and four maintained by the Hutwa Raj. In the former 108 persons were relieved daily during the last week under report, in the latter the daily average was 2·3; the corresponding figures in the last week of the previous fortnight were 147 and 352.

33. *Champaran*.—There is nothing to complain of in the condition of affairs in this district, and the relief of the people is being conducted steadily along the authorised lines.

34. Mr. Macpherson has revised his figures of affected area and population. The representations contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his report are reasonable, and I accept his proposed figures of 2,593 square miles and 1,554,000 souls, against 1,865 square miles and 1,110,000 souls as stated in previous reports. During the fortnight under review two non-officials were taken on as Assistant Charge Superintendents and two military officers arrived from the Punjab, so that the district is now fully manned.

35. Champaran appears to have had heavier rain on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th March than any other district, except Darbhanga, as 3·47 inches were registered at Bettiah, and the fall was very heavy over a tract between Ramnagar and Gobindganj. As the harvest is later in this district than elsewhere in the Division, I was apprehensive of considerable damage, but Mr. Macpherson is able to report after careful enquiry that except a tract to the north-east of the district where the *rabi* and the poppy were damaged by hail, the rain has been everywhere most beneficial. The rain caused the resowing of much indigo, but has given better promise of a crop than before.

36. Prices are practically stationary with a tendency to fall, which will, I hope, continue as the new grain of the *rabi* harvest comes in; maize is hardly to be had, as is the case elsewhere. The most satisfactory feature is that the price of grain is not rising in Ramnagar, which is doubtless due to the facts to be noticed below.

37. Imports have been larger and the balance in favour of the district greater than in any previous period. The total imports by rail were 47,581 maunds and the exports 286 maunds against 18,390 maunds and 327 maunds in the previous fortnight, so that the net imports were 47,295 maunds against 18,003 maunds, and the total addition to the food-stocks of the district in the month of March has been 65,598 maunds. Eighty-five per cent. of the food-grains came from Calcutta, being all rice and paddy, probably from Burma, and more than four-sevenths of the total imports went to Bettiah. Nearly 10,000 maunds of grain passed in through the registering stations in the Nepal frontier, besides all that may have been smuggled in. All these facts are most satisfactory as showing that the local traders are alive to the wants of the district, and are supplying them to the full.

38. The death-rate is below the average for the whole district, but in four thanas it has been slightly higher than the mean of the last five years—mostly it is believed from fever. The dry season has caused a much reduced mortality in the northern and western parts of the district.

39. There has been a considerable increase in crime, which is the only unsatisfactory feature in the present report: the figures are given in paragraph 18 of Mr. Macpherson's report. Incendiary fires have certainly also been numerous, though they appear to have been only partially reported by the police.

40. The following comparative statement gives the principal figures for Government relief of all kinds:—

Week ending—	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependants.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1897.						U. ft.	Rs. A. P.
6th March ...	...	84,207	5,391	37,473	1,27,071	24	3 11 8
13th " ...	78	92,054	5,219	45,422	1,43,295	27	3 8 4
20th " ...	...	82,580	6,217	47,911	1,36,708	28	3 5 4
27th " ...	80	70,083	6,581	49,955	1,26,569	27½	3 12 5

The number of works open was only increased by 2 during the fortnight: 59 of these were Civil Agency works and 21 were under the Public Works Department. A reference to Form 7 shows that on each day of the last week of the fortnight there were on the average 56,895 male units on the Civil Agency Works, and 13,138 on those under Public Works Department Agency. The Collector explains that out of the 59 first named, 47 were tanks, while among the 21 works under the Public Works Department, only 4 were tanks.

41. There has been a steady fall in the number of persons on task work for the last three weeks, due partly to the rain which made work impossible for a day or two, and also attracted a good deal of labour to the resowing of indigo and other agricultural operations, and to a less degree to the cutting of the *sabi*, which was hardly in full swing during the fortnight under report. In the south Bettiah charge the fall has been very great owing to a stricter enforcement of rules and the closing of some works, accompanied by a transfer of the Charge Superintendent. Private relief works have virtually come to an end, the only work open during the fortnight being a tank at Bettiah with a daily average of 39 male units.

42. The general outturn has remained pretty constant, being 28 cubic feet in the first and 27½ cubic feet in the second week. For reasons which have been stated before, the outturn under Public Works Department Agency in this district is necessarily better than that in works under Civil Agency; moreover, after the rain which fell in the last week, tank work was rendered still more difficult and expensive by the collection of water in the pits.

43. The gratuitous relief figures show a steady advance, and in the last week of the fortnight composed 39·4 per cent. of the whole, as against 31·69 in the last week of the previous fortnight. In the week ending 30th January the ratio was only 6·01 per cent., so that it is clear that the circle organisation has been greatly developed during the last two months. Mr. Macpherson points out that gratuitous relief is apparently rather overdone in one or two charges, and it will be watched. The percentage of persons on gratuitous relief to the whole population of the affected area is 3·9. The daily dole is somewhat high.

44. Four poor-houses were open during the fortnight with an average daily attendance of 420 for the first and 407 for the second week. Four kitchens were open also with a daily average of 383 and 407 persons.

45. *Muzaffarpur*.—In this district the numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief have advanced slowly. In other respects there is little to report.

46. The rainfall of the 23rd and 28th greatly benefited the crops: nearly two inches fell at Sitamarhi and nearly an inch at Muzaffarpur, the fall to the south of the district being much lighter. *Alua*, which is largely planted in this district, was greatly benefited, as were the smaller millets now in the ground.

47. The public health was exceptionally good, the deaths in February 1897 having been 5,177 against 8,824 in the same month of 1896.

48. Prices are stationary: they are higher in Sitamarhi than elsewhere, but the Collector hopes that importations of Burma rice will soon bring down

the price. Form 8 shows that 6,593 maunds of food-grains, almost entirely rice and paddy, were imported, and only 14 maunds exported. After despatching my last report I called for a return of imports and exports of the stations in this subdivision, but it has not yet been submitted.

49. Imports generally were a little lower than in the previous fortnight, being 52,292 maunds against 53,595, and the exports were about the same as before, viz., 2,831 maunds against 2,946, so that the net imports were 49,461 maunds against 50,649. Of the imports, 34,151 maunds were rice and 9,042 paddy: this came mostly from Howrah and the Darbhanga district.

50. The *rabi* is roughly estimated at about 11 annas, and as prices are steady and there are no signs of depletion of stocks and no exportation, it seems clear that the grain in hand, reinforced by the *rabi* now harvested, will suffice to carry the people on till the *bhadoi* comes in, though owing to high prices they must be put in the way of obtaining money to buy food.

51. The usual comparative statement of relief works and gratuitous relief is given below:—

Muzaffarpur District.

Week ending—	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependants.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						O. ft.	Rs. A. P.
6th March 1897	...	17,272	1,503	23,868	42,143	55.39	1 8 5
13th " "	62	18,264	2,052	20,151	40,467	50.7	1 10 3
20th " "	...	16,075	2,912	23,642	41,929	50.95	1 10 0
27th " "	70	18,656	2,132	25,985	46,773	47.11	1 13 6

The number of works has increased from 62 to 70, four having been opened under Civil and four under Public Works Department Agency. There are 58 Civil Works open against 12 under the Public Works Department.

52. There was a fall in the average number of task workers in the first week of the fortnight here as elsewhere, on account of the occurrence of the *Holi* festival, but with this exception the numbers have gone slowly up from 17,272 male units for the week ending 6th March to 18,656 for that ending the 27th. The average daily outturn of work is very high, but a good deal higher in the Civil Agency works than in those under the Public Works Department (*vide* Form 7). The high general outturn is due no doubt in part to the extraordinarily small number of D class workers shown in the returns. In the week ending the 27th March, the percentage of D class male units in this district to the whole number of male units employed on task work was 1.76. It has not been stated why there has been a small falling off in the outturn during the last week. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet is still the lowest in the Division.

53. The numbers on daily wage, irrespective of task, are not excessively large anywhere, but there are large local variations in this respect as in the number of dependents on the works as a glance at Form 5 will show. The Collector's attention will be drawn to these points, for which very likely there are local causes.

54. The numbers on gratuitous relief are going steadily up, having reached a daily average of 25,985 in the last week of the fortnight: no explanation has yet been received of the average of 48,230 reported for the week ending 27th February.

55. Six poor-houses were open during the period under review. The average daily number of inmates was 345 and 278 in the two weeks, which is about the same as before.

56. The relief works of the Darbhanga Raj in Parihar employed a daily average of 2,350 male units, and the poor-house at Jabdi accommodated a daily average of 148, against 165 and 288 during previous fortnights.

57. *Darbhangha*.—The report from this district shows that the work of relief is going steadily on; and that there has been, as was expected, a small increase in the numbers on relief works and in the receipt of gratuitous relief.

58. The rainfall of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th March was heavier in Darbhanga than in most other districts, totalling over 2 inches in the Sadar station and the north of the district. The mean of 22 registering stations, omitting two, the reports from which are obviously wrong, is 1.67 inches. This has done immense good to the growing crops, and has enabled the cultivation of the fields to be continued.

59. The *rabi* is now nearly all in, and the Collector adheres to his estimate of about three-fourths of an average crop all over the district, whereas the Director of Land Records estimates 14½ annas.

60. There is very little variation in prices: rice is dearer at Darbhanga and Madhubani, and cheaper at Somastipur: wheat is cheaper at Darbhanga and Samastipur, and stationary at Madhubani: gram is cheaper everywhere, and *rakar* cheaper in the south, and dearer at Madhubani.

61. The food-grain traffic has again been brisk: imports totalling 57,961 maunds against 52,803 and exports 3,364 maunds against 3,904, so that the balance in favour of the district has been 54,597 maunds against 48,899. As usual, most of the imports are rice and paddy, the former being 18,725 maunds, and the latter 24,649; there was also an importation of 12,473 maunds of other "food-grains." Two-thirds of the imports went to Darbhanga, much of it doubtless for despatch to the Madhubani subdivision. Stocks are said to be holding out well, and as in Muzaffarpur there are no signs of depletion.

62. The following statement gives the usual figures:—

DARBHANGA.

Week ending.	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependants.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6th March 1897	.....	73,258	6,124	51,590	130,972	C. ft. 26 6	Rs. A. P. 2 15 3
13th " "	125	58,188	4,075	46,571	108,834	30.2	2 11 3
20th " "	.....	48,931	5,486	50,545	104,964	32.1	2 11 6
27th " "	134	52,910	4,782	53,868	111,560	29.5	2 14 5

The number of works has risen from 125 to 134, of which 89 are under Civil Agency and 45 under the Public Works Department. On the 27th ultimo, the total number of persons employed on these, was as in the margin. It will be observed that with nearly equal totals, the proportion of men and of children is much higher in the works under the Public Works Department, and of women in those under Civil Agency.

The attention of the Collector will be called to the matter.

63. Taking the task works together first, under whatever agency conducted, it appears that the numbers, which began to fall after the 6th March, have not yet recovered, though they are rising again. Employment on private tanks and embankments still continues, but the *rabi* cutting was approaching completion during the last of the weeks under notice, and in that ending the 20th March the *Hol* festival drew away many workers. The outturn and cost

rate are good, considering what a large proportion of the works in hand are tanks. Form 7 shows that the outturn on Civil Agency works was better than on those under the Public Works Department; the explanation was suggested in my last report. The number on daily wage, irrespective of task, keeps low.

64. In this district where acute distress prevails over more than two-thirds of its area, it is important to note the variations not only in the district totals, but in those of its subdivisions. The statement in the margin shows

Average daily number of male units on task works in each subdivision in the week ending :—

1	March 6th.	March 13th.	March 20th.	March 27th.
	2	3	4	5
Sadar { Civil Agency ...	37,311	25,241	23,451	21,903
... { Public Works Agency ...	.....	.....	30,870	18,448
Total ...	37,311	25,241	33,321	40,351
Samastipur { Civil Agency ...	5,021	4,325	2,656	2,401
... { Public Works Agency ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	5,021	4,325	2,656	2,401
Madhubani { Civil Agency ...	19,088	27,284	12,451	10,280
... { Public Works Agency ...	...	...	14,001	14,200
Total ...	19,088	27,284	27,512	24,480
Total Civil Agency ...	62,320	56,850	37,958	34,654
Total Public Works Department Agency	30,292	24,803	25,591	32,654
GRAND TOTAL ...	122,612	81,744	63,489	67,308

what these variations have been, and under what agencies they have occurred. In the returns for the two weeks ending 6th and 13th March, details by subdivisions are not given for the Public Works Department works. It will be seen that the total numbers fell steadily for the first three weeks, and then began to rise again: the cause of the fluctuations has already been reported. Looking at the two

weeks under report, it will be noticed that there has been a general falling off in Madhubani only; in Samastipur only Civil Agency works are open, and in the Sadar subdivision the fall in the numbers on Civil Agency works and the concurrent rise in those on Public Works Department signifies the taking over of more works by the latter: it will be seen that, for the same reason, the Public Works Department figures have risen steadily throughout the month after the drop of the first week.

65. The numbers on gratuitous relief are rising slowly again, though they are below the high figures reported for the weeks ending 6th and 13th February, viz., 64,841 and 70,428. Now that the circle lists are complete, and full supervision is exercised, there should be no great increase in these figures, though it is possible that they may go up during May and June. The dole is somewhat high still in the case of persons relieved by the Civil Department.

66. On the last day of the period under review, there were seven poor-houses open with 89 inmates. These figures compare curiously with those of other districts, especially Muzaffarpur, and it would seem that many persons are relieved at their houses in Darbhanga, who would be entered in poor-houses elsewhere.

67. It appears that, in the fortnight in question, the Darbhanga Raj employed a daily average of 15,547 male units on relief works, and supported 10,766 persons a day by gratuitous relief.

PART III.—CONCLUSION.

68. The foregoing paragraphs, in which I have commented on the district reports, show that ordinary conditions have existed, and that during the fortnight just past steady progress has been made.

69. Crop prospects continue excellent. There was a fall of rain all over the Division on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th March, which was heaviest in Darbhanga and parts of Champaran, and lightest in Saran. As the greater part of the *rahi* had been harvested everywhere, except in Champaran, no damage was done, and even from that district the Collector reports that except in one tract no harm resulted. On the other hand, the rainfall has everywhere enabled cultivation to be carried out for the early *bhadoi*, and has been of incalculable

value to the millets in the ground, and to sugarcane and cotton, and has probably altered for the better the prospects of indigo. The final estimates of the *rabi* have not yet been sent to me by district officers, but, speaking generally, I expect that the three southern districts (with the exception of Bhabua in Shahabad) will give a 16-anna crop. In Champaran we may count on a 10-anna crop, and in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga the crops should be about 11 or 12 annas. The first forecast of the Director of Land Records give the following figures: Patna 11½, Gaya 16, Shahabad 9, Saran 11½, Champaran 11½, Muzaffarpur 12 and Darbhanga 14½. The Patna and Shahabad figures are too low. How much better these harvests are than those of 1873-74 will be seen from a perusal of the following figures, which represent the outturn of that year, viz., Patna 12, Gaya and Shahabad 16, Saran 7, Champaran 8, Muzaffarpur 10 and Darbhanga 8½.

70. Prices remain remarkably steady.—The rain has infinitely improved the prospects of fodder for the cattle. Public health is extraordinarily good, and crime, except in Champaran, has not greatly increased.

71. Judging by the steadiness of prices, stocks show no sign of depletion, although certain food-grains are being exhausted, such as country rice and Indian-corn, but all officers are agreed that there is little or no apprehension, and that the grain-dealers have fully met the crisis, expanding their operations where they were already familiar with the import trade, and rapidly accommodating themselves to their new business in tracts which usually export food-stocks. The imports and exports of the fortnight under report are set forth in the following statement:—

DISTRICT	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		EXCESS -I. OR E.	
	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	44,001	57,997	53,310	44,368	E 9,219	I. 13,639
Gaya	3,711	11,062	1,301	3,152	I. 2,505	I. 7,860
Shahabad	21,507	20,180	18,068	14,008	I. 3,440	I. 11,272
Saran	84,130	94,380	3,820	6,104	I. 70,301	I. 88,286
Champaran	18,800	47,551	397	281	I. 18,003	I. 47,270
Muzaffarpur .. .	13,595	52,292	2,046	2,831	I. 60,040	I. 49,461
Darbhanga .. .	52,804	57,001	3,914	3,364	I. 48,890	I. 54,637
Total	2,77,227	3,47,503	83,640	75,003	.....	.....

DISTRICT.	FORTNIGHT ENDING—		
	27th February.	13th March.	27th March.
	1	2	3
Patna	13,201	10,225	7,899
Gaya	752	745	.....
Shahabad	1,939	1,490	4,872
Saran	20,584	35,870	32,169
Champaran	6,018	13,580	34,907
Muzaffarpur .. .	1,682	11,670	16,051
Darbhanga .. .	384	4,542	6,814
Total	44,560	78,132	1,02,712

72. The whole volume of trade has been 4,22,506 maunds against 3,60,807 in the previous fortnight; and as both the imports have been heavier and the exports less, the balance in favour of the Division as a whole was 2,72,500 maunds against 1,93,587 maunds. It will be noticed further that every district, even including Patna, showed an excess of imports over exports and a greater importation than before except in Muzaffarpur, the advance being very large in Champaran, and relatively great in Shahabad. It is equally satisfactory to notice that rice from Howrah, Calcutta and Kidderpore, which is presumably Burma rice, has been coming freely into the districts of the Division. The figures are given in the margin, those for Champaran are very reassuring.

73. The statement below shows what proportion of the population in each district was in receipt of relief of all kinds on the 27th March and on two previous dates. The totals are taken from the *Calcutta Gazette* as

subsequently corrected by the Collectors. The Muzaffarpur figures include 2,500 on account of Raj relief in Parihar :—

DISTRICT.	Estimated population of affected area.	Number in receipt of relief on the 27th March.	PERCENTAGE RECEIVING RELIEF ON THE—		
			27th February.	13th March.	27th March.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shahabad	371,824	24,732	1·6	4·8	6·65
Saran	1,484,386	44,401	2·86	2·83	2·99
Champaran	1,551,000	164,426	15·33	18·5	10·58
Muzaffarpur	1,660,000	60,768	1·85	3·13	3·66
Darbhanga	2,270,000	202,084	7·46	7·48	8·9
Total	7,840,210	496,411	6·13	7·14	6·76

The increase observable in all districts, except Champaran, is due to the steady development of relief operations. In Champaran the fall is due to a readjustment of the area and population, as explained in the Collector's report and stated in paragraph 34 above.

74. The statement below compares as usual most of the relief statistics of the past and the previous fortnight. As most of the points have already been noticed in dealing with the district reports, an elaborate examination of the figures is not required :—

DISTRICT.	FORTNIGHT ENDING 13TH MARCH 1897.								FORTNIGHT ENDING 27TH MARCH 1897.							
	TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	
	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		C. ft.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		C. ft.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		A. P.		A. P.
Patna ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1 11
Gaya ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahabad	1,074	45	1 10	2 8 9	148	2 0	10,308	1 0	3,613	42	1 9	2 10 9	285	2 0	13,061	0 10
Saran	8,917	37½	1 8½	2 18 0½	1,021	1 11½	16,703	0 8	7,419	38 5	1 5½	2 8 8½	1,967	1 10	21,886	0 8
Champaran	84,499	25½	1 5½	3 10 0	5,305	2 0	41,447	0 9½	70,396	28 9	1 0½	2 11 0½	6,309	1 10	46,533	0 10½
Muzaffarpur	17,769	63	1 4	1 9 4	1,738	1 9	21,759	0 7½	17,386	40	1 4	1 11 8	2,073	1 8½	24,513	0 9
Darbhanga	66,784	28¼	1 3	2 13 3	5,069	1 6	49,090	0 8½	50,920	31·3	1 4	2 11 11	5,136	1 7½	53,206	0 8½
Total	182,719	.....	.....	.....	18,551	.....	139,601	.....	155,923	.....	.....	.....	14,946	.....	160,965	.....

Taking the Division as a whole and striking a mean for the whole fortnight, it appears that there was a falling off in the numbers on task work, and an increase in those on daily wage, and in the receipt of gratuitous relief.

75. In respect of task workers there has been a decrease everywhere, except in Shahabad, due to the *rabi* cutting and the rain, and also in places to stricter administration. The outturn of work has improved in Saran and Darbhanga, and fallen off slightly in Muzaffarpur and Shahabad; it is best in Muzaffarpur and lowest in Champaran in both fortnights. The rate per 1,000 cubic feet varies inversely with the outturn, being lowest in Muzaffarpur

and highest in Champaran: there is very little variation in the districts in each fortnight. The same may be said of the average daily wage.

76. The number of those paid by daily wage, irrespective of task, is now here excessive: the percentage they bear to all relief workers was 6·8 per cent. in the previous period, and 8·76 per cent. in the fortnight just past: some doubt is felt as to these figures inasmuch as there is some uncertainty as to the manner in which the Sunday's attendance and the Sunday wage of task workers are shown. Orders are under issue, which are intended to ensure uniformity, and in future these persons and the pay they receive will be shown under the heading "Daily wage irrespective of task."

77. In respect of gratuitous relief, there is again an advance in the numbers, which is shared by all districts. Taking from Form 6 the figures of gratuitous relief for the last week of the fortnight, it appears that out of the total number relieved daily, those on gratuitous relief were equivalent to the following percentage: Shahabad 76·39, Saran 75, Champaran 39·46, Muzaffarpur 55·55, Darbhanga 48·28. These figures display in all cases, except Shahabad, a considerable advance on those given in paragraph 64 of my last report. The dole is highest in Shahabad and Champaran.

78. The process of taking over works by the Public Works Department has gone on but slowly. During the fortnight only 17 works were taken over by them, and on the 27th ultimo the total number open was as follows:—

Works under Public Works Department Agency.

Saran	...	...	...	...	2
Champaran	...	...	...	...	21
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	12
Darbhangha	...	...	...	...	45
Total					80

Works under Civil Officers.

Shahabad	...	...	...	...	7
Saran	...	...	...	...	29
Champaran	...	...	...	...	59
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	58
Darbhangha	...	...	...	...	89
Total					242

GRAND TOTAL, ALL WORKS ... 322

79. Appendix A gives the expenditure to date, so far as it can be ascertained from the fortnightly statements. The total expenditure to the end of the month, which also corresponds with the end of the financial year, was, as reported, Rs. 17,10,920, but it was probably a good deal more. Of this sum Rs. 3,50,063 were spent in the fortnight under review. So far as these figures go, they show that nearly 13 lakhs have been spent on relief works and more than 3½ lakhs on gratuitous relief.

80. During the fortnight under review, five officers of the army reported their arrival, and were posted as follows:—*Champaran*.—Lieutenant Kaye, 21st Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Dalzel, Devonshire Regiment. *Muzaffarpur*.—Lieutenant Smith, Royal West Kent Regiment. *Darbhangha*.—Lieutenant Battye, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant Cassels, 35th Sikhs. All these have been set to work, and two more have been asked for—one for Saran and another for Muzaffarpur.

81. This report would be incomplete without a few words to show what has been done during the month of March now past, although the main facts may be gathered from what has been said above, and in my previous report for the first fortnight of the month.

82. The weather throughout has been very favourable, so that it is almost certain that the *rabi* will exceed expectations: after most of it was gathered in rain fell, rendering it possible for the raiyats to carry out a great deal of cultivation at an earlier date than usual. The public health has been extraordinarily good, and the condition of the cattle fairly satisfactory. Prices have remained steady, and grain has been imported in increasing volume to

meet the demands of the people. The figures below show how steady the influx has been:—

DISTRICT.	NET BALANCE IN FAVOUR OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING—							
	26th Decem-ber.	9th Janu-ary.	30th Jan-uary.	19th Feb-ruary.	27th Feb-ruary.	13th March.	27th March.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	...	— 2,26,897	— 7,984	— 9,269	— 11,992	— 24	— 9,219	13,639
Gaya	...	— 1,737	— 4,111	— 1,101	3,809	8,401	2,505	7,850
Shahabad	...	— 17,804	15,994	23,189	16,806	14,232	8,449	11,272
Saran	...	+ 1,76,133	68,627	1,65,404	72,831	83,126	79,301	88,386
Champanan	...	— 22,915	3,486	10,172	12,673	13,014	18,003	47,295
Muzaffarpur	...	+ 52,465	43,163	44,824	47,631	39,277	50,049	49,461
Darbhanga	...	— 1,29,563	— 12,158	36,792	30,362	26,326	48,899	54,597
								I 2,33,208 I 15,616 I 67,198 I 7,33,808 I 82,328 I 3,27,479 I 55,755

The figures in column 2 give the net result up to the 26th December 1896, and those in column 9 give the total result since the commencement of operations. It is instructive to notice how in Shahabad imports have fallen off, as its good *rabi* crop became a certainty, how Champaran and Darbhanga which usually export have become large importing districts, and how steady the increase has been in the case of the former. The figures in the last column imply a vast addition to the food-supply of the districts of this Division.

83. Next, I invite attention to the statement below which compares the principal relief statistics in the last fortnights of February and of March:—

DISTRICT.	FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1897.									FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 27TH MARCH 1897.								
	TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Number of works open.	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Number of works open.	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champanan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	243	179,311	...	...	...	10,888	...	137,459	...	315	155,623	...	...	...	14,048	...	160,961	...

(a) Exclusive of 10 works opened by Hutwa Raj

84. The number of works open increased from 243 to 315: the nur on relief works, taking both task workers and those on daily wage together fell off by nearly 20,000, owing to the *rabi* harvest and the rain in the last of March; but the numbers on gratuitous relief rose from 137,459 to 160,961: advance being great in Champaran; the apparent fall in Muzaffarpur is probably due to a mistake in some of the figures of the earlier period. Lastly, the rate is apparently higher, and the outturn lower in the later than the earlier period, but some at least of the difference is due to closer supervision and more accurate measurements.

85. Lastly, I give in the margin the numbers in each district in receipt of all kinds of relief on the last Saturday in each of the two months.

DISTRICT.	NUMBERS IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF OF ALL KINDS ON THE--	
	27th February.	27th March.
Shahabad	5,965	24,732
Saran	38,691	44,201
Ohamparan	170,251	164,426
Muzaffarpur	30,875	60,768
Darbhanga	169,511	202,084
Total	415,293	496,251

86. So far it is not too much to say that, with the exception of the very small numbers still on relief in Muzaffarpur, events have fallen out much as it was hoped, and expected that they would. The weather has been most providential for the crops.

Numbers rose rather rapidly on relief works as field labour ceased in January and February, but fell again in March when the *rabi* harvest began. Gratuitous relief has increased steadily, as our circle organisation was perfected. If our prognostications for the future are fulfilled, as they have been in the past, we may look for a sharp rise in the numbers on relief works in April and May, and if the rains are favourable a steep fall will follow in June and the succeeding months. I believe that our numbers on relief of all sorts will not rise so high as in 1874, or come with so great a rush for three reasons: firstly, because we have had a better *rabi*; secondly, because operations began earlier; and, lastly, because I venture to think that (chiefly for that very reason) our organisation is better and our preparations to meet a rush are more complete.

87. The usual statements and the monthly maps are appended. Statements A and B have not yet been prepared on a uniform system, as district officers find it hard to understand what is wanted, and the matter will be separately referred for the Lieutenant-Governor's orders.

APPENDIX A.

District.	BASINEE WORK.					GRATUITOUS RELIEF.					MISCELLANEOUS.					GRAND TOTAL.	
	Paid for task-work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Depen- dants under sections 83 and 84.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Poor, houses, &c.	Relief of artisans.	Relief by grain doles.	Relief by money doles.	Kitchens.	Miscella- neous charitable relief.	Total of columns 6 to 11.	Establi- ment and contin- gencies.	Tools and plant.	Cash and stores.	Bounties for digging wells.		Total of columns 13 to 16.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Patna	Rs. A. P. 3,151 0 1	Rs. A. P. 63 13 0	Rs. A. P. 605 3 0	Rs. A. P. 2,163 13 10	Rs. A. P. 638 14 10	Rs. A. P. 178 9 6	Rs. A. P. 40,978 3 9	Rs. A. P. 17,681 2 9	Rs. A. P. 384 6 9	Rs. A. P. 364 8 9	Rs. A. P. 27,369 10 11	Rs. A. P. 1,687 6 0	Rs. A. P. 2,019 13 3	Rs. A. P. 400 15 6	Rs. A. P. 22,609 9 6	Rs. A. P. 4,876 13 3	Rs. A. P. 2,979 6 3
Gaya	Rs. A. P. 11,400 13 7	Rs. A. P. 3,234 3 6	Rs. A. P. 605 3 0	Rs. A. P. 15,238 7 1	Rs. A. P. 9,019 6 8	Rs. A. P. 208 13 1	Rs. A. P. 1,03,138 14 5	Rs. A. P. 208 13 1	Rs. A. P. 816 11 9	Rs. A. P. 31,403 14 1	Rs. A. P. 1,04,789 0 1	Rs. A. P. 1,687 6 0	Rs. A. P. 2,019 13 3	Rs. A. P. 400 15 6	Rs. A. P. 22,609 9 6	Rs. A. P. 4,876 13 3	Rs. A. P. 2,979 6 3
Shahabad	Rs. A. P. 12,800 3 3	Rs. A. P. 7,789 7 6	Rs. A. P. 11,306 1 9	Rs. A. P. 24,895 4 8	Rs. A. P. 218 13 10	Rs. A. P. 1,03,138 14 5	Rs. A. P. 1,03,138 14 5	Rs. A. P. 1,03,138 14 5	Rs. A. P. 816 11 9	Rs. A. P. 31,403 14 1	Rs. A. P. 1,04,789 0 1	Rs. A. P. 1,687 6 0	Rs. A. P. 2,019 13 3	Rs. A. P. 400 15 6	Rs. A. P. 22,609 9 6	Rs. A. P. 4,876 13 3	Rs. A. P. 2,979 6 3
Barua	Rs. A. P. 5,40,706 0 3	Rs. A. P. 29,003 5 3	Rs. A. P. 11,306 1 9	Rs. A. P. 56,393 6 11	Rs. A. P. 533 5 11	Rs. A. P. 14,009 10 11	Rs. A. P. 14,009 10 11	Rs. A. P. 14,009 10 11	Rs. A. P. 816 11 9	Rs. A. P. 31,403 14 1	Rs. A. P. 1,04,789 0 1	Rs. A. P. 1,687 6 0	Rs. A. P. 2,019 13 3	Rs. A. P. 400 15 6	Rs. A. P. 22,609 9 6	Rs. A. P. 4,876 13 3	Rs. A. P. 2,979 6 3
Champania	Rs. A. P. 56,524 9 6	Rs. A. P. 3,341 13 5	Rs. A. P. 604 13 0	Rs. A. P. 56,393 6 11	Rs. A. P. 1,163 3 3	Rs. A. P. 14,708 13 6	Rs. A. P. 14,708 13 6	Rs. A. P. 14,708 13 6	Rs. A. P. 816 11 9	Rs. A. P. 31,403 14 1	Rs. A. P. 1,04,789 0 1	Rs. A. P. 1,687 6 0	Rs. A. P. 2,019 13 3	Rs. A. P. 400 15 6	Rs. A. P. 22,609 9 6	Rs. A. P. 4,876 13 3	Rs. A. P. 2,979 6 3
Bankura	Rs. A. P. 4,94,000 3 4	Rs. A. P. 24,138 4 6	Rs. A. P. 2,163 12 0	Rs. A. P. 5,31,103 3 9	Rs. A. P. 1,163 3 3	Rs. A. P. 14,708 13 6	Rs. A. P. 14,708 13 6	Rs. A. P. 14,708 13 6	Rs. A. P. 816 11 9	Rs. A. P. 31,403 14 1	Rs. A. P. 1,04,789 0 1	Rs. A. P. 1,687 6 0	Rs. A. P. 2,019 13 3	Rs. A. P. 400 15 6	Rs. A. P. 22,609 9 6	Rs. A. P. 4,876 13 3	Rs. A. P. 2,979 6 3
Darbhanga	Rs. A. P. 13,02,703 13 1	Rs. A. P. 79,297 4 3	Rs. A. P. 16,789 14 9	Rs. A. P. 13,89,076 0 1	Rs. A. P. 11,015 4 3	Rs. A. P. 2,87,410 11 8	Rs. A. P. 2,87,410 11 8	Rs. A. P. 2,87,410 11 8	Rs. A. P. 1,151 2 6	Rs. A. P. 308 2 0	Rs. A. P. 3,56,296 6 10	Rs. A. P. 3,419 9 4	Rs. A. P. 32,609 9 6	Rs. A. P. 400 15 6	Rs. A. P. 22,609 9 6	Rs. A. P. 4,876 13 3	Rs. A. P. 2,979 6 3
Total	Rs. A. P. 13,02,703 13 1	Rs. A. P. 79,297 4 3	Rs. A. P. 16,789 14 9	Rs. A. P. 13,89,076 0 1	Rs. A. P. 11,015 4 3	Rs. A. P. 2,87,410 11 8	Rs. A. P. 2,87,410 11 8	Rs. A. P. 2,87,410 11 8	Rs. A. P. 1,151 2 6	Rs. A. P. 308 2 0	Rs. A. P. 3,56,296 6 10	Rs. A. P. 3,419 9 4	Rs. A. P. 32,609 9 6	Rs. A. P. 400 15 6	Rs. A. P. 22,609 9 6	Rs. A. P. 4,876 13 3	Rs. A. P. 2,979 6 3

PATNA COMMR.'s OFFICE;
BANKURA,
The 7th April 1897.

J. A. BOURDELLON,
Commissioner.

No. 2F., dated Bankipore, the 2nd April 1897.

From—T. INGLIS, Esq., Collector of Patna,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report under section 24 of the Bengal Famine Code for the second-half of March 1897.

2. The figures in it relate to the two weeks ending on 20th and 27th idem.

3. SECTION 24 (1).—No change.

4. SECTION 24 (2) (a).—*General state of the affected tracts, &c.*—There has been little or no change. The unsettled weather during the fortnight has not caused any appreciable damage so far as my reports go. The rain was not very heavy, and was followed by sunshine. It enabled ploughing to be carried on and sowing of sugarcane and millet in some parts, while it benefited the standing crops.

5. SECTION 24 (2) (b).—*Crop prospects.*—The rainfall facilitated the planting of sugarcane and sowing of millet which is to be found now in all stages of growth. It also benefited standing crops, sugarcane, millet, cotton (a small crop), hot-weather vegetables, &c. The *rabi* harvest is nearly completed; tobacco, *rahar*, castor and in some places wheat and barley are in course of being harvested: much of the crop is still in the *kulihans*, and must have suffered somewhat from the rain. I visited several *kulihans* and found the raiyats had little to complain of. Ploughing for the *bhadosi* crop and the preparation of rice seedling beds were facilitated by the recent rain.

6. SECTION 24 (2) (c).—*Food-stocks.*—The Subdivisional Officer of Barh says that there is a rumour that stocks are running short. He does not believe this to be true, and it is impossible to believe it with the crop, the harvesting of which is nearly completed. It is true that certain grains, such as *marua* and *makai* (Indian-corn), are not found in large quantities in the market, but this does not prove that the cultivators are not well supplied with food-grains. The evidence available all points to the cultivators holding up their stocks, and they will continue to do so till the next crop is assured. There are no signs reported of any deterioration in the condition of the people. On the contrary, the recent enquiries made into the cases of relief granted by the Charitable Relief Fund Committees have led my officers to speak more hopefully of the condition of the classes for whom they expected relief would be necessary.

7. SECTION 24 (2) (d).—*Importation and exportation of food-grains:—*

				Mds.
Imports	...	...	...	57,997
Exports	...	...	...	44,348
			Net import	13,549

All returns have been received. The imports consist chiefly of rice, 44,009 maunds, having been imported out of a total import of 57,997 maunds. This rice came from Howrah (7,899 maunds), Raniganj (6,104 maunds), Burdwan (8,536 maunds), and Mallarpur (6,281 maunds). Wheat shows an import of 3,121 maunds and gram and pulses of 3,966 maunds. The chief station of import is Patna Ghat, which imported 26,790 maunds. Bankipore received 7,022 maunds. Barh imported 5,664 maunds, all rice.

Exports consisted mainly of gram and pulses and rice. The former class of food-grains was exported to the amount of 31,288 maunds out of a total export of 44,348 maunds, Mokameh, Barh, and Khusarpur being the chief exporting centres, and the North-Western Provinces the destination of the consignments. The export of rice reached 11,064 maunds, and this trade was mainly confined to the river traffic from Patna City.

The following quantities were imported from the stations named in the Commissioner's Famine Circular No. 15 of 1897, paragraph 3:—

			Rice. Mds.	Paddy. Mds.
Howrah	...	...	7,899	783
Kidderpore	...	...	.....	.....
Calcutta	...	...	.....	.....
Sealdah	...	...	.....	.....

8. SECTION 24 (2) (e).—*Rainfall.*—The following is the recorded rainfall at the several reporting stations:—

Sadar	...	...	...	0.64
Bikram	...	...	...	0.38
Barh	...	...	...	0.29
Bihar	...	...	...	0.60
Hilsa	...	...	...	0.50
Dinapore	...	...	...	0.42

There was a further fall of rain on the 28th ultimo.

9. SECTION 24 (2) (f).—*Public health* continues good. The death-rate for March has not been received. That for February was 1.86 against 1.45, the average of the previous ten years.

The variable temperature of the period under report cannot have been healthy. Small-pox is still reported from a few villages, not of a virulent type.

10. SECTION 24 (2) (g).—*Emigration or immigration of famished people.*—None reported.

11. SECTION 24 (2) (h).—*Condition of cattle* continues fair. The outbreak of rinderpest continues in Patna City. Our powers for dealing with it are very limited, and Hindu feeling is antagonistic to any really effective measures for stamping it out. A segregation camp has been provided. The recent rains must have improved the fodder supply.

12. SECTION 24 (2) (i).—*Prices.*—Rice has risen in price. The price of other food-grains has perhaps slightly improved, though the minimum price is generally slightly higher. Burma rice does not find much favour.

13. SECTION 24 (3).—*Number of relief works open*—Nil. Arrangements have now been completed for opening repair work on the District Board roads at once. These will spread through April and May.

14. SECTION 24 (4).—*Number of poor-houses open, &c.*—There is a poor-house at Bankipore where the minimum ration is given, except in the case of those in hospital who are fed under the instruction of the Medical Officer. Much interest is taken in this poor-house by the visitors. The Subdivisional Officer of Barh wishes to open poor-houses at Barh and Bukhtiarpur, but I have called for further information before seeking your sanction. In my opinion kitchens will be sufficient.

15. SECTION 24 (5).—*Organisation for employment of artisans, &c.*—Nil.

16. SECTION 24 (6).—*Organisation for the distribution of grain doles, &c.*—No change has been made. Relief where necessary is given by the Charge Superintendents, but such cases are very few. The Charitable Relief Fund organisation has relieved a number of cases; but the enquiries I have had made in the Dinapore and Futwah Circles show, as I expected, that relief has been given indiscriminately and without reference to the objects which are the special charge on that Fund. In Dinapore I have ordered the Sub-Committee to reconsider their action; while in Futwah the relief has been stopped in those cases which do not deserve it.

17. SECTION 24 (7).—*Relief in kitchens.*—None so far. It is possible that kitchens may be opened at Barh, Bukhtiarpur and Dinapore. In the two former places the Subdivisional Officer of Barh seems to think that the supply of cooked food is repugnant to the feelings of the people. He forgets that the object of relief operations is to assist those in distress and that there must be some test of this measure of distress into which those relieved may have fallen. In Dinapore a kitchen may be necessary, as the Subdivisional Officer reports that the distressed poor are unwilling to come to the poor-house at Bankipore.

18. SECTION 24 (8).—*Number of persons to whom loans, &c.*—Loans have been granted to 14 persons under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, but no payments have been made. The amount sanctioned is Rs. 270, or an average of a little over Rs. 19.

19. SECTION 24 (9).—*Financial statement.*—The usual statement is submitted.

20. SECTION 24 (10).—Nothing to report.

21. SECTION 24 (11).—Nil.

22. SECTION 27 (iii).—*Water-supply.*—I have nothing new to report under this head. The rainfall can have had little effect on the water-supply.

Statistics of admissions to the Bankipore Jail.

I have now received figures for January and February from the Superintendent.

In January, out of 74 admissions, 52 were in good health (but of these, 25 were under their proper weight), 19 were in indifferent health, and 3 in bad health.

In February, out of 34 admissions, 25 were in good health (14 being under weight) and 9 in indifferent health.

These figures are unaccompanied by statistics of the corresponding period of 1896; but while the general health seems to have been fair, the weight of a large number of the admissions was under the standard.

APPENDICES.

The following statements are appended:—

- (1) Form 6 for each week separately.
- (2) Form 7.
- (3) List of prices.
- (4) Financial statement.
- (5) Export and import statements (Forms 8 and 9).
- (6) Abstract and comparative statement of exports and imports.
- (7) Monthly Famine statement A.
- (8) Ditto ditto B.

The map of the district is not required.

General.—The rainfall has, I believe, done little harm to the crops; in the *kadihans*, and what harm has been done has been more than compensated by the benefit done to the standing crops and the facilities given for further agricultural operations, while the condition of the green fodder supply must have improved. The temperature is remarkably cool for this time of year, and this may account for the continued good health of the district.

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Section 166.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Circle No. 3	4	1	.....	5	0 4 0
<i>Chapter V.</i>					
Circle No. 10	7	.....	.....	7	0 8 9(a)
" " 11	6	3	.....	9	0 10 6(b)
" " 12 ... ..	.....	14	... ..	14	0 14 0(c)
Total	17	18	.....	35	2 5 3

(a) This amount is part of Rs. 2-5-6 advanced on 20th February 1897 for 30 days, and represents the dole for the week under notice.

(b) This amount is part of Rs. 5-4 paid for 24 days from 18th March 1897, and represents the dole for three days of the week, viz., 18th, 19th, and 20th idem.

(c) Represents the dole for the week under review, and is part of Rs. 4-6 advanced on 26th February 1897.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Chapter V.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Circle No. 3	1	.....	.....	1	6 0 0(a)
" " 10	7	.....	.....	7	0 8 9(b)
" " 11	14	7	.....	21	1 8 6(c)
" " 12 ... ..	.....	14	.....	14	0 14 0(d)
<i>Section 166.</i>					
Circle No. 1	1	1	.....	2	0 2 0
" " 3	6	1	.....	7	0 4 3
<i>Section 38.</i>					
Circle No. 7	1	.....	.....	1	0 1 6
Total	30	23	.....	53	9 7 0

(a) A poor Native Christian of Bombay found in distressed circumstances was paid this amount partly to procure clothes and partly to defray his travelling expenses back to Bombay.

(b) This is part of Rs. 2-1-9 advanced for 27 days from 22nd March. The 21st was covered by the previous advance.

(c) Represents payment for the week under review out of the advance previously made.

(d) Represents payment for the week under notice out of the advance for five weeks made on 26th February 1897.

FORM No 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT PATNA.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

WEEK	A, B, C, AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 26th March 1897	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	25	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
" 27th " " " " " " " " " "	53	0 10 7	2 5 8
									0 2 10	9 7 0

* The high dole was due to Rs. 6 paid to a Native Christian of Bombay as per Form 6.

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of retail shop prices for week ending 27th March 1897, as compared with those for week 13th March 1897.

	PATNA CITY.		BADAR.		BARR.		BIHAR.		DINAPORE.		DISTRICT.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Common rice	9 to 10½	9 to 10½	9 to 11	9 to 10	8 to 10½	8½ to 9½	9 to 11½	8 to 10	8 to 9½	8½ to 9½	8 to 11½	8 to 10½
Wheat	8 to 10	9 to 10	8 to 9	8 to 10	7 to 9	8 to 9½	7 to 10	7 to 10½	8 to 9½	8½ to 10	7 to 10	7 to 10½
Barley	11 to 12½	12 to 13	11 to 14	11 to 14	11 to 13	11 to 13	8 to 14	11 to 15½	11½ to 13½	12	8 to 14	11 to 15½
Makai	11 to 13	11 to 12	11 to 14	10 to 12	11½ to 13½	10 to 11	10 to 13	10 to 12½	10½ to 11	11 to 12	10 to 14	10 to 12½
Gram	11 to 13	11½ to 12½	12 to 15	11 to 13	11 to 15	12 to 12½	10 to 14	11 to 13½	11 to 13	11 to 12½	10 to 15	11 to 13½
Arhar	12 to 15½	14 to 14½	10 to 12	11 to 15	10½ to 11	12 to 14	11 to 15	11 to 14	8 to 14	14 to 15	8 to 15½	11 to 15
Marua	14 to 15½	14 to 15	13 to 16	13 to 16	13 to 17	15	11 to 15	12 to 15	14	14	11 to 17	13 to 16

Financial Statement.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Head of expenditure.	Alloiments.	Balance at close of previous fortnight.	Expenditure during current fortnight.	Balance at close of this fortnight.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Sadar Famine Deputy Collector ...	Gratuitous relief	400	367 6 10½	6 0 0	361 6 10½	The balances shown in column 4 are reported to be the revised correct figures.
	Police	100	84 4 3	0 10 3	83 10 0	
	Poor-house	2,800	2,413 7 3	245 10 1	2,167 13 3	
City Magistrate	Gratuitous relief	200	173 1 6	0 1 6	173 0 0	* Rupee 1-3 expended by Futwah Police previously was not accounted for in previous returns of the Subdivisional Officer.
	Police	60	57 8 9	.....	57 8 9	
	Gratuitous relief	200	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	
Subdivisional Officer, Bah	Police	60	55 11 0	1 2 0*	54 9 0	† Spent in February 1897, but not accounted for in previous returns of the Subdivisional Officer.
Ditto ditto, Bihar	Gratuitous relief	(200 + 100 advanced during the fortnight.)	.....	.....	.....
	Police	200	254 1 3	5 0 6	251 0 0	
	.....	80	78 12 0	.....	78 12 0	
Ditto ditto, Dinaapore	Gratuitous relief	100	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
	Police	30	30 0 0	† 10 0 0	10 0 0	
	Total ...	4,220	3,746 15 10½	306 8 4	3,439 7 6½	

FORM No. 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 20th March 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Pandarak	11	...	...	...	...	11
Bach	3,870	...	...	...	...	3,870
Khushrupur	690	880	...	...	...	1,540
Patna	830	865	176	10	...	1,881
Patna Ghat	13,050	...	668	110	...	13,828
Bankipore	4,881	110	370	190	...	5,551
Bihra	388	40	...	...	4	441
Poonpoo	5	7	...	...	...	12
Mokameh	350	...	...	...	...	350
Total imports ...	23,775	1,890	1,214	310	4	27,193
Deduct local trade ..	190	160	...	114	...	464
Net imports ...	23,585	1,730	1,214	196	4	26,729
<i>Imports for the week by steamer and country boats.</i>						
Patna	1,008	...	482	...	3,014	4,474
Net imports for the week ..	24,593	1,730	1,696	196	3,018	31,203

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 27th March 1897.

	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mokameh	2,920	...	...	...	...	2,920
Pandarak	59	...	...	...	...	59
Bach	2,094	...	...	...	...	2,094
Khushrupur	363	...	123	430	...	916
Patna	700	...	...	...	...	700
Patna Ghat	956	...	...	...	...	956
Bankipore	10,364	1,485	1,125	165	...	12,039
Bihra	1,095	37	174	165	...	1,471
Patna Ghat	104	...	...	...	357	461
Bihra	1,124	...	4	...	...	1,128
Total ...	19,789	1,523	1,303	376	787	23,678
Deduct local trade ...	782	37	45	227	357	1,448
Net imports ..	19,006	1,485	1,258	149	430	22,229
<i>Imports for the week by steamer and country boats.</i>						
Patna	410	...	297	3,621	238	4,566
Total imports for the week ..	19,416	1,485	1,425	3,770	668	26,704

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 20th March 1897.

Station from which exported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bach	858	...	...	3,323	...	3,680
Bukhtiarpur	116	...	...	270	...	386
Khushrupur	96	...	...	1,447	...	1,543
Patna	8	...	...	14	...	22
Patna Ghat	101	...	7	990	...	1,098
Poonpoo	26	44	2	20	...	92
Mokameh	123	111	...	780	...	1,014
Nadaul ... ..	...	...	...	...	38	38
Mokameh ... ..	...	...	...	7,429	...	7,429
Patna	23	...	...	828	...	849
Total exp via ...	848	155	9	15,101	38	16,151
Deduct local trade ...	201	155	...	137	...	593
Net exports ...	647	...	9	14,964	38	15,508
<i>Exports for the week by steamer and country boats.</i>						
Patna	6,890	4	...	...	1,517	8,701
Total exports for the week ...	7,437	4	9	14,964	1,555	24,209

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 27th March 1897.

Station from which exported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, ahama, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mokameh	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. 7,602	Mds. ...	Mds. 7,602
Pandarak ... ..	...	...	...	85	...	85
Barh	577	...	...	3,163	130	3,869
Bukhtiarpur	10	...	...	376	...	386
Khusrapur	475	...	...	2,383	...	2,758
Futwah	25	...	...	385	...	410
Patna	4	...	...	10	...	14
Patna Ghat	402	...	...	2,250	...	2,652
Bankipore	31	6	2	30	...	69
Poonpore ... ..	...	...	...	80	...	80
Masaurhi	571	68	...	408	...	1,047
Total exports ...	3,095	69	2	16,523	130	19,819
Deduct local trade ...	745	63	...	887	...	1,695
Net exports ...	1,350	6	2	15,636	130	17,124
<i>Exports for the week by steamer and country boats.</i>						
Patna	2,277	...	...	983	...	3,260
Total exports for the week ...	3,627	6	2	16,619	130	20,384

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Patna for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1895-96.			1896-97.			1895-96.			1896-97.			
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Paddy				44,009	2,40,490	2,84,499				17,004	65,024	76,000	
Wheat				3,115	5,167	5,168				10	1,868	1,313	
Gram and pulses				3,121	11,069	16,210				11	2,987	2,988	
Other food-grains				3,666	15,036	19,001				31,288	75,811	1,06,799	
				3,656	24,224	31,920				1,936	4,24,169	4,26,154	
Total				57,967	3,00,015	3,58,012				44,338	6,99,596	8,13,954	

FORM 10.

DISTRICT PATNA.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	Numbers on relief works on last day of month.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	Price of one or more principal food-grains in rupees per rupee.			Monthly death-rate—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Patna	Sq. m. 2,032	1,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	8 to 10	10 to 12	11 to 13	1'30	...	NIL.

FORM 41.

DISTRICT PATNA.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in last programme of relief works.		Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.		Expenditure since 1st April 1896.			Advances since 1st April 1896 up to end of month under—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Local Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Patna	177,080	2,088*	15,123	2,088*	15,123	27th March 1897...	Rs. A. P. 5,144 10 8	Rs. A. P. 137 5 0	Rs. A. P. (a) Nil.	Rs. A. P. (a) 610 0 0	Rs. A. P. Nil.

* These figures do not include any railway.
(a) Advances in the previous year Nil.

BANKIPORE,
The 3rd April 1897.

T. INGLIS,
Collector.

No. 2554G., dated Gaya, the 1st April 1897.

From—H. SAVAGE, Esq., Collector of Gaya,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit famine report for the fortnight ending 27th March. The figures relate to the period under report, with the exception of Statements 8 and 9, which are for the two weeks ending 20th March.

2. *Section 24 (1).*—No area is affected by famine.

3. *Section 24 (2).*—Crop prospects.

The rain in the second half of March, which it was feared would damage the wheat on the threshing floors, did little or no harm in that direction. On the other hand, it facilitated the ploughing of fields for *bhadai*, and benefited the recently-planted sugarcane. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and gathering of opium are almost finished.

4. *Prices of food-grains.*—It will be seen from the accompanying comparative statement showing the prices of food-grains (Appendix A) that the prices of wheat and barley have fallen and that of rice remains almost stationary.

5. *Importation or exportation of food-grains.*—The figures of Statements 8 and 9 show:—

	Mds.		Mds.
Import	... 11,002	|	Export ... 3,152

against 3,711 and 1,206 maunds respectively of the previous fortnight. The increase in import is due to the increasing demand in Palamau district, to which 1,418 maunds of Rangoon rice were exported during the fortnight under report. The large import into Gaya indicates that export to Palamau will be brisk in April.

The principal item of import is rice (10,245 maunds) and export wheat (2,063 maunds). Rice seems to have been consigned from Bolepur (district Burdwan), Howrah and Patna ghât, and wheat exported mostly to Patna, Allahabad and Howrah. No rice came from Calcutta, Sealdah or Kidderpore.

6. The Government order extending the offer of bounty of 8 annas on all sorts of rice has recently been received here, and will of course stimulate export to Palamau.

7. *Rainfall.*—About three-fifths of an inch of rain fell throughout the district. The effect is stated above.

8. Public health continues good. The death-rate per mille for the month of February last was 1.4, that is, the same as in January; the figures for the corresponding period of 1896 being 2.8.

9. No case of emigration or immigration of famished people came to my notice.

10. *Section 24 (3).*—*Relief works.*—Nil.

11. *Section 24 (4).*—During the period under report the cook-house at Kusa fed 1,156 persons, or an average of 83 persons daily, the quantity of grain consumed being rice 36 maunds, pulses 9 maunds, salt 1 maund, and vegetables 2½ maunds.

12. An average number of 110 and 48 travellers was respectively fed daily at Aurangabad and Madanpur kitchens at an average daily cost of Rs. 6 in the former and Rs. 5 in the latter.

13. Figures for the kitchen at Barachatti have not yet been received. I understand, however, the daily cost for feeding the poor and needy at this kitchen averages from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.

14. The Marwaris of Gaya town continue to spend Rs. 5 a day on distribution of cooked food and uncooked grains to beggars.

15. The Mahanth of Budhauri has opened a kitchen at Budhauri in the Nowada subdivision, where 100 persons are said to be fed daily.

16. The organisation of Relief Committees at each thana and outpost has been completed. Each Committee has raised by local subscription an amount sufficient to meet local wants for some time, and the members are at present engaged in making out lists of persons likely to require relief.

17. *Section 24 (5 to 7).*—Nil.

18. *Section 24 (8).*—No loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was given during the period under report. Rupees 7,300 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act previous to receipt of orders suspending grant of loans under that Act. The total amount advanced during 1896-97 and the previous year under both Acts is noted below:—

	Amount advanced in 1896-97.	Amount advanced in 1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.	... 9,038	2,500
Under Land Improvement Loans Act	... 1,05,700	50,000
19. <i>Section 24 (9).</i> —Financial statements are blank.		

APPENDIX A.

Comparative statement showing the prices of food-grains for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

NAME OF GRAIN.	NAME OF SUBDIVISION.							
	SADAR (GAYA).		JAHANABAD.		AURANGABAD.		NOWAH.	
	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th February 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Common rice	8½	8½	9	8½	9½	9	9½	9½
Wheat ...	9½	9½	9½	9½	11	11½	9½	9½
Barley ...	12	13½	11	12	13	14½	.....	.....
Makai ...	10½	11½	10½	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram	12½	11½	12	12	14½	14	12½	11½
Arhar ...	11½	12½	13	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marua ...	.....	.....	12½	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....

FORM No. 8.

GAYA DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the fortnight ending 20th March 1897.

STATIONS TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Makhdumpur ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bela ...	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
Gaya ..	9,891	.....	.....	726	31	10,618
Total ...	10,245	...	.....	726	31	11,002

FORM No. 9.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail for the fortnight ending 20th March 1897.

STATIONS FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Tehta ...	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Gaya ...	35	.....	1,164	637	44	1,880
Jahanabad ...	103	7	690	.....	55	855
Makhdumpur ...	48	.....	...	.....	.....	48
Bela ...	0	7	209	129	.....	351
Total ...	192	32	2,063	766	99	3,152

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Gaya during the fortnight ending 30th March 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.	
	1896-96.			1896-97.			1896-96.			1896-97.				
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Rice	84	1,054	1,088	10,345	20,003	31,148	3,547	36,391	39,938	192	23,579	23,501		
Paddy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	927	927	.....	83	89	32	1,393	1,715	
Wheat ... ..	.....	3,740	3,340	.....	122	122	707	331	1,084	2,094	3,001	4,154	
Gram and pulses ...	1,613	17,840	19,453	795	14,398	15,024	867	29,431	29,595	795	24,080	20,348		
Other food-grains ...	1,817	39,770	41,587	51	35,908	36,834	.....	2,535	2,535	90	13,569	13,668	
Total ...	3,232	61,106	64,338	11,093	72,039	83,055	4,311	66,421	73,082	2,182	65,962	68,084		

FORM 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

GAYA DISTRICT.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area affected.	NUMBERS OF RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEER PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.					In the district.	In the affected area.	
					1	2	3	4	5		12	13	14	15	16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gaya	Sq. miles, 4,712	2,128,000	.....	..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/4	.....	.....

FORM 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

GAYA DISTRICT.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 189			ADVANCES SINCE 189 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER--		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	'Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gaya	Rs. 1,03,300	Rs. 2,938	.....

GAYA COLLECTORATE,
The 1st April 1897.

H. SAVAGE,
Collector.

No. 178F., dated Arrah, the 2nd April 1897.

From—J. Winsor, Esq., c.s., Collector of Shahabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the second half of the month of March 1897. The figures dealt with in the report refer to the weeks ending Saturdays, the 20th and 27th March 1897.

2. *Section 24 (1): Area affected.*—I have nothing to add to what I have previously reported under this heading. There has been no change in the areas affected during the period under review. Since my report the test relief work opened in the tract south of Akbarpur has been closed on account of non-appearance of labourers. The people there are reported to be engaged in reaping the rabi crops, and there is no complaint. The Subdivisional Officer states that there is no anxiety to be felt about the tract in the meantime, but I have instructed him, as noted in my previous fortnightly report, to watch the condition of the people in this tract, and inform me whenever any action appears necessary. I have received no further information about the Khotas plateau, but it is not expected that relief will be required there till May. As no relief operations are in progress, I have not included the area and population of that tract in Form 10. The revised figures in columns 4 and 5 give the area and population of the whole of the Bhabua subdivision and of the Chenari outpost.

3. The arrangement of charges and circles in the affected area, as previously reported, remains unaltered. The plateau in the Bhabua subdivision which had hitherto been managed by the head constable of Adhowra, has been placed under a circle officer, Ramdhyan Lal, as noted in my last report. He has been stationed at Adhowra, and has been instructed to go over the whole of the Bhabua part of the plateau, and report where it will be possible to store grain and where other circle officers should be stationed, if they are required. The circumstances of the plateau being exceptional, a slight difference in method in the distribution of relief is necessary, and the Subdivisional Officer, with my approval, has issued instructions for the guidance of the circle officer, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. In addition to the difficulties in connection with communication and supply of grain on the plateau, it also appears that the water-supply is likely to become deficient. An officer has therefore been deputed to go round the plateau, and report what measures can be taken for improving the water-supply, either by digging wells or excavating tanks or by repairing, enlarging and deepening existing sources of supply.

4. The Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Stevenson, reports that the distress in Chenari outpost is not so acute as in Chainpur and Bhabua.

5. *Section 24 (2): General state of the affected tracts.*—The general condition of the people remains the same as reported last fortnight. Public health is fairly good, but small-pox is still reported in several places. Eleven cases occurred on the Jahanabad road, but steps were taken to have the sufferers removed at once to hospital. The Civil Hospital Assistant of Bhabua died of small-pox during the fortnight. He is a great loss, as he took a considerable interest in the poor-house. The Civil Surgeon has made temporary arrangements, pending the appointment of a permanent Hospital Assistant.

6. The rabi outting is nearly over, except in places where sowings were late. I dealt fully with the outturn in my last report.

7. The weather has been exceptionally cool for the time of the year. It was cloudy from the 20th, and on the 23rd there was heavy rain throughout the district. The recorded rainfall at Sadar was 0.75, Bhabua 0.36, Sasaram 0.51 and Buxar 0.43. The rain has not done much damage either to the crops in the fields or on the threshing floors, and has benefited sugarcane. In this district there is very little "china" sown, and so far as I can learn cultivators have not taken advantage of the rain to commence ploughing. There was also rain in the night of the 27th and early morning of the 28th instant, but this does not fall within the period covered by this report.

8. *Food-stock and traffic in food-grain.*—Forms 8 and 9 appended to this report will show that during the fortnight 26,180 maunds of food-grains were imported by rail and 14,908 maunds exported.

The corresponding figures for the preceding fortnight were 21,507 and 18,058 respectively, so that imports were greater by 4,673 and exports less by 3,150 maunds. The balance in favour of the district during this last fortnight is 11,272 maunds against 3,449 maunds in the preceding period. The imports consisted chiefly of rice and the exports of wheat and other food-grains. Out of the imports 4,872 maunds of rice came from Howrah. The statement appended to this report will show the quantity of rice imported to each station. The food stock of the affected area remains as before. Nearly the whole of it is imported chiefly *via* Zamania, but also from Sasaram. The rice imported *via* Zamania comes from Calcutta and Burma. Babu Mokand Sahu supplies Ramgarh charge, Babu Brindaban Das the Chainpur charge, and Babu Makund Sahu and Kani Ram the Bhabhua charge, so far as gratuitous relief is concerned. A large proportion of the recently cut rabi is being exported from the Bhabua subdivision to the Benares district.

9. As regards the food-stocks in the district, I regret that I have not yet been able to work out conclusions from the mass of figures that have been furnished. They are being dealt with in this office and will be reported on separately. So far I have not received any

complaint that food-grains are not available for labourers employed on relief works. Hitherto local Banias have been found ready of their own accord to maintain a sufficient supply of food for these labourers.

10. *Prices*.—I annex a statement showing the prices of food-grains during the period under report. There has been a slight fall in the price of wheat, while the prices of other grains remain nearly stationary.

11. *Emigration and immigration*.—Emigration is reported to have ceased in the Bhabhua subdivision. The Subdivisional Officer reports that the police submitted figures showing that 3,087 people in all had emigrated from 468 villages. These figures cannot be accepted as having any approach to accuracy. Labourers are now returning to their homes, and this, apart from other causes, will tend to increase the numbers on relief works.

12. The condition of the cattle in the Bhabhua subdivision is not good, fodder being insufficient, the rabi crop produced only a little straw, but the recent rain will improve the fodder to a certain extent. No complaint has been received from any other part of the district.

13. *Public health*.—A statement showing the mortality of the whole district and the affected area compared with the corresponding month of the previous year is appended. The total number of deaths reported during the month of February for the whole district was 3,993 against 5,080 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 1.93 against 2.96 per mille per month. The figures for the affected area are 1,263 deaths against 913 in the preceding year, and the death-rate 3.39 against 2.44 per mille per month. No deaths have been reported as due to starvation.

I annex a statement furnished by the Superintendent showing the result of observations on prisoners admitted into the district jail during the month of March 1897. This statement does not show any marked decline in the health of prisoners.

14. *Section 24 (3), Relief works*.—There were seven relief works open during the period under review. The Hata-Dharowli road was opened during the fortnight, while the others are the same, as shown in the last return.

They are—

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Hata-Durgaoti road. | (4) Hata-Dharowli road. |
| (2) Hata-Karamnasa road. | (5) Bhabua-Sabar road. |
| (3) Hata-Bhabua road. | (6) Jahanabad-Malhipur road. |
| (7) Adhawra tank. | |

The statements D and E (5 and 7) give the particulars of the relief works open during the fortnight under report and the number of persons employed on them. The number of works increased from six to seven during the fortnight. The number of persons employed on the 27th ultimo was 5,780 on task-work and 435 on daily wages, or 6,215 against 3,794 on the last day of the previous fortnight. The average number of male units employed during the first week was 3,069 on task-work and 220 irrespective of task. The work done per diem by each male unit was 41 cubic feet, the wage earned was 0-1-9 and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet amounted to Rs. 2-10-9. In the following week the average number of male units employed on task work increased to 4,162 and the number paid by daily wages to 349, the outturn of work done was 42 cubic feet, and the average rate paid remained the same, and the cost was Rs. 2-10-11. Besides these works there is the Sabar tank with about 800 labourers on its and with increasing numbers. The cost of this work is to be met by a loan taken by the Sabar ward, but it is managed as a relief work. The tank at Bhabua is nearly finished and there are only about 50 men on it. In addition to these there is a tank being excavated at Chenari and two at Patesar by private persons, about which no information was received by the Subdivisional Officer. The increased of numbers on works is very noticeable. The average number of male units on task work has increased from 1,357 to 4,162 in three weeks, and that on daily wages from 113 to 349. This is explained partly by the finishing of the *rabi* cutting in this district and partly by the return of those who had gone to the east for work. Early steps will be taken to open more relief works, the difficulty being that establishments are not to be procured. The increase in the number on daily wages is due to the fact that the officers in charge have been ordered to employ as many women and children on the work as possible, so as to relieve the gratuitous relief lists and ensure that work is taken from all capable of labour. They are employed, when they cannot be provided with employment as carriers, in nicking out pits, breaking clods, and so forth.

15. On the Moghalsarai-Gaya Railway 6,021 men, women and children were employed in the first week and 6,114 during the second week. The Subdivisional Officer of Sasaram has visited Dehree, and reports that the Company has still the same complaint that they cannot get sufficient number of labourers. Of about 400 labourers between Sasaram and the Kudra river, there was only one gang of local men not exceeding 80, all the rest being from the North-West, which shows either that the labourers of that part of the subdivision are not in need of work, or that they do not work on the line on account of the low rates. The rates for earthwork have, however, been raised from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet during the period under report, and it is as yet too early to decide whether at this enhanced rate labour cannot be obtained. The Subdivisional Officer of Bhabua is making this increase generally known.

16. *Section 24 (4), Poor-houses*.—All the poor-houses and kitchens reported in my previous report were open during the period, and continued distributing food to travellers

and needy persons. The total number of persons relieved during the period is given in Form No. 6 appended to this report.

17. *Section 24 (5).*—There is no organization for employment of artisans, but the Subdivisional Officer of Bhabua has arranged, through the Charge Superintendents, to distribute cotton and *munj* grass to those who are in receipt of gratuitous relief.

18. *Section 24 (6).*—All gratuitous relief is given in grain-doles. From Form No. 6 appended to the report, it would appear that the average number of persons receiving relief during the fortnight was 13,503 in the first week and 17,225 in the second. The numbers reduced to adult units were 11,576 and 14,590, respectively.

The increase, therefore, in the figures for the preceding fortnight is not proportionately so great as in the numbers on relief works. I do not, however, consider that we have yet reached the maximum, and I expect a further increase to occur.

19. *Section 24 (8).*—During the fortnight there were 698 petitions received in Bhabua for agricultural loans, but they were not made jointly, and could not be granted. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act a sum of Rs. 500 has been advanced in Bhabua and Rs. 265 under the Agriculturists Loans Act in Sasaram.

20. *Section 24 (9), Finance.*—I annex a statement showing the allotment and expenditure under the different headings during the fortnight.

The other statements and maps are annexed.

Comparative statement showing the prices of staple food-grains for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

DIVISIONS.	COMMON RICE.		WHEAT.		GRAM.		MAIZE.		ARRAH.		PEAS.		MASURIA.		KINNHARI.	
	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 13th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Arrah ..	9 to 12	9½	8 to 10	9½	11 to 13	13	10 to 12	...	...	12	12	12½	10 to 12	10½	...	...
Buxar ..	9½	9½	9½	10½	13	13	11	...	...	12½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sasaram ..	9	9½	10½	10½	13	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhabua ..	8½	9½	10	10½	13	11½	...	...	...	15	...	11	...	...	...	...

FORM 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

For the half-month ending 27th March 1897.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.						NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SEC. 1705) AND 84 OF THE CODES).		ADULT DEPENDENT CHILDREN (SEC. 1705) AND 84 OF THE CODES).																																																																							
A.				B.		C.				D.				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	In all children.	Total amount paid.	Total amount paid. (Total of columns 19 and 24.)	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.																																																																											
Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.												Big children.	Small children.																																																																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
CYCLES (OR EQUIVALENT WORK OR TRUCKS).																																																																																																			
Week ending 20th March 1907.																																																																																																			
Male adults																																																																																																			
Total for the week																																																																																																			
Week ending 27th March 1907.																																																																																																			
Male adults																																																																																																			
Total																																																																																																			
Female adults																																																																																																			
Total																																																																																																			
Male adults																																																																																																			
Total for the week																																																																																																			

**J. Winsor,
Collector.**

FORM 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Bhabua, for the week ending 20th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money ex- pended.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6
Bhabua poor-house	...	...	...	38	39	33	110	Rs. A. P. 57 13 0
Jahanabad kitchen	...	...	...	41	9	5	55	11 0 6
Durgawti "	...	...	...	46	7	4	57	12 11 0
Mohania "	...	...	...	39	7	4	50	9 15 3
Charge No. I—								
Circle Nos. I and II	...	...	...	191	402	188	781	203 4 6
Circle No. III	...	...	...	104	171	109	384	72 9 6
" IV	...	...	...	120	214	57	391	99 11 4
" V	...	...	...	50	85	47	182	50 12 0
Charge No. II—								
Circle No. I	...	...	...	305	624	530	1,459	514 15 0
" II	...	...	...	198	311	180	689	250 15 2
" III	...	...	...	121	179	58	358	86 2 3
" IV	...	...	...	330	577	295	1,202	378 5 5
" V	...	...	...	244	589	349	1,182	414 13 3
" VI	...	...	...	254	727	223	1,204	409 11 9
Charge No. III—								
Circle No. I	...	...	...	285	680	512	1,477	488 9 4
" II	...	...	...	183	572	689	1,444	479 14 0
" III	...	...	...	182	439	138	759	245 12 3
" IV	...	...	...	146	388	254	788	269 8 3
" V	...	...	...	50	180	112	342	124 2 7
" VI	...	...	...	60	160	54	274	108 6 0
Plateau	...	...	...	32	53	87	172	124 12 6
Total	...	...	...	3,019	6,413	3,928	13,360	4,413 12 6

Statement of gratuitous relief, Bhabua, for the week ending 27th March 1897.

Bhabua poor-house	...	...	...	39	42	33	114	Rs. A. P. 51 14 5
Jahanabad kitchen	...	...	...	41	7	4	52	12 1 6
Durgawti "	...	...	...	45	5	5	55	12 14 9
Mohania "	...	...	...	39	7	6	52	11 9 0
Charge No. I—								
Circle No. I	...	...	...	169	379	187	735	180 12 6
" II	...	...	...	114	176	84	374	94 0 4
" III	...	...	...	110	181	113	404	85 1 3
" IV	...	...	...	187	351	88	626	169 8 4
" V	...	...	...	169	362	218	749	218 14 9
Charge No. II—								
Circle No. I	...	...	...	352	692	588	1,632	559 2 4
" II	...	...	...	212	384	192	788	265 5 0
" III	...	...	...	164	229	88	481	123 3 7
" IV	...	...	...	345	597	295	1,237	420 10 3
" V	...	...	...	250	619	361	1,230	430 11 3
" VI	...	...	...	277	759	218	1,254	457 5 3
Charge No. III—								
Circle No. I	...	...	...	322	702	520	1,544	493 2 9
" II	...	...	...	297	1,066	1,352	2,715	861 13 3
" III	...	...	...	226	530	281	1,037	306 1 9
" IV	...	...	...	141	401	258	800	220 11 10
" V	...	...	...	47	192	110	349	124 13 0
" VI	...	...	...	103	234	120	457	152 13 0
Charge No. IV—								
Plateau	...	...	...	81	136	101	318	168 12 6
Total	...	...	...	3,730	8,051	5,222	17,003	5,411 6 7

Statement of gratuitous relief, Sasaram, for the week ending 20th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					Rs. A. P.
Sasaram poor-house	38	14	6	58	28 0 2
Dehri kitchen, No. 1	13	8	36	57	37 10 0
Ditto, No. 2	9	2	2	13	11 6 3
Otherwise relieved	6	25	3	34	27 14 6
Total, ..	66	49	47	162	104 14 11

Statement of gratuitous relief, Sasaram, for the week ending 27th March 1897.

					Rs. A. P.
Sasaram poor-house	33	16	7	56	27 2 9
Dehri kitchen, No. 1	11	7	19	37	26 2 0
Ditto No. 2	19	10	14	43	24 2 6
Otherwise relieved	11	27	3	41	48 7 3
Total ...	74	60	43	177	125 14 6

Statement of gratuitous relief, Arrah, for the week ending 20th March 1897.

Arrah poor-house	27	10	4	41	22 9 11
Total ...	27	10	4	41	22 9 11

Statement of gratuitous relief, Arrah, for the week ending 27th March 1897.

Arrah poor-house	35	7	3	45	23 1 8
Total ...	35	7	3	45	23 1 8

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 27th March 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C and D workers paid by task-work.				Workers paid by daily wages, irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending the 20th March 1897.	2,089	C. ft. 42	Rs. A. P. 0 1 9	Rs. A. P. 2 10 7	222	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	Rs. A. P. 2,519 11 9	11,573	Rs. A. P. 0 0 10	Rs. A. P. 4,561 5 6
Week ending the 27th March 1897.	4,182	42	0 1 9	2 10 11	240	2 2 0	2,061 10 0	14,220	0 0 10	5,380 6 0

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half-month ending 27th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	TOTAL.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Kollwar-Kulharia
2. Arrah	7,969	...	...	...	...	...	7,969
3. Karisath
4. Belua	1,100	...	...	...	10	4	1,114
5. Baghunathpur	5,463	...	...	...	...	...	5,463
6. Dumraon	3,903	8	...	...	79	49	4,039
7. Buxar	7,470	...	86	...	36	...	7,592
8. Chowra	23	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total	25,927	8	86	...	108	53	26,180

FORM No 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half-month ending 27th March 1897.

STATION FROM WHICH REPORTED.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Kollwar-Kulharia
2. Arrah	5	680	685
3. Karisath	1,965	...	1,965
4. Belua	1,018	...	1,018
5. Baghunathpur	20	...	1,068	...	710	...	2,106
6. Buxar	4	...	4,945	...	...	354	5,013
7. Dumraon	28	...	685	...	1,135	...	1,848
8. Chowra	1,949	...	309	28	2,295
Total	52	...	8,648	...	5,196	1,072	14,908

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Shahabad for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1896-96.			1896-97.			1896-96.			1896-97.			
	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Wheat	56	1,37,784	1,37,840	86	2,890	2,976	185	3,425	3,607	8,648	68,471	77,119	
Paddy		2,238	2,238	6	688	694		61	61	...	5,740	5,740	
Rice	4,730	2,94,498	2,95,238	25,927	5,32,067	5,64,914	567	5,921	5,888	58	21,395	21,447	
Gram and pulses ...	88	16,680	16,680	108	8	116	75	1,21,223	1,21,228	5,198	11,845	16,981	
Other food-grains ...	802	39,444	39,451	53	26,720	26,738	440	16,576	17,018	1,079	2,94,408	2,95,478	
Total	5,622	4,79,807	4,78,442	26,180	5,98,968	5,94,148	1,264	1,46,406	1,47,570	14,908	5,01,563	5,16,771	

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERES PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Pea.	Khesari.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Shahabad	4,305	2,063	1,851	372,000	.....	5,780	..	.....	5,780	17,325	Srs. 8½	Srs. 11	.....	1-93	3-39	Nil.
				Daily wages.	.....	435	..	.....	435				.			
						6,215			6,215							

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1st APRIL 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE 1st APRIL 1896 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shahabad—Affected area	12,000	10,249	3,862	8,710	3,403	Rs. 27,397	Rs. A. P. 18,808 7 0	Rs. A. P. 27,560 0 4	Rs. A. P. 7,620 0 0	Rs. A. P. 24,168 8 0	Nil.

Statement showing the imports of rice from the following places during the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

Station to which imported.	STATIONS FROM WHICH CAME.							
	Calcutta.		Howrah.		Saldah.		Kedarpur.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Week ending 20th March 1897.			Mds.					
Belua	.....	..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baghunathpur	.....	..	1,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buxar	.....	..	1,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	2,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Week ending 27th March 1897.								
Baghunathpur	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buxar	.....	.....	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	2,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Total for the fortnight	.....	.....	4,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Financial statement for the period commencing from 14 to 27th March 1897.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.						
GRANT FROM DISTRICT BOARD.	GRANT FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.		Private subscriptions.	ON RELIEF WORKS.		On relief to poor-houses.	On relief to artisans.	On relief of grain or money doles.	On relief in kitchens.	On other kinds of miscellaneous charitable relief.
	Date of each grant.	Amount.		Sums paid on account of daily wages.	Sums paid for task-work.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
As per last return ...	Rs. A. P. 27,924 12 11	26th March 1897 ...	Rs. 50,000*	Rs. 429 2 9	Rs. A. P. 4,852 3 0	Rs. A. P. 210 9 11	Rs. 9,721 9 0	Rs. A. P. 100 8 9	Rs. A. P. 354 8 9	
Since ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Vide Accountant-General, Bengal's, letter No. 1212Fam., dated 25th March 1897.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works and task exacted, Bhabhua subdivision for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	RATE OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers per rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIF.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.		Seers.	Rs. A. P.	
Hata-Durgachi road—														
Maximum	0 2 3	85	0 1 9	...	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 1 11	35	Common rice.	8½	3 4 2*	* Rate increased on account of hard nature of the soil.
Minimum	0 1 9	61	0 1 9	...	0 0 9	...	0 0 6	.....					
Bhabhua-Sabar road—														
Maximum	0 2 3	130 & 85	0 1 9	....	0 0 9	...	0 0 6	...	0 1 7½	38	Ditto ..	8½	2 8 9
Minimum	0 1 9	100 & 61	0 1 9	...	0 0 9	.....	0 0 6	...					
Hata-Karumnasa—														
Maximum	0 2 3	130	0 1 9	.....	0 0 9	...	0 0 6	.....	0 1 9	41	Ditto ...	8½	2 12 0
Minimum	0 1 9	100	0 1 9	.....	0 0 9	.....	0 0 6	.....					
Jahanabad-Mullapur—														
Maximum	0 2 3	130	0 1 9	...	0 0 9	.....	0 0 6	.....	0 1 10	48	Ditto ...	8½	2 6 2
Minimum	0 1 9	100	0 1 9	...	0 0 9	.....	0 0 6	.....					
Hata-Dharowli														
Maximum	0 2 3	130	0 1 9	...	0 0 9	.....	0 0 6	...	0 1 10	40	Ditto ...	8½	2 6 2
Minimum	0 1 9	100	0 1 9	...	0 0 9	.....	0 0 6	...					
Bhabhua-Hata—														
Maximum	0 2 3	130	2 1 9	...	0 0 9	...	0 0 6	...	0 1 9	45	Ditto ..	8½	2 7 9	
Minimum	0 1 9	100	0 1 9	...	0 0 9	.....	0 0 6	...					
Adbowra tank—														
Maximum	0 2 3	33	0 1 9	.....	0 0 9	.....	0 0 6	...	0 1 11	33	Ditto	8½	3 9 4
Minimum	0 1 9	61	0 1 9	...	0 0 9	...	0 0 6	.....					

* Rate increased on account of hard nature of the soil.

Statement of mortality for February 1897.

DISTRICT.	MORTALITY IN FEBRUARY 1897.		AVERAGE MORTALITY IN FEBRUARY FOR PREVIOUS YEAR.		Deaths from starvation.
	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille for the month.	Number of deaths.	Death rate per mille per month.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shahabad—					
Whole district ...	3,993	1.93	5,080	2.96	} Nil.
Affected area (whole Bhabhua subdivision and Chenari outpost) ...	1,262	3.39	913	2.44	

*Statement showing the result of prisoners admitted to district jail during the month of
March 1897.*

DISTRICT.	MARCH 1897.		MARCH 1896.	
	Convict.	Under-trial.	Convict.	Under-trial.
1	2	3	4	5
Good ...	44	32	35	19
Indifferent .	18	17	19	18
Bad ...	5	2	6	2
Total ...	67	51	60	39

J. WINDSOR,
Collector.

No. 1025F.—G., dated Chapra, the 3rd April 1897.

From—A. EARLE, Esq., Collector of Saran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

In continuation of my letter No. 781F.—G., dated the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to submit herewith my famine report for the two weeks ending the 27th ultimo.

2. SECTION 24 (1).—*Area affected during the period under report, and approximate estimate of the portion of the population affected.*—As indicated in paragraph 2 of my last report, my map requires modification.

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Gopalganj thana	358	275,023
Minus non-affected tracts	126	50,400
	232	224,623
Mirganj thana	435	359,607
Minus non-affected tracts	7	2,800
	428	356,807
Siwan subdivision	829	800,738
Minus non-affected tracts	207	200,184
	622	600,554
Sadar tracts	402	402,402
Total affected tracts	1,684	1,484,386

The whole of the Gopalganj subdivision should now be painted brown, as relief works are open throughout that subdivision. An additional tract of 19 square miles has to be added to the immediately affected area in the Sadar subdivision. This is the country in which the *rabi* has been poor. Further, in about six weeks' time it is probable that it will be found necessary to have relief works open in a total area of about 650 square miles. I trust that this may be the total area of the Sadar subdivision in which it will be necessary to open such works. The map as amended is annexed, and revised figures showing population are given in the margin: 8 per cent. of the immediately affected population is 118,751.

3. SECTION 24 (1).—*Number of relief circles and of officers in charge.*—The prescribed statement is submitted. The Sadar subdivision has been split up into two charges, viz., East and West Chapra, in charge of Messrs. Twidell and Chapman respectively. I am now submitting a report asking for another officer for the Sadar, as famine work is rapidly increasing there, and Mr. Chapman cannot cope with it in addition to his onerous office duties. The number of circles has risen from 58 to 61, the increase being in the Sadar subdivision, where the existing circles were still too large. Very little change in future in this respect will be required.

4. SECTION 24 (2).—*General state of the affected tract during the half-month under report.*—There is continued general alleviation in the Siwan subdivision, and there is no cause at present for apprehension in respect of this tract. The general state of the Gopalganj subdivision is much the same as before. The large decline in the number of relief workers is due to the cutting of the *rabi* crop and the lowering of the wages owing to the decline in the price of the commonest kind of food-grain, viz., barley. The large increase in the number of persons gratuitously relieved in the Gopalganj subdivision is chiefly due to my personal efforts to stir up the Circle Officers who were found neglecting the most patently deserving cases. These officers seem in many cases to be wanting in common sense. Many of them will as readily relieve undeserving as neglect the most obviously deserving cases, and constant vigilance on the part of Charge Superintendents and Assistant Charge Superintendents is necessary. I have duly impressed the importance of carefully scrutinizing their work on all Charge Superintendents, and of seeing that particular attention is paid to the rice villages. It will be grossly unjust and extravagant if as much money is spent in *rabi* as in *rice* villages, and I must look to Charge Superintendents to see that the principle is borne in mind. More relief works are required, and are being opened, and when this is done, I hope that many of the recipients of gratuitous relief will be drafted off to relief works. In the Sadar subdivision distress is increasing rapidly in the rice tracts, and in about six weeks' time I fear that extensive relief will be required both in these tracts and also in those in which the *rabi* has been poor.

5. SECTION 24 (2).—*Crop prospects.*—My estimates of the *rabi* crop are unchanged, viz., 16 annas in Siwan, 12 annas in Gopalganj and 10 annas in the Sadar. The late rainfall has materially assisted the sowing down of cheena and the preparation of rice lands. During my last tour I saw a good many *chaws*, usually under water all the year round, sown down to the every bottom, and the rice coming up well. I regret to say that the mango crop is, as far as I can ascertain, a failure. This is a very serious loss.

6. SECTION 24 (2).—*Food-stocks.*—These are ample.

7. SECTION 24 (2).—*Exportation and importation of food-grains—(a) Railway figures.*—

Imports show an increase from 77,728 maunds to 85,275 maunds, and exports from 2,636 maunds to 5,341 maunds. Rice was chiefly imported from Bhupthahi and Nirmali (in Bhagalpur), Howrah, Burdwan and Raniganj: paddy from Howrah: grain and pulses from Mokameh (Patna): and other food-grains from Gorakhpur and Colonelganj (Gonda). Rice was chiefly exported to Pipra (Champanan) and Basti (North-Western Provinces): wheat to Howrah and Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga): and other food-grains to Bhagalpur, Gorakhpur and Mankapur (Gonda). Out of 62,504 maunds of rice imported, 32,169 maunds and out of a total of 10,989 maunds of paddy imported, 9,158 maunds were imported from Howrah. There were no imports from Calcutta, Sealdah and Kidderpore.

(b) *Railganj statistics.*—Imports increased from 3,236 maunds to 7,895 maunds, and exports from 539 maunds to 675 maunds. Rice was chiefly imported from Murshidabad and Bhagalpur, and other food-grains from Murshidabad, Ballia and Arrah. Rice and paddy were chiefly exported to Ballia.

(c) *Saterghat figures.*—Imports declined from 1,574 maunds to 1,320 maunds, while exports were for the first time reported at 83 maunds. The imports were chiefly from Champanan, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga; exports were to Champanan and Muzaffarpur.

8. SECTION 24 (2).—*Prices*.—The prices of rice and *mahai* have gone up, while those of wheat and barley have fallen. Wages on relief work will be given, as heretofore, according to the prices of barley; but as there is a difference of a seer between the prices in Gopalganj thana and those current in Mirganj owing to the non-existence of any large markets in the latter area, I shall fix the rates as follows:—

						Srs.
Sadar	...	...	...	...	...	12
Siwan	...	...	...	...	...	13
Gopalganj thana	...	...	...	...	...	12
Mirganj „	...	...	...	...	...	13

9. SECTION 24 (2).—*Rainfall*.—The rainfall, which was as shown in the margin, has much benefited the newly sown sugarcane and encouraged a more extensive sowing of cheena and enabled the deep *chaur* lands to be sown down.

10. SECTION 24 (2).—*Public health*.—(a) The cholera in the Gurkha outpost has been completely checked by the prompt disinfection of wells with permanganate of potassium. Small pox is prevalent in parts; but, on the whole, public health is good.

(b) Monthly Statement A shows that the monthly death-rate nowhere approaches 40 per mille.

(c) No case of starvation has been brought to light, nor should any such occur, considering the complete arrangements that have been made by Government.

11. *Emigration and immigration of famished people*.—Thirty-one out of a total number of 270 people admitted into the Chapra poor-house, or 11·4 per cent., came from the North-Western Provinces, 14 being from Gerakhpur. I am obtaining similar figures from the Gopalganj subdivisional poor-houses.

12. SECTION 24 (2).—*The condition of the cattle* is good.

13. SECTION 24 (3).—(a). There were 29 Civil Agency and 2 Public Works Department Agency works (Irrigation Department), or a total of 31 works open during the week ending the 27th ultimo, viz, 12 in the Sadar, 4 in the Siwan and 15 in the Gopalganj subdivision. The cause of decline in the number of works is due to the fact that there are now only four works open in the Siwan subdivision.

(b) A daily average of 988 male units on Civil Agency works and 197 on Public Works Department Agency works were paid daily wages irrespective of task during the week ending the 27th ultimo. The Sadar subdivision is responsible for 667 out of the total of 985 gratuitously employed on Civil Agency works, but Mr. Chapman assigns reasons which are sound. I have in previous reports stated that baling out of water from tanks renders it absolutely necessary to employ people in the manner indicated.

(c) A daily average of 6,471 male units on Civil Agency works and of 416 on Public Works Department Agency works were paid for task work during the week ending the 27th ultimo. The decline in numbers is due to the cutting of the *rabi* and the lowering of the rates of wages owing to the fall in the price of the staple food-grains.

(d) Classification seems now thoroughly understood by all officers.

(e) The average rate of wage per male unit for task work on the average of the two weeks was 1 anna 6 pies on Civil and Public Works Department Agency works.

(f) The average rate of wage per male unit for work done irrespective of task on the average of the two weeks was 1 anna 11 pies on Civil Agency, and 1 anna 5 pies on Public Works Department Agency works. Last fortnight the corresponding rates were 1 anna 8 pies and 2 annas 3 pies respectively. The rates paid for this class of labour are too high on Civil Agency works. Rates of course are entitled to 2 pice more than male diggers, but other classes should not be paid so highly for this kind of labour.

(g) The cost per 1,000 cubic feet was, on the average of the two weeks, Rs. 2-7-6 on Civil Agency and Re. 1-14-3 on Public Works Department Agency works. The cost was as much as Rs. 4-0-6 in Siwan, but there the Subdivisional Officer is, I understand, finishing off several tanks, &c., and in the circumstances the rate is not high.

(h) The work done per male unit was, on the average of the two weeks, 38 on Civil Agency and 49 on the Public Works Department Agency works. The rate in Siwan was again as low as 20 cubic feet per male unit. The explanation adduced above probably applies. During the two weeks under review, I have been out on tour, and found more cases of inaccurate or fraudulent measurements, and have suitably dealt with the offenders. The special attention of all Charge Superintendents has been drawn to the matter, and Mr. Maconchy and his staff have been requested to assist in checking measurements.

(i) The statement required by Government Circular No. 34 (Fam.), dated 16th February 1897, is herewith submitted.

(j) Mr. Maconchy, Executive Engineer, took over two works at the close of the period under report. These will be dealt with in the period covered by the next report.

14. SECTION 24 (3).—*Private Agency Works*.—*Gopalganj Subdivision*.—(1) *Hutwa Raj*.—Ten works were open during the week ending the 27th ultimo, employing a daily average of 2,043 male units on task work and of 435 such units on work done irrespective of task. The wages paid for work done irrespective of task and for task work are now lower than on Civil Agency works, and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet has considerably improved, being Rs. 3-1-9 as against Rs. 3-10-10 at the close of the last period under report. The work done per male unit is very low, being 25 cubic feet only, as against the district

average of 38 on Civil Agency works. No explanation is furnished by the Manager or the Charge Superintendent, but it may be that several of the works are tanks nearing completion, and that a good deal of baling out of water is going on. I await explanation. I trust that the Manager has now put an end to fraudulent and inaccurate measurements on the Raj works.

(2) Babu Raj Kishore Narain employs some 100 to 150 people daily on tank work, which he has begun with a Government loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Siwan Subdivision.—About 130 labourers are employed daily on private relief works.

Chapra Subdivision.—There are no private relief works now open.

15. SECTION 24 (4) *Poor-houses.*—(a) There were two Government poor-houses open as before, viz., one at Chapra and the other at Siwan, the average number of persons relieved being 82 and 26 respectively during the week ending the 27th ultimo. The cost per adult unit calls for no comment.

(b) The average number of persons relieved in the four Hutwa poor-houses during the last week under report was 283, as against 352 at the close of the previous period and 454 at the close of the month of February. This is due to the rabi-cutting. The cost per adult unit calls for no remark.

(c) The Manjha poor-house now contains only 23 individuals. The rate per adult unit here also is normal.

16. SECTION 24 (5).—The Subdivisional Officer of Siwan reports 90 and Mr. Chapman of West Sadar subdivision reports 781 persons employed on cotton spinning, etc. In Gopalganj little or nothing is being done in this direction, and I shall not press the matter at present.

17. SECTION 24 (6).—The daily average number of men, women and children in receipt of gratuitous relief for the week ending the 27th ultimo was 4,813, 16,274 and 6,202 respectively, and total 27,319 as against 3,396, 11,441 and 3,582 respectively at the close of the last period under report. I have commented fully on this subject in paragraph 4 above. I am convinced that many really deserving cases were previously unprovided for, and grave dangers thereby incurred.

18. SECTION 24 (7) —Nil.

19. SECTION 24 (8).—*Advances.*—(1) In the Chapra subdivision Rs. 300 and in the Siwan subdivision Rs. 5,350 have been disbursed under the Land Improvement Loans Act new rules for tanks and pukka wells. Under recent orders advances for the latter have been stopped, unless it can be shown that the expenditure distinctly and directly tends to alleviate distress.

(2) Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 70 in the Siwan and Rs. 705 in the Gopalganj subdivision have been advanced. Much good can be done by this class of loans in distressed villages among respectable but temporarily impecunious raiyats, who shun Government relief in every shape and who are unable in the current year to both maintain their families, as well as prepare and sow their lands. This subject is receiving my special attention.

20. SECTION 24 (9).—The prescribed statement is submitted.

21. SECTION 24 (10) AND (11) —Nil.

22. (1) *Your Famine Circular No. 1 of 1897.*—The statement is submitted on a basis of such figures as are available.

(2) *Your Famine Circular No. 5 of 1897.*—The jail statistics are herewith submitted.

23. *Your letter No. 290 P.—G., dated 7th—8th February 1897.*—The total numbers (1) on relief works and (2) in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the period under report was 12,449 and 27,427 respectively. These figures are exclusive of the Hutwa and other private agency works.

24. *Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.*—I am pushing forward the formation of Circle Committees. They will work in co-operation with the Government Circle Officers, so that operations may not overlap.

25. SECTION 27 (iv) of the Code.—(a) During the week ending the 27th ultimo 22 tanks were being excavated and the gross number of individuals employed was 46,843.

(b) The amount of money advanced for tanks and wells has been indicated in paragraph 29 above.

26. The usual money order statement will follow.

DISTRICT SARAN.

[Section 26 (4) of the Bengal Famine Code.]

Statement showing prices-current of principal Food-grains.

Subdivision	COMMON RICE		WHEAT.		MAHUA.		GRAM.		MAKAI.		ARHAR.		BARLEY.	
	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.	On 15th March 1897.	On 31st March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chapra	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 9 12	S. CH. 9 10	S. CH. 10 8	S. CH. 13 8	S. CH. 12 10	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 10 10	S. CH. 10 8	S. CH. 13 10	S. CH. 14 0	S. CH. 12 8	S. CH. 12 14
Siwan	9 6	9 5	10 8	11 7	12 10	12 12	11 7	11 7	10 8	10 3	14 6	13 12	13 2	13 12
Gopalganj	9 8	9 6	10 8	11 11	NH	NH	9 0	10 14	10 4	9 12	13 8	13 4	13 8	14 4

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT SARAN.

For the half-month ending the 27th March 1897.

[illegible]

Date ending 27th March 1967.		Self-estimate		Total		Grand Total		Male units		Total for the week		Total male units	
1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
258	561	204	104	14	25	25	25	61,717	91 0 9	40 12 6	120 13 3	248	241
307	595	240	150	57	10	100	100	52,043	115 15 5	57 1 9	108 1 6	210	206
596	1,674	503	254	71	96	25	25	134,556	206 0 6	97 14 3	207 14 9	453	437
596	1,104	501	681	71	491	121	61	1,184 or 1,184				503	478
		2,351		1201									

ABSTRACT.

Exceeding the 20th March 1897.									
204	110	24	6	14,338	17,093	13,734	5,124	...	...
504	110	24	6	14,338	17,093	13,734	5,124	...	...
574	504	24	14	16,094	18,094	14,784	5,568	...	...
GRAND TOTAL				41,824	41,824	32,302	2,742	...	...
Male units				41,824	41,824	32,302	2,742	...	...
Total for the week				41,824	41,824	32,302	2,742	...	...
Total male units				41,824	41,824	32,302	2,742	...	...

Fish ending the 31st March 1897.													
370	115	27	6	1,879	19,115	14,075	8,089	...	...	...	...	...	...
				8 5	1,474	783	154						
370	115	27	6	14,774	20,850	14,838	8,945	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	864	131	14	14,774	15,411	7,325	2,210 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...
				32,753									
4404 or 440				1,987									
Total for the week				41,524 or 41,522									
Total made units				...									

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th March 1897.

Name of circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chitaks.	Money value of grain.	Money expended.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chapra subdivision	1,439	6,066	1,278	8,783	Makal, rahar, maru, &c.	Mds. S. C. 718 9 6	Rs. A. P. 2,633 12 4	.....	2,633 12 4	
Siwan	641	2,024	569	3,234	Ditto	257 27 4	733 1 3	0 4 0	733 5 3	
Gopalganj	1,823	5,297	2,960	9,980	Ditto	697 33 2	2,633 7 7	3 6 10	2,636 14 5	
Total	3,923	13,377	4,817	21,517		1,668 29 12	5,999 5 2	3 10 10	6,003 0 0	

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th March 1897.

Chapra subdivision	1,858	7,795	1,964	11,637	Makal, &c.	Mds. S. C. 777 30 6	Rs. A. P. 2,378 8 5	.....	2,378 8 5	
Siwan	642	1,989	535	3,166	Harley, &c.	253 38 4	819 5 5	.....	819 5 5	
Gopalganj	2,343	6,490	3,683	12,516	Ditto *	699 19 12	2,180 9 3	112 12 0	2,292 5 3	
Total	4,843	16,274	6,182	27,319		1,929 8 6	7,378 7 1	112 12 0	7,492 3 1	

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

Chapra subdivision	3,317	12,851	2,929	20,430	.....	Mds. S. C. 1,490 30 12	Rs. A. P. 8,012 4 0	.....	8,012 4 0	
Siwan	1,285	4,013	1,094	6,392	.....	311 25 8	1,551 6 8	0 4 0	1,551 10 8	
Gopalganj	4,166	11,787	4,963	22,316	.....	1,864 12 14	5,314 0 10	117 2 10	5,431 3 8	
Total	8,768	29,651	10,719	40,136		3,666 38 2	13,877 12 3	117 6 10	13,995 3 1	

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 27th March 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES INDEPENDENT OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 20th March 1897.		G. Pt.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency Works	7,342	30	0 1 7	2 9 2	310	0 2 0	4,387 7 9	19,538	0 0 3	6,905 0 0
Public Works Department Agency Works	709	45	0 1 7	2 3 8	123	0 1 6	496 11 3	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,951	39	0 1 7	2 8 7	433	0 1 11	4,884 3 0	19,538	0 0 3	6,905 0 0
Ending 27th March 1897.										
Civil Agency Works	6,471	37	0 1 4	2 6 0	985	0 1 10	4,101 8 9	24,218	0 0 3	7,492 3 1
Public Works Department Agency Works	416	54	0 1 4	1 8 9	197	0 1 4	307 14 9	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,887	33	0 2 4	2 4 10	1,182	0 1 9	4,409 7 5	24,218	0 0 3	7,492 3 1

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the week ending the 20th March 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sonepur	598	142	2	.....	19	761
Palasa Ghat ... ..	.....	.....	232	.....	92	324
Banwar Chak ... ..	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Dighwara	1,306	351	.....	.....	173	2,330
Gondinganj	95	240	.....	.....	.....	335
Chapra	8,955	31	2,221	.....	79	11,286
Revelganj	6,435	1,531	184	.....	.....	8,150
Revelganj Ghat	3,172	872	.....	.....	.....	4,044
Kopa Sambota	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Ekma	1,767	153	.....	.....	788	2,708
Daronda	1,503	3	76	.....	219	1,801
Savan	5,999	.....	69	304	270	6,642
Mairwa ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	29,886	3,329	2,794	304	1,635	37,938

FORM No. 8—concl'd.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 27th March 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sonepur	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Palasa Ghat	70	.....	.....	.....	70
Banwar Chak	129	.....	.....	129
Dighwara	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Gondinganj	540	176	.....	.....	.....	716
Chapra	8	24	.....	.....	8	38
Revelganj	5,368	5,006	2,561	8	95	13,038
Revelganj Ghat	5,953	.....	165	.....	.....	6,118
Kopa Sambota	2,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,230
Ekma	4,625	78	.....	.....	339	5,042
Daronda	2,222	1,882	22	.....	853	5,079
Savan	11,452	374	.....	501	2,450	14,757
Mairwa	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Total	32,618	7,610	2,877	509	3,723	47,337

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by river during the week ending 20th March 1897.

	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Revelganj	2,080	.....	.....	.....	237	2,317
Week ending the 27th March 1897.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revelganj	5,001	.....	.....	202	375	5,578

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by river during the half-month ending 19th March 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, etc.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sutter Ghat	Mds. 704	Mds. 143	.....	.....	Mds. 64	Mds. 911
For the week ending 26th March 1897.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutte Ghat ... ..	.....	345	.....	.....	64	409
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,320

Statement showing imports of (a) rice and (b) paddy from Calcutta, Howrah, Sealdah, and Kidderpore to the district of Saran during the fortnight ending the 27th March 1897.

NAME OF STATION.	RICE.					PADDY.				
	Calcutta.	Howrah.	Sealdah.	Kidderpore.	Total.	Calcutta.	Howrah.	Sealdah.	Kidderpore.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>By Rail.</i>	Mds.	Mds.			Mds.		Mds.			Mds.
Sonepur
Palesa Ghat
Banwar Chak
Highwara
Goldinganj
Chhapra	9,006	.....	.....	9,006	.....	5,006	.....	.....	5,006
Revelganj	8,719	.....	.....	8,719	.....	1,531	.....	.....	1,531
Revelganj Ghat	758	.....	.....	758	.....	372	.....	.....	372
Kope Samhota
Ekma
Daranda	1,875	.....	.....	1,875
Savan	13,076	.....	.....	13,076	.....	374	.....	.....	374
<i>By River</i>										
Revelganj	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	32,159	.....	.....	32,159	.....	9,150	.....	.....	9,158

Abstract and Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports in the District of Saran for the four weeks ending the 27th March 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1895-96.			1896-97.			1895-96.			1896-97.			
	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice	Mds. 1,07,172	Mds. 8,69,935	Mds. 10,37,107	Mds. 1,30,086	Mds. 9,23,878	Mds. 10,53,974	Mds. 216	Mds. 2,561	Mds. 2,776	Mds. 1,131	Mds. 24,800	Mds. 26,031	
Paddy	14,890	84,494	99,384	14,801	1,41,552	1,56,353	110	55	164	180	4,782	4,961	
Wheat	6,508	49,065	55,571	8,211	43,329	51,530	3	604	607	2,787	2,783	5,470	
Gram and pulses ... ..	...	12,280	12,280	863	6,164	7,134	311	3,200	3,591	1,309	20,508	21,717	
Other food-grains	20,166	7,40,540	7,60,706	8,937	6,03,737	6,69,674	1,907	51,038	53,945	2,606	1,36,771	1,39,437	
Total	2,08,634	17,92,173	19,01,007	1,83,003	17,85,560	19,48,563	2,547	58,440	60,987	7,982	1,89,614	1,97,896	

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SAKERS PER RUPPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Barley.	Makul.	Coarse rice.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saran	2,631	2,406	Sq. miles. 1,084	1,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,440	27,819	S. ch. 13 10	S. ch. 10 2	S. ch. 9 7	1'86	Chhapra 1'64 Manjhi 1'35 Purva 75 Maurah 1'53 Siwan 1'70 Durauli 1'76 Basantpur 2 1 Gopalganj 1'82 Mirzanj 2'22	Nil

FORM 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

District.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of a serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1st APRIL 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE 1st APRIL 1896 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saran	1,119,721 less 50 p cent who will be on gratuitous relief 335,623	42,891	7,877	42,744	791	27th March 1897	Rs. A. P. 1,063 1 7	Rs. A. P. 21 791 2 6	Rs. A. P. 1,17 0 0	Rs. A. P. 22,081 0 0	Rs. A. P. ..

* Refer to office ed monthly
A B - Figures in column 3 and 5 do not include railways.

DISTRICT SARAN.

[See Section 24 (9), Famine Code]

Financial Statement for the fortnight ending the 27th March 1897.

A.—RECEIPTS.			B EXPENDITURE							C—BALANCES OF FUNDS IN HAND UNDER EACH HEAD			REMARKS.
Grants from District Board.	Grant from Provincial Government and date of sanction.	Private subscription.	(a) ON RELIEF WORKS, CLAIMS (3) SECTION 24		(b) On relief in poor-houses, clause (4)	(c) On the relief of utterances, clause (5)	(d) On relief by grain or money doles, clause (6)	(e) On relief in kitchens, clause (7)	(f) On any other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief.	Grants from District Board.	Grants from Provincial Government	Private subscription.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2,78,893 2 8	...	1,463 0 0	8,400 4 6	81 8 5	14,405 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	2,5,452 13 4	...	Expenditure on establishment and miscellaneous contingencies not included in this statement, the balance therefore is not a true balance

* Balance Grant by Government, letter No. 19111, dated 2th March 1897, forwarded with Commis- sioner's No. 20 F-G, dated 29th March 1897

Total Rs. A. P. 2,78,893 2 8

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test work) and tasks exacted.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage is calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee.)	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.
	MAN.		WOMAN.		Boy (CHILD).		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNFIT.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DISTRICT SARAN.	1 p	1 ft.	A P.	1 ft.	A P.	1 ft.	A P.	1 ft.	A P.	C. ft.			Rs. A P.	
Under sub-division.	Maximum	1 1	20	1 0	None exacted.	1 0	100	0 8	None exacted.	1 5	40 5	Barley	12 seers	2 4 0
	Minimum	1 0	10	1 0	None exacted.	0 9	85	0 6	None exacted.	1 4	2 00	...	...
Under sub-division.	Maximum	2 0	200	1 6	None exacted.	1 0	100	0 8	None exacted.	1 4	2 00	...	...	3 16 4
	Minimum	1 0	10	1 0	None exacted.	0 9	85	0 6	None exacted.	1 4	2 00	...	...
Under sub-division.	Maximum	1 6	83 6	1 0	147 7 (Carried over)	0 9	23 8	0 6	23 8	1 5	41	Barley	12 seers	2 5 10
	Minimum	1 0	10	1 0	...	0 9	10	0 6	10	1 5	41	...	...

DISTRICT SARAN.

[See Section 74 (8), Bengal Famine Code.]

Statement of advances made during the fortnight ending the 27th March 1897.

1	2		3		4	5	6				7
SUBDIVISION.	*NUMBER OF AP- PLICATIONS RE- CEIVED UP TO DATE THIS FINAN- CIAL YEAR.		NUMBER OF AP- PLICATIONS RE- CEIVED UP TO THE CORRESPOND- ING PERIOD OF LAST FINANCIAL YEAR.		System and security on which such advances are given.	Average amount usu- ally lent to each indivi- dual.	TOTAL AMOUNT LENT UP TO DATE.				REMARKS.
	Under Land Im- provement Act.	Under Agricultu- rists' Loans Act.	Under Land Im- provement Act.	Under Agricultu- rists' Loans Act.			Under Land Im- provement Act.	Under Agricultu- rists' Loans Act.	Total		
Chapra	886	1,495	4	9	Advances are now being given according to the new rules under Land Improvement Act, and security taken is that prescribed by the said rules, joint and several security is be- ing taken in the case of agriculturist loans.	Rs. A. P. 12 9 9	Rs. A. P. 2,650 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,593 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8,243 0 0		
Siwan	356	983	....	71		59 7 1	10,097 0 0	19,568 8 0	29,663 8 0	
Gopalganj . . .	22	1,430	..	..	9 1 0	710 0 0	6,871 8 0	7,581 8 0		
District Total ...	1,264	3,908	4	80	.....	... .	13,457 0 0	32,031 0 0	45,488 0 0	...

Statement of convicts admitted into the Chapra Jail from 16th to 31st March 1897.

Years.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1896 ...	31	15	5	51	Admission in bad health nearly double of last year's percentage, due greatly to the fact of a large gang of old and broken-down men received from the Gopalganj subdivision; otherwise the general health of prisoners is much as usual at this time of the year. No scorbutic cases noticed.
1897 ...	21	7	6	34	

Percentage of those admitted into hospital and in bad health. { Bad health ... 9.80 17.35
Hospital ... 71.33 43.19

A. EABLE,
Collector.

HARWA RAJ FIGURES.

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT SARAN.—SARAN SUBDIVISION.

For the half-month ending 25th March 1897.

KLE (OR RELIEF WORK OR THANA).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.														NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEFENDENTS (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).												
	A.							B.							C.		D.		Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Mon.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 24).	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
	R.				C.				D.				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Mon.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.											
	Mon.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Mon.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Mon.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.																		Mon.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1st ending 18th MARCH 1897.																													
Turtalia tank	...	...	...	...	1,229	1,576	811	70	...	...	...	...	220	261	...	...	100,598	363 9 0	357	127	49	...	47 1 9	410 10 9	...	...	...	...	...
Pachloori "	...	...	...	...	14	46	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,350	6 3 9	121	89	93	64	70 11 0	70 11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Bedragitola "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagiputty "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Achyle "	...	...	...	...	528	609	728	861	...	...	...	...	24	27	...	...	75,588	218 1 3	231	372	269	142	130 6 0	130 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
Kinajoorah "	...	...	...	...	2,400	2,685	1,238	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,137	391 9 9	719	510	200	107	122 9 9	122 9 9	...	...	...	...	...
Katoya No. 22A. (Karna- ba) tank.	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,236	153 10 0	172	5	3	...	20 14 6	174 8 6	...	...	...	...	...
Bedlowa tank	...	...	...	...	679	789	674	265	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	24,085	70 6 6	86	...	...	...	9 6 6	88 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
Kowalia "	...	...	...	...	499	450	256	140	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	32,459	122 5 9	293	54	69	22	39 7 0	161 12 8	...	...	...	...	...
Benakia "	...	...	...	...	878	500	840	172	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6,882	24 3 0	40	8	6	5	5 4 0	29 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
Sitakia "	...	...	...	...	79	136	169	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaspurwa "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	290	...	...	...	6,534	7,098	4,199	1,852	...	...	...	...	265	290	...	...	394,330	1,349 11 0	3,174	1,859	874	324	560 12 3	1,909 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
Made units	290	...	...	...	6,534	5,324	2,039	463	...	...	...	...	265	218	...	...	453	...	3,174	1,394	437	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st ending 25th MARCH 1897.																													
Turtalia tank	...	...	...	...	1,005	1,237	689	57	...	...	...	...	160	290	...	...	70,440	242 0 6	478	152	52	...	64 9 6	306 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagiputty "	...	...	...	...	298	420	202	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,378	68 0 0	143	96	65	...	30 6 3	30 6 3	...	...	...	...	...
Achyle "	...	...	...	...	632	652	562	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,706	133 0 6	198	86	4	...	15 9 6	31 9 6	...	...	...	...	...
Kinajoorah "	...	...	...	...	1,691	1,738	894	512	...	...	...	...	64	127	...	...	67,708	230 7 9	511	312	136	65	72 14 6	303 6 3	...	...	...	...	...
Katoya No. 22A. (Karna- ba) tank.	114	...	...	...	688	859	714	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,450	196 11 0	133	9	4	1	14 14 6	151 9 6	...	...	...	...	...
Bedlowa tank	...	...	...	...	229	213	117	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,985	30 3 8	48	...	...	...	9 10 0	89 13 8	...	...	...	...	...
Kowalia "	...	...	...	...	369	255	209	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,261	54 13 6	120	11	18	...	15 1 0	69 14 6	...	...	...	...	...
Benakia "	...	...	...	...	235	388	248	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,828	49 4 3	47	12	6	1	5 7 8	54 11 6	...	...	...	...	...
Sitakia "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachloori "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	193	...	...	...	5,022	5,782	3,635	1,681	...	...	...	...	239	328	...	...	302,754	942 8 9	1,852	798	348	121	253 4 3	1,195 13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Made units	193	...	...	...	5,022	4,321	1,813	420	...	...	...	...	239	246	...	...	...	...	1,852	554	174	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BRIN BEHARI JOSHI, Manager, Raj Harwa.

FORM 6.—MANJA POOR-HOUSE.
[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]
DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 18th March 1897.

Name of Circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chittas.	Money value of grain.	Money expended.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	11
WEEK ENDING 10TH MARCH 1897.										
Relief for 7 days	4	6	12	22	Rice	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Total poor-house 0 2 0 Grain doles 2 6 0 Total... 17 8 3
Ditto			1	1	Dal	1 1 14	5 3 0			
Ditto					Satus	0 7 7	18 0			
Ditto					Salt	0 14 14	1 13 0			
Ditto					Vegetable	0 0 14	0 1 6			
Ditto	1	1		2	Oil	0 20 8	1 11 0			
Ditto 1 day						0 0 14	0 4 8			
Total	5	7	13	25						
Grain doles distribution	90	27		120	Rice		9 2 0		9 2 0	
					Dal	13 4	3 14 6			
					Satus	7 12	0 18 6			
					Makai	17 1	2 2 0			
						13 2	1 6 3			
Total							8 0 3		8 0 3	
GRAND TOTAL	104	34	13	151					17 8 3	
WEEK ENDING 20TH MARCH 1897.										
Relief for 7 days	2	6	12	19	Rice	0 37 14	4 11 9			
Ditto	1		1	2	Dal	0 4 12	0 13 6			
Ditto					Satus	0 13 8	1 11 0			
Ditto					Salt	0 0 13	0 1 6			
Ditto	1		1	2	Vegetable	0 15 14	0 13 6			
Ditto					Oil	0 0 13	0 3 3			
Ditto 1 day										
Total	4	6	13	23			8 6 4		8 6 6	
Grain doles distribution	72	1		73	Rice	0 21 6	2 10 9			
					Dal	0 5 8	0 11 0			
					Satus	0 5 12	0 11 6			
					Makai	0 16 14	1 12 6			
Total							5 13 9		5 13 9	
GRAND TOTAL	76	7	13	96					14 4 8	

RAJ FIGURES

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 25th March 1897.

Hatwa poor-house	20	28	30	78	Rice	Mds. A. C.	Rs. A. P.			
					Dal	8 27 14	18 3 6			
					Satus	0 24 8	2 13 3			
					Salt	1 14 10	7 4 6			
					Oil, vegetables, &c.	0 8 12	0 14 0			
					Total		1 13 0			
Gopalganj poor-house	37	18	16	71	Rice	2 34 44	12 14 0			
					Dal	0 22 64	2 15 3			
					Satus	1 31 6	9 3 3			
					Salt	0 3 9	0 5 6			
					Oil, vegetables, &c.		4 14 6			
					Total		30 4 6			
Bhoreb poor-house	55	20	20	71	Rice	3 13 6	15 5 3			
					Dal	0 24 0	2 12 0			
					Satus	1 31 0	9 7 6			
					Salt	0 3 13	0 4 9			
					Oil, vegetables, &c.		2 6 4			
					Total		30 3 10			
Grain doles at Hatwa	42	126	56	224	Makai	16 22 8	71 4 0			
					Total		71 4 0			
GRAND TOTAL	124	108	122	444			162 12 7			

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 18th March 1897.

Hatwa poor-house	20	26	29	75	Rice	3 30 7	17 5 0			
					Dal	0 25 2	3 0 0			
					Satus	1 14 13	7 10 6			
					Salt	0 8 12	0 14 0			
					Oil, vegetables, &c.		1 9 6			
					Total		30 7 0			30 7 0
Gopalganj	44	22	30	86	Rice	3 6 2	14 3 5			
					Dal	0 25 3	2 13 7			
					Satus	1 11 4	0 1 6			
					Salt	0 4 8	0 7 0			
					Oil, vegetables, &c.		3 4 0			
					Total		26 14 0			26 14 0
Katya	24	25	26	75	Rice	3 34 3	17 8 3			
					Dal	0 24 8	3 4 0			
					Satus	1 15 2	7 3 0			
					Salt	0 4 12	0 7 3			
					Oil, vegetables, &c.	1 15 2	1 12 0			
					Total		30 1 6			30 1 6
Grain doles at Hatwa	44	128	70	222	Makai	17 14 8	72 7 0			
					Total	17 14 8				72 7 0
GRAND TOTAL	128	211	145	483						159 12 6

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT SARAN.—HATWA RAJ FIGURES.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 25th March 1897.

WEEK	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK- WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male unit per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult unit in receipt of gratuit- ous relief.	Average doles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Week ending 18th March 1897	2,532	25	0 1 5	3 6 4	848	0 1 9	1,909 7 0	416	0 0 10	189 13 8
Week ending 25th March 1897 ...	2,043	25	0 1 2	3 1 9	435	0 1 6	1,195 15 0	343	0 0 11	182 12 7

BEPIN BEHARI BOSE,
Manager, Raj Hatwa.

No. 15F., dated Motihari, the 2nd April 1897.

From—D. J. MACPHERSON, Esq., Collector of Champaran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report under section 24 of the Famine Code for the second fortnight of March 1897. The figures dealt with relate to the weeks ending on Saturdays the 20th and 27th of that month.

2. During this period the Hon'ble Mr. Glass, Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, spent nearly a week in the district, going as far as Ramnagar and Bagaha, where I accompanied him. Inspection work was, however, impeded by heavy rain, quite unusual at this season.

3. Section 24. (1) Area affected.—There has been no real change in the area at present in distress, but some modification of the previous estimate of population is required, when due allowance is made for the area containing little or no population, and the concentration of population in the towns of Bettiah and Motihari, which have a population, roughly speaking, of 25,000 and 13,000, respectively. This town population I class as practically free from distress, as the proportion in receipt of relief is very small—under 2 per cent. I have been in the habit of showing as the area “at present in distress” only that in which relief works are required to afford employment to able-bodied persons; but I beg that it may be borne in mind that throughout the area classed as “slightly affected,” arrangements for the distribution of gratuitous relief have been organized, and such relief is actually being administered to a considerable number of destitute persons unable to work who, in ordinary years, would probably have been supported by private charity. Indeed, some relief of this kind has had to be given even in the areas classed as free from distress, except in about 200 square-miles of thana Adapur, and these, to the aggregate of 152 square-miles, should be added to the area over which relief measures of some kind have extended. I subjoin a statement showing how the estimates of population have been revised with reference to the above remarks.

SUBDIVISION AND THANA.	Area of thana.	Population of thana.	Area con- sisting of hill and jungle and the secure tract peopled by tharus.	Red of river Gan- dak and adjoining dihara lands.	Other areas free from distress.	Area slightly affected.	Area at present in distress.	ESTIMATED POPULATION OF—			TOTAL AREA AND POPULATION TO WHICH RELIEF MEASURES OF SOME KIND HAVE EXTENDED.	
								Area free from distress.	Area slightly affected.	Area at present in distress.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bettiah Subdivision.												
	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.				Sq. miles.	
Bagaha	710	210,064	151	96	...	215	248	...	111,000	26,000	403	206,000
Hardih	768	200,724	240	...	60	104	372	18,000	38,000	137,000	228	183,000
Bettiah	537	334,087	...	30	33	180	208	(a) 42,000	98,000	190,000	301	(c) 308,000
Total, Bettiah Subdi- vision.	2,015	744,865	391	126	93	479	828	60,000	247,000	423,000	1,490	794,000
Sadar Subdivision.												
Gobindganj	272	170,040	...	38	...	...	234	...	...	175,000	234	175,000
Motihari	288	100,207	...	33	...	145	110	(b) 30,000	60,000	70,000	288	(d) 177,000
Kawaria	280	183,673	...	25	...	30	184	18,000	39,000	136,000	244	180,000
Madhuban	129	109,542	...	...	...	0	120	...	9,000	100,000	129	100,000
Dhaka	396	269,710	...	...	15	56	265	12,000	46,000	213,000	330	270,000
Adapur	324	167,419	...	...	200	...	24	149,000	...	18,000	14	(e) 18,000
Total, Sadar Subdivision	1,519	1,009,000	...	63	209	249	937	206,000	173,000	712,000	1,240	929,000
District Total	3,534	1,853,865	391	189	302	728	1,865	206,000	420,000	1,135,000	2,730	1,833,000

(a) Includes Bettiah town (population 25,000).
(b) Ditto Motihari (in ditto 18,000).
(c) Excludes population of Bettiah town.
(d) Ditto of Motihari town.
(e) Ditto of secure area in Adapur thana.

4. The area and population given in the last two columns include 152 square-miles with 79,000 inhabitants, classed as free from distress. Omitting these, the area really affected is 2,593 square-miles, with a population of 1,554,000, and the percentage of persons receiving relief on the 27th February would thus be 10.9, and not 15.33, as shown in the table on the margin of paragraph 68 of your letter No. 687F.G., dated the 8th March 1897. Having regard to the population of other districts, I should think it probable that the affected area in their case comprises the whole area over which relief measures of some kind were necessary, and corresponds therefore, to the 2,593 square-miles dealt with above, and not merely to the 1,865 square-miles for which relief works were actually required. I have in my reports been in the habit of showing as only slightly affected all areas expected to require relief later on until relief works are actually needed in them to give employment to the able-bodied, and in this way the area has gone increasing from time to time. In about a month the whole area still classed as slightly affected, will, it is anticipated, need regular relief works.

5. The total number of persons on relief of all kinds on the last day of the period under review (27th March) was 164,426, of whom 55,285 were men, 60,887 women, and 48,254 children. This amounts to 10·6 per cent. of the population (affected 1,554,000). Of the total number 99,977, or 60·8 per cent., were relief workers, and 64,449, or 39·2 per cent., were gratuitously relieved in poor-houses, kitchens, or at their homes. Of the relief workers, 42,499 were men, 34,475 women and 2,308 children. Of those gratuitously relieved, 12,786 were men 26,412 women, and 25,251 children. The men, therefore, formed 42·5 per cent. of the relief workers, but only 10 per cent. of those gratuitously relieved.

6. *Section 24 (2)(b)—Relief Circles.*—Lieutenants Kaye, 21st Panjab Infantry, and Dalzel, Devonshire Regiment, have joined the district for famine work on the 26th and 30th March respectively. The former has been made Charge Superintendent of Motihari thana, so as to set free the Joint-Magistrate for the multifarious duties he has to discharge. Lieutenant Dalzel has been posted to Bettiah thana, and will assist Mr. Wood, who is being placed in charge of the whole thana under arrangements which have been reported to you demi-officially. Two non-officials have, with your sanction, been appointed as Assistant Charge Superintendents—one, Mr. Blake, being posted to Hardih thana, and the other, Mr. Savi, to Dhaka.

7. The various Circles are all now practically manned. Owing to heavy rain which fell in the second week, of the period underreport, the Indigo Planters who are Honorary Circle Officers, have again had to be busy with their indigo sowings, as extensive re-sowing has been necessary.

8. *Section 24 (2) (a)—General state of the affected tracts—Crop Prospects and Rainfall.*—On the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of March rain fell over all the district, except the extreme north-west. The following fall was recorded at each of the registering stations:—Motihari 1·33 inches, Bettiah 3·47, Barharwa 1·10 and Bagaha 2·3. So heavy a fall over most of the district is altogether abnormal at this season. It was heaviest in the centre of Bettiah Subdivision in a tract stretching from Ramnagar southwards, and extending into part of Gobindganj thana. To the west of that tract the fall was very light. Elsewhere it may be said to have averaged about an inch. In the north-east of Bettiah Subdivision hail also fell, which did much damage to the *rabi* crops and poppy. With this exception, the rain does not appear to have caused any substantial injury to the crops, except indigo, which has had largely to be re-sown. In spite of this, indigo prospects are much better than they were, as there is now ample moisture to bring on the plant. Any damage done to the other crops has been much more than counterbalanced by the good this will do. It will bring on the *rabi* crops where they are backward, and facilitate the ploughing of lands and the sowing of *china* and *kodo* millets, early rice and even maize. It will also be of much benefit to sugarcane recently planted, but this crop is grown only on a limited area in this district. On the whole, it will undoubtedly put heart into the people; but heavy rain at this season is so unusual that they do not profess to foretell what its ultimate effect may be.

Harvesting operations are still backward in this district. They are going on gradually, however, but, as was to be expected, very little labour is being employed beyond what the cultivator's own family can supply.

9. *Section 24 (2) (b): Food-stocks and traffic in food-grains.*—Forms 8 and 9, annexed to this report, show that during the fortnight ending on the 27th March, 47,581 maunds of food-grains were imported by rail into the district, and 286 maunds exported. The corresponding figures for the preceding fortnight were 18,390 and 387 maunds. The net addition to the food-stock of the district has thus been 47,295 maunds, against 18,003 maunds in the preceding fortnight. This continued increase is very satisfactory. No less than 28,313 maunds went to Bettiah, almost all of it being rice and paddy. Motihari imported 8,744 maunds. Eighty-five per cent. of the grain imported was from Calcutta, namely, 34,907 maunds of rice and 4,933 maunds of paddy. The total imports of the district, since the 1st of October, amount now to 1,13,026 maunds as against an export of 54,663 maunds, which took place in the beginning of the cold weather.

10. The Returns from the Frontier registering stations show that 9,536 maunds of food-grains were imported from Nipal during the second half of March, as against 14,341 maunds in the first half. At the same time 150 maunds of *dal* are shown as exported to Nipal.

11. Burma rice appears now to have found its way almost all over the district, but it is not so popular as the local rice, and is consequently sold at a somewhat lower price. The supply of maize appears now to have become nearly exhausted, as in many markets it is not now to be found at all.

12. *Section 24 (2) (c): Prices*—I annex a statement showing the prices of the principal food-grains at Motihari and Bettiah. The price of common rice has risen slightly at Motihari from 8 seers 8 chitaks to 8 seers 5 chitaks per rupee, but at Bettiah it has fallen from 9 seers to 9½ seers. Maize has fallen slightly at Motihari from 9½ seers to 9 seers 13 chitaks, but risen at Bettiah from 10½ to 10 seers. Other prices, for the most part, show a tendency to fall at Motihari, but to rise at Bettiah. In Ramnagar the price of common rice is 8 seers. I have received no report or price-list from the Charge Superintendent of Bagaha. *Rabi* grain of the present harvest is not yet available in the markets. Taking the mean of the Motihari and Bettiah prices, the price of common rice is at present more than 80 per cent. above the average of the last five years at this season, and that of maize, over 125 per cent. The price of rice seems to be about 20 to 25 per cent. higher than it was at this season during the famine of 1874, while the supply of maize, now reported to be exhausted in many places

was at that time said to be sufficient, and even abundant. Considering how stationary ordinary wages are, the high level at which prices have stood for the last two or three months as compared with the normal, is sufficient indication of the acuteness of the distress that would now be prevailing, but for the measures of relief undertaken by Government.

13. *Section 24 (2) (d): Emigration and Immigration of the famished people.*—The immigration of destitute people from the North-Western Provinces into Bettiah Subdivision appears, from all accounts, to have fallen off considerably, but I have not yet received from the Charge Superintendent of Bagaha information I have asked him to give me as to its present extent. The police generally report that the wandering about of destitute people within the district, which at one time they reported as very prevalent, has now practically ceased with the completion of the organization for the relief of distress.

14. In continuation of the information given in paragraph 14 of my report No. 582F., dated 7th March (not February as printed) 1897, for the second fortnight of February, regarding the remittance of money through the Post Office to this district, I may mention here that, during the month of February, Rs. 28,656 were received in this district by 1,721 money-orders from elsewhere. As compared with February 1896, there is an increase of Rs. 3,631 in amount, and of 368 in the number of orders.

15. *Section 24 (2) (e): Condition of cattle.*—The condition of the cattle is, on the whole, satisfactory, and the supply of fodder and water has been improved by recent rain.

16. *Section 24 (2) (f): Public Health.*—The following statement shows the mortality, thana by thana, for the month of February 1897, as compared with the average of the preceding five years:—

	MORTALITY IN FEBRUARY 1897.		AVERAGE MORTALITY IN FEBRUARY FOR THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS.	
	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille for the month.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille for the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Bagaha	537	2.48	126	2.89
Hurdi	540	2.58	788	3.75
Bettiah	911	3.15	771	2.38
Gobindganj	543	3.03	330	1.84
Motihari	427	2.09	397	2.25
Kasaria	394	2.14	578	3.15
Madhuban	249	2.27	223	2.03
Dhaka	426	1.58	463	1.71
Adapur	219	1.30	314	1.79
Total ..	4,246	2.26	4,490	2.41

The death-rate of the district for February was thus only 2.26 per mille as against an average for the last five years of 2.41. The average for the last ten years was only 1.62 per mille, but the registration of vital statistics was put on an improved basis about five years ago, and it is manifest that it was very imperfect before that. In thanas Gobindganj Bettiah, Motihari and Madhuban, the death-rate of February has been higher than during the last five years; but in every case it is considerably under an annual rate of 40 per mille. In Gobindganj thana, the increased mortality is about equally divided between "ferries" and "other causes (unspecified)"; elsewhere it is mainly under the latter head. An inquiry has been ordered with a view to ascertaining whether the increase in these thanas may be connected directly with the prevalence of famine, but the statistics kept by the registering officers do not throw any light on this. No deaths from starvation have been reported during the fortnight.

17. The following statement shows the result of observations on prisoners admitted into the Motihari Jail during the fortnight, as compared with the corresponding period of 1896 :—

Health on admission.	CONVICTS.				UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.			
	1897.		1896.		1897.		1896.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Good	5	83.3	5	8.33	16	50.0	30	83.7
Indifferent	1	16.7	1	16.7	11	34.4	5	13.9
Bad ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15.6	2	5.7
Total	6	100.0	6	100.0	32	100.0	35	100.0
Above standard weight	1	16.6	3	50.0	7	21.9	11	31.4
Of ditto	1	16.6	2	33.3	1	3.1	4	11.4
Below ditto	4	66.8	1	16.7	24	75.0	20	57.2
Total as above	6	100.0	6	100.0	32	100.0	35	100.0

These figures, as in preceding months, show a considerable deterioration as compared with last year, especially in the matter of weight.

18. *Section 24 (2) (g) : Crime.*—The number of burglaries, thefts and the like, reported during the second half of March, was 128, as compared with 90 in the corresponding period of 1896, and no less than 50 of the cases were thefts of food-grain, as compared with only 14. The figures for the first half of the month, which were not received in time for last report, were 171 against only 85 last year, cases of theft of food-grain numbering 54 against 23. The increase in crime is, therefore, very marked. In February there was a dacoity in Motihari thana, in which the dacoits set fire to the house they attacked, and there was a similar case in Ramnagar in March. These cases were, beyond doubt, due to the famine. The general report is that fires in villages have been more frequent and destructive this year than usual, but information was not given to the police that they were otherwise than accidental. They are believed to have been more destructive than usual, because a great many of the men were away on relief works.

19. *Section 24 (3) (a) : Government Relief works.*—Statements D (Form 5) and E (Form 7) enclosed give particulars of relief works open during the weeks ending on the 20th and 27th March. The number of works open at the close of the fortnight was 80, an increase of 2 during the period. Of these 59 were Civil Agency works, namely, 47 tanks, 5 roads, 3 pyries and 4 embankments, while 21 were under the Public Works Department, namely, 4 tanks, 15 roads (including as separate works two sections on each of two roads) and 2 embankments.

20. The subjoined statement shows the principal figures regarding persons on relief during the fortnight under review, as compared with the preceding fortnight :—

Week ending.	Number of works open at close of fortnight.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Daily outturn of work per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	DAILY WAGE OR DOLE PER MALE UNIT.		
		Task-work.	Daily wages, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents (adult units).	Total.			On task work.	On daily wages.	On gratuitous relief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						c. ft.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
6th March ... ..	...	84,207	5,351	37,473	127,071	24	3 11 8	1 5	1 11	0 9½
13th "	78	92,054	5,219	45,428	143,295	27	3 8 4	1 6	2 1	0 9
20th " ... ..	...	82,580	5,270	47,911	135,768	30	3 5 4	1 5½	1 6½	0 10½
27th "	80	70,747	6,681	40,955	127,283	27½	3 12 5	1 6½	1 9½	0 10

These figures show a great fall in the number of persons employed on relief works. The fall has occurred everywhere except in the Bagaha and Motihari Charges, and it has been very great indeed in South Bettiah. In my last report I noticed that the numbers in the last-named Charge had doubled in a fortnight, and I doubted their accuracy. Special attention has since been given to this Charge, and it has been found that in several of the works there great laxity has prevailed. The worst of these have been closed during the second week, but there are professional Agency works near enough for those really in distress to go to. With the exception of this Charge, where the muster-rolls exaggerated the previous numbers, the decrease appears to have been genuine, and is due to the rain which drew off many to plough their fields, and to the progress of harvesting operations. It will be observed that the outturn of work improved considerably during the first week, but fell again during the second. On Professional Agency works it rose from 29 cubic feet per male unit to 32, but on Civil Agency works, while it rose from 24 to 28 cubic feet in the first week,

it fell to again to 23 cubic feet in the second. This fall was due principally to work being impeded through accumulation of rain-water in pits in tanks, and also to the laxity prevailing in South Bettiah Charge. In Bagaha also the task was found not to be well regulated, and to be too light. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet rose from Rs. 3-5-2 to Rs. 3-7-4 on Professional Agency works during the fortnight, and from Rs. 3-14-10 to Rs. 4-1-0 on Civil Agency works. The difference is fully accounted for by the fact that no less than 47 out of 59 of the Civil works are tanks with long leads and high lifts, while only 4 out of 21 Professional Agency works fall within this category. Two-thirds of the persons on relief works were employed on tanks.

21. The scale of wages has remained the same as that given in paragraph 17 of my report No. 246F., dated the 4th February, for the second half of January, and represents the grain equivalent of the ration at $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee under section 104 of the Code. The wages paid will be found in the Task and Wages Table annexed to this report. Until *rabi* grain comes into the market freely, it will be impossible to lower the scale; for the present little grain is available, except rice.

22. Section 24 (3) (b): *Relief works designed to assist the water-supply of the country.*—Of the 80 works open on the 27th March 1897, no less than 51 were tanks and three pynes, all designed to improve the water-supply for irrigation and for cattle. Two-thirds of the persons on relief works were employed on these.

23. Section 24 (3) (c): *Private relief works.*—They only work of the kind, specially designed to afford relief to famine labour, is a tank that is being constructed at the expense of the Bettiah Raj. Only a daily average of 28 men 14 women and 1 child were employed on this, the wages amounting to Rs. 53-1-2 and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet to Rs. 2-6-6. The work was being finished off.

24. Section 24 (4): *Poor-houses.*—The following statement shows the daily average number of persons relieved at the poor-houses open during the fortnight, and the cost incurred:—

	DAILY AVERAGE OF—				Cost.	Daily cost per adult unit.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Week ending 30th March 1897.</i>							
Motihari	35	30	35	129	Rs. 70 5 1	1 5	
Makhua	31	21	15	57	53 0 10	2 5	
Bettiah	69	55	31	155	72 6 11	1 2	
Ramnagar	51	14	14	79	59 6 9	1 11	
Total	106	120	95	420	255 3 7	1 6	
<i>Week ending 27th March 1897.</i>							
Motihari	44	38	29	115	65 5 8	1 5	
Makhua	25	30	10	64	62 11 7	2 4	
Bettiah	65	40	28	137	61 9 7	1 1	
Ramnagar	54	18	19	91	65 2 3	1 10	
Total	192	126	98	417	255 13 10	1 7	

Comparing the figures with those for the week ending 13th March 1897, given in last report, it will appear that the daily average number of inmates rose during the fortnight by 75. You have enquired why the number in the Bettiah poor-house has gone down so greatly, as compared with the number who were being fed at the Raj expense in the beginning of the month. The reason is that the institution carried on by the Raj was a kitchen at which all who chose could obtain cooked food, and not a poor-house in which people are confined. All sorts of rumours are continually spread to dissuade people from entering these poor-houses, and an idea current at Bettiah was that the inmates were to be sent as emigrants to the Mauritius. At Ramnagar, similarly, an idea got abroad that they were to be sent to the Andamans.

25. Section 24 (5): *Employment given at homes.*—No information has been given by any Charge Superintendent as to the progress made in getting thread spun from cotton by women in receipt of gratuitous relief; but the Charge Superintendent of Govindganj, has applied for a further supply of cotton for this purpose.

26. Section 24 (6): *Gratuitous relief given in the shape of grain and money-doles.*—Three statements in Form 6 are annexed showing the gratuitous relief administered during each of the two weeks covered by this report, and during the fortnight, as a whole. The statement includes also those relieved in poor houses and at kitchens, but these are shown separately. Excluding these, the total number of persons relieved during the first week, was 58,640, of whom 12,040 were men, 23,796 women, and 22,804 children, the cost incurred being Rs. 18,631-6 7. In the second week the number was 60,690, namely, 12,223 men, 25,634 women, and 22,834 children, the cost incurred being Rs. 19,411-8-7. The average dole per adult must cost about 10 pies. The number relieved during the fortnight comprised 54,234 persons relieved under Chapter V of the Famine Code, 5,364 (of whom no less than 4,624

were children) as dependants, and 68 as wanderers. The number on the gratuitous relief list is disproportionately large in the South Dnaka and Gobindganj Charges, being 13,166 in the former and 10,909 in the latter. In Gobindganj, however, Mr. Coupland, who has been paying special attention to testing the lists, reports that though he has had to strike off many who had been admitted by certain Honorary Circle Officers, he found as many omitted from the lists that ought to have been on them. The gratuitous relief lists everywhere still require careful check, and this has to be repeated periodically in the case of those admitted on account of temporary illness or weakness. The percentage of the affected population (1,554,000) in receipt of gratuitous relief of all kinds amounted to 3.9 at the close of the period under report.

27. *Section 24 (b): Kitchens.*—Four kitchens were open during the fortnight, all in the Hardih Charge. The daily average number who received relief at them was 383 in the first week (men 111, women 107 and children 165) and 107 in the second (men 125, women 112, and children 170). The cost was Rs. 209-13-9 and Rs. 223-13-5, respectively, so that the daily average cost per adult unit came to 1 anna 7 pies, which is high. I trust small kitchens will soon be opened at many works, for the purpose of giving those who persist in doing short work the penal ration in the shape of cooked food.

28. *Section 24 i: Loans.*—No fresh loans were given out during the fortnight, but inquiries were completed in respect of a large number of cultivating tenants to whom loans were given out immediately after its close to enable them to till their lands and conserve and purchase seed-grain.

29. *Section 24 (8): Finance.*—I annex a statement showing the expenditure incurred during the period under report. The total comes to Rs. 1,50,998-5, of which Rs. 1,11,980-10-3 were spent on relief works, and Rs. 39,017-10-9 on gratuitous relief of various kinds. In the previous fortnight the expenditure was pretty much the same, namely Rs. 1,52,509-15-3.

30. Monthly Statements A and B (Forms 10 and 11) and the Statement showing task-work exacted are annexed. A map showing the affected tracts is also enclosed.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF P. W. D. AGENCY WORKS.

CITY OR TOWN		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK DAILY WAGES RESPECTIVE OF TASK				TOTAL AMOUNT PAID (Total of columns 19 and 20)		NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTION 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPENDENTS (SECTION 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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FORM 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT—CHAMPARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Motihari—					
Chapter V	762	1,777	1,101	3,640	1,187 0 6
Section 83	41	79	266	386	94 14 3
Kessaria—					
Chapter V	353	1,143	752	2,248	747 2 10
North Dhaka—					
Chapter V	691	1,566	609	2,866	876 12 9
Section 83 ... ..	.....	.....	85	85	9 6 0
South Dhaka—					
Chapter V	2,685	6,164	5,427	14,276	4,997 1 5
Section 83	58	55	601	714	125 8 6
Gobindganj—					
Chapter V	2,407	3,347	4,100	9,854	3,285 10 9
Section 83	3	2	247	252	29 13 9
Total	7,000	14,133	13,188	34,321	11,353 6 9
Poor-house	76	60	50	186	123 5 11
Total for Sadar Subdivision ...	7,076	14,193	13,238	34,507	11,476 12 8
<i>Bettiah Subdivision.</i>					
North Bettiah—					
Chapter V	1,003	1,654	1,063	3,720	1,160 10 7
Section 83	2	6	570	578	66 3 6
South Bettiah—					
Chapter V	1,670	3,124	2,021	6,815	2,070 6 8
Section 83	20	17	71	108	44 5 9
Bagaha—					
Chapter V	1,059	2,055	1,228	4,342	1,551 3 2
Section 38	14	33	23	70	14 10 2
Section 83	25	37	1,182	1,244	160 1 9
Hurdih—					
Chapter V	1,057	2,443	1,715	5,215	1,705 9 3
Section 38	72	92	759	923	245 6 0
Total	4,922	9,461	8,632	23,015	7,018 8 10
Poor-house	120	69	45	234	131 13 8
Kitchen	111	107	165	383	209 13 9
Total for Bettiah Subdivision ...	5,153	9,637	8,842	23,632	7,360 4 3
Total under Civil agency ...	12,229	23,830	22,080	58,139	18,837 0 11
Total under Public Works Department—dependants relieved under section 83.	118	202	984	1,304	259 7 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,347	24,032	23,064	59,443	19,096 7 11

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT—CHAMPARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 27th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					
					Rs. A. P.
Motihari—					
Chapter V ...	586	1,420	929	2,935	914 6 9
Section 83 ..	87	95	234	386	87 14 3
Kessaria—					
Chapter V ...	523	1,617	1,268	3,408	1,269 12 4
North Dhaka—					
Chapter V ...	710	1,597	631	2,938	966 15 0
Section 83 ...	.....	.....	73	73	7 15 6
South Dhaka—					
Chapter V ...	2,539	5,897	4,750	13,186	4,779 8 4
Section 83 ..	41	46	439	526	95 13 9
Sections 12 and 166	1	.....	1	2	0 14 0
Gobindganj—					
Chapter V ...	2,349	4,322	4,238	10,909	3,291 9 9
Section 83 ...	3	2	236	241	29 6 0
Total ...	6,789	14,996	12,819	34,604	11,444 4 2
Poor-house ...	73	58	48	179	128 1 0
Total of Sadar Subdivision ...	6,862	15,054	12,867	34,783	11,572 5 2
<i>Bettiah Subdivision.</i>					
North Bettiah—					
Chapter V ...	1,238	2,238	1,388	4,864	1,454 5 11
Section 83 ...	2	7	553	562	65 12 9
South Bettiah—					
Chapter V ...	1,673	3,198	2,118	6,989	2,159 8 11
Section 83 ...	18	20	96	129	39 13 0
Bagaha—					
Chapter V ...	1,292	2,463	1,559	5,314	1,972 13 9
Section 88 ...	24	16	25	65	5 14 5
Section 83 ...	16	22	1,021	1,059	180 4 0
Hurdi—					
Chapter V ...	1,051	2,451	1,444	4,946	1,712 0 3
Section 88 ...	48	87	518	653	208 13 3
Total ...	5,357	10,502	8,722	24,581	7,749 6 3
Poor-houses ...	119	64	45	228	127 11 10
Kitchens ...	125	112	170	407	223 13 5
Total for Bettiah Subdivision ...	5,601	10,678	8,937	25,216	8,100 15 6
Total under Civil Agency ...	12,463	25,732	21,804	59,999	19,673 4 8
Total of Public Works Department Agency (Dependants under section 83.)	76	136	1,293	1,505	447 15 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,539	25,868	23,097	61,504	19,921 3 8

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT—CHAMPARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the half month ending 27th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					Rs.	A.	P.
Motihari Charge—							
Chapter V	674	1,598	1,015	3,287	2,101	7	3
Section 83	39	87	260	386	182	12	6
Kessaria Charge—							
Chapter V	438	1,380	1,010	2,828	2,016	15	2
North Dhaka Charge—							
Chapter V	701	1,581	620	2,902	1,843	11	9
Section 83 ... ..	.....	.....	79	79	17	5	6
South Daka Charge—							
Chapter V	2,612	6,031	5,088	13,731	9,776	9	9
Section 83	50	50	520	620	221	6	3
Sections 12 and 166 ...	1	.....	1	2	0	14	0
Gobindganj Charge—							
Chapter V	2,378	3,834	4,169	10,381	6,577	4	6
Section 83	3	2	241	246	59	4	3
Total for Sadar Subdivision ...	6,896	14,563	13,003	34,462	22,797	10	11
<i>Bettiah Subdivision.</i>							
North Bettiah Charge—							
Chapter V	1,121	1,946	1,225	4,292	2,615	0	6
Section 83	2	6	562	570	132	0	3
South Bettiah Charge—							
Chapter V	1,672	3,161	2,069	6,902	4,229	15	7
Section 83	17	18	83	118	84	2	9
Bagaha Charge—							
Chapter V	1,176	2,259	1,393	4,828	3,524	0	11
Section 38	19	24	24	67	20	8	7
„ 83	21	29	1,101	1,151	290	5	9
Hurdi Charge—							
Chapter V	1,054	2,447	1,579	5,080	3,417	9	6
Section 83	60	59	639	788	454	3	3
Total for Bettiah Subdivision ...	5,142	9,979	8,675	23,796	14,767	15	1
Grand total under Civil Agency ..	12,038	24,542	21,678	58,258	37,565	10	0
Dependants on Public Works Department Major works relieved under section 83	97	169	1,138	1,404	507	6	0
Total	12,135	24,711	22,816	59,662	38,073	0	0
Poor-houses	194	125	94	413	511	0	5
Kitchens	118	109	168	395	433	11	2
GRAND TOTAL	12,447	24,945	23,078	60,470	39,017	11	7

FORM 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT—CHAMPARAN.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

Week.	A, B, C, and D workers paid by task-work.				Workers, paid by daily wages irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 20th March 1897.		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency ...	71,678	26	0 1 5	3 7 8	4,325	0 1 11	40,735 0 6	47,000	0 0 10½	18 887 0 11
Public Works Department Agency.	10,708	30	0 1 6	3 3 0	1,892	0 1 10	6,778 9 0	612	0 0 8½	250 7 0
Total ...	82,386	26½	0 1 5½	3 7 0	6,217	0 1 10½	58,513 9 6	47,611	0 0 10½	19,000 7 11
Week ending 27th March 1897.										
Civil Agency ...	50,805	23½	0 1 6	4 1 6	4,515	0 1 8	42,033 5 9	40,007	0 0 10½	19,873 4 8
Public Works Department Agency.	13,138	31	0 1 8	3 7 4	1,766	0 1 11	11,433 11 0	858	0 0 7½	347 15 6
Total ...	70,033	25	0 1 7	3 15 1	6,281	0 1 9½	53,467 0 9	40,865	0 0 10½	19,921 3 8

Column 9 includes those relieved at kitchens and in poor-houses.

FORM 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT—CHAMPARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maid	3,390	1,402	..	.....	23	4,814
Rarra	2,184	1,100	..	.....	75	3,694
Pipra	116	..	..	.....	..	116
Motihari	5,444	2,036	.....	..	264	8,744
Begowlie	758	240	.....	308	.....	1,306
Bowra	600	600
Bettiah	26,470	1,119	.....	.....	724	28,313
Total ...		38,471	7,056	.....	308	1,686	47,581

N. B.—34,907 maunds of rice and 4,933 maunds of paddy were imported from Calcutta (Howrah Station).

FORM 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT—CHAMPARAN.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat	Barley.	Other food-grains.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bora		13				18	31
Pipra	...	2	19			6	27
Jindhara	...	6					6
Motibari	...	2				2	4
Sagowlie	...	71	21			2	101
Bettiah	...	53	18			44	115
	Total	149	58		...	79	286

Abstract and Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports in the district of Champaran for the two weeks ending Saturday, the 27th March 1897.

NAME OF GRAIN	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1896-97			1896-97		
	From 1st October 1896			From 1st October 1896.		
	Fortnight under report	Up to date of previous fortnight	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous fortnight	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice	38,471	31,006	69,477	149	30,649	30,798
Paddy	7,056	32,062	39,118	58	6,215	6,273
Wheat		202	202		3,548	3,548
Gram and pulses	368	408	774	...	787	787
Other food-grains, such as barley kodo, shama marwa, Indian corn, oats, millets, &c	1,686	4,818	6,504	79	15,472	15,551
Total	47,581	68,494	1,16,075	286	56,671	56,957
Deduct within the district ..	....	3,049	3,049	....	2,294	2,294
Net Total	47,511	65,445	1,13,026	286	54,377	54,663

FORM 10.

[Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

District.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in those areas in column 4.	NUMBERS OF RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS PER RUPEE.								MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Death due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Maize.	Rahar.	Marua.	In the district.	In the affected area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Champan	3,431	1,863	2,553	1,554																	
Carl Agency Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	40,516	90	25,421	74,873	59,990			Not in market						226	226	Nil
Public Agency	...	.....	.....	.....	49	20,763	.....	1,721	25,024	1,596											
Total	...	.....	.....	.....	104	61,279	90	26,142	99,897	61,586											

Columns 10.—Includes 7,933 labourers employed on daily wages, irrespective of task, who have not been classified in columns 6 to 9.

FORM 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

District.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of actual famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1st APRIL 1896.					ADVANCES SINCE 1st APRIL 1896, UP TO END OF MONTH UNDERREPORT.		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Champan	210,000 for three months.	207,500 for three months.	87,700 for three months.	About 100,000 for three months.	About 100,000 for three months.	27th March 1897	Rs. A. P. 3,85,748 1 0	Rs. A. P. 1,06,738 8 2	Rs. A. P. 300 0 0	Rs. A. P. 38,414 4 0	Rs. A. P. Nil.		

The figures in columns 8 to 10 include 73 miles of the proposed Railway, Baranaga to Bagaha, which would give employment to about 14,150 persons for 3 months. But there are some 37 miles more which do not appear to be entered in the programme including the extension from Baranaga to Shikarpur, which would give employment to about 7,000 persons more or 3 months.

Columns 6 and 7.—The works so far undertaken have been mostly outside the programme, hence the large proportion still unexhausted.

Financial Statement for the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

Receipts from commencement of operations.	Amount.	Expenditure from public funds during the half-month under report.	Amount.	Balance of funds.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Grant from District Board	26,014 10 9	(a) On relief works— Paid on account of daily wages	10,389 1 6		
Ditto Provincial Government	4,00,000 0 0	Paid for task-work	1,01,591 8 9		
		(b) On relief in poor-houses	511 0 0		
		(c) Ditto of artisans, &c. ... ..	.....	
		(d) Ditto by grain or money-doles	38,072 15 2		
		(e) Ditto in kitchens	438 11 2		
		(f) On other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief ... ..	.....	
Total	4,26,014 10 9	Total	1,50,998 5 0	Nil.	

DISTRICT—CHAMPARAN.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including *tsal* works) and tasks exacted for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.												REMARKS.		
DISTRICT.	Man.		Woman.		Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.		Grain on which calculated under section 124 of the Fauna Code.		Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth-work.
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.				
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Champan-- Maximum	A. P. 2 0	An able-bodied B class man has to excavate 100 cubic feet in hard clay soil, 130 to 150 cubic feet in medium and 200 cubic feet in soft soil or sand. Average, say, 180 cubic feet	A. P. 1 3	.....	A. P. 1 0	.....	A. P. 6	.....	A. P. 1 0	24 cubic feet both cut and carried.	Maize and common rice.	9 seers and 13 chittaks, and 5 chittaks per rupee.	Rs. A. P. 3 3 9	It is impossible to give particulars of the lead and lift, as there are 50 works in all. No less than 50 of those are tanks with long leads and lifts, and, having regard to this fact, the average lead may be taken at about 150 feet and lift at about 15 feet. The average composition of the gang cannot be stated, as the number of gangs is not shown in the Returns.
Minimum	1 6		1 3	.....	1 0		8	.....					

Columns 5, 7 and 9.—The task of these, and also of adult male carriers, is to carry the quantity shown in column 3, the proportion of carriers to diggers being regulated as far as possible by the lead and lift.

No. 4F., dated Muzaffarpur, the 2nd April 1897.

From—L. HARR, Esq., Collector of Muzaffarpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my half-monthly report for the second half of March 1897. The figures in the returns are for the two weeks ending the 20th and 27th March 1897.

2. SECTION 24 (1) (a)—*Area affected*.—There was no change under this head during the half-month under notice.

3. SECTION 24 (1) (b)—*Number of relief-circles and officers in charge*.—One of the Military Officers promised to this district as a Charge Superintendent has joined, and I hope shortly another will join. I have also appointed several more circle officers and assistant circle officers.

4. SECTION 24 (2) (a)—*General state of the affected tracts*.—The rain which fell recently has certainly benefited the district. It has enabled some sowing of *mung* and *china* to be done, and has improved these crops and the *alna* where these already exist. It will also render possible preparations in the hard and dry *chaur* lands to be made now instead of later on, and this will be of great benefit, as unless these lands are sown early, they have little chance of escaping the floods.

5. SECTION 24 (2) (b)—*Crop prospects*.—The *rabi* crops have nearly been harvested. The average outturn for the district may be put down as below:—

	Annas.			
Wheat	10
Barley	10
Gram	9
Other <i>rabi</i> , cereals and pulses	14

Alna, *mung* and *china* on the ground are doing well.

6. SECTION 24 (2) (c)—*Prices*.—I append two statements—(1) showing the prices at the head-quarters of each subdivision, and (2) those at the head-quarters of each mufassal thana and outpost. The prices were almost stationary, there being a slight improvement in some cases due to the *rabi* crops coming into the market. Rice is still very dear at Sitamarhi. I hope shortly that Burmah rice will be quoted there at cheaper rates than ordinary rice is quoted at present.

7. SECTION 24 (2) (d)—*Food-stocks*.—There is yet no sign of any depletion of food-stock, which, with the help of the *rabi* crops now coming in, will, I hope, meet our requirements for another two or three months at least.

8. SECTION 24 (2) (e)—*Imports and exports*.—Statements in forms 8 and 9 are appended. Total imports during the period under report amounted to 52,292 maunds and exports to 12,831 maunds. We had thus a net import of 39,461 maunds, against 50,649 of the preceding fortnight.

9. I give below the quantity of rice and paddy imported from the places mentioned in paragraph 5 of your circular No. 15—

	Rice.		Paddy.	
Howrah	...	16,051	...	7,511
Calcutta	...	Nil	...	Nil
Sealdah	...	Nil	...	Nil
Kidderpore	...	Nil	...	Nil

The imports were principally from Howrah and Nirmali in Darbhanga.

10. I regret I am still unable to furnish the comparative statement prescribed in paragraph 5 of your circular No. 1 of 1897, as the abstract statement (third item) referred to in paragraph 2 of the circular has not yet been sent to me from your office.

11. SECTION 24 (2) (f)—*Rainfall*.—The following shows the rainfall of the district during the fortnight ending the 27th March 1897:—

Muzaffarpur	...	0.95
Paru	...	0.72
Sitamarhi	...	1.80
Hajipur	...	0.25

There was also some rain on Sunday, the 28th March 1897, amounting to .09 at Muzaffarpur and .7 at Shiuhar. No harm is reported to have been done to the *rabi* crops, which had nearly been gathered before. *Alna*, *mung* and *china* have been much benefited by it. It will also facilitate preparations and sowing in the dried-up *chaur*s.

12. SECTION 24 (2) (g)—*Public health*.—Public health is exceptionally good throughout the district. The statements showing the health of the district prescribed in sections 168 and 174 of the Code and that showing the health in jail, required in paragraph 5 of your circular No. 3 of 1897, are appended.

13. SECTION 24 (2) (h).—*Emigration and immigration of famished people.*—There was no emigration or immigration of famished people.

14. SECTION 24 (2) (i).—*Condition of cattle.*—The condition of cattle continues good.

15. SECTION 24 (3) (a).—*Relief-works.*—The number of relief-works open at the close of the fortnight was as under—

UNDER CIVIL AGENCY.

Sadar subdivision.

Sadar thana	...	...	...	...	13
Paru „	...	...	...	...	7
Katra „	...	...	...	...	7
					— 27

Sitamarhi subdivision.

Sitamarhi thana	8
Belsand „	...	...	...	...	5
Shihar „	...	...	...	...	1
Pupri „	...	...	...	...	4
					— 18

Hajipur subdivision.

Mahua thana	...	...	...	...	8
Lalganj „	...	...	...	...	5
					— 13

Total Civil Agency works

... 68

Public Works Department agency works

... 12

Total works under both agencies

... 70

16. The total number of workers on the last day of the fortnight on civil agency works was 19,089. Of these, 17,522 were paid by task and 1,567 by daily wage. The relief-workers on the Public Works Department agency works on the same day were 7,922, of whom 7,842 were paid by task and 580 by daily wage. The total number of workers on both agencies on the last day of the fortnight thus aggregated 24,861 paid by task-work and 2,147 by daily wage, or 27,011 in all.

17. Comparing the present with the previous fortnight, it will appear that the total number of civil agency works rose from 54 on the 13th March 1897 to 58 on the 27th, and on Public Works agency from 8 on the former to 12 on the latter date, whereas the number of labourers on the 27th March were 19,089 under civil agency and 7,922 under Public Works Department agency, against 14,129 and 7,485 respectively on the 13th March. The increase is therefore 5,397. I expect a large increase after the *rabi* harvesting is completed.

18. Expenditure during the two weeks under report on civil agency amounted to Rs. 11,834-10-7 on task-work, Rs. 2,072-0-6 on daily wages, or Rs. 13,906-11-1 in all, and on Public Works Department agency to Rs. 5,854-4-9 on task-work and Rs. 675-8-9 on daily wages, or Rs. 6,529-13-6 in all. The gross expenditure on relief-works under both agencies thus aggregated Rs. 20,436-8-7, against Rs. 20,304-9-9 of the preceding fortnight.

19. Statements in forms 5 (section 26, i) and 7 (section 26, iii) are appended.

20. The statement of the maximum and minimum wages prescribed in Government Circular No. 1F., dated 6th January 1897, is also annexed.

21. SECTION 24 (3) (b).—*Private relief-works.*—Private relief-works are maintained at Pariharpur, in the Sitamarhi subdivision, at the expense of the Maharaja of Darbhanga. A statement showing figures for the fortnight under report is appended.

22. SECTION 24 (4) (a).—*Poor-houses.*—The poor-house at Hajipur was opened during the fortnight under report. The total number of poor-houses in the district thus amounted to 6, against 5 of the previous fortnight. Statistics are given in the statement appended hereto.

The total number of inmates on the 27th March was 281, against 321, on the 13th idem.

23. SECTION 24 (4) (b).—*Private poor-houses.*—Figures for the Darbhanga Raj poor-house will be found in a separate statement hereto appended.

24. SECTION 24 (5).—*Organisation for employment of artisans, &c.*—No such special arrangement for relief of artisans has been made.

25. SECTION 24 (6).—*Gratuitous relief.*—Grain doles are being distributed as before through the agency of circle officers. Money doles are given on the relief-works. A statement in form 6 is appended. The average weekly number of recipients in the second week of the fortnight amounted to 30,594 under civil agency, 680 under Public Works Department agency, or 31,274 in all, against 23,922 and 178 respectively, or 24,100 in all during the week ending the 13th March.

<i>Present fortnight.</i>			
For week ending 20th March 1897	...	166,194	
Ditto 27th " "	...	181,895	
	Total	...	348,089
<i>Preceding fortnight.</i>			
Week ending 6th March 1897	...	163,576	
Ditto 13th " "	...	141,057	
	Total	...	304,633

26. The aggregate number of recipients reduced to adult-units to the term of one day during the fortnight under report amounted to 348,089, against 304,633 of the preceding fortnight as noted in the margin.

27. SECTION 24 (7).—*Kitchens*.—Kitchens have been opened at many of the circle head-quarters, but no separate statistics have been supplied of this form of relief. I am asking the several officers to submit in future a statement in a form similar to that used for poor-houses.

These are principally for feeding children who seem to be neglected by their parents, i.e., children who seem to get an insufficient food-share, though a grain *dole* has been given to them.

28. SECTION 24 (8).—*Loans*.—A sum of Rs. 1,200 was granted as loans under the Land Improvement Act and Rs. 9,562 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

29. SECTION 21 (9).—*Financial statement*.—I append a financial statement as far as I have been able to complete it.

The following are also appended—

- (a) Statement in form 10.
- (b) Ditto ditto 11.
- (c) A map of the district in duplicate.

Prices of Food-grains in the district of Muzaffarpur.

NAMES OF FOOD- GRAINS.	MUZAFFARPUR SUBDIVISION.			HAJIPUR SUBDIVISION.			SITAMARHI SUBDIVISION.			REMARKS.
	Normal rates of prices of food- grains for last day or last market day of October.	Prices ruling on—		Normal rates of prices of food- grains for last day or last market day of October.	Prices ruling on—		Normal rates of prices of food- grains for last day or last market day of October.	Prices ruling on—		
		15th March 1897.	31st March 1897.		15th March 1897.	31st March 1897.		15th March 1897.	31st March 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Common rice ...	S. ch. 13 15.	S. ch. 9 0	S. ch. 9 0	S. ch. 15 2	S. ch. 9 4	S. ch. 9 0	S. ch. 14 10	S. ch. 7 8	S. ch. 7 8	
Wheat ...	14 2	8 0	9 8	15 1	9 0	9 0	14 0	7 8	7 8	
Barley ...	20 6	12 0	12 0	19 8	.....	.....	22 10	12 0	12 8	
Makal ...	24 5	10 0	10 8	21 11	19 8	19 6	25 8	6 0	6 8	
Gram ...	19 1	10 8	11 0	19 11	11 12	11 12	21 3	9 0	10 8	
Behar ...	.....	12 0	12 0	.....	12 4	12 12	.....	10 8	11 0	
Marua ...	26 0	.....	.....	.....	12 12	12 12	20 5	10 8	10 8	

Statement showing the Prices-current, prepared from Police Report for half month ending 31st March 1897.

DISTRICT MUZAFFARPUR.

	COMMON RICE.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		MAKAL.		BOONT.		BAHAN.		MARUA.		KHEBARI.		REMARKS.
	23rd March 1897.	25th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	25th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	25th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	25th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	25th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	25th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	25th March 1897.	23rd March 1897.	25th March 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Muzaffarpur.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
1. Bakra ...	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	.....	.....
2. Minapur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Para ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Barura ...	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Sahabganj ...	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 0	.....	14 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	.....	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Katra ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	.....	.....
Hajipur.																	
7. Mehna ...	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	.....	.....
8. Raghapur ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	.....	.....
9. Mahuwa ...	9 0	12 0	7 4	7 4	.....	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	.....	.....
10. Palepur ...	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....
11. Lalganj ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....
Sitamarhi.																	
12. Bells ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	.....	.....
13. Sonbarua ...	9 3	8 12	9 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	10 7	10 7	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 14	10 15	11 4	13 8	15 2	
14. Shikhar ...	8 12	8 12	7 8	7 8	.....	.....	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....
15. Baisragia ...	8 12	7 0	8 4	7 0	12 6	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	10 8	11 0	.....	.....
16. Majorganj ...	8 12	8 4	8 4	7 0	.....	.....	9 14	10 0	10 8	10 10	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	.....	.....
17. Fupri ...	9 0	8 6	9 8	8 12	8 10	8 8	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 8	.....	.....	12 0	12 8	13 8	12 8	
18. Surmand ...	9 4	8 12	8 0	9 4	.....	.....	10 8	10 15	9 12	10 6	10 11	10 15	12 13	12 8	.....	.....
19. Nelsand ...	8 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	.....	.....	9 0	10 0	.....	12 0	.....	.....	10 5	11 0	.....	.....

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 20th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				GRAIN EXPENDED.		Value of grain duly given.	Money duly given, if any.	Total amount expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Kind.	Quantity.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.						Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>									
Sadar and Para Charge chapter V.	1,598	3,999	2,601	8,198	Makai kurthi rice.	456 23 0	2,217 0 1	.....	2,217 0 1
Dantia Charge ...	1,593	3,345	2,615	7,553	.....	.....	.....	2,127 9 5	2,127 9 5
Total ...	3,191	7,344	5,216	15,751	.....	456 23 0	2,217 0 1	2,127 9 5	4,344 9 6
<i>Hajipur Subdivision.</i>									
Lalganj Charge ...	200	703	108	1,010	.....	47 17 10	335 14 3	.....	335 14 3
Maiunda ..	63	126	20	210	.....	11 8 8	53 1 3	...	53 1 3
Total ...	263	829	128	1,220	.....	58 26 2	388 15 6	.....	388 15 6
<i>Sitamarhi Subdivision.</i>									
Sitamarhi Charge ...	758	1,619	1,771	4,148	Makai kurthi rice.	175 36 8	952 6 7	.. ..	952 6 7
Pupri Charge ...	467	902	503	1,872	.....	140 11 1	654 2 8	.....	654 2 3
Shishar ..	1,022	1,812	841	3,675	.....	272 23 14	1,179 0 6	.....	1,179 0 6
Belsand ..	203	308	980	1,491	.....	.....	.. ..	323 14 2	323 14 2
Total ..	2,450	4,731	3,975	11,156	...	588 36 2	2,825 0 4	323 14 2	3,149 7 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,873	12,873	9,385	28,134	.....	1,104 10 4	5,491 8 11	2,451 7 7	7,943 0 6

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.					Rs. A. P.
Cash allowance for non-working children and dependants on relief-works under Section 84.	25	29	297	351	44 13 6

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 20th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Grain expended.	Value of grain given.	Money given if any.	Total amount expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total agency of Public Works Department.	25	29	297	351	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total of the civil agency works ...	5,873	12,873	9,385	28,134	.....	.....	44 13 6	44 13 6
Total for both kinds of agencies ...	5,898	12,902	9,682	28,482	1,104 10 4	5,491 8 11	2,490 5 1	7,987 14 0

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending the 27th March 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				GRAIN EXPENDED.		Value of grain dole given.	Money dole given, if any.	Total amount expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Kind.	Quantity.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIVIL AGENCY.						Mds. & OR.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Sadar subdivision.</i>									
Sadar charge, chapter V.	1,308	3,336	2,138	6,672	Rice and makhai	381 27 4	1,785 4 9	.....	1,785 4 9
Para charge, chapter V.	223	808	892	1,417	.....	54 27 1	304 8 11	.....	304 8 11
Kaira charge, chapter V.	1,710	3,717	2,928	8,355	.....	.....	.....	2,348 3 7	2,348 3 7
Total ...	3,240	7,796	5,458	16,444	.....	436 14 5	2,089 13 8	2,348 3 7	4,438 1 3
<i>Hajipur subdivision.</i>									
Laljanj charge ...	108	680	97	873	Bajra, rice and grain.	48 24 1	312 13 11	.....	312 13 11
Mahua ..	112	270	50	432	.....	.....	.....	131 12 3	131 12 3
Total ..	308	950	147	1,405	.....	48 24 1	312 13 11	131 12 3	444 10 1
<i>Sitamarhi subdivision.</i>									
Sitamarhi charge ..	883	1,772	1,084	4,789	Makhai ...	235 6 15	1,170 9 0	0 6 3	1,170 15 3
Pupri ..	879	1,120	544	2,243	.. rice...	107 10 12	838 9 11	.....	838 9 11
Bhujhar ..	1,067	1,048	908	3,017	.....	290 1 4	1,231 4 7	.....	1,231 4 7
Beisand ..	293	703	1,000	1,996	.....	335 26 4	548 5 10	.....	548 5 10
Total ...	2,822	5,543	4,280	12,745	.....	1,028 11 3	3,788 13 4	0 6 3	3,789 3 7
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,370	14,239	9,986	30,594	.....	1,513 9 9	6,191 8 11	2,480 0 0	8,671 14 11

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.					Rs. A. P.
Cash allowances for non-working children and dependants on relief-works under section 84 ...	41	46	593	680	88 1 3

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Grain expended.	Value of grain dole given.	Money dole given, if any.	Total amount expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total of the Public Works Department agency.	41	46	593	680	Mds. & OR.	.....	88 1 3	88 1 3
Total of the civil agency works ...	6,370	14,239	9,986	30,594	.....	6,191 8 11	2,480 0 0	8,671 14 11
Total for both kinds of agencies ...	6,411	14,285	10,579	31,274	.....	6,191 8 11	2,480 7 3	8,700 0 3

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the two weeks ending the 27th March 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, & D WORKERS PAID BY TASK- WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES, INDEMNITY OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task- work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average diem.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Week ending 20th March 1897.</i>										
Civil Agency	10,538	58'	0 1 4	1 7 2	1,899	0 1 9	8,295 6 11	23,449	0 0 9	7,4
Public Works Department Agency	5,647	38'	0 1 4	2 2 4	644	0 1 11	2,039 7 7	263	0 0 8	
Total for both kinds of Agency	16,075	50'25	0 1 4	1 10 0	2,543	0 1 9	9,334 14 8	23,642	0 0 9	7,4
<i>Week ending the 27th March 1897.</i>										
Civil Agency	12,810	58'71	0 1 4	1 9 10	1,681	0 1 8	7,531 4 3	25,003	0 0 9	8,4
Public Works Department Agency	5,646	34'32	0 1 5	2 9 1	611	0 1 10	2,540 8 11	263	0 0 8	
Total for both kinds of Agency	18,456	47'11	0 1 4	1 13 5	2,292	0 1 8	11,071 10 1	25,265	0 0 9	8,7

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

*Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending
27th March 1897.*

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur	19,210	4,146	613	.....	5,753	29,722
Turki	3,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,440
Goraul	558	17	.....	.....	.....	575
Bhagwanpur	3,659	145	.....	.....	960	4,764
Serai	671	.....	.....	.....	506	1,076
Hajipur	79	843	.....	.....	.....	427
Hajipur Ghât	1,936	900	122	.....	161	3,059
Mejipore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
Kanti	418	.....	.....	.....	24	442
Selout ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not received.
Dholi	2,060	93	.....	.....	107	2,260
Janakpur Road	136	187	.....	.....	596	920
Sitamarhi	3,025	3,307	261	.....	.....	6,593
Rigba ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhang ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bairagnia	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total	34,151	9,042	996	.....	8,463	52,652

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 25 (v) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

Station from which exported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur ...	1,151	371	...	...	52.	2,043
Turki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goraul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagwanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	34	34
Hajipur Ghat ...	...	...	...	...	283	283
Motipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received.
Kanti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selout ...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received.
Dholi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janakpur Road ...	...	13	...	...	...	13
Sitamarihi ...	14	...	...	...	...	14
Righa ...	25	...	...	...	...	25
Dhang ...	26	30	...	...	315	361
Bairagnia ...	55	...	...	...	8	58
Total ...	1,271	404	...	...	1,156	2,831

FORM NO. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

District.	Area.	Population, in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE, FEBRUARY 1897.		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total		Common rice.	Maiz.	Musam.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Muzaffarpur ...	2008 Sq. miles.	27,12,000	1851 Square miles.	16,60,000	(a) .. 18,191 (b) .. 7,922 (c) .. 25,113	...	...	...	19,089 7,922 27,011	20,194 690 21,274	} 0 seers { S. CR. 10 8 211			1'91	1'91	...

FORM 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Monthly famine statement B. for the four weeks ending Saturday evening the 26th March 1897.

District.	Maximum number for whom employment is provided in relief works in each week, as notified to the Government in case of serious famine.	NUMBERS FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBERS FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE APRIL 1st 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE APRIL 1st, 1896, UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land improvement Loans Act.	Agri-culturalists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Muzaffarpur ...	200,000	1,512 for 30 days=4,53,600	60,922 for 30 days=18,27,660	2,01,202	65,40,200	27th March 1897.	Rs. A. P. 23,230 13 11	Rs. A. P. 23,005 6 8	Rs. A. P. 4,725 0 0	Rs. A. P. 23,005 0 0	...

No loans under either of the Loans Acts were given during 1894-95.

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement showing public health for the month of February 1897 as compared with the preceding month and corresponding period of last year.

DISTRICT AND SUBDIVISION.	NAME OF MUNICIPAL OR RURAL AREA.	Popu- lation.	DEATHS.												REMARKS.							
			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fever.			Dysentery and diarrhoea.				Other causes.			Total.			
			February 1898.	January 1897.	February 1897.	February 1898.	January 1897.	February 1897.	February 1898.	January 1897.	February 1897.	February 1898.	January 1897.	February 1897.		February 1898.	January 1897.	February 1897.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	Muzaffarpur town	49,192	98	68	84	2	2	2	...	39	22	5	144	95	91	Section 106 of the Bengal Famine Code. (1) No increase of illness or death due to want of food. (2) In-patients received at the Famine Dispensaries. (3) Out-patients received at the Famine Hospitals. (4) Distribution of Medical Subsidies— Civil Hospital Assistant Najub Khan. Poor houses at Muzaffarpur in addition to his own duty. Civil Hospital Assistant Mahomed Abdul Haq Kashkundi. Ditto, Abul Haq, Pupri. Ditto, Syed Ashraf, Hussain, Sitamarhi. Ditto, Monomohan Bystab, Belmand. Ditto, Hars Bundhu Uras Gupta, Sherbar.
	Muzaffarpur thana	233,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	872	1,015	1	1	1	...	66	29	73	1,073	941	1,099
	Para thana	310,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	548	458	13	7	1	...	156	148	130	972	762	690
	Katwa thana	191,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	283	294	...	...	...	...	74	61	68	868	845	863
	Sitamarhi town	8,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	14	14	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	30	24	26
	Sitamarhi thana	306,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	431	409	...	...	...	...	160	119	105	1,060	550	503
	Belmand thana	101,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	266	303	...	...	...	...	48	45	53	594	323	391
	Pupri thana	232,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	357	265	...	...	...	...	89	46	59	715	372	327
	Sherbar thana	184,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	37	31	...	...	...	...	118	40	66	664	381	356
	Hajipur town	21,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	37	31	...	...	...	...	118	40	66	664	381	356
	Hajipur thana	335,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	338	281	...	...	...	...	101	85	70	938	466	346
	Wahna thana	296,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	431	454	...	...	...	...	73	74	77	937	569	539
	Lalganj town	14,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	19	24	...	...	...	...	20	4	8	69	14	33
	Lalganj thana	143,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	184	226	...	...	...	...	150	88	71	406	273	298
	Total	2,712,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,591	4,106	4,330	26	33	23	...	1,138	539	533	9,324	4,985	5,177

Section 168 of the Bengal Famine Code.
 (1) No increase of illness or death due to want of food.
 (2) Out-patients received at the Dispensary.
 (3) In-patients received at the Hospitals.
 (4) No special details of the cases.
 (5) Distributions of Medical Subordinate—
 Civil Hospital Assistant Najib Khan, Poor houses at Muzaffarpur in addition to his own duty.
 Civil Hospital Assistant Mahamed Abdul Haq Rajkhand.
 Ditto, Abdul Haq, Pupri.
 Ditto, Ayed Ahmed Hussain, Sitamarhi.
 Ditto, Monnohan Byrnes, Belmand.
 Ditto, Hars Boudhu Uas Gupta, Sherbar.

MUZAFFARPUR COLLECTORATE,
The 1st April 1897.

L. HARR,
Collector.

No. 10^{F.S.}_M, dated Darbhanga, the 2nd April 1897.

From—R. W. CARLYLE, Esq., Collector of Darbhanga,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my tenth half-monthly report for the weeks ending 20th and 27th March 1897.

2. (1a) The area and the portion of the population affected is unaltered since my last report, and I reproduce what I then said on the subject.

“I have no change to report in the area affected, though there is a temporary diminution in the portion of the population affected, as the *rabi* crops are being harvested and this gives much more remunerative employment to those who can obtain it than anything we can give on famine works. The affected area comes to 2,940 square miles.

3. (1b) There are 80 circles with 76 officers in charge.

4. (2a) The harvesting of the *rabi* crops continued during the fortnight under report, and has continued to keep the numbers down. This has also been assisted by the rainfall, which has enabled the raiyats to push on the cultivation of their lands and to sow *moong*, rice (in deep chauris).

4. (2b) As regards the *rabi*, I reproduce the estimates I gave in my last report. I think my last estimate of the *rabi* nearly correct, namely, about 8 annas in Madhubani, 12 annas in the Sadar, and 16 annas in Samastipur. This of course, is allowing for the reduced area under cultivation, and only refers to the food crops.”

5. (2b) The rain has done very much good by enabling the cultivators to prepare the land in good time for the *bhadai* and *aghani* crops.

6. (2c and d) The annexed table show the net import during the fortnight of 58,491 maunds against a net export of 3,365 maunds. Stocks are, I believe, still considerable, and I hear that the late rain induced villagers in some places to begin to part with their hoards. Whether this will continue or not depends on the weather. If it promises well, no doubt a large portion of the grain hoarded up will ultimately be thrown in the market.

7. (2e) Public health continues good.

8. (2f) There is no emigration or immigration of famished people.

9. (2g) The condition of cattle is very fair, considering the time of the year. The rain has done much good in improving the pasturage, such as it is.

10. (3a) There are 134 relief works open on the 27th, attended by 40,009 men, 41,794 women, 21,759 children. Out of these the Public Works Department figures were men 20,329, women 17,882, children 12,944.

11. (3b) The rates of wages are maximum.

The Gazette figures are wrong. The Public Works figures for Madhubani appear to have been reported as. The Madhubani telegram was not quite correct.
R. W. CARLYLE

Full wages.

	As.	P.
Men	1	9
Women	1	3
Big children	0	9
Small children	0	6
Infants ...	0	3

Minimum.

Men	1	0
Women	1	0
Big children	0	6
Small children	0	3
Infants ...	0	3

Penal.

Men	0	9
Women	0	9
Big children	0	6
Small children	0	3
Infants ...	0	3

12. (3c) I give figures as to numbers employed in Famine Statement D. I also give some figures for the relief works under the Darbhanga Raj. These are not included in any of my statements

The numbers working for the Raj on the 27th were—

Men	10,919
Women	4,393
Children	1,375
Total	16,687

13. (3d) I regret my figures are not yet complete as to other private works, as I have not yet got return from Phulparas and Bahera charges, where I know a large number of private tanks are being dug. The other charges report 59 tanks are being dug; so the total number in the affected area cannot be less, I believe, than 100.

14. (4a) There are poor-houses open at Darbhanga, Singhia, Warisnagar, Madhubani, Phulparas, Benipatti and Khajauli on the 27th. There were 89 inmates on the 27th, namely, 48 men, 26 women, 15 children. The number in the poor-houses is very small at present, but they are useful for bad cases of distress or for those who shirk work. I have little doubt we will have to use them pretty freely before relief operations close to clear our list of persons receiving gratuitous relief who have relations to support them.

15. (4b) The scale of food is that laid down by the Code.

16. (5c) A number of women are employed in spinning cotton and a few in making baskets. The figures I have received are not complete, and I will ask the Charge Superintendents in future to submit special report on the subject every week.

17. (6) Doles, whether in grain or in money, are distributed by the circle officers at various fixed centres. One week's supply is given at a time. Considerably more than half of the expenditure on gratuitous relief consists of grain doles.

18. (7) There are no public kitchens. There are some private kitchens in the Darbhanga Raj.

19. (8) I have given no loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. I have given Rs. 1,412-8 to three persons under the Land Improvement Act. They have been given on the security of the landowner's interest on land, and are repayable in five years without interest. I generally give the money in instalments of one-fifth.

20. (a) I submit the usual financial statements.

21. I submit a map of the affected area.

22. I also submit Statements A and B.

23. I have given statements showing in detail the irrigation works. It will be seen more than half the work consists in the excavation of tanks.

24. The amount of work done per male unit has increased both on Civil Agency and on Public Works Department works. I explained in my last report why the Public Works Department figures were necessarily lower than the Civil Agency figures.

Statement showing prices of principal food-crops for the fortnight ending 31st March 1897.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	WHEAT		BARLEY.		COMMON RICE.		MAHUA.		INDIAN-CORN.		GRAM.		RAHAR.	
	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March	March
	31st 1897.	16th 1897.	31st 1897.	16th 1897.	31st 1897.	16th 1897.	31st 1897.	16th 1897.	31st 1897.	16th 1897.	31st 1897.	16th 1897.	31st 1897.	16th 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Darbhanga ...	S. CH. 8 8	S. CH. 6 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 8 8	S. CH. 8 0	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 12 0	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 11 4	S. CH. 10 8
Samastipur ..	8 8	8 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	8 8	12 0	12 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0
Madhubani ..	7 12	7 12	11 11	11 0	8 12	9 1	12 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	10 6	9 12	11 0	12 8

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

For the week ending 27th March 1897.

**ROADS AND TANKS, &c.
CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.**

[illegible]

TANKS ONLY.
CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.

CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.

FOR the week ending the 30th January 1900.

DATE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																TOTAL CHILDREN (SEC- TIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.
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GRAND TOTAL	10,546	70,970	16,371	11,303	11,516	13	5,790	5,791	1,900	24	2,087	0	6	10,538	12	9	26,790	406	0	6	1,380	181	13	3
Male milt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total male unit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wages 1 anna 9 pice per male unit per diem.

367 cubic feet per male unit per diem; wages 1 anna 5 pice per male unit per diem; rate Rs. 3-3-6 per thousand cubic feet earth-work.

257 cubic feet per male unit per diem; wages 1 anna 5 pies per male unit; per diem; rate Rs. 3-5-0 per hundred per diem.																														
Barhanga charge	10,639	17,053	3,162	1,875	5,546	9,570	400	440	8,61,370	3,610	8	0	2,747	23	15	...	354	6	6	3,970	0	4	9,78	103	0	6	206	25	0	9
Bohera charge	2,777	3,074	525	284	4,141	11,419	0	0	2,11,234	557	1	3	146	15	6	...	16	0	6	556	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bohera charge	2,609	1,893	180	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,301	369	9	6	74	4	...	...	11	1	3	340	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subdivisional Total	21,816	29,000	3,577	1,773	8,309	14,272	440	440	1,23,104	4,344	8	0	2,959	27	21	...	383	6	3	4,016	15	0	4,739	103	6	6	296	25	0	9
Bohera charge	10,146	6,670	1,290	98	4,419	3,716	376	159	4,17,472	1,670	6	9	6,456	5,246	1,89	18	544	10	0	2,094	15	9	2,738	43	0	3	341	19	0	6
Subdivisional Total	16,146	6,670	1,290	311	2,419	3,716	376	159	4,17,472	1,670	6	9	6,456	5,246	1,89	18	544	10	0	2,094	15	9	2,738	43	0	3	341	19	0	6
GRAND TOTAL	31,463	29,000	6,067	2,111	8,016	14,650	865	606	1,67,100	6,211	12	6	9,406	1,210	38	...	1,38	2	3	7,515	15	9	12,406	205	6	9	353	43	13	3
Male units	31,463	21,462	2,518	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wages 1 anna 4 pice per male unit per diem.

53 03 cubic feet per male unit per diem; wages 1 anna 3 pice per male unit per diem; rate Rs. 3-12-4 per thousand cubic feet earth-work.

30-00 cubic feet per male unit per diem ; wages 1 anna 3 pira per male unit per diem ; rate Rs. 3-12-4 per thousand																												
Barhanga charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bohera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koswa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subdivisional Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bohera charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subdivisional Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Wages 1 anna 7 pice per male unit per diem.

311 cubic feet per male unit per diem; wages 1 anna 3 pice per male unit per diem; rate Rs. 3-12-4 per 1,000 cubic feet.

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (II) of the Code.]

DARBHANGA DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Darbhanga district, for the week ending 20th March 1897.

DATE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				KIND AND QUANTITY OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				VALUE OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				
	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Mesua.	Makai.	Other grains.	Rice.	Mesua.	Makai.	Cash and other grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Uds. sr. ch.	Mds. sr. ch.	Uds. sr. ch.	Mds. sr. ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Darbhanga charge ...	3,511	7,409	4,435	15,355	118 35 4	111 28 7	...	...	580 6 6	374 4 9	...	4,517 7 6	5,491 2 1
Bahera ..	1,356	4,312	1,742	7,410	2 21 18 1/2	465 29 14 1/2	...	...	88 10 0	1,878 11 3	...	781 12 9	2,747 1 1
Rosaria ..	1,188	3,539	2,772	7,799	76 3 3 1/2	355 35 5 1/2	...	...	949 10 9	874 7 8	...	1,349 0 9	2,673 2 1
Subdivisional total ..	6,055	15,260	18,952	30,267	793 9 5	833 18 1 1/2	...	...	1,505 11 3	3,147 7 3	...	6,648 4 9	10,901 7 1
Warisnagar charge ..	27	674	529	1,497	...	106 7 4	...	...	...	353 14 9	...	9 13 6	363 11
Samsatipur ..	17	7	2	26	...	...	2 21 11 1/2	...	...	...	10 9 2	...	10 2
Subdivisional Total ..	31	674	531	1,236	...	106 7 3	2 21 11 1/2	...	...	353 13 9	10 9 2	9 13 6	373 13
Benepati charge ...	1,403	3,407	1,518	6,328	226 2 1 1/2	...	83 20 0	...	1,026 6 0	...	353 8 0	621 0 6	2,040 1
Khajauli ..	1,323	4,169	2,414	8,106	114 10 13	611 31 7 1/2	8 28 12 1/2	37 27 5 1/2	106 15 0	1,721 9 3	337 4 3	605 14 8	2,660 11
Madhubani ..	404	1,117	674	2,095	30 9 11	1 6 25 6 1/2	38 26 4 1/2	...	133 2 0	430 7 6	105 11 8	17 3 8	686 7
Phulparas ..	440	1,613	869	2,922	3 12 7 1/2	277 1 2 1/2	4 35 8	...	180 11 0	7 1 12 9	121 11 6	8 6 8	1,089 9
Jhanjharpur ..	240	1,238	677	2,155	17 15 7 1/2	...	69 5 1	61 36 9	69 8 9	...	206 0 9	411 2 9	745 13
Subdivisional Total ..	3,810	12,524	5,956	22,290	432 19 9	1,005 17 1 1/2	328 2 4	80 23 14 1/2	1,566 10 9	2,932 13 6	1,169 12 9	1,703 4 10	7,692 9 1
GRAND TOTAL ..	10,319	28,153	15,435	53,907	1,225 18 14	1,793 37 15	730 23 11 1/2	414 9 18 1/2	2,502 6 0	6,134 2 6	1,309 15 6	4,361 7 1	16,867 16
Adult units ..	10,319	28,153	7,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adult dependents ..	...	46,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8
Non-working children ..	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78 10
Total adult units ..	...	48,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,639 11

N.B.—Average dole, per adult unit, 11 pice per diem.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Darbhanga district, for the week ending 27th March 1897.

Darbhanga charge ...	3,820	8,022	4,394	16,236	233 14 14	518 31 10 1/2	.....	1,101 13 9	.....	4,706 13 6	5,988 11
Bahera ..	1,400	4,194	1,813	7,407	4 25 15	232 33 15 1/2	.....	84 7 0	1,973 3 3	646 0 9	2,703 11
Rosaria ..	1,308	4,141	2,694	8,293	70 30 0 1/2	.....	.....	390 2 0	746 6 0	1,701 2 3	2,796 11
Subdivisional total ...	6,528	16,358	8,901	31,731	307 39 13 1/2	748 25 0 1/2	.....	1,585 7 6	2,719 9 3	7,061 0 6	11,299 1
Warisnagar charge ..	296	898	575	1,769	.....	93 0 8	.....	.....	310 0 3	8 14 9	318 14
Samsatipur ..	18	8	2	28	.....	.....	2 20 6	.....	.....	10 15 0	10 15
Subdivisional total ..	313	906	577	1,806	.....	93 0 8	2 20 6	.....	310 0 3	8 14 9	329 13
Benepati charge ...	1,434	3,474	1,377	6,280	234 39 11 1/2	.....	82 33 6	1,399 7 8	.....	349 13 0	354 11 4 1/2
Khajauli ..	1,307	4,689	2,587	8,583	9 10 6 1/2	607 6 10 1/2	124 26 15 1/2	141 16 0	1,917 6 9	383 10 3	513 2 2
Phulparas ..	511	1,994	1,110	3,615	125 11 0 1/2	153 24 2 1/2	29 39 3 1/2	57 20 13	523 6 0	182 8 0	147 6 6
Madhubani ..	316	1,114	464	1,893	32 9 4	178 33 3	25 0 1 1/2	4 39 11 1/2	118 4 0	662 7 0	64 3 3
Jhanjharpur ..	300	1,184	597	2,080	33 17 4	41 15 9	.....	28 32 11	140 12 3	130 11 3	.....
Subdivisional Total ..	3,911	12,365	6,135	22,481	501 9 14	1,077 9 8 1/2	204 19 10 1/2	164 4 31	2,323 11 11	2,638 13 0	979 2 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,701	29,329	15,363	55,488	890 0 11 1/2	1,918 35 10 1/2	297 9 0 1/2	3 0 34 1/2	3,900 3 8	5,958 6 6	990 1 6
Adult units ..	10,701	29,329	7,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adult dependents ..	.....	4,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 23
Non-working children ..	.....	557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311 23
Total adult units ...	.....	31,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,649 13

N.B.—Average dole, per adult unit, 10 pice per diem.

FORM 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			REMARKS.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of grain-tons relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Week ending 20th March 1897.</i>		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Civil Department ..	20,760	30.1	0 1 5	2 6 9	2,580	0 1 9	2,498 11 4	48,004	0 0 11	18,669 11 10	
Public Works Department ..	18,951	24.04	0 1 4	3 0 4	2,902	0 1 5	13,174 12 6	1,551	0 0 6.5	372 1 9	
Total ..	48,781	32.9	0 1 4½	2 10 0.7	5,482	0 1 7	33,663 7 10	50,545	0 0 8.7½	19,041 13 7	
<i>Week ending 27th March 1897.</i>											
Civil Department ..	27,912	33.4	0 1 4.7	2 9 4	1,792	0 1 8	18,384 10 9	51,693	0 0 10	19,549 12 5	
Public Works Department ..	21,094	25.7	0 1 5	3 3 6	2,990	0 1 9	16,933 12 9	7,170	0 0 6.4	508 4 0	
Total ..	51,910	29.8	0 1 4.8	2 13 8	4,782	0 1 8½	35,108 7 6	58,868	0 0 8.2	20,058 0 5	

FORM No. 8.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail for the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat	Gram and pulses	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darbhanga	Mds. 10,571	Mds. 17,987	Mds. 755	Mds.	Mds. 4,801	Mds. 34,114
Laheria Berai .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. . 190	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. . 190
Samastipur .. .. .	.. .. . 5,368	.. .. . 2,863	.. .. . 134	.. .. . 14	.. .. . 4,774	.. .. . 12,553
Sakri .. .. .	.. .. . 67	.. .. . 668	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. . 301	.. .. . 936
Waini .. .. .	.. .. . 517	.. .. . 2,337	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. . 2,854
Dalsingh Seral .. .. .	.. .. . 1,819	.. .. . 527	.. .. . 4.9	.. .. . 802	.. .. . 2,105	.. .. . 5,662
Jhanjharpur .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. . 80	.. .. . 80
Kishanpur .. .. .	.. .. . 65	.. .. . 98	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. . 40	.. .. . 203
Tamuria .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Ghoghardiha .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Jogara .. .. .	.. .. . 10	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. . 10
Kamtoul .. .. .	.. .. . 294	.. .. . 32	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. . 871	.. .. . 1,197
Haya Ghat .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. . 101	.. .. . 101
Manigachi .. .. .	.. .. . 14	.. .. . 47	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. . 61
Total	18,725	24,649	1,298	810	12,473	57,961

FORM No 9.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail for the two weeks ending 27th March 1897.

STATION FROM WHICH REPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Grain and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Darbhanga	609	119	.....	.....	9.7	1,005
Lithalia Barai ... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bainasipuri	84	141	.....	.....	87	310
Makhi	41	88	.....	.....	.....	129
Wah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	98	215	313
Darbhanga Sarai	5	32	.....	.....	20	57
Jhanjharpur	74	1.8	.....	.....	.....	2.2
Kishanpur	3	42	.....	.....	.....	45
Tamuria	311	185	.....	.....	33	529
Ghogardihia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jogara	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Kamail ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	80
Hawa Ghat	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Manigachi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,100	749	.....	98	1,391	3,301

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Darbhanga for the fortnight ending 20th and 27th March 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.	
	1894-95.			1895-97.			1895-96.			1896-97.				
	Freight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Freight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Freight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Freight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rice	Mds. 1,725	Mds.	Mds.	..	..	..	Mds. 1,166	Mds.	Mds.	..	
Paddy	24,649	2,92,317	3,50,878	..	..	..	709	2,61,582	2,63,946	..	
Wheat	1,214			94
Pulses and grain	816			..	..	..	..			1,301	
Other food-grains	18,373			..	..	..		
Total	87,961	..	..	..	..	..	3,314	..	..	..

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

District.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN RUPEES PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE--		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Rice.	Maize.	Millet.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Darbhanga	60 M. 3,315	2,801	60 M. 2,360	2,364	Nil	103,303	Nil	Nil	103,303	69,374	R. 0. 4	R. 0. 8	R. 0. 10	1.25	1.00	Nil.

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th March 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE APRIL 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE APRIL 1896, UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Darbhanga	351,964 for 90 days	138,478 for 90 days	213,486 for 90 days	102,851 for 90 days	187,487 for 90 days	27th Mar. 1897. Account is not fully made up to date, but are in course of adjustment.	Rs. A. P. 5,17,914 9 1 including cost of establishment, tools and plant and other miscellaneous charges.	Rs. A. P. 1,67,016 2 8	Rs. A. P. 1,412 8 0	Nil	Nil

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.
[Under Section (24) of the Code.]
Financial statement of relief operations for the fortnight ending 27th March 1897.

RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.										BALANCE.				
District Board grant.	Government grant.		Private subscriptions.		RELIEF WORKS.		Relief of artisans.	Relief by grain dues.	Kitchens.	Miscellaneous charitable relief.	Relief by grain and money dues.	Bath, Lament and cement-works.	MISCELLANEOUS.			Total expenditure.	Provincial.	District Board.	Private.
	Daily wages.	Sum paid on task work.	Cash and stores.	Tools and plant and stores.	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Ra. A. P. 76,256 0 3 including previous balance.	Ra. A. P. 14,02,163 8 6 including balance of last account and new grant of Ra. 25,000, as per Government order No. dated for Civil Department, and the balance of letters of credit for Ra. 9,40,000 granted to Public Works Department.	Nil	Ra. A. P. 7,370 6 0	Ra. A. P. 61,291 9 4	Ra. A. P. 84 15 10	..	..	..	..	Ra. A. P. 3,064 13 2	..	12,984 13 9	..	12,984 13 9	Ra. A. P. 1,99,866 11 1	Ra. A. P. 12,81,820 9 11	Ra. A. P. 77,664 1 9	..

Expenditure of the Public Works Department has not been fully accounted for in working out the balance for want of necessary information.

*Health of prisoners compared with those admitted during the month of March 1896
and March 1897.*

1896.			1897.			
Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	12	2	63	22 Scurvy 1	9 Scurvy 3	.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Collector.

Enclosure to Tenth Fortnightly Famine Report of the District of Darbhanga.

Memorandum of rainfall at different centres in the district of Darbhanga during the week ending 27th March 1897 :—

Darbhanga	...	...	2.01	Kowan	...	...	1.30
Madhubani	...	...	1.50	Gungowha	...	...	4.6
Samastipur	...	...	.76	Alampur	...	...	8.5
Bahera	...	...	1.80	Boochowlee	...	...	1.5
Roserah	...	...	.89	Hatha Custa	...	...	2.90
Mangulgarh	...	...	1.7	Pandoul	...	...	2.6
Bampur	...	...	1.5	Thurma	...	...	1.90
Jhanjharpar	...	...	2.72	Hathowree	...	...	1.3
Munkowla	...	...	1.75	Kamtoul	...	...	1.3
Bhuckwa	...	...	1.70	Dowlutpore	...	...	1.7
Jaynagore	...	...	2.	Mooktapore	...	...	.7
Narhar	...	...	1.60	Naraya	...	...	1.36

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 17 of 1897.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 283 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during April 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—							
	1st week of 1st pl. 1896.	1st week of Mar. 1897.	2nd week of Mar. 1897.	3rd week of Mar. 1897.	4th week of Mar. 1897.	5th week of Mar. 1897.	1st week of Apr. 1897.	2nd week of Apr. 1897.
Baliaghatta	Mds. 6,23,000	Mds. 5,27,000	Mds. 5,53,000	Mds. 5,57,000	Mds. 5,74,000	Mds. 4,93,000	Mds. 4,53,000	Mds. 4,04,000
Uliadanga	70,300	20,900	22,100	22,200	24,500	27,000	28,200	33,200
Chitpur, Gola- bari, Kumartuly, Hatkhole, and Oulpi Ghat...	6,03,000	1,30,200	1,31,500	1,25,700	1,45,200	1,68,000	1,77,500	1,70,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	4,000	4,000	3,100	2,600	2,800	2,900	2,600	2,500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,24,000	1,51,000	1,42,400	1,35,000	1,23,700	1,35,900	1,17,500	1,16,700
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	89,700	1,00,200	74,900	76,300	78,600	81,100	75,200
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	8,241	7,286	10,350	11,044	12,524	13,312	13,050	7,981
Total	20,22,541	14,20,086	14,52,650	14,18,444	14,49,024	14,08,712	13,62,960	12,99,081
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	10,594 (on 3rd Apr. 1896). Feb. 1897.)	27,874 (on 28th Feb. 1897.)	3,08,022 (on 7th Mar. 1897.)	1,67,539 (on 14th Mar. 1897.)	1,66,267 (on 20th Mar. 1897.)	1,57,543 (on 28th March 1897.)	1,31,583 (on 4th Apr. 1897.)	83,455 (on 11th Apr. 1897.)
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	28,496 (1st to 3rd Apr. 1896). 1897.)	51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)	37,680 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897.)	38,042 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897.)	30,560 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897.)	52,543 (27th to 29th Mar. 1897.)	24,378 (3rd to 5th Apr. 1897.)	19,912 (10th to 12th Apr. 1897.)
By Canal returns	26,981 (1st to 3rd Apr. 1896). 1897.)	56,324 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897.)	29,550 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897.)	35,325 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897.)	24,604 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897.)	20,542 (27th to 29th Mar. 1897.)	15,917 (3rd to 5th Apr. 1897.)	33,429 (10th to 12th Apr. 1897.)
Grand Total of Stocks	20,28,612	15,55,919	18,27,902	16,59,350	16,70,455	16,39,440	15,34,778	14,35,877
								13,73,626
								13,23,543

* This part is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
7th April 1897.M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 984 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 27th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 14th April 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		8TH TO 14TH APRIL.			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	1	1
„ Indian „	...	36,938	50,277	182,904	2,48,953
Total	...	36,938	50,277	182,905	2,48,954
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	125,990	1,71,486	70,491	95,946
„ Indian „	...	29,501	40,154	12,295	16,735
Total	...	155,491	2,11,640	82,786	1,12,681

Imports—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		8TH TO 14TH APRIL.			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	...	23,532.	32,030	155,049	2,11,039
Paddy	...	9,478	12,901	19,446	26,468
Wheat	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	3,928	5,346	7,957	10,830
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	458	617
Total	...	36,938	50,277	182,905	2,48,954

Imports.—The import of *rice* during the week under report was nearly seven times that of the corresponding week in 1896, viz., 155,049 cwts., against 23,532 cwts. Burmah as usual supplied by far the largest quantity, viz., 112,608 cwts., against 196,738 cwts. in the week ending 7th April 1897. The receipts from Chandbali aggregated 31,665 cwts., against 23,532 cwts. in the week ending 14th April 1896. Of the 19,446 cwts. of *paddy* imported during the week under report, Burma contributed 18,109 cwts., against nil in the corresponding week in 1896. The total imports of *gram* and *pulse* were double those of the week ending 14th April 1896, viz., 7,956 cwts. against 3,928 cwts. Of these quantities, Chandbali contributed 5,435 cwts., against 2,664 cwts., and the Madras ports 2,521 cwts., against 1,114 cwts., respectively.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the second week of April 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896:—

1	8TH TO 14TH APRIL			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	133,951	1,82,322	71,237	96,962
Paddy	2,218	3,019	.....	.....
Wheat	3,019	4,109	369	502
Gram and pulses ..	14,136	19,241	10,359	14,160
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	2,167	2,949	821	1,117
Total ...	155,491	2,11,640	82,786	1,12,681

The returns again show a falling off in the exports of *rice* to foreign ports, viz., 68,559 cwts. in the period under review, against 111,234 cwts. in the corresponding week in 1896; the quantity exported in the week ending 7th April 1897 was 84,454 cwts. The chief fluctuations in this trade were a decrease of 44,713 cwts. in the shipments to Ceylon and of 24,526 cwts. in those to Hamburg, while Natal, Reunion, and Persia took 15,864 cwts., 7,187 cwts., and 10,630 cwts., respectively, against nothing in the week ending 14th April 1896. There were no exports of *paddy* during the second week of April 1897, against 2,218 cwts. in the corresponding week in 1896. The exports of *gram* and *pulse* fell from 8,565 cwts. in the week ending 14th April 1896 to 1,903 cwts. in the week ending 14th April 1897, the largest decline being in the supplies sent to Mauritius (nil against 5,126 cwts. in the second week of 1896) and to Ceylon (682 cwts., against 2,689 cwts. in the week ending 14th April 1896).

There was again no trade in *rice* with the coast ports. The large decline of 20,039 cwts. in the trade of the week under review as compared with the corresponding period in 1896 was almost entirely due to the exports to the Madras ports having fallen from 19,224 cwts. to only 7 cwts. in the week under report. The variations in the other heads are unimportant and call for no remarks.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th April 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
From Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Madras	{	Bimlipatam	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	1,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,158
		Cocconada	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	159
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	2,521	416	2,937
{	Calingapatam	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	955	.....	955	
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{	Tuticorin	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	37	
Burma	{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150
			{ 1897 ...	110,418	14,025	.....	.....	.....	124,443
{	Moulmein	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	2,195	4,784	.....	.....	.....	6,279	
Balasore	{	Balasore	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	9,618	1,337	.....	.....	.....	10,955
{	Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	23,532	9,478	.....	2,664	.....	35,674	
		{ 1897 ...	31,665	.....	.....	5,435	.....	37,100	
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ...	23,532	9,478	3,928	36,938
				{ 1897 ...	155,049	19,446	7,956	453	182,904
From Foreign Ports.										
Straits Settlements				{ 1896
				{ 1897	1	1
GRAND TOTAL OF				{ 1896 ...	23,532	9,478	3,928	36,938
FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS				{ 1897 ...	155,049	19,446	7,957	453	182,905

Statement No II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th April 1896 and 1897.

Ports .				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	12,572 9,889	... .. ... ..	2,002	440 ... ..	... .. ... ..	15,014 9,889
Germany—Hamburg	...	{ 1896 .. 1897 .	...	28,580 4,004	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	28,580 4,004
Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar.	...	{ 1896 .. 1897 .	...	... .. 499	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. 499
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	...	19,138 ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ...	5,126	1,967	26,181
Natal	...	{ 1896 .. 1897 ..	...	... .. 15,864	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. 978	... .. ... ..	... .. 16,837
Reunion	...	{ 1896 . 1897 ...	...	... .. 7,187	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. 78	... .. ... ..	... .. 7,260
Arabia—Muscat	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	... .. 14,994	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. 14,994
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 .. 1897 ...	...	50,106 5,463	... .. ... ..	3	2,689 652	... .. ... ..	52,888 6,165
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	15 9	2,218 ... ..	... .. ... ..	14 ... ..	... .. ... ..	2,247 9
Perma	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 .	...	... .. 10,680	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. 10,680
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	783 ... ..	... .. ... ..	101 ...	296 175	... .. 29	1,180 204
Total Foreign Ports ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...				111,234 68,559	2,218	2,106	8,565 1,903	1,867 29	125,890 70,491

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>To Indian Ports.</i>									
Bombay	...	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,467 1,800	...	...	...	...	2,467 7,610
	Madras	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	3 ...	...	807	2,928	...	2,930 307
	Badagara	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	5,307 ...	...	...	...	...	5,307 ...
	Calicut	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	5,330 ...	...	...	19	40	5,349 40
	Cannanore	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,817 ...	...	...	...	...	1,817 ...
Madras	Cochin	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	386 ...	...	...	971	75	386 1,046
	Cocanada	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	15	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Negapatam	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	74	...	74 7
	Tellicherry	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	6,482 ...	...	...	...	...	6,482 ...
	Rangoon	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	526 656	...	838	1,415 1,343	300 677	3,139 2,676
	Akyab	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	147 121	...	147 167
Burma	Kyauk Pyoo	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	9	...	...
	Moulmein	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	1	107 45	...	107 47
	Sandoway	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	32	...	...
Chattagong	...	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	125 63	...	125 63
Balasore	Balasore	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	90	...	...
	Ohandbali	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	15 45	756 52	...	771 97
Pondicherry	...	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...
Travancore, Allopy	...	...	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	499 88	...	...	...	...	499 88
Total Indian Ports				22,717 2,678	...	913 369	5,871 8,446	300 792	29,501 12,295
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				133,951 71,237	2,218 ...	3,019 369	14,136 10,369	2,167 831	155,491 82,786

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 978 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 27th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Ohandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 21st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	...	729	729	992
	...	{ 1897	...	11,969	11,969	16,291
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	...	3,069	3,069	4,177
	...	{ 1897	...	..	...	...
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	...	134	134	182
	...	{ 1897	...	346	346	471
Cuttack	...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...
	...	{ 1897	...	...	...	...
Puri	...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...
	...	{ 1897	...	...	...	...
Total	...	{ 1896	...	3,932	3,932	5,351
	...	{ 1897	...	12,315	12,315	16,762

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	...	3,030	3,030	4,124
	...	{ 1897	...	18	18	25
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...
	...	{ 1897	...	...	...	...
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	613	105,819	106,432	1,44,866
	...	{ 1897	...	15,208	15,208	20,700
Cuttack	...	{ 1896	29,230	...	29,230	39,785
	...	{ 1897	...	...	...	...
Puri	...	{ 1896	5,159	...	5,159	7,022
	...	{ 1897	...	...	...	...
Total	...	{ 1896	35,002	108,849	143,851	1,95,797
	...	{ 1897	...	15,226	15,226	20,725

The rise of 11,240 cwts. in the import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 11,969 cwts., was chiefly due to the receipts of rice and paddy from Burma, against nil in the corresponding week of 1896. No paddy having been brought there from Chittagong, the imports into Narayanganj showed a falling off of 3,069 cwts.

The export trade of Chittagong fell off by 3,012 cwts. in consequence of absence of despatches of rice to Bombay, which received 3,029 cwts. last year. There were no exports to Foreign ports from Cuttack and Puri, and the trade of those ports also declined by 29,230 cwts. and 5,159 cwts. respectively. Balasore, too, showed a falling off of 91,224 cwts., as there were no despatches of rice and paddy to the Maldives, Madras, and Bombay.

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Foreign Port.</i>												
Columbo	5,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	5,159	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
MU	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	5,159	.....

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 967 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 17th April 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 38,82,697 maunds. The destination of 36,99,152 maunds is specified. A little more than half of this quantity (20,03,085) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little more than one-fourth (10,06,455 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (6,89,612 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 62,534 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,59,426 maunds to Bihar. The exports from Calcutta to Bihar now exceed the exports from Calcutta to the North-Western Provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 26th April 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 17th April 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897. ‡	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>						
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	127	386	336
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	...	...	10
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	127	386	346
<i>Burdwan.</i>						
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	104	...	870	...
Ranigarj ...	1,460	940	1,270	186	581	296
Sitarampur ...	10	..	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,780	1,002	1,374	186	951	296
<i>Birbhum.</i>						
Murairi ...	...	...	378	...	...	...
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	378	...	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>						
Mirpur ...	...	...	380	...	373	...
Chudanga ...	353	...	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	742	...	...	...	735
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...	...	...	567
Bheramara ...	...	...	1,387	...	...	374
Total ...	696	1,630	1,767	...	873	1,676
<i>Murshidabad.</i>						
Azimganj ...	157	154	445	115	...	371
Total ...	157	154	445	115	...	371
<i>Rangpur.</i>						
Kurigram ...	...	...	109	...	...	...
Lalmunir Hat ...	55	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55	...	109	...	...	...
<i>Cooch Behar ...</i>	755	377	1,498	720	752	2,618
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>						
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	...	...	672
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	2,286	1,505	1,398	1,780
Ramshai ...	...	781	382	...	...	367
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	394	...	...	381
Total ...	392	781	3,288	1,505	1,398	3,200
<i>Darjeeling.</i>						
Siliguri ...	...	...	758	...	2,276	...
Ghoom ...	...	...	524	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	382	346	201	...	...	...
Kurseong ...	...	...	...	375	374	1,492
Total ...	382	346	1,483	375	2,650	1,492
<i>Pabna.</i>						
Sirajganj ...	...	...	172	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	172	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL—consolid.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Faridpur.</i>						
Pangsa ...	...	...	...	...	378	1,120
Rajbari ...	...	...	...	...	368	...
Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	962	...
Pachuria ...	...	...	...	...	649	375
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,352	1,495
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	3,028	8,862	11,489
CHOTA NAGPUR.						
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>						
Giridih ...	750	376	1,101	428	1,709	376
Total ...	750	376	1,101	428	1,709	376
<i>Manbhum.</i>						
Purulia ...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ..	1	...	...	...	485	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	485	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>						
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	312	376	1,101	428	2,194	...
BIHAR.						
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>						
Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	375	...
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	386	...	...	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	...	...	371
Sahibganj ...	380	1,878	6,839	756	2,634	1,868
Baidyanath ...	2	...	2,319	...	..	1,881
Total ...	382	2,256	9,544	756	3,009	4,120
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>						
Nathnagar ...	...	...	...	...	376	756
Colgong ...	...	...	381	1,133	747	3,762
Pirpainti ...	...	...	1,502	2,254	752	2,640
Ghoga ...	...	370	1,878	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	4,958	8,714	7,540	870
Sultanganj ..	...	...	...	...	749	887
Total ...	764	370	8,719	12,101	10,164	7,915
<i>Monghyr.</i>						
Bariaurpur ...	...	...	...	...	382	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	765	371	741
Jamalpur ...	...	...	378	...	...	...
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	2,629	4,575	3,015	2,286
Monghyr ...	382	...	1,124	...	753	...
Garhara ...	2,268	377	885	757	2,270	5,242
Tegra ...	746	...	...	...	...	381
Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	374	808
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	...	...	383	749	384
Simultola ...	...	...	...	...	370	372
Total ...	4,155	377	4,511	6,480	8,284	10,164

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 8rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR—cont'd						
<i>Patna</i>						
Khushrupur ..	...	...	2,682	402	398	1,871
Barh ..	1,548	376	1,532	758	1,108	2,268
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	15,054	7,164	14,020	19,867
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	...	375	...
Digha Ghat ..	2,876	880	4,158	8,794	2,245	2,205
Sadipur ..	875	...	877	...	...	...
Bihta ...	1,211	126	876	...	...	372
Mokamch ..	...	756	2,840	1,859	1,498	4,515
Dinapur ..	...	375	...	878	...	375
Buktnarpur ...	...	...	...	...	375	1,119
Total ...	19,782	25,947	26,519	14,855	20,019	82,677
<i>Gaya.</i>						
Gaya ...	...	1,175	5,271	1,124	2,634	10,102
<i>Shahabad.</i>						
Bedadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,489
Raghunathpur ..	...	371	3,404	...	1,875	1,899
Arrah ..	1,129	370	1,896	1,138	4,496	3,402
Buxar ...	1,513	2,664	2,268	1,160	6,010	1,126
Dumraon ..	378	1,117	376	...	1,125	1,132
Total ...	3,020	4,525	7,944	2,293	18,506	11,048
<i>Darbhanga.</i>						
Sakri ...	...	...	...	...	374	...
Tamaria ...	...	...	1,133	...	...	371
Samastipur ...	...	3,133	7,136	3,016	4,968	2,247
Dalsingh Sarai ..	874	378	758	...	2,249	1,129
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,791	26,144	7,051	7,912	12,714
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...	...
Waini ..	...	...	385	366	...	...
Total ...	9,647	7,302	35,556	11,838	15,403	16,461
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>						
Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	750	...
Bairagnia ...	...	...	...	874	345	373
Kanti ...	...	718	...	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,996	40,791	9,449	5,634	10,077
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	761	750	1,863	572
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	7,556	6,033	3,739	2,661
Hajipur ...	...	1,551	3,771	377	746	1,872
Total ...	9,384	12,702	52,879	16,983	18,077	15,555
<i>Champaran.</i>						
Maesi ...	1,018	...	3,768	1,125	372	...
Segowli ...	1,410	...	3,024	1,499	...	375
Jindara ..	6,735	3,417	2,984	...	...	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	59,559	10,532	2,645	4,522
Bara ...	507	...	2,253	744	374	2,295
Motihari ...	...	1,137	14,051	10,144	8,213	4,934
Pipra ...	...	...	373	391	...	1,135
Total ...	15,897	15,561	86,014	24,435	11,604	18,261

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Saran.</i>						
Dighwara ...	...	...	871	...	...	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	1,893	784	374
Chapra ...	4,112	12,080	22,672	4,883	7,944	7,056
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	...	371	...
Daronda ...	372	876	5,183	3,002	5,975	3,767
Savan ...	16,409	34,285	31,607	9,051	14,385	20,507
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	20,573	14,022	7,856	6,419
Mairwa ...	...	...	...	374	378	...
Total ...	81,679	57,217	81,855	33,225	87,588	38,128
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	1,23,085	1,35,288	1,59,426
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	3,30,427	1,26,541	1,46,344	1,71,291
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.						
<i>Ghasipur District.</i>						
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,440	3,012	374	3,007	1,872
Guhmer ...	365	...	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	873	...	3,390	3,029
Total ...	7,585	6,072	3,885	374	6,397	4,901
<i>Benares District.</i>						
Zamania ...	1,860	1,875	6,017	1,935	2,687	4,962
Sakaldiha ...	2,273	761	...	...	376	...
Mogulsarai ...	379	...	878	...	...	373
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	20,894	3,760	9,099	5,272
Total ...	31,332	26,107	27,289	5,695	12,162	10,607
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>						
Bhagalpur Gogra ...	...	...	...	1,501	750	749
Chaurichaura ...	...	2,998	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,136	2,262	...	...	744
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	1,496	...	...	...
Sahjanwa ...	773	1,523	376	...	...	753
Bhatpur ...	...	...	...	1,586	3,000	2,618
Total ...	4,587	7,177	4,184	3,387	3,750	4,864
<i>Basti District.</i>						
Khalilabad ...	...	378	...	...	...	372
Basti ...	1,933	6,413	782	378	794	...
Uska Bazar ...	1,146	1,869	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,660	782	378	794	372
<i>Gonda District.</i>						
Gonda ...	1,485	8,635	4,878	...	...	...
Other places ...	1,153	6,764	1,127	...	...	...
Total ...	2,638	15,399	6,005	...	...	...
<i>Baraich District.</i>						
Naupara	375	757	373
Baraich	754	1,507	...	378	375
Total	754	1,507	375	1,135	748

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>						
Ahaura Road ...	1,505	5,653	4,507	1,497	1,122	371
Chunar ...	823	378	881	...	...	377
Mirzapur ...	22,485	17,473	7,234	3,779	4,589	1,500
Gainpura ...	383	884	...	376	...	...
Total ...	25,176	23,888	12,122	5,652	5,711	2,248
<i>Allahabad District.</i>						
Karchana ...	...	...	1,131	...	...	...
Naini ...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	378	755	...	375	...	...
Jaara ...	376	2,652	5,287	1,880	2,251	3,367
Mija Road ...	15,747	21,899	15,460	2,262	12,062	1,128
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	378	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	48,683	56,477	21,813	648	4,905	3,736
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	2,278	749	751	...
Sirathu ...	4,551	5,673	4,517	...	412	...
Shiurajpur ...	763	...	752	...	372	1,116
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	98,855	51,616	10,934	20,753	9,347
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>						
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,515	374	...	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	2,270	...	...	...
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	10,813	2,311	375	...
Fatehpur ...	...	...	387	...	...	...
Total ...	14,387	22,780	14,784	2,685	375	...
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>						
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	87,057	9,002	3,706	2,232
<i>Etawah District.</i>						
Phaphund ...	2,643	3,024	3,775	...	...	436
Bharthna ...	383	378	...	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,360	8,749	1,129	745	...
Jaswantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	4,158	...	...	...
Total ...	25,062	20,041	16,682	1,129	745	436
<i>Farrukhabad District.</i>						
Farrukhabad ...	...	373	380	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>						
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,535	1,126	...	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,187	2,642	373	...	...
Total ...	5,748	2,672	3,768	373	...	...
<i>Agra District.</i>						
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,238	6,557	774	439	...
Agra ...	20,578	18,522	34,662	8,695	5,663	4,918
Total ...	32,593	17,760	41,219	9,469	6,102	4,918
<i>Sitapur District.</i>						
Sitapur ...	379	3,022	2,685	1,125	378	...

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Muttra District.</i>						
Kosi ...	...	...	1,173	...	...	...
Muttra ...	2,331	1,997	2,626	374	375	...
Brindaban ...	...	...	324	...	...	...
Total ...	2,331	1,997	4,125	374	375	...
<i>Allyghur District.</i>						
Harluaganj ...	...	...	755	...	...	...
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...	...
Hatirass ...	21,007	8,797	30,653	2,252	1,912	306
Allyghur ...	6,114	1,815	4,570	769	1,180	741
Total ...	28,834	10,612	35,978	3,021	3,042	1,137
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>						
Chola ...	...	...	1,138	...	...	...
Secundrabad ...	...	747	1,510	1,131	375	...
Khurja ...	5,308	3,826	9,408	3,393	381	...
Dihai ...	756	756	3,021	...	...	...
Total ...	6,061	5,329	15,137	4,524	756	...
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>						
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	757	...	...	...
<i>Meerut District.</i>						
Ghaziabad ...	566	1,512	1,143	385	750	...
Meerut ...	6,551	15,779	8,873	3,763	1,144	1,503
Total ...	7,117	17,291	10,016	4,149	1,894	1,503
<i>Banda District.</i>						
Badanua ...	...	...	390	758	375	...
Banda ...	1,197	5,666	11,376	3,806	3,080	382
Bargarh ...	712	1,507	3,012	753	375	372
Manikpur ...	384	1,129	1,133	748	751	...
Kurwi ...	1,115	6,465	17,032	4,225	747	...
Total ...	3,154	14,767	32,973	10,290	5,278	754
<i>Moradabad District.</i>						
Khanth ...	...	374	1,136	375	...	...
Moradabad ...	...	4,910	4,118	1,514	375	...
Chundowai ...	752	15,416	4,841	382	...	...
Total ...	752	20,700	10,125	2,271	375	...
<i>Azamgarh District.</i>						
Shahganj ...	7,559	7,522	378	777	1,990	384
<i>Bareilly District.</i>						
Aonla ...	1,510	3,865	2,252	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	2,711	26,924	12,773	749	...	1,554
Total ...	4,221	30,689	15,025	749	...	1,554
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>						
Jaunpur ...	14,496	25,241	5,037	4,895	1,497	1,876

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>						
Ahaura Road ...	1,505	5,653	4,507	1,497	1,122	371
Chunar ...	823	378	381	...	...	377
Mirzapur ...	22,405	17,473	7,284	3,779	4,589	1,500
Gaizpura ...	383	384	...	376	...	...
Total ...	25,176	23,888	12,122	5,652	5,711	2,248
<i>Allahabad District.</i>						
Karchana ...	...	...	1,131	...	...	...
Naini ...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	878	755	...	375	...	...
Jasra ...	376	2,652	5,287	1,980	2,251	3,367
Mija Road ...	15,747	21,899	15,460	2,282	12,062	1,128
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	378	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	48,683	56,477	21,813	648	4,906	3,786
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	2,278	749	751	...
Sirathu ...	4,551	5,673	4,517	...	412	...
Shiurajpur ...	763	...	752	...	372	1,116
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	51,616	10,084	20,753	9,347
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>						
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,515	374	...	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	2,270	...	...	...
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	10,812	2,311	375	...
Fatehpur ...	...	...	387	...	...	...
Total ...	14,387	22,780	14,784	2,685	375	...
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>						
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	87,057	9,002	3,706	2,232
<i>Etawah District.</i>						
Phaphund ...	2,643	3,024	3,775	...	...	436
Bharthna ...	383	878	...	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,360	8,749	1,129	745	...
Jaswantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	4,158	...	...	...
Total ...	25,062	20,041	16,682	1,129	745	436
<i>Farrukhabad District.</i>						
Farrukhabad ...	...	373	380	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>						
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,585	1,126	...	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,187	2,642	373	...	...
Total ...	5,748	2,672	3,768	373	...	...
<i>Agra District.</i>						
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,238	6,557	774	439	...
Agra ...	20,578	18,522	84,662	8,695	5,663	4,918
Total ...	32,593	17,760	41,219	9,469	6,102	4,918
<i>Sitapur District.</i>						
Sitapur ...	379	3,022	2,635	1,125	373	...

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NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Muttra District.</i>						
Kosi ... ..	...	...	1,178	...	...	...
Muttra	2,331	1,997	2,628	374	375	...
Brindaban ... ..	...	...	324	...	...	...
Total	2,331	1,997	4,125	374	375	...
<i>Allyghur District.</i>						
Harduaganj ... ..	...	...	755	...	...	...
Sikandra Rao	753	...	...	...	...	...
Hatirass	21,067	8,797	30,653	2,252	1,912	306
Allyghur	6,414	1,815	4,570	769	1,130	741
Total	28,834	10,612	35,978	3,021	3,042	1,137
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>						
Chola ... ..	...	...	1,138	...	...	...
Secundrabad ... ..	...	747	1,510	1,131	375	...
Khurja	5,308	3,826	9,468	3,393	381	...
Dihai	756	756	3,021	...	...	...
Total	6,064	5,329	15,137	4,524	756	...
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>						
Muzaffarnagar ... ..	...	...	757	...	...	...
<i>Meerut District.</i>						
Ghaziabad	566	1,512	1,143	385	750	...
Meerut	6,851	15,779	8,873	3,763	1,144	1,503
Total	7,417	17,291	10,016	4,148	1,894	1,503
<i>Banda District.</i>						
Badanea ... ..	...	...	390	758	375	...
Banda	1,187	5,686	11,376	3,806	3,030	382
Bargarh	742	1,507	3,042	753	375	372
Manikpur	384	1,129	1,133	748	751	...
Kurwi	1,145	6,465	17,032	4,225	747	...
Total	3,458	14,767	32,973	10,290	5,278	754
<i>Moradabad District.</i>						
Khanth ... ..	...	374	1,136	375	...	...
Moradabad ... ..	...	4,910	4,148	1,514	375	...
Chundowai	782	15,416	4,841	382	...	...
Total	782	20,700	10,125	2,271	375	...
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>						
Shahganj	7,558	7,522	378	777	1,990	384
<i>Bareilly District.</i>						
Aonla	1,510	3,865	2,252	...	...	...
Bareilly	2,711	26,324	12,773	749	...	1,554
Total	4,221	30,689	15,025	749	...	1,554
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>						
Jaunpur	14,496	25,241	5,637	4,895	1,497	1,876

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NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>						
Shajehanpur ...	4,180	7,175	6,442	...	400	...
Tilhar ...	5,061	7,907	3,058	...	...	...
Aujhi ...	2,684	4,199	8,774	...	...	...
Total ...	11,925	19,281	18,274	...	400	...
<i>Eta District.</i>						
Jaleswar Road ..	...	...	356	...	...	...
Kashganj ...	754	...	2,266	...	378	...
Total ...	754	...	2,652	...	378	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>						
Lucknow ...	17,199	27,988	24,956	378	1,017	746
Alamnagar ...	7,976	9,894	13,975	374	1,121	749
Kakori ...	1,491	774	755	...	...	...
Malihabad ...	754	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,420	38,056	39,686	752	2,738	1,495
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>						
Pilibhit ...	...	1,516	...	...	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>						
Rurki ...	...	379	873	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	...	...	5,253	4,169	2,986	1,871
Total ...	...	379	5,026	4,169	2,986	1,871
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>						
Sahwal ...	...	...	783	...	...	...
Radhauli ...	1,133	7,585	2,205	1,498	1,124	752
Fyzabad ...	9,146	31,402	6,210	1,121	2,256	2,312
Ajudhya ...	762	8,026	...	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	...	789	...	...	748	...
Total ...	11,041	42,802	9,258	2,619	4,128	3,064
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>						
Akbarpur ...	1,150	3,008	762	375	370	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>						
Bahramghat ...	...	...	1,881	758	381	...
Duryabad ...	...	378	...	...	...	379
Bara Banki ...	3,415	3,416	4,557	755	376	...
Safdarganj ..	8,795	17,267	14,084	371	3,720	874
Total ...	12,210	21,061	20,472	1,884	4,477	753
<i>Hardai District.</i>						
Balau ...	...	755	...	...	...	...
Hardai ...	6,104	10,708	2,650	...	...	871
Baghauli ...	5,493	4,143	4,189	...	...	...
Sandila ...	1,138	1,123	3,022	...	...	...
Total ...	12,736	16,724	9,811	...	...	871
<i>Bijnor District.</i>						
Dhampur ...	...	8,017	5,675	...	...	...
Nagina ...	...	2,261	4,551	...	753	375
Najibabad ...	...	2,280	6,426	1,508	374	...
Bijnor ...	...	1,124	...	1,494	...	...
Total ..	...	8,662	16,652	3,002	1,127	376

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE APRIL 28, 1897. 1663

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jhansi District.</i>						
Jhansi ...	...	1,510	1,530	382	758	2,245
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>						
Lalitpur ...	...	755	748	757	752	746
<i>Kheri District.</i>						
Lakshmipur ...	...	378	2,257	...	...	754
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>						
Mahoba ...	399	3,034	4,184	1,510	1,122	1,862
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>						
Hardwar ...	...	...	378	...	...	...
<i>Jalaun District.</i>						
Ait ...	...	...	...	...	...	744
Kalpi ...	...	...	1,127	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,127	...	...	744
<i>Garhwal District.</i>						
Haldwani ...	...	...	750	750	...	...
Other places ...	14,009	10,580	28,912	1,921	372	373
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	19,748	96,813	62,534
PANJAB.						
<i>Amritsur District.</i>						
Amritsur ...	...	740	...	...	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>						
Delhi ...	39,817	63,298	58,032	20,135	12,219	6,009
<i>Jullundur District.</i>						
Jullundur City ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>						
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	7,189	1,132	385	1,489
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>						
Faraknagar ...	...	378	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	752	1,138	...	...	...
Rewari ...	12,795	18,118	18,154	2,257	1,949	3,821
Total ...	12,795	19,248	19,202	2,257	1,949	3,821
Other places ...	12,187	30,867	20,241	7,215	11,868	4,850
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,10,908	1,10,754	30,739	25,916	16,169

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road ... ..	...	2 278	1 129	760	1,181	380
Katni .. ..	...	2,614	6,458	385	1,502	2,287
Jubbulpur .. ..	...	11,291	31,227	11,725	1,916	4,120
Pepua .. ..	...	2,257	8,676	2,645	4,577	2,629
Kanch .. ..	...	3,393	4,142	761	372	761
Nagpur .. ..	...	3,057	5,322	1,912	371	8,223
Other places	1,115	8,736	32,567	11,205	15,653	27,177
Total	1,115	86,629	69,521	29,399	25,821	40,577
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA						
Dholpur .. ..	...	1,126	...	...	...	...
Ajmere .. ..	...	576	393	...	...	...
Sutna	3,096	8 307	16,259	8,768	7,036	12,003
Mhow	137	1,115	...	...	...	...
Ulwara	392	760	3,509	...	...	...
Indore	7 0	756	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	378	763	877	752	375	371
Bawal	378	377	...	...	...	...
Harpulpur	353	766	1,795	...	1,121	375
Other places .. ..	...	3,459	4,431	374	1,536	1,509
Total	5,521	17,898	27,084	9,991	9,868	14,258
Hyderabad	375	778	...	...	...	...
BERAR.						
Dhamangaon .. ..	...	...	600	...	...	...
Malkapur	26	...	...	...	407	...
Khamgaon	66	381	432	...	...	404
Akola	57	656	763	...	...	...
Amraoti	66	1,129	3,884	374	1,967	1,119
Total	211	2,166	5,183	374	2,474	1,523
Bombay .. ..	...	...	871	...	...	...
Unspecified places ..	15,320	41,902	21,834	1,058	8,949	2,682
GRAND TOTAL	6,90,870	10,43,880	11,49,772	2,97,753	3,16,088	3,07,034
ABSTRACT.						
Total of Bengal	4,412	4,210	10,514	3,029	8,862	11,489
" " Bihar	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	1,23,045	1,35,286	1,59,426
" " Chota Nagpur	812	376	1,101	428	2,194	876
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ..	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,01,595	99,748	96,813	62,534
" " the Panjab	63,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	30,739	25,916	16,169
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India	5,524	17,838	27,084	9,894	9,868	14,258
" " Central Provinces ..	1,145	36,629	69,521	29,399	25,824	40,577
" " Hyderabad	375	778	...	...	...	...
" " Berar	211	2,166	5,183	374	2,374	1,523
" " Bombay .. ..	...	...	871	...	...	...
" " Unspecified places ..	15,320	41,902	21,834	1,058	8,949	2,682
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	7,68,170	10,43,880	11,49,772	2,97,753	3,16,088	3,07,034

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of March and the first fortnight of April 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of March and April 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 23th April 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1897.			1896.		
	15th March.	31st March.	15th April.	15th March.	31st March.	15th April.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—						
Burdwan ...	10 8	9 12	9 12	16 8	16 8	15 8
Birbhum ...	9 12	9 0	9 0	16 8	16 8	16 8
Bankura ...	11 4	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	18 0
Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 4	19 4	20 0
Hooghly ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	13 1
Howrah ...	10 0	10 0	9 12	15 4	15 4	15 4
24 Parganas ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 8	15 0	14 8
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 6
Nadia ...	9 11	9 10	8 10	15 7	14 9	14 9
Murshidabad ...	9 8	9 8	8 12	16 0	15 0	14 0
Jessore ...	11 0	9 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna ...	11 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	17 0	17 0
Rajshahi ...	9 12	9 0	8 1	15 12	14 4	13 8
Dinajpur ...	10 3	9 9	9 9	18 0	18 0	16 13
Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
Darjeeling ...	8 8	8 8	8 4	13 0	13 0	12 0
Rangpur ...	8 8	8 0	8 0	15 8	14 6½	15 0
Bogra ...	10 8	9 6	8 4	15 0	15 0	15 0
Pabna ...	10 0	9 0	8 4	16 8	16 0	16 0
Dacca ...	10 0	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 0	12 12
Mymensingh ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur ...	9 12	8 2	9 0	14 0	13 12	13 0
Backergunge ...	11 0	8 10	8 12	13 8	12 12	14 0
Tippera ...	10 8	8 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 5
Noakhali ...	9 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	13 15	13 15
Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Patna ...	10 8	10 0	9 12	18 8	19 12	18 8
Gaya ...	8 12	8 8	8 0	16 4	16 8	16 0
Shahabad ...	{ 9 4 and 9 8 }	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0
Saran ...	10 0	9 12	9 12	16 8	16 8	16 0
Champaran ...	{ 8 8 and 9 4 }	8 12	9 8	18 0	17 8	17 8
Muzaffarpur ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	14 0	15 0
Darbhanga ...	9 0	8 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 12
Monghyr ...	8 0	7 15½	8 6	14 8	14 8	14 0
Bhagalpur ...	9 6	8 14	8 13½	17 10	17 10	17 10
Purnea ...	9 8	8 8	8 4	20 0	18 0	19 0
Malda ...	9 0	8 12	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 8
Sonthal Parganas ...	10 4	9 10	9 4	16 0	16 8	16 8
Cuttack ...	12 8	12 8	12 8	23 0	23 0	23 0
Balasore ...	12 0	12 12	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Puri ...	11 13	13 2	13 2	23 10	23 10	23 19
Hazaribagh ...	9 8	8 12	8 12	14 4	14 8	13 8
	8 0	{ 8 0 }	{ 8 8 }			
Lohardaga ...	to 8 8	to 8 4	to 8 12	14 0	14 0	14 0
Palamau ...	8 7	8 2½	7 7	14 10	14 10	14 1
Manbhum ...	{ 10 0 to 10 8 }	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	{ 15 0 to 16 0 }
Singhbhum ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

Districts.	1897.			1896.		
	15th March.	31st March.	15th April.	15th March.	31st March.	15th April.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
		S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
WHEAT—						
Patna	10 0	10 8	10 8	12 0 and 13 0	13 8 and 14 8	14 0 and 15 0
Gaya	9 12 8 8	9 12 9 8	9 4 9 8	11 8 11 0	12 0	13 8 13 6
Shahabad	10 0 9 10	10 0 10 8	10 0 10 0	12 0 10 8	12 0	14 0 13 8
Saran	8 0	8 0	8 4	10 8	12 8	13 8
Champaran	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	14 0	14 8
Muzaffarpur	6 0	8 8	8 4	11 0	12 8	13 2
Darbhanga	8 0	8 3		(Old) 11 0		
Monghyr	8 12 10 0	9 10	9 7	(New) 15 0	15 0	15 4
Bhagalpur	8 12	8 14	9 2½	12 10	15 2	15 2
Purnea	10 0	9 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna ... ..	.....	.....	...	27 0	27 0	25 0
Gaya ... ..	.....	.....	...	21 4	22 0	22 8
Shahabad	11 0	10 12	...	22 0	20 0	20 0
Saran	10 10	10 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
Champaran	9 12	9 10	8 0	26 0	24 0	23 8
Muzaffarpur	10 8	10 8	10 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
Darbhanga ... ..	.....	.....	9 0	28 0	28 0	28 7
Monghyr	13 0	.....	...	24 8	21 8	24 0
Bhagalpur	11 4	11 6	12 0	25 4	27 11	25 11
Purnea ... ..	.....	.....	...	24 0	25 0	25 0
Sonthal Parganas	12 0	12 0	11 8	25 0	25 0	25 0
Hazaribagh	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
Palamau	10 2	.....	...	18 0	18 0	16 14
Maubhum	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—						
Jaunpur	7 0	*9 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	12 8
Gorakpur	8 6	8 9	8 9	14 4	14 14	14 14
Mirzapur	8 7	No report.	7 0	No report.	13 0	13 0
Benares	8 1½	17 13	7 9	12 8	12 3	12 3
Ghazipur	9 4	9 0	8 12	13 8	13 8	13 0
Ballia	8 8	No report.	8 0	14 0	14 0	No report.
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur	9 8	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 8	13 8
Gorakpur	10 1	10 13	10 13	13 1	13 1	13 1
Mirzapur	8 9	No report.	8 15	No report.	11 8	11 8
Benares	9 3	9 12	9 3	10 4½	11 9	11 8
Ghazipur	9 0	9 0	8 12	12 8	13 0	12 12
Ballia	9 0	No report.	10 0	13 0	15 0	No report.

* Burma rice.

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 8th April 1897 :—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COCHIN—			
Janiganj Bazar	9 1	9 1	12 8
Hailakandi	9 9	9 9	12 12
SYLHET—			
Kazi Bazar	8 12	9 3	12 4
Chhatak Bazar	9 0	9 0	13 0
Sunamganj	9 0	9 0	13 0
Habiganj	10 0	10 0	12 0
Karimganj	8 8	8 8	11 0
Maulvi	10 0	10 0	11 0

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of February 1897.

Divisions.	Districts.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	REMARKS.										
		Number registered.					CHOLERA.					SMALL-POX.					FEVER.							OTHER CAUSES.					TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22												
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	8,771	96,400	377	1,144	35	94	2,113	18,600	84	72	12	12	47	408	2,384	93,44	8,510	39,76		Returns not recorded.											
	Birbhum	1,082,714	2,864	30,100	175	1,768	21	34	1,152	19,900	24	72	15	15	40	660	1,785	96,53	2,310	33,60													
	Bankura	1,081,554	7,064	30,100	175	1,768	10	10	1,152	19,900	24	72	15	15	40	660	1,785	96,53	2,310	33,60													
	Hooghly, including Serampore	1,031,256	2,811	32,400	175	1,768	21	34	1,152	19,900	24	72	15	15	40	660	1,785	96,53	2,310	33,60													
Presidency	Howrah	754,028	2,357	37,44	322	5,64	53	79	76	11,63	223	3,49	13	13	58	600	1,730	98,90	1,801	29,64		Ditto.											
	24 Parganas	1,924,038																															
	Calcutta	651,500	5,601	40,56	1,5	72	1	1	1,007	17,52	3	06	12	12	15	3,24	9,015	21,06	4,024	33,79													
	Nadia	1,644,10	4,002	49,10	558	2,16	13	13	1,057	18,72	3	06	12	12	15	3,24	9,015	21,06	4,024	33,79													
Bakhabali	Murshidabad	1,850,946	4,002	49,10	558	2,16	13	13	1,057	18,72	3	06	12	12	15	3,24	9,015	21,06	4,024	33,79		Not under registration.											
	Jessore	1,555,437	4,002	49,10	558	2,16	13	13	1,057	18,72	3	06	12	12	15	3,24	9,015	21,06	4,024	33,79													
	Khulna	1,177,72	4,002	49,10	558	2,16	13	13	1,057	18,72	3	06	12	12	15	3,24	9,015	21,06	4,024	33,79													
	Barisal	1,315,330	4,002	49,10	558	2,16	13	13	1,057	18,72	3	06	12	12	15	3,24	9,015	21,06	4,024	33,79													
Dacca	Dacca	1,645,435	5,223	49,48	53	24	1	1	8,552	27,56	23	36	10	10	23	1,088	3,002	29,62	1,552	35,04		Not under registration.											
	Dinajpur	1,681,853	5,223	49,48	53	24	1	1	8,552	27,56	23	36	10	10	23	1,088	3,002	29,62	1,552	35,04													
	Malda	2,023,314	5,223	49,48	53	24	1	1	8,552	27,56	23	36	10	10	23	1,088	3,002	29,62	1,552	35,04													
	Rangpur	2,023,314	5,223	49,48	53	24	1	1	8,552	27,56	23	36	10	10	23	1,088	3,002	29,62	1,552	35,04													
Chittagong	Chittagong	1,901,283	5,223	49,48	53	24	1	1	8,552	27,56	23	36	10	10	23	1,088	3,002	29,62	1,552	35,04		Not under registration.											
	Patna	1,901,283	5,223	49,48	53	24	1	1	8,552	27,56	23	36	10	10	23	1,088	3,002	29,62	1,552	35,04													
	Patna	1,901,283	5,223	49,48	53	24	1	1	8,552	27,56	23	36	10	10	23	1,088	3,002	29,62	1,552	35,04													
	Patna	1,901,283	5,223	49,48	53	24	1	1	8,552	27,56	23	36	10	10	23	1,088	3,002	29,62	1,552	35,04													
Bhagalpur	Champa	1,772,820	5,145	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84		Not under registration.											
	Champa	1,772,820	5,145	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
	Champa	1,772,820	5,145	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
	Champa	1,772,820	5,145	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
Orissa	Orissa	1,772,820	5,145	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84		Not under registration.											
	Orissa	1,772,820	5,145	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
	Orissa	1,772,820	5,145	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
	Orissa	1,772,820	5,145	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
Chota Nag.	Chota Nag.	1,164,821	8,315	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84		Not under registration.											
	Chota Nag.	1,164,821	8,315	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
	Chota Nag.	1,164,821	8,315	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
	Chota Nag.	1,164,821	8,315	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
Singbhum	Singbhum	1,164,821	8,315	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84		Not under registration.											
	Singbhum	1,164,821	8,315	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
	Singbhum	1,164,821	8,315	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
	Singbhum	1,164,821	8,315	34,08	2	01	01	01	1,55	10,44	51	56	34	34	73	4,710	2,433	14,52	4,511	21,84													
Total		68,407,041	216,785	37,99	6,883	1,08	1,674	94	105,512	14,48	2,22	56	1,017	12	23,417	4,08	140,483	94,60	139,289	27,79													
Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		...	20,056	35,04	7,453	1,20	1,359	12	121,07	21,12	3,123	48	919	12	24,808	4,20	159,239	27,79	...	...											
Difference + or -		...	+16,729	+2,88	-1,100	-12	+315	+12	-15,510	-9,64	-601	-12	+03	Equal	-943	-12	-17,746	-3,12	...	...											

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL.

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Major, F.R.C.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

DISTRICTS.	1897.			1896.		
	15th March.	31st March.	15th April.	15th March.	31st March.	15th April.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
WHEAT—						
Patna ...	10 0	10 8	10 8	{ 12 0 and 13 0	{ 13 8 and 14 8	{ 14 0 and 15 0
Gaya ...	9 12	9 12	9 4	11 8	12 0	13 8
Shahabad ...	{ 8 8 and 10 0	{ 9 8 and 10 0	{ 9 8 and 10 0	{ 11 0 and 12 0	{ 12 0	{ 13 6 and 14 0
Saran ...	9 10	10 8	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 8
Champaran ...	8 0	8 0	8 4	10 8	12 8	13 8
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	14 0	14 8
Darbhanga ...	6 0	8 8	8 4	11 0	12 8	13 2
		8 3		(Old)		
Monghyr ...	8 0	to 9 10	9 7	{ 11 0 (New) 15 0	{ 16 0	{ 16 4
Bhagalpur ...	8 12	8 14	9 2½	12 10	15 2	15 2
Purnea ...	10 0	9 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna ...	.....	.....	..	27 0	27 0	25 0
Gaya ...	.....	.....	...	21 4	22 0	22 8
Shahabad ...	11 0	10 12	...	22 0	20 0	20 0
Saran ...	10 10	10 8	11 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
Champaran ...	9 12	9 10	8 0	26 0	24 0	23 8
Muzaffarpur ...	10 8	10 8	10 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
Darbhanga ...	.....	.....	9 0	28 0	28 0	28 7
Monghyr ...	12 0	.....	...	24 8	24 8	24 0
Bhagalpur ...	11 4	11 6	12 0	25 4	27 11	26 11
Purnea ...	.....	.....	...	24 0	25 0	25 0
Sonthal Parganas	12 0	12 0	11 8	25 0	25 0	25 0
Hazaribagh ...	10 6	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
Palamau ...	10 2	.....	...	18 0	18 0	16 14
Maulhum ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—						
Jaunpur ...	7 0	*9 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	12 8
Gorakpur ...	8 6	8 9	8 9	14 4	14 14	14 14
Mirzapur ...	8 7	No report.	7 0	No report.	13 0	13 0
Benares ...	8 1½	17 13	7 9	13 3	12 3	12 3
Ghazipur ...	9 4	9 0	8 12	13 8	13 8	13 0
Ballia ...	8 8	No report	8 0	14 0	14 0	No report.
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur ...	9 8	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 8	13 8
Gorakpur ...	10 1	10 13	10 13	13 1	13 1	13 1
Mirzapur ...	8 9	No report.	8 15	No report.	11 8	11 8
Benares ...	9 3	9 12	9 3	10 4½	10 9	11 8
Ghazipur ...	9 0	9 0	8 12	12 8	13 0	12 12
Ballia ...	9 0	No report.	10 0	13 0	15 0	No report.

* Burma rice.

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 8th April 1897 :—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHEAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	... 9 1	9 1	12 8
Hailakandi	... 9 9	9 9	12 12
SYLHET—			
Kazi Bazar ...	... 8 12	9 3	12 4
Chhatak Bazar	... 9 0	9 0	13 0
Sunamganj ...	... 9 0	9 0	13 0
Habiganj ...	... 10 0	10 0	12 0
Karimganj ...	... 8 8	8 8	11 0
Maulvi ...	... 10 0	10 0	11 0

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of February 1897.

Divisions.	Districts.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Population under registration.					CHOLERA.					SMALL-POX.					FEVER.							DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.					INJURY.					OTHER CAUSES.					TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.					AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Major, F.R.C.S.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of February 1897.

Districts	Towns.	Population under registra- tion	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.												AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PRE- VIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.		
			Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	CHOLERA.	SMALL-POX.	INFECT.	DISSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.	OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.							
									Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.			Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	1. Burdwan	34,377	44	17.04	5	1.68	1	1.24	47	16.39	20	6.96	..	..	3	96	76	26.40	134	53.59	
Medinipur	2. Medinipur	92,364	40	4.32	9	3.94	..	..	41	4.44	14	5.16	..	..	14	5.16	76	26.40	112	41.64	
Hugli	3. Hugli and Chinsura	33,090	79	28.56	19	6.84	..	..	57	20.61	13	4.32	..	..	9	3.94	76	26.40	112	41.64	
Howrah	4. Howrah	116,948	80	19.68	15	3.64	..	..	44	14.64	25	8.28	..	..	15	3.64	168	38.90	131	43.68	
	5. Cossimbazar	31,425	271	97.31	54	5.72	..	..	171	17.58	34	3.84	..	..	61	6.48	376	38.90	291	28.80	
24-Parganas	6. Manikpala	29,595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Barnagar	34,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. South Suburban	64,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Kueria or South Bar-	55,647	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. rakkere.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Nalhati	28,724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Nawaiganj or Norti	20,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta	13. Calcutta	681,969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nadia	14. Krishnagar	25,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad	15. Sonpur	8,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	16. Bithampur	23,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	17. Ramnagar	51,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	18. Surjanj	25,267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	19. Dacca	82,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20. Chittagong	24,109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patna	21. Patna City	105,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	22. Bihar	47,723	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gaya	23. Pimpore	44,419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahabad	24. Gaya	60,383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25. Arah	12,182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26. Gaya	15,841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27. Sarsam	36,366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28. Sarsam	36,366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29. Bettiah	22,709	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30. Muzaffarpur	46,193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31. Hajipur	21,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32. Muzaffarpur	73,431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33. Monghyr	67,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34. Buxar	82,146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35. Cuttack	47,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36. Balasore	26,776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37. Puri	28,731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38. Ranchi	20,205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	1,357,326	3,276	28.68	137	1.90	62	4.8	1,114	14.16	212	2.04	37	2.4	702	6.12	2,780	24.60	3,329	50.00	
	Average of the corre- sponding month of pre- vious five years.	..	3,980	26.04	240	2.04	52	3.6	1,836	17.04	376	3.24	86	2.4	758	6.60	3,395	30.00	..	..
	Difference + or -	..	+204	+9.64	-13	-84	+10	+12	-37	-2.88	-131	-1.20	+1	Equal	-56	-48	-600	-5.40	..	..

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 24th April 1897.

H. J. DYSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon-Major,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 26th April 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·93, Kalna 3·03, Katwa ·61, Raniganj ·13. Paddy lands being prepared. *Aus* being sown. More rain wanted in Katwa and Raniganj. Fodder sufficient. Scarcity of water in some villages. Condition of cattle good. Price of rice in Katwa risen owing to purchases by dealers from Nadia district. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	c.	
Sadar	9 0 to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	8 0 to 10 0	
Katwa	8 0	
Raniganj	9 8 to 10 0	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·95, Rampur Hât 1·29. Weather hot. The rain has facilitated ploughing, which is continued vigorously. Price of rice at Sadar 9 seers and Rampur Hât 9½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·17, Vishnupur ·32, Ouda ·19, Maliara ·26, Indas 1·27, Kotalpur ·38, Sonamukhi ·40. Weather extremely hot and occasionally cloudy. More rain wanted. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient in a few places. Export of rice continues. Price of rice risen—10 seers per rupee at Bankura and 10½ seers at Vishnupur. *Til* crop doing well.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·15, Ghatal ·25. Weather hot. More rain wanted for cultivation. Ploughing going on. *Boro* being harvested at Ghatal. Plantation of sugarcane still continues. *Aus* is still being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur and Binpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	10
Contai	11 to 13
Tamluk	10
Ghatal	10 to 11

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·63, Serampore 1·24, Jahanabad ·63. The rain has done good to sugarcane and vegetables, but injured *boro* paddy. Ploughing continues briskly for *aus* and jute crops. Common rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·40. Weather sultry. Agricultural operations at a standstill for want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Want of water reported from parts of Ulubaria. Common rice sells at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·23, Barasat 1·90, Basirhat 1·75, Diamond Harbour nil. Weather very hot. Prospects of sugarcane improved by the recent rain. Sowing of *aus* and jute commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	c.	
Sadar	8 to 10 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	8 0	
Basirhat	8 0	
Diamond Harbour	9 6	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·36, Kustia 1·78, Meherpur 3·31, Chuadanga 1·77, Ranaghat 2·69. Rain much facilitated ploughing for and sowing of *aus* and benefited young sugarcane. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in Chuadanga. Water-supply generally deficient, though improved since last report. Fodder insufficient in places. Common rice sells from 7 to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	12,757	2,454	1,873	17,084
Dependants	...	654	105	7,532	8,291
Otherwise relieved	...	2,954	15,904	7,669	26,527
Test-workers	...	531	Nil	Nil	531
Total					52,433

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·38, Kandi 1·08, Jangipur 1·51. Weather hot. Sowing of *bhadoi* and plantation of sugarcane continue. There were from two to three inches of rain in the south-east of the district, and this has done much good to *bhadoi* and *boro* paddy. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	8
Kandi	8½
Jangipur	9½

Latest price of common rice where relief and test-works opened is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April 1897—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar and Kandi—				
Relief-workers ...	1,770	8	188	1,966
Test-workers ...	352	Nil	75	427
Total			...	2,393

Jessore.—Rainfall at Jessore 67, Jhenida 243, Magura 232, Narail 93, Bangaon 179. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. The rain has done much good to the cultivation of paddy, jute and indigo, but more is wanted still. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Water scarce in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore ...	9 to 10	} per rupee.
Jhenida ...	9	
Magura ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Narail ...	10	
Bangaon ...	10 to 11	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 69, Bagirhat 319, Satkhira 16. Weather very hot. *Boro* doing fairly. Cultivation of *aus* progressing. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar ...	9 to 10	0	} per rupee.
Bagerhat ...	10	1	
Satkhira ...	9	5	

Relief-wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Great scarcity of good water. No cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	3,564	Nil	357	3,921
Otherwise relieved ...	467	3,303	1,134	5,204
Total			...	9,125

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 183, Nator 169, Naugaon 269. Sowing of jute, *aus* and *aman* paddy continues. Damage to *boro* crop by insects reported from Manda, elsewhere the crop is favourable. Fodder available. Scarcity of drinking-water felt in places. Price of common rice ranges between 7 seers 9 chitaks and 9 seers per rupee. Price of rice at relief-works 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	983	Nil	17	1,000

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 135. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 10 seers per rupee at Sadar, and 9 seers at Thakurgaon.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 60, Alipur Duars 293. Weather cloudy and warm. Showers have done immense good to *betri* paddy and to sowing of jute. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Average price of common rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 211, Kalimpong 144, Siliguri 77. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bhutta* coming up; *bhadoi*, *ohota marua*, *bara marua*, *sama*, *kangni*, *phaphur*, and potatoes progressing favourably. Terai—Ploughing for jute and *bhadoi dhan* going on. Sugarcane being planted. Price of coarse rice:—

	Srs.	
Hills ...	8	} per rupee.
Terai ...	9 to 10	

Bhutta sells from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 243, district average 176. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. Sowing of *aman* commenced in places. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 252. Sufficient rain all over the district. Sowing of jute and *aus* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at head-quarters $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and in the interior from $6\frac{3}{4}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·06, Sirajganj 2·37. Weather very hot. The late rain has enabled the *aus* sowings to be begun. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, the 24th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	355	Nil	93	448

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·55, Manikganj 2·41, Narainganj 2·80. Weather very hot. Harvesting of *boro* continues. Fodder available. Cattle-disease prevailing in some parts of the Munshiganj subdivision. Price of common rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·09, Jamalpur 1·38, Netrokona ·76, Tangail ·60. Weather hot and cloudy. The rainfall in the early part of the week will greatly benefit the young jute and *aus*, and help on sowings which are in progress. *Boro* harvest continues; a 16-anna outturn expected. Price of common rice, 8½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·43, Goalundo 1·74, Madaripur 3·13. Weather close and oppressive. The recent rain has benefited the paddy and jute sowings, but more rain is wanted. Price of rice 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Backergunge.—Rainfall ·95. Weather hot. Prospects of crops improved by rain, but still poor. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Tipperra.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·14, Brahmanbaria ·73, Chandpur 1·03. Weather seasonable. *Boro* paddy being out. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy going on. Fodder available. Scarcity of water in many places. Price of rice rising, being 9 seers per rupee in most places and 10 seers at four marts of the district.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar ·78, Feni ·45. Sowing of *aus* continues. Prospects moderate. Fodder and water not sufficient. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·16. Weather hot. Prospects of *rabi* crops bad. More rain is urgently wanted. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·95, Bikram ·50, Barh ·37, Bihar ·33, Dinapore ·56. Threshing of *rabi* crops finished. Prospects of sugarcane, millets and vegetables improved by the rain. Castor and *bangra* cotton being collected. Prices stationary. Fodder for cattle sufficient except green fodder in Bihar. Water becoming scarce in Barh and Bihar. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved in poor-houses ...	62	41	15	118
Otherwise relieved ...	6	2	Nil	8
Total ...				126

Gaya.—No rain. Sugarcane and *cheena* doing well. Price of Burma rice 9 seers and country rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar (·21) benefited sugarcane and *cheena*. *Cheena* sowing going on in places. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient except at Bhabua. Price of common rice 8 to 8½ seers per rupee. Latest price of common rice 8½ seers and of pea 10½ seers per rupee at Bhabhua fixes the relief-wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

Bhabua—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	3,104	3,400	1,705	8,209
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	1,528	1,528
Relieved in poor-houses and kitchens ...	206	86	67	359
Otherwise relieved ...	4,247	10,113	6,957	21,317

Sasaram—

Relieved in poor-houses ...	25	17	6	48
Otherwise relieved ...	32	53	16	101

Arrah—

Relieved in poor-houses ...	42	16	11	69
Otherwise relieved ...	7	6	2	15

Dehri—

Fed in kitchens ...	29	47	73	149
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Buxar—

Otherwise relieved ...	2	2	2	6
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Total ... 31,801

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17, Siwan ·02, Gopalganj ·47. Prospects of sugarcane and *cheena* good. Fodder sufficient. Water-supply getting scanty. Famine wage fixed by barley selling at 12 and 14 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,651	4,145	3,741	10,537
Relieved in poor-houses	46	24	19	89
Otherwise relieved	2,746	11,893	3,978	18,617
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers	610	1,226	927	2,763
Relieved in poor-houses	13	2	4	19
Otherwise relieved	880	3,002	953	4,835
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,869	3,826	4,317	11,012
Otherwise relieved	3,497	9,878	7,001	20,376
		Total	...	68,248
Private relief—				
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers	1,529	2,036	1,351	4,916
Relieved in poor-houses	76	69	59	204
Otherwise relieved	44	93	66	203
Manjha—				
Relieved in poor-houses	4	7	12	23
Otherwise relieved	22	Nil	Nil	22
Koildwa—				
Otherwise relieved	35	7	27	69
		Total	...	5,437

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 1·32, Bettiah ·55, Bagaha ·28. Rain good for indigo and for *bhatpi* sowings. *Kodo* and *cheena* coming up very well. Prices at Motihari—common rice 8 seers 9 chitaks, Burma rice 9½ seers, maize 9 seers 11 chitaks, gram 11½ seers, barley 13 seers 10 chitaks, *rahar* 13½ seers. General rise in prices. Rice and maize fix the famine wages. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle scarce in parts. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	13,306	11,977	8,463	33,746
Dependants	17	30	2,620	2,667
Relieved in poor-houses	120	134	70	324
Otherwise relieved	6,857	16,658	12,464	35,979
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers	20,766	19,411	9,022	49,199
Dependants	106	126	4,053	4,285
Relieved in poor-houses	139	103	82	324
Otherwise relieved	4,698	9,888	5,694	20,280
		Total	...	146,804

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall ·08. Prospects fair. Lands are being prepared for *bhado* crops. Prices are—Burma rice 9 seers, country rice 8 seers, wheat 9½ seers, *makai* 10 seers, barley 12 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 13 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	8,854	2,352	1,732	12,938
Dependants	11	9	243	263
Relieved in poor-houses	24	8	5	37
Otherwise relieved	4,220	11,731	8,858	24,809
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	4,143	4,699	2,137	10,979
Dependants	Nil	Nil	648	648
Relieved in poor-houses	6	3	2	11
Otherwise relieved	1,276	3,380	1,069	5,725

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	15,513	9,148	6,130	30,791
Dependants ...	182	302	2,962	3,896
Relieved in poor-houses ...	70	39	47	156
Otherwise relieved ...	4,281	9,370	7,162	20,763
		Total	...	110,516
Darbhanga.— Rainfall at Sadar 1·26, Samastipur 2·41, Madhubani 1·69. The rain has benefited the <i>dhan</i> and <i>mung</i> already sown. It has benefited preparation of land for <i>bhadosi</i> sowings. Common rice selling at 7½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—				
Sadar subdivision—				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	35,903	36,291	7,265	79,459
Dependants ...	184	417	5,197	5,798
Relieved in poor-houses ...	31	13	16	59
Otherwise relieved ...	6,605	16,951	7,861	31,417
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	23,114	21,526	8,059	52,699
Dependants ...	75	117	7,323	7,515
Relieved in poor-houses ...	62	21	16	99
Otherwise relieved ...	4,406	15,270	7,013	26,689
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,116	2,651	323	5,090
Relieved in poor-houses ...	14	11	1	26
Otherwise relieved ...	389	919	626	1,934
Test-workers ...	57	219	69	345
		Total	...	211,160
Private relief—				
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers ...	11,858	5,753	1,395	19,006
Gratuitous relief ...	1,937	5,264	3,995	11,196
		Total	...	30,202

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·51, Begusarai ·25, Jamui 1·49. Weather stormy and cool. Late rain useful for sugarcane. Ploughing of lands for *bhadosi* continues. Prices stationary. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.
Monghyr ...	...	...	7 to	8
Begusarai ...	...	...	8½	} per rupee.
Jamui ...	...	...	8	

Cattle-disease reported from Jamui subdivision. Sufficient fodder and water.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·68, Banka 1·55, Madhipura 2·50, Supaul 1·89. The rain has been beneficial to *mung*, indigo and sugarcane, and has facilitated the preparation of the field for other crops. Fodder scanty in thana Katoria. Water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from parts of Banka and Supaul subdivisions. Prices are:—

				Srs. c.
Common rice—				
Sadar ...	...	...	9	3
Banka ...	...	...	8	12
Supaul ...	...	...	8	8
Madhipura ...	...	...	8	0
Kurthi—				
Sadar ...	...	...	12	10
Banka ...	...	...	11	4
Supaul ...	...	...	13	0
Madhipura ...	...	...	15	0
Marua—				
Madhipura ...	...	...	15	0
Supaul ...	...	...	13	0

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers	... 7,518	6,756	2,178	16,452
Dependants	... 4	19	431	454
Otherwise relieved	... 372	1,047	348	1,767
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers	... 738	1,352	289	2,379
Dependants	... 3	20	233	256
Otherwise relieved	... 217	604	170	991
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	... 69	85	15	169
Otherwise relieved	... 13	16	3	32
Total			...	22,500

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·34, Kishanganj 1·64, Araria 2·01. The recent rain has done much good to the standing crops, and has facilitated the sowing of *bhadoi* and winter rice crops. Agricultural prospects favourable. Cases of cattle-pox reported from thana Araria. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—

				Srs.
Sadar	...	...	...	8
Kishanganj	...	...	...	8½ to 9
Araria	...	...	...	9

} per rupee.

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·71, Chanchal 1·34, Gajol 1·17, Shibganj 1·30. Prospects of all crops are now excellent. Fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall on the morning of 21st, average one inch. It has helped sugarcane and *boro* rice and enabled ploughing to be started. Fodder and water-supply improved by rain. Price of common rice in the district 8 to 10 seers, and of maize 8 to 13 seers per rupee. Price of rice at Jamtara 8 to 8½ seers per rupee. No increase of distress as yet. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jamtara—				
Relief-workers	... 880	813	371	2,064
Dependants	... 8	15	60	83
Otherwise relieved	... 56	86	17	159
Total			...	2,306
Private relief—				1,466
Workers	... 758	708	Nil	
No test-work.				

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. Harvesting of *dahua* in progress. Ploughing going on. Fodder generally available. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs. c.
Cuttack	...	...	...	11 13
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	...	...	13 2
Banki	...	...	...	14 13

} per rupee.

Balasore.—Rain 1·09 at Sadar and 1·43 at Bhadrak. Weather hot. *Dahua* crop being harvested. Ploughing going on. Sugarcane growing well. Cotton flowering. Price of coarse rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Coarse rice sells at 11½ and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease in slight form. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. No crops in the field except sugarcane. Cattle-disease reported. Coarsest rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 13½ seers in Khondmala.

Puri.—No rain. *Dahua* paddy and *cheena* being harvested. State of the crops tolerable. Supply of fodder and grass sufficient. Famine wages calculated at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 1,652	125	710	2,487
Dependants	... 1	Nil	8	9
Otherwise relieved	... 55	68	61	184
Test-workers	... 317	14	56	387
Total			...	3,067

Hazaribagh.—Weather hot, threatens rain. Rainfall at Sadar 36, subdivision 29. One storm during the week. *Mahua* harvest in progress; probable outturn will exceed 9 annas over the district. Mango crop is a failure. Prices are—rice 7 to 9 seers, *makai* 9 to 13 seers, *mahua* 30 to 60 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 24th April—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—					
Test-workers	...	977	359	328	1,664
Fed at kitchens	...	207	209	575	991
Cotton-workers, 689.					
Giridih subdivision—					
Otherwise relieved	...	66	69	43	178
Test-workers	...	386	91	86	563
Total				...	3,396
Private relief—					
Relief-workers	...	311	185	121	617

Lohardaga.—Rainfall nil. Ploughing continues. No crops on the ground. Rice sells at Ranchi 8½ seers, and in the interior from 6½ to 10 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. The little *tera* paddy grown, also sugarcane and *cheena*, doing well. 3 markets selling at below 6 seers against nil last week; 7 markets at 6 seers against 1; 22 markets at above 6 seers, but below 7 seers against 18; 15 markets against 5 at 7 seers; 29 markets against 36 at above 7 seers, but below 8 seers; 9 markets against 15 at 8 seers; 5 markets against 15 above 8 seers, but below 9 seers. Prices of wheat, barley and gram were 8 seers 8½ chitaks, 12 seers 1 chitak, and 10 seers 3 chitaks per rupee, against 9 seers, 13½ seers, and 10½ seers respectively last week. Under the bounty system 900 maunds of Burma rice and 309 maunds of country rice were imported.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	1,367	1,128	307	2,802
Otherwise relieved	...	571	1,146	314	2,031
Total				...	4,833

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Gobindpur 34. Weather hot. Only a little sugarcane on the ground. Prospects unchanged. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Raghunathpur, Baghmundi, and Purulia. Scarcity of water reported from Gobindpur and from thanas Raghunathpur, Gourangdi, Jhalda, Chas and Chandil of Sadar. Fodder sufficient at present. Food-supply also sufficient at present. Common rice sells at 9 seers per rupee at Sadar and Gobindpur. Numbers on relief:—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Gratuitous relief	...	965	2,348	1,597	4,910
Test-workers	...	1,941	1,205	264	3,410
Total				...	8,320

Singhbhum.—No rain. Rice plentiful. Price of rice from 7 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where only a few local showers are reported to have fallen. The rain has done good to the sugarcane and other young crops, and has facilitated ploughing and early sowings, which are in progress. The harvesting of spring rice is going on. The water-supply is still deficient in parts, though to some extent improved by the recent rain. The price of rice is reported to have risen in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 8 seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8½ seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 seers, Pabna (common rice) 8½ seers, Patna (common rice) 9½ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (barley) 12 to 14 seers, Champaran (Indian-corn) 9 seers 11 chitaks and (common rice) 8 seers 9 chitaks, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers and (*rahar*) 13 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 7½ seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8 and 8½ seers and (*marua*) 13 and 15 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 8 to 8½ seers, Puri (common rice) 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 7 to 9 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 9 seers.

Numbers on relief on Saturday, the 24th April 1897:—

Nadia	...	52,433	
Murshidabad	...	2,893	
Khulna	...	9,125	
Rajshahi	...	1,000	
Pabna	...	448	
Patna	...	126	
Shahabad	...	31,801	
Saran	...	68,248	
Champanan	...	146,804	
Muzaffarpur	...	110,516	
Darbhanga	...	211,160	
Bhagalpur	...	22,500	
Sonthal Parganas	...	2,306	
Puri	...	3,067	
Hazaribagh	...	3,396	
Palamau	...	4,833	
Manbhum	...	8,320	
Total	...	678,476	against 654,612 in the previous week.

This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	163,264	133,373	60,109	356,746
Dependants	1,195	1,190	32,838	35,223
Relieved in poor-houses	860	518	360	1,738
Otherwise relieved	50,071	143,963	81,960	275,994
Test-workers	5,899	1,888	988	8,775
Private relief—				
Relief-works—				
Darbhanga Raj	11,858	5,753	1,395	19,006
Hatwa	1,529	2,036	1,351	4,916
Sonthal Parganas	758	708	Nil	1,466
Giridih	311	185	121	617
Gratuitous relief—				
Darbhanga Raj	1,937	5,264	3,995	11,196
Hatwa	120	162	125	407
Saran { Manjha	26	7	12	45
{ Koildwa	35	7	27	69
Total				37,722

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 27th April, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th April 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 55° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches						Inches		%			Inches	
April.	18th	148.1	7.1	29.732	89.5	95.6	15.1	80.5	82.3	1.020	79.8	76	S. S. W. and S. S. E.	228	Nil	Partially cloudy
"	19th	148.5	7.6	29.760	86.8	93.2	11.7	81.5	80.6	0.962	78.1	76	S. S. E. S. W. and variable	270	0.11	Partially cloudy, o, t, < p.
"	20th	153.8	8.9	29.748	85.4	92.8	18.5	74.3	78.2	872	75.1	72	S. S. W. S. S. E. and variable	216	Nil	Partially cloudy, o.
"	21st	141.0	8.9	29.795	83.6	83.9	11.5	72.1	75.0	797	72.4	76	S. S. E. N. E. and variable	136	0.12	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, p.
"	22nd	150.6	10.2	29.707	84.7	95.9	22.8	73.1	76.8	795	72.3	69	N. N. E. and S. S. W.	108	Nil	Chiefly clear
"	23rd	154.9	10.5	29.769	87.5	101.4	24.4	77.0	76.5	763	71.3	61	S. S. S. W. and variable	122	"	Clear
"	24th	152.6	9.0	29.763	88.1	100.0	21.6	78.4	79.6	807	75.9	68	S. S. W. and S.	202	"	Partially cloudy, o, ⊕.

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches 29.708

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.745

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours 57.5

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 89.2

The mean temperature of the seven days 85.9

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 84.5

The extreme variation of temperature 29.0

The maximum temperature 101.4

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles 17

The mean relative humidity % 72

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 71

The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th April 1897 Inches 0.23

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.51

The total fall from 1st January to 24th April 1897 3.54

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 4.06

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; t, thunder; < lightning; p, passing temporary showers; ☉ dew; ⊕ solar corona.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, 18th April 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 18th to 24th April 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
April	18th	29.777	80.6	98.8	17.5	80.8	98.2	83.4	1.013	79.6	65	NR
"	19th	.835	88.7	95.6	13.9	81.7	91.5	82.6	.995	79.1	67	"
"	20th	.809	85.3	94.9	10.3	75.6	89.6	81.2	.952	77.8	68	0.21
"	21st	.890	80.2	87.7	15.0	72.7	77.6	73.8	.785	72.0	83	0.21
"	22nd	.883	86.7	99.5	25.7	73.8	87.5	70.4	.896	75.9	69	Nil
"	23rd	.823	90.8	104.0	26.9	77.1	93.9	78.5	.707	71.3	48	"
"	24th	.816	90.9	103.0	24.3	78.7	95.6	80.5	.838	73.9	50	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	inches.	29.833
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	°	87.4
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	°	31.3
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	°	104.0
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	%	64
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th April 1897	...	...	...	Inch.	0.42
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.					

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 26th April 1897.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.
Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 24th April 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 24TH APRIL 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 25TH APRIL 1896.		
			Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
			No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	...	...	221	16,180	206	159	62,005	953
Jute	...	...	9	2,225	53	14	3,626	71
Firewood	...	...	84	60,075	900	113	69,600	1,024
Other articles	...	...	503	1,98,605	1,955	630	1,67,450	2,321
Total	...	...	817	2,16,985	3,114	916	2,92,580	4,369

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1897 on 1,701·11 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	230,503	23,14,946 1 0	46,07,725 30	9,13,990 6 0	23,380 0 0	12,82,326 7 0	90,663	163,102	253,765
Or per mile of railway ...	...	1·5 2 3	...	537 4 8	13 12 0	756 2 11	...	...	...
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year ...	2,000,047	24,05,255 11 0	45,52,69,727 0	11,14,40,472 4 0	22,81,607 0 0	1,61,36,354 15 0	1,221,507½	2,024,205	3,245,712½
Total for 14½ weeks ...	4,401,450	47,20,201 12 0	5,08,77,452 30	1,23,63,468 10 0	3,05,050 0 0	1,73,84,720 6 0	1,332,160½	2,187,307	3,499,467½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	341,034½	3,02,312 10 8	39,29,791 10	7,58,480 10 6	19,700 9 8	11,70,623 14 5	82,600	137,624	220,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	230 12 8	...	446 1 10	11 9 5	688 7 0	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year ...	4,812,026	55,78,124 4 7	5,29,57,700 30	1,08,18,228 2 8	2,77,147 15 7	1,68,73,500 6 10	1,238,420	2,082,708	3,321,128

* The decrease is chiefly in outward traffic.

† Added number of passengers 5,007 and Rs. 8,433

‡ Deducted maunds 1,24,917 and added .. 4,713

§ Added .. 5,404

} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th February 1897.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 1,701·11 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	237,000	2,20,728 13 0	43,18,330 20	8,96,921 5 0	22,530 0 0	12,35,846 2 0	90,106	153,341	243,347
Or per mile of railway ...	...	192 1 1	...	521 0 5	13 6 9	726 8 3	...	...	...
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year ...	401,450	47,20,201 12 0	46,00,20,009 30	1,23,91,567 10 0	3,05,050 0 0	1,74,16,826 6 0	1,308 197½	2,194,187	3,502,384½
Total for 15½ weeks ...	4,734,470	50,40,930 9 0	6,43,35,430 10	1,38,77,588 15 0	3,27,802 0 0	1,86,52,711 8 0	1,398,303½	2,517 428	3,915,731½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	304,183	3,58,686 12 10	33,01,026 0	6,95,786 13 0	21,332 7 1	10,75,906 0 11	80,619	135,138	215,757
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	210 16 6	...	409 5 10	12 8 9	632 12 1	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 15½ weeks of previous year ...	5,176,209	59,36,811 1 5	5,63,18,785 30	1,15,14,014 15 8	2,98,440 0 8	1,77,43,306 7 0	1,309,039	2,217,906	3,526,945

* The decrease is chiefly in outward traffic.

† Added Mds. 1,42,047 and Rs. 28,105 having been short included in week ended 3rd April 1897.

‡ Miles 3,903 deducted from coaching and 6,880 added to merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from week ended 26th February to 3rd April 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1897 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(b) 34,634	(b) 9,015 0 0	22,455 30	689 7 0	3 0 0	10,307 7 0	1,087	101	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	...	402 8 4	...	31 0 3	0 2 2	463 10 9	...	...	...
For previous 13½ weeks of half-year ...	322,286	70,324 11 0	12,60,854 0	19,750 2 0	163 0 0	88,907 13 0	14,631	1,297	15,928
Total for 14½ weeks ...	356,920	80,830 1 0	2,83,100 20	19,809 9 0	60 0 0	99,216 4 0	15,718	1,398	17,116
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	45,437	13,396 4 6	16,326 20	622 13 0	10 12 0	14,031 13 6	1,306	136	1,342
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	602 11 6	...	28 0 3	0 7 9	631 3 5	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 14½ weeks of previous year ...	372,654½	95,000 13 4	2,09,404 20	7,439 15 0	180 14 3	1,02,630 10 7	16,461	1,223	17,710

(b) The decrease is due to the "Chait Sankranti mela" in week ended 11th April 1896. In the current year it extended from 8th to 12th April.

† Deducted number of passengers 2,072 and Rs. 703

‡ Added maunds 20,876 and .. 194

§ Deducted .. 2

} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th February 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 23.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*39,232	*13,780 13 0	20,934 0	584 1 0	0 0 0	14,360 14 0	1,181	05	1,276
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	619 0 4	.....	36 11 7	0 4 4	646 0 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 th weeks of half-year ...	356,920	88,032 11 0	2,83,100 30	10,309 9 0	66 0 0	88,215 4 0	15,718	1,808	17,116
Total for 15 th weeks ...	396,152	1,02,700 8 0	3,04,043 30	10,893 10 0	72 0 0	1,13,876 2 0	16,890	1,493	18,383
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,125 [†]	8,763 9 4	10,182 30	424 14 3	8 1 0	9,186 8 7	1,336	46	1,386
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	383 12 4	.....	19 1 10	0 5 10	413 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 15 th weeks of previous year ...	403,780	1,03,763 6 8	2,10,697 30	7,864 13 3	188 15 3	1,11,817 3 3	17,789	1,307	19,096

* The increase is due to "Chait Sankranti mela."

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th April 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	90,905	10,961 11 0	1,18,090 0	11,961 8 0	52 0 0	31,375 3 0	6,006	3,818	10,424
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	120 0 6	.....	74 8 8	0 5 2	194 14 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 th weeks of half-year ...	*230,064	*1,86,439 13 0	†12,18,421 0	†1,40,164 13 0	784 0 0	3,36,368 10 0	88,375	50,081	138,456
Total for 14 th weeks ...	241,069	2,05,701 8 0	13,37,507 0	1,01,126 5 0	886 0 0	3,67,663 13 0	94,391	53,899	148,890
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,927	21,740 1 0	55,264 10	9,026 9 9	58 15 6	30,825 10 3	6,025	2,806	8,733
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	134 11 2	.....	55 14 10	0 5 10	190 15 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14 th weeks of previous year ...	298,053	2,48,757 0 5	9,45,057 20	1,34,419 7 1	886 14 3	3,84,063 5 9	98,079	47,258	145,337

* Deducted No. of passengers 534 and Rs. 1,014[†] on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th February 1897
† Added maunds 88,979 and .. 923

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th March 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,821 [†]	17,610 5 3	1,23,163 10	12,263 7 0	64 7 0	20,978 3 3	6,685	4,205	10,890
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	119 11 11	.....	76 6 9	0 6 5	186 9 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 th weeks of half-year ...	144,619 [†]	1,11,889 9 2	8,27,893 20	96,447 2 0	538 4 3	2,08,314 15 5	61,337	33,677	95,014
Total for 10 th weeks ...	163,441	1,28,890 14 5	9,51,046 3.1	1,08,750 9 0	602 11 3	2,88,263 2 8	68,022	38,083	106,105
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	26,067	21,230 3 6	66,832 30	10,542 13 0	73 12 0	31,906 11 6	6,920	3,133	10,053
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	131 14 7	.....	65 5 1	0 7 4	197 11 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10 th weeks of previous year ...	204,683	1,54,823 4 10	7,19,810 0	94,694 0 1	561 15 0	2,40,779 4 8	70,194	33,290	103,483

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.
(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th February 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	17,734	10,493 3 8	1,21,397 0	7,191 1 6	244 3 0	17,837 7 11	3,768	6,697	10,465
Or per mile of railway	64.69	37.96 0 0	421.48 0	25.11 0 0	0 0 0	63.95 0 0	13.70	24.17	37.87
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	110,440	65,913 10 6	8,70,023 0	84,247 0 6	2,425 1 8	1,23,591 12 8	23,992	39,296	63,288
Total for 7 weeks	128,174	76,406 13 11	9,91,420 0	91,438 2 0	2,669 4 3	1,40,429 4 2	27,747	45,923	73,670
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,681	13,039 0 6	1,76,404 0	4,109 9 0	144 11 0	17,853 4 6	2,426	4,174	6,600
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	111.89	83.05 0 0	1,123.62 0	28.47 0 0	93 0 0	112.44 0 0	15.45	28.59	43.04
Total to corresponding date of previous year	130,632	91,057 12 1	14,77,444 0	31,136 15 3	1,231 5 0	1,27,058 0 4	19,255	33,182	52,437

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH FEBRUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND FEBRUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1895 TO 31ST MARCH 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1895 TO 29TH FEBRUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
266	Rs. 17,837	Rs. 63.95	167	Rs. 17,653	Rs. 111.44	286	Rs. 5,67,760	...	157	Rs. 3,41,483	.....	Rs. 2,16,263	Rs.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.
(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th April 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,983	11,322 0 0	1,91,077 0	6,349 0 0	150 0 0	17,851 0 0	3,160	5,723	8,873
Or per mile of railway ...	74.93	41.13 0 0	678.59 0	22.20 0 0	87 0 0	64.60 0 0	11.50	20.01	31.51
For previous 13 weeks of half-year (a) ...	26,821	1,47,049 13 11	16,24,252 0	1,02,414 2 0	5,511 4 3	2,55,475 4 2	48,009	81,050	1,30,029
Total for 14 weeks ..	2,77,104	1,59,361 13 11	18,15,329 0	1,08,768 2 0	5,761 4 3	2,73,828 4 2	52,140	86,753	1,38,893
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	13,901	7,343 0 5	2,19,007 0	4,781 2 0	187 4 0	12,291 15 5	2,050	4,404	6,454
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	88.54	46.78 0 0	1,395.33 0	30.16 0 0	100 0 0	78.23 0 0	13.06	28.05	41.11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,34,044	1,53,673 2 2	31,31,740 0	1,02,880 15 3	2,512 6 0	2,19,072 7 5	36,639	61,363	98,002

(a) Includes audited figures to week ending 20th February 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH APRIL 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH APRIL 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 31ST APRIL 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 11TH APRIL 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
266	Rs. 17,951	Rs. 65.50	167	Rs. 12,292	Rs. 78.23	286	Rs. 24,002	...	157	Rs. 18,440	...	Rs. 6,262	Rs.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	177,030	85,090 0 0	8,01,700 0	95,630 0 0	5,090 0 0	1,08,410 0 0	35,612	33,570	69,212
Or per mile of railway ...	219	117 0 0	739 0	117 0 0	12 0 0	1236 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year† ...	2,849,500	15,50,131 0 0	1,09,57,800 0	16,64,333 0 0	1,79,179 0 0	33,99,633 0 0	469,091	400,909	890,000
Total for 15 weeks ...	3,027,430	16,51,211 0 0	1,16,59,500 0	17,59,963 0 0	1,84,869 0 0	36,96,043 0 0	504,733	500,479	1,005,212
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	197,373	98,761 0 0	8,80,740 0	1,05,234 0 0	9,936 0 0	2,08,922 0 0	31,580	28,633	60,213
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	115 0 0	1,083 0	130 0 0	3 0 0	248 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,202,732	16,51,374 0 0	1,28,00,500 0	19,30,590 0 0	2,16,012 0 0	37,87,976 0 0	489,053	479,848	968,901

* Excluding Steamer Earnings.

† Audited up to 20th February 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,510	5,220 0 0	31,180 0	2,040 0 0	90 0 0	8,200 0 0	2,769	1,225	3,994
Or per mile of railway ...	204	61 0 0	363 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	96 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year* ...	308,413	91,803 0 0	470,868 0	41,488 0 0	2,375 0 0	1,35,725 0 0	36,809	13,603	50,412
Total for 15 weeks ...	325,923	97,023 0 0	502,048 0	44,528 0 0	2,465 0 0	1,44,015 0 0	39,578	14,888	54,466
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	18,234	5,500 0 0	33,619 0	2,806 0 0	220 0 0	8,541 0 0	2,201	1,023	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	212	64 0 0	391 0	33 0 0	2 0 0	99 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	361,750	1,17,508 0 0	412,735 0	33,514 0 0	3,460 0 0	1,59,912 0 0	38,004	12,771	50,775

* Audited up to 20th February 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 10th April 1897, on 135 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,023	12,659 0 0	55,672 0	3,575 0 0	601 0 0	16,925 0 0	4,005	2,974	6,979
Or per mile of railway ...	209	101 0 0	445 0	29 0 0	5 0 0	135 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year* ...	451,460	1,74,110 0 0	1,35,787 0	63,430 0 0	3,230 0 0	2,30,770 0 0	58,264	31,970	90,234
Total for 15 weeks ...	484,483	1,86,769 0 0	1,36,262 0	67,005 0 0	3,921 0 0	2,47,685 0 0	60,269	34,044	94,313
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	35,974	10,216 0 0	63,508 0	3,811 0 0	65 0 0	14,092 0 0	3,770	1,902	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	293	82 0 0	508 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	115 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	404,746	1,72,769 0 0	1,31,027 0	60,130 0 0	2,342 0 0	2,34,241 0 0	55,105	27,794	82,903

* Audited up to week ending 30th January 1897.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

							Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 17th April 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,854	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,391	9	1
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,537	9	1
Receipts per mile for the week ending 17th April 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	10	4
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	7	1
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	12	9
Receipts from 1st January to 17th April 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,604	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,17,741	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,137	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 3rd April, 1897.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.

The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.

The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.

The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.

The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. PRATT.

The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH, K.C.I.E., of Gidhaur.

The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.

The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH.

NEW MEMBER.

THE Hon'ble MR. PRATT took his seat in Council.

CONDITION OF RAILWAY PLATFORMS.

THE Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR asked—

Has the attention of the Government been called to the condition of the platforms at Sheoraphuli, Bhaddeshwar, and Khana Junction stations, which are all so low that ladies can with difficulty get out of the Railway compartments into the platforms, and from them to get into the train? Is the Government aware that Bhaddeshwar is a great place of trade, and that Sheoraphuli is a junction station for the Tarakeswar Railway, and that hundreds of Hindu ladies have daily to make use of the platform of the Sheoraphuli station? Was there not a petition presented to Mr. R. C. Dutt, then Magistrate of Hooghly, for the raising of this platform? Will the Government be pleased to state how that petition has been disposed of, and also to take steps for the removal of the much felt grievance to which I have called attention?

THE Hon'ble MR. GLASS replied:—

“The attention of Government has not been drawn to the condition of the platforms at Sheoraphuli, Bhaddeshwar and Khana Junction on the East Indian Railway. It has been ascertained that a petition was presented to the Magistrate of Hooghly some time ago urging that the Sheoraphuli platform be raised: the Railway authorities were addressed in the matter by that officer and asked to take steps to remove the grievance, but apparently no reply has yet been given. The Public Works Department of this Government have also recently addressed the East Indian Railway enquiring what it is proposed to do to improve the platforms, but as the Agent has been absent from headquarters no reply has been received. A reply is, however, expected on his return.”

THE Hon'ble MR. RISLEY added some remarks about the condition of the Khana junction platform.

SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

THE Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether the members of the Subordinate Judicial Service who have been appointed Sessions Judges are subject to the same rules as regards leave, travelling and deputation allowances, as Assistant Sessions Judges in Bombay and the Central Provinces?

THE Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

“The Officers referred to in the Hon'ble Member's first question are members of the Subordinate Judicial Service temporarily appointed to be also Assistant Sessions Judges, and they remain subject to the rules of that service as regards leave and allowances.”

THE Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

(a) In the rules framed by Government in 1894 for the appointment and promotion of officers in the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th March, 1894, promotion to grades below that on Rs. 600 a month is said to be given ordinarily according to seniority, subject to fitness and approved conduct, while the right to promotion to the senior grades is reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor by special selection for merit without regard to seniority. Will the Government state whether in any case this right has been exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor, and if not, will His Honour now exercise the right with a view to give encouragement to meritorious officers in the service?

(b) Will the Government state whether there are any fixed rules for the transfer of Subordinate Judicial Officers? If not, will the Government frame such rules subject to such exceptions as any special case may require?

(c) Does priority of registration of the name of a candidate for the Subordinate Judicial Service ensure the appointment of the candidate whose name is thus registered to an acting or permanent Munsifship? If so, will the Government state whether such a rule is observed and appointments are made in accordance therewith?

The Hon'ble Mr. BORTON replied:—

“(a) The right alluded to has been exercised by His Honour.

“(b) There are no fixed rules for the transfer of officers in the Subordinate Judicial or any other Service, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no necessity for such rules.

“(c) Under the rules for admission into the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, priority of entry in the register confers no right of priority of appointment; and a candidate's name must be struck off the register if he fails to obtain an appointment before he attains the age of 29 years. Other things being equal, priority of registration is taken into account; but it is necessary sometimes to make exceptions, and these may result in particular candidates not securing appointments before they reach the age limit.”

ESTATES PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE presented the Preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the partition of estates. He said:—

“As we have made numerous alterations in the Bill, we have presented only a preliminary report, and propose to have the Bill re-published. The principal changes which have been made are that we have lowered the limit of partibility of revenue from Rs. 100 to Rs. 20, and we have re-cast the whole of Chapter V regarding the survey and record-of rights. The Select Committee describe the change made in that Chapter thus:—

“We have re-cast this Chapter. The Bill, as introduced, provided for the making of a complete survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights, including the determination of the status of all tenants and the decision of all disputes by the Deputy Collector, whose decisions were to be deemed to be correct until the contrary was proved and were to be appealable only to the Revenue authorities.

“Under the Bill for amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act, which is now before the Council Revenue Officers are to be deprived of the power of deciding disputes as to possession, right and title, and their orders are not to have the force and effect of decrees of a Civil Court. We think that still less should powers to decide disputes be given them in partition proceedings.

“The determination and recording of the status of tenants are not necessary for the purpose of apportioning the revenue of estates under partition, and for this reason, and because the proprietors unanimously object to complicating the proceedings by recording the rights of the tenants, we have omitted this status of tenants from the particulars which the Deputy Collector is to record in making a survey.

“We have provided that the Deputy Collector shall make a survey showing the area of land held by each tenant and prepare a record of existing rents (i) as stated by the landlord, (ii) as stated by the tenant, and (iii) as taken for the purposes of the partition. We have also provided that a copy of extracts relating to their holdings containing these particulars shall be given to the tenants. We think these extracts will sufficiently protect them against the risk of having the partition proceedings made use of to their detriment. We have attached no special evidential value to the entries made by the Deputy Collector in the survey papers and record of existing rents. They may be referred to by the Courts as evidence of the contemporaneous admissions or allegations of the parties as to the amount of the rent at the time the record was prepared, and as evidence of what was the Deputy Collector's opinion as to the amount of the rent, and no more. We do not think it necessary for the purposes of the partition, or desirable on general grounds, to empower the Deputy Collector to decide any disputes relating to rent or status in the course of partition proceedings, and have modified the Chapter accordingly.”

"The other amendments made by the Select Committee are purely of a technical nature, and I need not take up the time of the Council in referring to them. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered the Preliminary Report and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee to be published for the purpose of eliciting opinions."

AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE also introduced the Bill to amend sections 30, 31, 32, 52 and 119 and Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, and moved that it be read in Council. He said:—

"Sir,—The duty now devolves upon me to move that the Bill to amend sections 30, 31, 52 and 119 and Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, be read in Council. This Bill, with a full statement of its Objects and Reasons, has been in the hands of Hon'ble Members for some days back. Hon'ble Members are aware that the discussions which eventuated in the Bengal Tenancy Act began in connection with a small Bill 'to provide for the more speedy realisation of arrears of rent, and to amend the law relating to rent' which was originally suggested by the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, and introduced into this Council in 1878. These discussions were carried on continuously from the date of the appointment of the Bihar and Bengal Rent Commissions in 1878 and 1879, throughout the periods of office of two Viceroys, Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin, and of two Lieutenant-Governors, Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Rivers Thompson, down to 1885 when the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed.

"Discussions which began with a small Bill for facilitating the realisation of arrears of rent and the settlement of rent, in private estates, by Revenue Officers, ended with the Bengal Tenancy Act. There were some who held at the time that Act was under consideration that the land was the absolute property of the zamindars who were, or ought to be, entitled to do as they pleased with it, and, according to them, the Bill which resulted in the Act of 1885 was of a revolutionary and confiscatory character. There were others who held that by the common law and immemorial custom of India the raiyats were, before the permanent settlement, entitled to hold their lands at the *pargana* rates, which were fixed and unalterable rates, that the permanent settlement was never intended to deprive them of that right, but on the contrary that Lord Cornwallis' intention was to secure the raiyats in the possession of their lands at rates as fixed and unalterable as the revenue payable to the British Government by the zamindars themselves. According to these latter authorities the Act was an earnest but not completely successful attempt to restore to the raiyats of Bengal some of those ancient rights of which they had been deprived subsequently to the date of the permanent settlement and were then being deprived. According to those who held this view the Tenancy Bill of 1885, far from being revolutionary or confiscatory, was, on the contrary, inspired by that spirit of true conservatism, which cuts down the parasite so that the tree may flourish. The Act was a compromise between these conflicting views.

"I think it may be truly said, that no Act passed by the Indian Legislature was ever submitted to such prolonged, careful and searching investigation as the Tenancy Act. No Bill was ever more ably defended, on the one hand, by the eminent men who supported it, and none, on the other, was ever so severely criticised and stoutly opposed by those who were not in favour of it. The result of seven years' discussion was, as I have said, the compromise embodied in the Act as it stands.

"Bearing these facts in mind, it will doubtless be felt by the Council, and outside of the Council, that it is no light matter to re-open discussion on any of the fundamental principles then accepted as a settlement of the questions at issue, and strong reasons will naturally be expected to justify the adoption of such a course.

"These reasons it is my duty, and it will be my endeavour, to lay before the Council.

"The literature connected with the Tenancy Act before the date of its passing fills 14 large volumes in the records of the Bengal Secretariat. As

Macaulay said in one of his essays, writing of Dr. Nare's Memoirs of Lord Burleigh, compared with the labour of reading through these volumes, all other labour would be agreeable occupation.

"But I trust that it will not be necessary for Hon'ble Members to undergo this labour in order to master the provisions of this Bill.

"Macaulay goes on to tell of a criminal who was suffered to make his choice between reading the works of a certain historian and the galleys. He chose the history; but when he had gone a certain length and came to read of the war of Pisa, it was too much for him. He changed his mind and went to the galleys. I hope that the literature connected with defects, some real and some, as I think, imaginary, discovered within the past five years in the Tenancy Act, and the literature which may spring up from the introduction of this Bill, may not be to those who in the future may have to study the law and literature of landlord and tenant in Bengal, what the war of Pisa was to Macaulay's criminal.

"It is not, as you Sir informed the Council at one of the first meetings over which you presided, the intention or wish of Government now to re-open the whole field of discussion on every question relating to the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal; nor is it intended to open the way to a no-rent agitation on the one side, or an agitation for undoing what was done in favour of the tenantry of Bengal by the Act of 1885 on the other.

"The object of this Bill is to make amendments in certain specified sections with a view to giving effect to the intentions of the authors of the Tenancy Act of 1885, in respect of which sections experience has shown that they were so worded as to give room for misunderstanding of their meaning, or in respect of which, though the meaning and intention are clear, yet the agency and procedure provided for giving effect to them have proved by experience to be unsuitable. It is hoped and intended that the discussions on the Bill may be confined to the particular sections which it is proposed to amend.

"I need not occupy the time of the Council with a lengthened narrative of the origin and history of the present Bill. Among the authors of the Tenancy Act Sir Steuart Bayley was one of the chief. While he was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, survey and settlement operations were not undertaken on so extensive a scale as they have since been, and no great difficulty was experienced in carrying out provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act. The vaticinations of those who predicted that the Act (the operation of Chapter X especially) would convulse society, lower the value of landed property and set landlord and tenant by the ears were all falsified by events. The value of proprietary rights and of tenants' rights has never been higher, the relations of landlord and tenant have never been more harmonious, and never have there been fewer agrarian riots or disturbances in these provinces than since the Tenancy Act was passed. But when Sir Charles Elliott took charge of the administration of Bengal, difficulties arose and discussions took place between Revenue Officers carrying out settlements of rent and revenue, the Board of Revenue and the Bengal Government, which lasted during the whole period of Sir Charles Elliott's administration. The outcome of these discussions was a Minute by the late Lieutenant Governor, in which he recorded the opinion that the procedure prescribed by Chapter X of the Tenancy Act was too cumbrous, dilatory and expensive to permit of the settlement of rents being carried out under it on a large scale, at a reasonable expenditure of time and money. Sir Charles Elliott, therefore, recommended legislation. At this stage the administration of Bengal was assumed by your Honour, and one of your earliest acts as Lieutenant-Governor was to summon a Conference to Belvedere to consider Sir Charles Elliott's Minute and other documents bearing on the subject of the amendment of the law.

"Both Members of the Board of Revenue, the Revenue Secretaries to the Governments of India and Bengal, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, the Director of Land Records and some of the Settlement Officers were present at that Conference, and the conclusion almost unanimously agreed to was that Chapter X of the Act and certain other sections required amendment so as to render them more clear and workable. A Minute was subsequently drawn up by Your Honour on the whole subject and a Bill was prepared under your instructions, in which the conclusions come to by the Conference were embodied.

The Bill was submitted to the Government of India and by them to the Secretary of State, who, as well as His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, have accorded their sanction to its introduction in this Council.

"It will thus be seen that this Bill is not the work, and does not represent the views, of any particular individual. It is the result of lengthened discussions, in which various officials and others have taken part, and it represents the mature conclusions to which the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, as a whole, have come after careful consideration.

"I now proceed to explain the changes in the Act proposed to be made by the present Bill, and the reasons for these proposals. They may be divided broadly into three classes, namely, proposals intended—

- (1) to clear up doubts and difficulties of procedure which have arisen in the course of experience in the working of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885;
- (2) to facilitate the settlement of rents when undertaken on a large scale, either for the purpose of settling land-revenue or on the application of private individuals;
- (3) to amend the substantive law relating to the enhancement and reduction of rents, so as to make certain provisions of the law workable, and to give effect to the intention of its authors regarding certain points on which, owing to want of sufficient clearness in the wording of the law, or to the interpretations put on it by the Civil Courts, it has been found in practice to be inoperative.

"The principal changes in procedure proposed in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act are these two:—(1) Under the Act revenue officers were intended and empowered to decide all disputes that came before them at any time up to the final publication of the records, in the same way, and following with slight modifications the same procedure, as the Civil Courts, whether such disputes related to possession, right, title, status or any other question that might arise from an entry made or proposed to be made in, or an omission from, the record. Their decisions were to have the force and effect of decrees of the Civil Courts, and were to be subject to appeal only to a Special Judge appointed by Government for the purpose, and from him to the High Court; but it was not intended that the correctness of their orders on any dispute so decided should be liable to be questioned in the ordinary Munsifs' Courts. Now it is proposed that Revenue Officers shall not finally *decide* any questions of the kind, nor are their orders to have the force and effect of decrees of the Civil Courts. When a dispute is raised on any of the classes of questions just mentioned, Revenue Officers will endeavour to ascertain to the best of their ability the true state of things, and after hearing what the parties concerned have to say, they will pass a summary order directing that entry to be made in the record which appears to them to be the proper one. These entries will be presumed to be correct, but any one who is dissatisfied with them can contest their correctness in the ordinary Civil Courts having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for recovery of rent of the land which forms the subject-matter of the dispute.

"I will explain later on why this change is proposed. Here I merely note the fact.

"(2) The second great change proposed in the procedure prescribed in Chapter X is in the method and agency for the determination of fair-rents. Under the present law, Revenue Officers are bound to settle rents, as in the case of decision of disputes, on the same principles, in the same way, and following the same procedure as the Civil Courts; their final orders or decisions fixing fair rents are appealable to the Special Judge, but no second appeal, as regards the question whether the rent is pitched too high or too low, lies to the High Court against an order of a Revenue Officer fixing a fair rent.

"Under the Bill it is proposed that the orders of Revenue Officers fixing fair rents shall not be appealable to the Special Judge, but to the superior Revenue authorities, and that the finding of the Revenue authorities as to what the amount of the fair rent is, shall be final, except in certain specified classes of cases, in which it is left open to the parties to contest in the Civil Court the orders of the Revenue authorities even as to the amount of a fair rent settled, but only on certain specified grounds.

"If I have succeeded in making these two points clear, it will be manifest in the first place that the Bill not only does not curtail the powers of the ordinary Civil Courts, but, on the contrary, that it actually enlarges the powers of these Courts, that it transfers to them from the Revenue Officers the decision of all disputes involving questions of possession, status, right, and title, that it allows an appeal to the High Court on every point on which an appeal now lies to that Court, and that all it does is to alter the procedure for settlement of rent and to transfer the right of appeal on questions of fixing rents from the Special Judge to the Revenue authorities. It is true it allows no resort to the ordinary Munsiffs' Courts or to the High Court as to the amount of a rent settled, except on certain specified grounds, but neither does the present law.

"I now proceed to state reasons why the first of the changes mentioned above, namely, the transference of the decision of disputes to the Civil Courts, is proposed. The framers of the Act of 1885 thought that on a Revenue Officer beginning a record of rights, he would find himself face to face with numerous cases in which, on the one side or the other, the status of the raiyat, the area of the holding, the amount of the rent payable, were the subject of dispute. Unless he could deal with these disputes, the record would, they thought, be of little value, and it was, in their opinion, obviously absurd to empower one officer to settle the question of status and area, and then to send another to settle the question of rent. It appeared to them equally unreasonable to empower a Revenue Officer, with all the parties and witnesses before him, to decide disputes and then to allow the whole matter to be re-opened from the very beginning in a Civil Court.

"The natural result of such a course must, it was supposed, be to leave behind the Revenue Officer a crop of litigation for the Civil Courts to deal with after the Revenue Officer had left. Hence the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill empowered the Revenue Officers to decide all disputes that might arise out of their own proceedings, instead of leaving them over for the decision of the Civil Courts.

"It will be asked, why is it now proposed to depart from the conclusion then come to in this respect? The answer is—*firstly*, that the Revenue Officers themselves have, in recent years, declared that the burden of deciding questions of possession, status, right and title, following the procedure of the Civil Procedure Code, is too heavy for them, and have begged to be relieved of it; and *secondly*, that the High Court have declared that the class of officers employed on survey and settlement proceedings are unfit for the work of deciding questions of status, right and title.

"In one of their judgments the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court expressed the opinion that the Legislature could not have intended to transfer civil suits as to rights in land between tenant and tenant to the Revenue Officer, and in another they declared that they did not think that the Legislature contemplated the formidable result that officers, such as those entrusted with the duty of preparing records of right, should be permitted to enquire into disputes as to the titles to land of indefinite extent.

"It will be shown presently that the intention of the Legislature in reality was that Revenue Officers should enquire into and decide all disputes coming before them. But however that may be, the proposals now made in this respect are in accordance with the views of the Hon'ble Judges as enunciated in the decisions to which I have referred, and as they are also in accordance with the wishes of the Revenue Officers concerned, it is hoped that they will meet with general approval.

"The sole objection to this part of the Government proposals is in this, that, as the authors of the Tenancy Act feared, the Revenue Officers will leave after them disputes which they have raised but not finally settled, and as these disputes will, if the parties wish to have them decided at all, have to be decided by the Civil Courts, the suitors, especially those of the poorer classes, may find the cost of litigation in the Civil Courts much higher and the results not more satisfactory than the decisions of the Revenue Officers have been. This is no doubt a serious risk; but the difficulties put in the way of Revenue Officers by the decisions of the superior Civil Courts are so great that some change in the law is considered clearly necessary, and no more satisfactory solution of the problem has in the opinion of Government been suggested than that now proposed in the Bill.

"The difficulties experienced, and the way in which it is proposed to meet them, cannot, I think, be more clearly explained than they are explained in paragraphs 2 to 5 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, from which the extract which I am about to read is taken :—

'The intention of the framers of the Tenancy Act, as explained in Council by Sir Stuart Bayley, when presenting the Report of the Select Committee, clearly was that *all disputes affecting the record-of-rights or fixation of rents* were to be formally and finally decided by the Revenue Officer, subject only to appeal to the Special Judge, and to a second appeal to the High Court in certain specified cases. Entries in the record, which were not disputed up to the time of final publication of the record, were to be presumed to be correct till the contrary was proved. If a dispute as to any entry in, or omission from, the record arose, it was to be decided by the Revenue Officer, and his decision was to have the force and effect of a decree. So that every entry in the record as finally published was to have attached to it either (a) the presumption of correctness, or (b) the force and effect of a decree of a Civil Court. Objections might be made at any time during the publication of the draft record, which the Revenue Officer was to summarily hear and consider, and disputes raised at any time before the final publication of the record were to be heard and decided. The distinction between an objection and a dispute was not, however, clearly defined, and the result has been that the Civil Courts have in some cases held that the Revenue Officer is bound to hear, as civil suits, trifling objections which can be adequately disposed of summarily, to the satisfaction of the parties, without the expense and delay entailed by the formal procedure of a civil suit. On the other hand, where Revenue Officers have heard and decided disputes, following the procedure of the Civil Procedure Code, in which cases it was intended that their decisions should, subject to appeal to the Special Judge, be *res judicata* between the parties, the Civil Courts have in some cases held that their decisions, though not appealed against, were not *res judicata*, that no finality attached to them, and that it was open to the parties to re-open the questions decided in the ordinary Civil Courts.

'Further, the Courts have held, where a survey is ordered to be made, and a record-of-rights prepared, of a particular estate or local area, and a dispute arises as to whether certain lands formed part of that estate or local area, that the Revenue Officer has no jurisdiction to hear and decide the dispute, and that when a dispute arises as to whether land claimed rent-free was properly so held or not, the Revenue Officer has no authority to hear and decide the dispute; and, again, that when a dispute arises as between one landlord and another landlord, or one tenant and another tenant, regarding the ownership or occupation of land, the Revenue Officer has no authority to hear and decide the dispute. It has, in short, been held that the Revenue Officer can only hear and decide a dispute between a landlord and tenant, when the relationship of landlord and tenant is proved or admitted to exist.

'The effect of these decisions is to curtail to a very great extent the powers of the Revenue Officer to decide disputes arising out of his proceedings, to leave gaps in the record-of-rights, and to drive the parties to litigation after the Revenue Officer has left the ground, even as regards matters which he has nominally decided.

'That this was not the intention of the framers of the Act is shown by the following extract from Sir Stuart Bayley's speech in Council in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill as passed :—

"What we have done, then, has been to give the Revenue Officer, in the first instance, power to settle *all* disputes that may come before him. Where no dispute arises, he will record what he finds, he will not alter rents, and his entries will only have a presumptive value in cases afterwards brought before the Courts; where a dispute arises, he will decide it, on the same grounds, by the same rules, and with the same procedure, as a Civil Court. His decision will be liable to appeal like that of the ordinary Civil Court to a Special Judge, who may or may not be the Judge of the district, and will be subject to a further special appeal to the High Court. In appeal, the High Court may settle a new rent, but in so doing is to be guided by the other rents shown in the rent-roll. In other words, there can be no second appeal to the High Court merely on the ground that the rent has been pitched too high or too low, but if a second appeal is preferred, as it may be on the ground that the Special Judge, owing to some error on a point of law, has, for example, found the holding to comprise more land or less land than it actually does comprise, or has given the raiyat a wrong status, and if the appellant succeeds, the High Court can, without altering the rates, reduce or increase the rent, as the case may be.

"The decision of the Revenue Officer in disputed cases, subject to these appeals, will have the effect of a judgment of the Civil Court and will be *res judicata*, thus bearing a fresh suit for enhancement for 15 years."

'It is clear that the decisions of the Civil Courts above referred to are not in accord with the intention of the framers of the Act expressed in the preceding extract, and it is thought that if the decisions of Revenue Officers are not to have finality on all questions that come before them, subject to appeal to the Special Judge, it is desirable to relieve them altogether of the duty of deciding disputes as civil suits, and to confine them, in the first place, to the preparation of a record of existing facts, rents and status. This record will be prepared, after careful investigation, under such rules as the Local Government may prescribe. It will be published in draft; objections made to any entry in or omissions from it will be carefully considered and disposed of under such rules as may be prescribed by Government; then it will be finally published, and the presumption of correctness will be attached to entries made in it. If the parties afterwards wish to dispute the correctness of any entry other than an entry of rent settled or any omission, they can do so in the Civil Courts.

"For these reasons then it is proposed that Revenue Officers shall be relieved altogether of the duty of deciding disputes. They will in preparing records of right confine themselves to ascertaining and recording, to the best of their ability, existing facts of possession and status. Presumptive evidential value of correctness will be given to the entries made by them in their records, and it will be open to the parties concerned to question the correctness of these entries in the Civil Courts.

"I now come to the reasons for the second important change proposed, namely, that in the procedure, method and agency for settling rents. The method of settling rents prescribed in the Tenancy Act is briefly this—the existing rents are presumed to be fair, and any one who wants to alter them has to show, by legal evidence, the grounds of the proposed alteration. The present Act provides that in all proceedings of settlement of rents under Chapter X the Revenue Officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits, and their orders fixing fair rents are appealable to the Special Judge. This implies that each individual case must, (subject to joinder of tenants holding under the same landlord in the same village,) be dealt with separately, a separate record being made and the evidence being separately recorded in each individual case. Now when settlements of revenue are being made on a large scale as they are in Orissa and Chittagong, and rents have consequently to be settled for all the tenants of an entire Division containing hundreds of thousands of holdings, it must be manifestly impossible to treat the settlement of rent in the case of each individual tenant judicially and as a separate civil suit if the proceedings are to be completed within a reasonable limit of time and at a reasonable expenditure of money. Moreover, it is not necessary for the ends of justice to treat each individual tenant's case separately. When, for example, a rise or fall in the prices since the rents were last fixed has been established to the satisfaction of the Court or the Revenue Officer, and an alteration in the rents generally is sought on the ground of rise or fall in prices since the rents were last fixed, it would obviously involve great waste of time and money to record the evidence on the point of alteration in prices over and over in each separate case. The same remark applies to a prevailing rate. If a prevailing rate is once established for a village or local area, it should not be necessary to record all the evidence in support of it over and over again in each individual tenant's case. But it is necessary to do this if the judicial procedure is to be followed in the settlement of rents. To meet these and other difficulties, it is now proposed to dispense with the judicial procedure altogether in the settlement of fair rents by Revenue Officers, and to substitute more elastic methods of settling rents under the supervision and control of the Superior Revenue authorities, whose findings will be liable to be contested in the Civil Courts on certain specified grounds and on those grounds only.

"Nobody who has not travelled through Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and studied on the ground the existing land-tenures, can fully comprehend the immense variety and complication of tenures and of rent systems that prevail in these Provinces.

"In Chittagong, on the one side, small plots of permanently-settled and temporarily-settled lands measuring a half an acre or less—plots of what are known as long-term and short-term taluks, *iltams*, *daritmans*, and various other tenures of the kind, not to speak of plots embraced in ordinary occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats' holdings—are all interspersed like squares on a chess-board in the same village. The same person is often proprietor, and, having created a tenure under himself in favour of another person, then becomes an occupancy tenant under the tenure-holder of his own creation in land of which he is also proprietor.

"In Backerganj there are no less than 13 different grades of intermediate tenure holders between the proprietor and the actual cultivator, and the same person often holds shares as proprietor and again as tenure-holder under another tenure-holder and as occupancy raiyat under yet another, all in the same plot of land. To give a concrete example. In a particular estate in that district one Kamiruddin has a small plot of land. He holds a fractional share, represented by $\frac{7001}{15288}$ of that plot as an occupancy raiyat under a *howladar*, a share represented by $\frac{117}{3072}$ under another *howladar* as tenant at fixed rates, $\frac{102}{5072}$ as occupancy raiyat under the same *howladar*, and $\frac{147}{12258}$ as under-raiyat.

"Again in Chota Nagpur, in another direction, rent is assessed not by an acreage rate, but by guesswork according to the number of ploughs the tenant may have or the quantity of seed sown by him. In Bihar, in another direction, the system of tenures is comparatively simple and is analogous to that prevailing in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces; but even there proprietary interests are extremely complicated, and a proprietor has been known to hold the one-millionth part of an estate, the Government revenue of the whole estate being one anna.

"How is it possible for a Judicial Officer sitting in a Court with no experience of these things to understand these complications of tenures or to fairly assess the rents that they ought to pay?

"But even if an officer sitting in Court could understand the intricacies of tenures, still the assessment of fair rents on a large scale under the procrustean rules of judicial procedure would be extremely difficult.

"As Sir John Shore wrote more than 100 years ago: 'The infinite varieties of soil and further variations of value from local circumstances are absolutely beyond the investigation and almost the comprehension not merely of a Collector, but of any body who has not made it the business of his life.'

"Sir Charles Elliott wrote 80 years later when he was Settlement Officer in the Central Provinces: 'The art of fixing rent is an almost lost one. If you ask any zamindar why such a field pays such a rent, the most intelligent of them can give you no answer but that his fathers fixed it so.'

"Now, such being the complications of tenures and such being the difficulties in the way of settling rents, on a great scale, it is considered by Government that the best agency for overcoming these difficulties is that of Revenue Officers, who can go on the ground, see the land for themselves, observe and ascertain the facts on the land, and consult the people concerned in their villages. It is thought that the hard-and-fast rules of the law of evidence and of the Civil Procedure Code are not suited to proceedings of this kind. It follows that it is not desirable to tie Revenue Officers down by the Civil Procedure Code or prescribe any one method of settling rents, and to insist that Revenue Officers shall follow that method only.

"A good Settlement Officer who is tactful and sympathetic will make a good settlement without any law. He will consult the people concerned, be guided largely by what they think, and generally carry them with him. He will recognise the facts that the people who have lived on the land all their lives know very much more than he can of its capabilities, that the present rent is the result of the past history of the holding and of the haggling of all the ages, and he will not, if he is wise, ignore that history or attempt to raise or lower all rents to one dead level according to his own preconceived notions of the fitness of things. The landlords and raiyats are generally reasonable when brought together in their villages, surrounded by their neighbours and restrained by the public opinion of their fellows. Hence it is deemed to be a matter of cardinal importance that officers settling rents should be free to consult the people in their villages, to note what they say, and themselves to observe facts on the spot and make use of the knowledge thus acquired in coming to a conclusion as to what a fair rent would be. But this the law of evidence and the Civil Procedure Code do not allow them to do.

"Again, an inexperienced Revenue Officer may, under the present law, do great mischief either by excessive enhancements or reductions of rent. The superior Revenue authorities have no real control over him under the law as it stands, and his decisions, however manifestly wrong, can only be reversed by a regular appeal to the Special Judge, which appeal can only be made within 30 days of the passing of his order, and when made may take a very long time to decide. Moreover, as I have already indicated, if each and every landlord and tenant in a vast estate or local area under settlement of rents were to contest the Revenue Officer's orders or proposals for settling fair rents, and to fight out every case as a civil suit as they are entitled to do, under the present law, it is clear that the proceedings would be interminable, and the expense intolerable. Happily the raiyats and landlords have not fought out every case. They have generally accepted reasonable proposals; but, admitting this to be the rule, there have been exceptions where the tenants kept aloof and rents were settled behind their backs, which were manifestly unfair. These rents were not appealed against

to the Special Judge within the period of limitation. They became binding on the parties, and the Revenue authorities had no legal power to alter them. The law ought not to be based on the assumption that recourse to it will not be generally needed, and that people will always be moderate and reasonable.

"For all these reasons it is proposed to transfer the control of Revenue Officers in settling rents to the Revenue authorities, who are not to be tied down by the rules of judicial procedure, and it is also proposed to make the method of settling rents more elastic than it now is.

"The proposal as to procedure to be followed by Revenue Officers is that it shall be regulated by rules made by the Local Government, but the principles on which rents are to be settled by them are substantially in accord with the provisions of the present Act regulating enhancement or reduction of rents.

"The new section 104A. of the Bill enables the Revenue Officer to settle rents (1) by compromise, with the assent of the parties, when satisfied that the rents agreed upon are fair and equitable, or (2) to propose rents which, if accepted, may be settled as fair, or (3) to frame a Table of Rates where the conditions are such as to render this practicable, and to apply the rates to areas resulting from survey, or (4) to maintain the existing rents or to enhance or reduce them on the grounds specified in the Tenancy Act, or to settle them partly in one or more of these ways and partly in another.

"The first, second and fourth methods require no justification. They are in accord with the present law. It is obviously right that landlord and tenants should be encouraged to settle their differences among themselves, and that Settlement Officers should endeavour to make proposals which they may accept as being reasonable. It is because we have had Settlement Officers who were guided by these considerations that we have been able to carry on settlements of rent and revenue by amicable compromises on a large scale during the last twelve years. But you cannot always count on Settlement Officers being tactful, or on raiyats and landlords being reasonable, and when the former are injudicious or the latter unreasonable, and recourse to compulsory measures is necessary, it is submitted that the machinery of the law ought to be such as to permit of the vagaries of injudicious Revenue Officers being put straight, and unreasoning raiyats and zamindars brought to listen to reason.

"It is hoped that Revenue Officers will, in the future, continue to make amicable settlements, as they have hitherto done, but where they cannot do so, then they must have recourse to the third and fourth methods of settling rents. The fourth method merely reproduces the present law. The existing rents are to be presumed to be fair, and are to be enhanced or reduced on the grounds mentioned in Act.

"The system of Tables of Rates is new. That system was proposed originally by the Bengal Rent Commission, but it was abandoned when the Tenancy Act was being passed, because it was thought to be generally impracticable; it was admitted, however, at the time that there were some areas in which it was practicable to frame Tables of Rates. It is believed that this is the case in parts of Orissa, to which Province the Tenancy Act was not extended when passed. The provisions of the Bill for framing Tables of Rates follow to a large extent the proposals of the Rent Commission and those of the Bill of 1884. The Revenue Officer in framing his table is to have regard to the nature of the soil, situation of the land, means of irrigation, and other like considerations. The tables will be published, objections to them considered, and when finally approved by the superior Revenue authorities, they may be presumed to be correct, but the Revenue Officer is not to be bound to apply them in any particular case in which it may be unfair or inequitable to apply them.

"That the Revenue authorities are a more suitable agency for settling rents on a large scale than the Civil Courts has always been admitted, and was expressly asserted both by the Bengal Rent Commission and the Select Committee that reported on the Tenancy Bill just before it was passed. It has always been recognised that Government Officers, in settling rents for the purpose of ascertaining the assets on which revenue is to be based in temporarily-settled estates, should have more discretion in the matter of altering rents than was allowable to private individuals in suits in the Civil Courts. The Bengal Government, however, in 1885, with a view to showing that they claimed nothing in the way of enhanced rents in their own estates or in estates under settlement of revenue, which they were not prepared to concede to private landlords, consented to have the same rules and the same procedure applied to

their own estates as were proposed for fixation of rent in private estates; but apparently the difference was not sufficiently considered, between the difficulties of a settlement of rents on a great scale and a settlement of rent of individual tenants by a Revenue Officer or Civil Court. In individual cases it is easy to follow the procedure of the Civil Procedure Code, but where hundreds of thousands of tenants' rents have to be settled, it is obviously most difficult, if not impossible, to follow the Civil Procedure Code, and to complete the proceedings within a reasonable time at a reasonable expenditure. It is not now, however, proposed to differentiate between the settlement of rents in Government and that in private estates. The procedure proposed for settlement of rents in Government estates and in areas under settlement of revenue will, as heretofore, be open to private landlords if they wish to have recourse to it.

"On the point that Revenue Officers are the best agency for settling rents on a large scale the Select Committee wrote thus:—

'The questions whether a rent is open to settlement, and, if so, the amount at which it should be settled, are of a complex nature depending on two very different sets of considerations. They depend in the first place on issues, relating to such matters as the existence of the tenancy, the extent of the land, the status of the tenant, the conditions under which he holds, &c., and possibly involving points of law, which could not satisfactorily be decided without the security afforded by an ultimate appeal to the highest judicial authority. They depend in the second place on considerations of an economical nature, such as the state of prices prevailing at different periods, the effect of improvements, and so forth, which it is universally admitted cannot be adequately dealt with either in the first instance or on appeal except after local enquiry and by persons possessed of special technical knowledge.'

"The Government of Bengal undertook in 1885 (and it was the only Government in India that had up to that time done so) to settle, by the Agency of Revenue Officers, all rents in areas under settlement of revenue, because it was considered fair to the landlords that the rentals on which the revenue is based should be authoritatively settled and be capable of realisation through the Courts, for otherwise Government might arbitrarily assess its revenue at a certain percentage of arbitrarily assumed rentals when there was no real guarantee that the landlords could realise those rentals. Government also undertook to settle rents on the application of the landlords or tenants in private estates by the same agency, and following the same procedure.

"But if Government is to undertake so great a task, it is clearly necessary that it should have at its disposal workable methods and machinery for performing it. It is submitted that the judicial and the Civil Court procedure, which requires evidence to be recorded in each individual case, does not provide the requisite means for settling rents in the million of holdings of Orissa now under settlement of revenue, nor in private estates in Bihar and elsewhere, when the landlords or tenants apply for settlement of rents on a large scale.

"I have dwelt on these two points, the transference of the power of settling rents to the Revenue authorities, and the withdrawal of the trammels of judicial procedure among other reasons because, as is well known, the people of Bengal are, as I think rightly, jealous of any interference by the Executive with the powers of the Civil Courts, and it may be supposed that this Bill involves such interference.

"Sir, if there be any two things introduced by the British Government into Bengal, which are held by the people of these Provinces to be sacred and not to be touched by the irreverent hands of the Executive, they are the Permanent Settlement and the independence of the Civil Courts. Your Honour announced in one of your earliest public or quasi-public utterances that you had no intention of attempting to interfere with the privileges or to lower in any way the status and dignity of the Judiciary, and you have recently ridiculed the idea of attempting to interfere with the Permanent Settlement. If I may presume to make a remark on these subjects myself, it would be this that I think that the people of Bengal are rightly jealous of the preservation intact of these two great benefits conferred upon them by our Rule. It is, in my opinion, to the permanent settlement that the people of Bengal largely owe that superior prosperity which they enjoy, compared with the natives of some other parts of the Empire, and it is to the reign of law impartially administered that they owe the maintenance of their civil rights. It is submitted that neither the Permanent Settlement nor the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is affected by this Bill.

"Save in the cases connected with the settlement of land revenue, the Bill does not oust or touch in any way the right of the landlords and tenants to

have their rents settled by the Civil Courts if they think fit. Excluding cases connected with settlement of land revenue, it is only on the application of the landlords or tenants themselves that the machinery provided in the Bill for settlement of rents can be brought into motion. The Bill merely offers the landlords and tenants an alternative procedure and agency to that for settling rents of the Civil Courts, and if they prefer the procedure and machinery of the Civil Courts, it will be open to them, notwithstanding anything contained in this Bill, to have recourse to the Civil Courts for settlement of their rents. I fully admit that the people of Bengal, at all events, have confidence, and rightly so, in the decisions of the Civil Courts, but the fact that the rights of over five million raiyats has been determined, and the rents of one and a half million raiyats settled by Revenue Officers in Bengal, during the past ten years, as a rule by consent of the parties to their proposals, without going through the lengthened formalities of judicial procedure, shows that the people of Bengal have also confidence in decisions and orders of the Revenue Officers properly controlled and guided. Revenue Officers have in Bengal since the passing of the Tenancy Act determined the status and recorded the rents of about five times the number of agricultural tenants, and they have settled fair rents for one and a half times the number of tenants in Great Britain and Ireland, together, and this great work has been effected without disturbances or disorder of any kind, while the number of appeals preferred to the Special Judges against their orders and decisions has been infinitesimally small.

"It is hoped, then, it has been shown, *firstly*, that the Bill does not trench on the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, but on the contrary enlarges it, and *secondly* that the Revenue Officers are in a better position to settle rents on a large scale than the Civil Courts.

"There are other minor amendments proposed in Chapter X, which are described in paragraphs 21 to 31 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. They are chiefly explanatory of the present law, or consequent on the important changes which I have mentioned.

"As I have detained the Council already too long, and other business awaits us, I propose to pass over these minor amendments and to come at once to the third and final object of the Bill, namely, the amendments proposed in the substantive law relating to the enhancement or reduction of rent.

"To avoid trespassing longer on the time of the Council than is absolutely necessary, it will perhaps be sufficient for me to read paragraphs 14 to 20 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in which these amendments are stated, and the reason for them given:—

'14. The third object of this Bill is to amend the substantive provisions of the law relating to the enhancement of rent, so as to make them workable on certain points on which they are now practically inoperative.

'In suits and proceedings for enhancement of rent on the ground of prevailing rate, the Civil Courts and Revenue Officers are bound to confine their enquiries and comparisons of rates to the same village, and the definition of what is a prevailing rate is so vaguely worded that in practice it is found almost impossible to enhance rents on this ground. A revenue survey village in Bengal may contain 100 acres, or several thousand acres, or may consist of scattered blocks. It does not necessarily furnish a proper standard of comparison. As regards the meaning of the term "prevailing rate" there is only one decision of the High Court bearing on the subject, and that declares that a prevailing rate is *not* an average rate, but does not explain what it is. The view taken by the Special Judges generally has been that a prevailing rate is a uniform rate paid by a majority of the raiyats for lands of the same class in the village. This was the interpretation generally put on the term "prevailing rate" under Act X of 1859.

'15. The effect of the wording of section 30 of the Act, as it stands, is to give a ground of enhancement which cannot be worked.

'It is proposed to somewhat enlarge the area for comparison, while an attempt is made to define what is meant by "prevailing rate" (*see* sections 2 to 4 of the Bill). Whatever objections there may be to this ground of enhancement generally, it is universally admitted that when land is held at a pepper-corn rent by reason of fraud or collusion between the proprietor's *amlu* and the raiyats, there is no other ground on which the zamindar can obtain an enhancement up to a reasonable rate, except that of the "prevailing rate," and in such cases it is just that this ground of enhancement should be made a workable one. The intention of the amendments proposed in sections 30 and 31 of the Act, and of the new sections 31A and 31B, is to effect this object, without at the same time endangering the interests of the tenants by making an average rate a prevailing rate, thus rendering it possible

to level all the lower rates up to such average rate while maintaining all the higher rates, however much in excess they may be of the average rate. As under the definition now proposed a prevailing rate will always be found where rates exist at all, and the effect of the new definition will be to greatly facilitate the enhancement of rents, and as rents are known to be already too high in certain districts, power is taken by Government to withhold the operation of the new definition from any district or part of a district. In order to guard against all the rates being levelled up to the maximum rate by manipulation of new prevailing rates from time to time, it is provided in section 31B that a prevailing rate once determined shall not be liable to enhancement except on the ground of rise in prices.

'16. It is also proposed to amend section 39 of the Act by repealing the words "prepared for any year subsequent to the passing of this Act" (see section 5 of the Bill). These words were not contained in the earlier editions of the Tenancy Bill, or in the Bill as it came in its final shape from the Select Committee, but were introduced into the Bill as passed, on the motion of Sir William Hunter, on the ground that there were no adequate safeguards for the accuracy of price-lists prepared for periods antecedent to the passing of the Tenancy Act. But though this may be so as a general rule, it is evident that there are cases in which adequate safeguards of the accuracy of price-lists, prepared for periods antecedent to the passing of the Tenancy Act, may and do exist, and in which the absence of the attachment of a presumption of correctness to lists carefully prepared causes serious injury and unnecessary inconvenience. Where, for example, a settlement of land-revenue or of rents is being made in large tracts, the Revenue Officer, after examination of traders' books of account, oral enquiry from witnesses on the spot, investigation of official price-current lists, jail registers, commissariat accounts, previous settlement records, and all other available sources of information, will, under the control of the Board of Revenue, be in a position to frame sufficiently correct price-lists for passed periods, to which the presumption of correctness may, after local publication and disposal of objections, be safely attached.

'17. It is reasonable that price-lists thus prepared should be capable of being used in evidence in all suits and proceedings for settlement of rent in such areas; but, under the law as it stands, all the information and evidence on which the Revenue Officer may have based his price-lists would, it is believed, have to be put on the record of each individual case, before an enhancement of rent could be based upon them. To remedy this state of things, it is proposed to repeal the words above quoted.

'18. The Local Government may, it is thought, be trusted not to order the preparation or publication of price-lists for past periods where there are no sufficient materials for the preparation of such lists, or no adequate safeguards for their correctness. But where such materials do exist, and there are adequate safeguards for the correctness of the lists, there is no reason why Government should be debarred from ordering the preparation of them, or refusing to attach the presumption of correctness to them when prepared. To prepare price-lists for past periods, which would have no evidential value, would be useless, and, when lists have been prepared after careful local investigation and examination of all available sources of information, to require all the evidence and information on which they have been based to be reproduced on the record of each individual tenant's case, is unnecessary waste of time and money.

'19. An addition is proposed to section 52 of the Act (see section 6 of the Bill). It has been held by some Special Judges, interpreting a decision of the High Court, that when additional rent is claimed on the ground of excess area, the landlord must indicate the precise plots or pieces of land acquired by the tenant in excess of the original holding, while section 52 itself does not provide for the assessment to rent of excess lands where there are no rates for lands of a similar description in the vicinity, but lump rentals.

'20. The section, as amended, indicates that it should not be always necessary, in order to prove excess area, to point out the particular plots that were acquired since the original letting, and provides a rule for assessment of such excess areas, when proved, where there are no rates in force. Where the original letting was at so much a bigha, and it is shown by measurement, by the same standard and under the same conditions, that the tenant is holding a larger number of bighas than he is paying rent for, it should not be necessary for the landlord to point out the particular plots which the tenant has acquired in excess of the original area comprised in his holding.

"I have now endeavoured to explain, so far as the limits of a speech and the patience of the Council can be expected to permit, all the main provisions of the Bill which, it is hoped by Government, will be generally acceptable to all those who are interested in the land. The Bill, if passed, will facilitate the settlement of rents with a view to the settlement of revenue; it will also facilitate the settlement of rents in private permanently settled estates where the landlords or tenants apply for such settlement; and it will facilitate the enhancements of rent where rents are unduly low, and remove grievances of which the landlords now complain. It does not, it is submitted, trench on the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, but on the contrary enlarges that jurisdiction. I now move that the Bill be read in Council. If this Motion is carried, the Bill will be circulated and opinions will be invited upon it before it is further proceeded with."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

RAIN-GAMBLING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON also moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said:—

"I move, Sir, that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling be taken into consideration. When introducing the Bill, I fully explained the necessity for legislation and the very limited object for which it had been undertaken, and, with a single exception, no Member of the Council raised objection to this measure, while many Members expressed their strong and cordial approval of it. Since that date the Bill has been subjected to much opposition and criticism as groundless as it was unexpected, and it is desirable that I should again explain its precise intention and scope. I cannot but think that if its critics had taken the pains to consider carefully its brief provisions, and to read with equal care the report of the proceedings of this Council, the public would have been spared the agitation which has been set on foot, proceeding from misconception of the intention of the Government and imaginary fears. Far-reaching consequences have been attributed to this Bill, which the Government certainly never contemplated, and see now no reason to anticipate. That strenuous opposition should be offered to the measure by those Marwaris who are directly or indirectly interested in the rain-gambling establishments is natural, but it is surprising that they should have received the support of others in protesting against legislation; the more so as the leading members of the Marwari community are anxious that rain-gambling should be suppressed.

"Now, Sir, what are the simple facts of the case? The law of England, the law of India, and, I presume, the law of every country which can lay claim to a civilised and enlightened administration, prohibits the practice of gambling in public or common gaming-houses, kept for the profit or gain of the persons keeping such houses. Apart from its evil consequences, from a moral point of view, such gambling is regarded as a public nuisance, and as a measure of Police, its suppression is enforced. In Bombay public rain-gambling was found to exist, and six years ago its suppression was decreed by an Act of the Legislature of that Presidency. Rain-gambling has existed in Calcutta for many years. It was long confined to the Marwaris, but in recent years it has extended to other classes of the community, and has become a serious scandal. Three public gaming-houses are openly kept in one section of the town, complaints have been made of the evil done to many who resort to them, and of the spreading of this evil to even *purdah nishin* ladies of respectable families through the agency of women employed by the owners of the houses, and the Police have represented that a serious public nuisance exists. Could the Government, consistently with its action in enforcing the law against other common gaming-houses, have persisted in ignoring this state of things? But one answer can be given to the question. The Government was bound to interfere; and it decided to do so. The existing law, however, though its spirit unquestionably condemns this gambling, could not be brought into action, as the definition of common gaming-houses, framed long before rain-gambling had assumed its present character, does not cover that form of public gambling. It was necessary, therefore, to amend the law, and the present Bill was framed. Its sole and specific object, as the preamble shows, is to secure the suppression of the practice of rain-gambling, and it is inconceivable that any opposition should have been raised to the passing of such a measure, except by those whose profits will disappear with its enactment into law. Objection has been taken to the rapidity with which this Bill is being passed through the Council. The Bill had, in the ordinary course, to be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council for approval, and this necessarily involved some delay. When that approval was received, no reason whatever existed for deferring the introduction and passing of the measure to another Session. It had, therefore, to be pushed through during the remaining weeks of the present Session. Delay in proceeding with it would have been entirely uncalled for. The facts which rendered

legislation necessary were fully ascertained and clear, and further inquiry was superfluous. The Associations interested had been consulted, and had, with a single exception, recommended legislation; and the immediate passing of the Bill could injure only the keepers of the gaming-houses, whose very business it is the object of the Bill to suppress. The suggestion which has been made that this Bill is the commencement of a crusade on moral grounds against all forms of betting or play for money calls for no serious notice. The Government is concerned with this Bill only, and it is designed solely for the suppression of one form of public gambling, and goes not one step beyond the existing law, which leaves other gambling untouched. I trust, then, that the Council will, by its vote to-day, bring these Burra Bazaar gambling establishments within the letter, as they are already within the spirit, of the law against public gambling.

"I confess, Sir, that the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis' object in recording his Minute of Dissent to the Report of the Select Committee is not clear to me. He observes that he disapproves of gambling in any form, and would be only too glad if it could be put a stop to by legislation or otherwise, and yet he takes exception to this Bill, which is designed to suppress one form of public gambling, and the efficacy of which for this specific purpose cannot be doubted. The Hon'ble Member might surely have been expected to receive this Bill with satisfaction and approval. He is thus, I am constrained to remark, inconsistent in his general objection to the Bill; but he is even more so in his special objection. While expressing a fear that this Bill may be the precursor of repressive legislation against all other forms of wagering, he, at the same time, condemns it as being less comprehensive than the Bombay Act, which includes wagering within the definition of 'gaming', and thus brings wagering of all kinds within the prohibition of the law.

"I must draw attention, Sir, to the notices of amendments for discussion at this meeting, which have been received from the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen and the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose. Both Hon'ble Members propose to move that section 47 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 and section 6 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 be repealed. These amendments travel beyond the scope of the Bill, and would materially effect the existing law against public gaming. The Bill before us is one for the suppression of rain-gambling, and it seeks to effect that object by adding rain-gambling to the other forms of gambling which become illegal when practised in common gaming-houses. The proposal to introduce this simple change in the existing law cannot be held to invest this Council with authority to proceed to amend any of the substantive provisions of that law. An amendment of this far wider character would require the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and that sanction has not been obtained. I must, therefore, apply to you, Sir, to disallow these amendments of the Hon'ble Members before the Select Committee's Report is discussed, and I believe that the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is with me in this matter.

"Two other amendments are proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose. The first is, I conceive, in order, but it will be my duty to oppose it as entirely unwarranted. The second, which provides for a right of appeal against any conviction for rain-gambling, is both out of order and superfluous. The right of appeal is already given by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and provision for it is not needed in the present Bill. The Hon'ble Member's amendment, being in general terms, would, moreover, have the effect of withdrawing the restrictions on appeal which are laid down for all cases in sections 411 and 413 of the Code. So important a change in the law cannot be discussed in this Council without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. I would request, therefore, that this amendment also be disallowed."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das said:—"In the Select Committee we decided that the little word 'anything' should be printed as two separate words. It was the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins and was approved by all the Members of the Select Committee. I suppose the Secretary will take care that it will be printed as two separate words in the Act."

The point was noted.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"I wish to show that my amendment is in order. The section, the repeal of which I propose, stands thus in the gambling laws 'When any cards, dice, gambling-table, cloth, boards or table, instruments of gaming are found in a house, etc., etc., etc., it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear that such house, etc., etc., is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming.'"

"Under the present Bill the words "instrument of gambling" as used in that section, will stand extended to include spouts, tanks, &c. To this extent the Bill enlarges the section which I wish to get repealed. Therefore my present motion is an amendment of the Bill and exactly within its scope.

"But I also claim to come under rule 21 of the rules for the conduct of business.

"I respectfully beg to submit that the rule entitles members to make original motions in respect of all matters by giving previous notice. If it is to be held that this motion can only be made by obtaining the previous sanction of the Government of India, the right comes to be nugatory, and no such restrictions exist in the rules.

"I submit further that if this Government receives a sanction from the Government of India to make a specific change in a certain law, the whole of that law comes for consideration before the Legislature, and any private member is entitled, under section 21, to bring any other section of the said law for consideration before the Council, and there are good reasons why this should be so. Government wants to enlarge the scope of a Penal Act; members say: 'You are welcome to do so, but at the same time take away a part of the stringent procedure under which this penal law is enforced. They say that if there be urgency in the one case, there is urgency in the other.'

"They say that 'We cannot consent to the enlargement of a penal law without providing at the same time that the people are not unnecessarily molested by leaving the other portions of the law as it is.'

"The section in the gambling law which I wish to get repealed, refers to a previous section under which search has to be made. Once this search is made and a pack of cards or innocent things like that found, the prosecution case is complete. The onus is shifted, the accused has to prove his innocence, or stand convicted as an offender contrary to all canons of criminal trials as it prevails in this country. It is not that a conviction under the Act is a light matter in India. It is true that there may be a few rupee fine, but a convicted gambler is a marked man in society for all his life long. Happily this much of public opinion we have yet left amongst us.

"It is said that the Indian law is in this respect in accord with the laws of England. The circumstances of the two countries differ. In spite of what your Honour's Government and the Government of your predecessors have been doing for improving the Police, there is yet admittedly much left to improve, and this much I feel myself justified in saying from my place in the Council that the Police do not yet enjoy the full confidence of our honest people. It is true that the warrant for the search proceeds either from a Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police, who are moved only on credible information; but this credible information on which these authorities are moved, come in the back of the accused, and there is no test of its accuracy nor any punishment laid down for an illegal raid."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose said:—"Permit me to add a few words, as the question which has been raised affects also the amendment standing in my name. The Government has submitted this Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling, not in a form complete in itself, not as a complete Bill which defines the offence and provides a procedure and a penalty. It asks the Council to amend the general gaming law that now obtains—to amend the provisions of that law only so far as to include rain-gambling within its scope. Under these circumstances I respectfully submit that it is open to the Council or to any member of it to say that, before the general gaming laws are so amended as to include this particular form of gambling, certain provisions of that law ought also to be amended, and that unless they are amended, this Bill ought not to be passed. I submit that as a matter of order it is open to us to propose such

amendments. Then, with reference to the objection that the sanction of the Governor-General has not been obtained to such amendments, I beg to point out that while as a matter of administrative and executive practice Bills are and have to be submitted to the Government of India before introduction in a local legislature by the Governments concerned, there is no limitation placed upon amendments which may be proposed by any Member of the Council when the Bill has once been introduced, provided those amendments are germane to the object in hand, there is nothing in any of the 55 Rules which have been laid down for the conduct of business in this Council prohibiting the proposing of amendments unless those amendments have been previously placed before the Government of India. I submit that the proceedings of this Council are regulated by these rules, and that there is no room for doubt upon this point. If the question of order is absolutely clear to your Honour, I have nothing to say, but if there is any room for doubt, I hope your ruling will be in favour of allowing these amendments to be put so that the matter may be discussed on its merits."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"I think that both the Hon'ble Members who have last spoken have been labouring under a very serious mistake. I would ask them to take their memories back and remember what the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has explained very clearly this morning, that the object is to include houses for rain-gambling within the definition of common gaming-house in the existing law. They will find that we are not now amending the substantive portions of the law which is contained in the Acts of 1866 and 1867. We are only extending those provisions to a certain form of gambling, and therefore all that can be urged on the present occasion is that one particular provision shall not apply. The Hon'ble Mr. Bose has very ingeniously put forward an alternative amendment which is not open to the objection; he felt the difficulty of the situation, and hence his amendment. Now he says the law is clear and beyond doubt. As an advocate a man is allowed to assume many things; but when you come to consider the reason of the thing you will see that when we are applying the provisions of the law to other forms of gambling we have really no power to amend that law itself. Both the reasons which have been given by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill are right; first that the amendment is not within the scope of the law, and secondly that we have no power. The complaint made that the Magistrates are shut out from giving their own view of the law is really without foundation."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I entirely concur in the view which has been taken by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. This, it must be remembered, is a subordinate Legislature. I have received no permission to amend the Gambling Acts. I have only received specific sanction to include rain-gambling-houses, a certain class of gaming-houses, within the purview of the existing law. I also agree with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General that the Hon'ble Mr. Bose's alternative amendment may be put as it is not out of order. But before formally closing the discussion of this matter, I wish to observe that there has been a good deal of misapprehension as to the scope and aim of this Bill, and especially as to the scope of the section of the law which it is now proposed to repeal. I shall therefore in disposing of this matter finally call attention to what the law really is. It has been said in a facetious article in a newspaper, and it has also been said elsewhere, that under this section of the law the Police may enter the Bengal Club or even Belvedere and seize upon any cards they may find there, and rush off with the members of the Bengal Club and with the Lieutenant-Governor himself and place them before a Magistrate as coming within the purview of this section. Nothing could be more absurd and silly than remarks of that description. Section 6 can only apply to houses which are entered and searched under the provisions of section 5, and searches can only be made under that section when the Commissioner of Police, the District Magistrate or other officer has been satisfied upon reliable information, and after such enquiry as may seem to them necessary, that a certain house, place or enclosure is kept as a common gaming-house. And what is a common gaming-house? It is a house—hell as it is ordinarily called in England—which is run for the benefit and advantage of the owner

or occupier thereof. And this provision only applies to houses which have been entered into after full enquiry. And surely common sense tells us that when you have made that enquiry upon information received, if you find instruments of gaming, that is *prima facie* evidence in the case. The Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen has observed that the circumstances of India and England are very different, and therefore it is no excuse to say that the provisions of the law have been borrowed from the English law on the subject. But what does the Hon'ble Member say to the fact that all the Legislatures in India have proceeded on the same lines; for that section exists in the Gaming Acts of every presidency—in the Acts passed for the North-Western Provinces, in the Punjab, Bombay, and in Madras and in Burma. And if the section has been taken from the English Act on the subject, it only shows that the Legislatures in passing that provision were guided by the long experience of the past and by the absolute necessities of the case. I rule the amendment out of order. The Hon'ble Mr. Bose's second amendment is not out of order."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT rules the following motions to be out of order:—

(1) By the Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN.

That the following section of Act II of 1867 (B.C.) and the corresponding section 47 of Act IV of 1866 (B.C.) be repealed:—

"Section 6 of Act II of 1867 (B.C.).—When any cards, dice, gaming-table, cloth, boards or other instruments of gaming are found in any house, tent, room, space or walled enclosure entered or searched under the provisions of the last preceding section, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, tent, room, space or walled enclosure is used as a common gaming house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Magistrate or Police Officer, or by any person acting under the authority of either of them."

(2) By the Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE.

That the following section be added to the Bill:—

"Section 47 of Act IV of 1866 (B.C.) and section 6 of Act II of 1867 (B.C.) are hereby repealed."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE moved that the following section be added to the Bill:—

"The provisions of section 47 of Act IV of 1866 (B.C.) and of section 6 of Act II of 1867 (B.C.) shall not apply to any offence created by the operation of this Act."

He said:—"Before I make some observations on the amendment itself, I venture to express the hope that at any rate no objection on the merits will be taken to this amendment on the ground that it deals with a special form of gambling, while it leaves untouched the general provisions with regard to gambling. It is not the fault of my amendment if that should be the consequence of its adoption. By the ruling just given, I am limited perforce to the question of rain-gambling. And then I labour under another and an unusual disadvantage, namely, I have to follow, Sir, your exposition, partly at any rate, with regard to the merits of the amendment I have to discuss. And if I point out what I submit is the true effect of sections 5 and 6 of Act II of 1867, I do so, I need hardly say, with the utmost possible respect to what has fallen from Your Honour. I am fully aware that the provisions of section 6, for instance, of Act II of 1867 will apply only after search has been made in accordance with the provisions of the previous section 5 of the same Act. I admit that there is a complete procedure as the law stands, and I have to submit reasons why I think it is not a desirable procedure, before I ask the Council to accept my amendment in connection with this Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling. Information is received either by a Magistrate or by some other officer vested with the full powers of a Magistrate or by a District Superintendent of Police as to a certain house being a common gaming-house; he holds a secret inquiry without of course any notice to the

accused, and is satisfied or believes that it is a common gaming-house. Then he empowers certain officers of police, not below such rank as the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint on that behalf—I do not know whether any such rank has been so specified—to enter such house, by force, if necessary, and to make an exhaustive search. Then if this police officer, whoever he may be, says before a Magistrate that he found, and produces, say, a pack of cards as the result of that enquiry and search, it must be taken as evidence, until the contrary is established, that the house is a common gaming-house and every single individual found therein is a gambler. What I wish to specially point out is this, that the previous information upon which the Commissioner of Police, Magistrate of the district or the District Superintendent of Police has been acting would not be before the Court. That previous information is, no doubt, accepted and acted upon by the police. But it is *ex-parte* information. And not only so; but as section 5 provides, it need not be in writing nor on oath. It is information for which nobody may be held responsible or be called to account. It may be that people are actuated by their feelings of enmity with reference to certain individuals, and make statements behind the backs of the persons whom they wish to annoy, and such statements are *prima facie* accepted as sufficient by the police officer to whom they are made. If the law provided that when the matter comes before the trying Magistrate, that information will have to be repeated subject to the right of cross-examination, the position of affairs would be very different. But that is not the case. All that is necessary for the Crown case is for the police officer to state that he has proceeded on certain instruction, and that he found certain instruments of gaming—cards, dice, &c. Then what will happen is this—that will be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that the house or place so searched is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found in that house are all present there for the purpose of gaming. I regret I have not with me now an extract from the judgment of Mr. Tweddie, late a District Judge, published a few days ago in the papers, in which he pointed out how the matter stood, and how all that was necessary was, not to have the original information tested or even to give any information on that point, but that it was only necessary for the prosecution to prove the two facts I have mentioned, viz., the police searching the house under orders and finding a pack of cards. In such cases the law should not make it obligatory on the Magistrate to presume that it is a common gaming-house, and that the persons present there were present for the purpose of gaming, until the contrary is established by the accused. The law ought to leave unfettered the discretion of the Magistrate as to the amount of weight he would attach to any particular facts bearing on the case. For instance, if, as the result of a search under this Bill, a book is produced containing a record of the bets which are made in the matter of what is called rain-gambling, no doubt the Magistrate will attach the greatest possible weight to that circumstance, and if he is satisfied that the record of bets was so found, he might well hold that, unless that fact is explained away, he will act upon it. If on the other hand what is produced are a pack of cards or dice, or evidence of the existence of a clock or water-spout which are said to be instruments of gaming; if such evidence is given, it will be open to the Magistrate to hold that it does not raise a presumption that the house is a common gaming-house. In ordinary cases under the criminal law matters are left to the discretion of the trying officer who would have all the circumstances of the case before him, and I maintain that the same liberty should be left to the Magistrate in gaming cases also; or in other words, to use the language made familiar by the Evidence Act, instead of the law saying that the Magistrate shall presume guilt until the contrary is made to appear, it ought to be that the Magistrate shall act in every way in accordance with the ordinary law, without any special provision of that kind being needed. Then reference was made to the fact that this is the law in England, and no doubt Hon'ble Members will attach great importance to that fact. I trust they will attach the same importance to analogy from English Law when it makes in favour of the liberty of the subject. In the next place I will repeat what fell from my hon'ble friend, Babu Guru Proshad Sen, that in this particular respect there is an important, a vital, difference in the circumstances of England and India, namely, in the controlling influence of the public press and public opinion and in the constitution of the police force in the two countries. I would also refer

to another fact which has reference to the Bill itself, namely, that in addition to Bengal Acts IV of 1866 and II of 1867, there is also an Act of the Governor-General in Council, XXI of 1857, which relates to gaming-houses in the town of Howrah; and there is this important, I was going to say significant, fact, that although it contains all the other provisions of the gaming law, the provisions of section 47 of Act IV of 1866 and section 6 of Act II of 1867 do not find a place in that Act. In Act XXI of 1857 the gaming sections are from section 10 to section 15, and section 12 corresponds to what I have been reading out as section 5 of Act II of 1867; but section 6 of Act II of 1867 is conspicuous by its absence. The important point is that in the gaming law applicable to Howrah the presumption which is contained in section 6 of Act II of 1867 [The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"There is nothing said about presumption in the Act."] I submit that it is more than presumption. I am much obliged to the learned Advocate-General for mentioning this fact, because it enables me to refer to the matter at once. What section 6 provides is more than presumption. It enacts, as I have pointed out, that when any cards, dice, gaming-table, cloth, boards or other instruments of gaming are found in any house, tent, room, space or walled enclosure, &c., it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, &c., is used as a common gaming-house, and further that the persons found therein were those present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Magistrate or police officer or by any person acting under the authority of either of them. I was using the word presumption in referring to the provisions of the Act of 1857 for the sake of shortness, but returning to section 6 of Act II of 1867, unless the contrary is proved by the accused, the mere fact of the finding of any of these things upon a search made under the previous section shall be evidence of his guilt. Surely no provision could be more in violation of the rule which requires the prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused, and not the accused to prove his innocence?"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"How do you get over this section of the Act of 1857, which provides that 'any person found in any common gaming-house during any game or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming?' Is it not possible that the Act of 1867, being 10 years older, proceeds upon more advanced principles of legislation?"

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE replied:—"The section Your Honour is referring to, is a different section; it provides for the case of people found in a place where play is proved to be actually going on. That makes all the difference. It is a different section altogether which finds a separate place both in Acts IV of 1866 and XXI of 1857."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The same idea applies to both cases. People who put themselves into a false position have to take the consequences. I want to point out again that the law attaches a presumption against people found going to such places."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE continued:—"The difference is this, that the provisions of section 45 of Act IV of 1866 apply to cases where play is going on, and that being so, the presence of persons there is a presumption, unless the fact is explained away, that they are there for the purpose of gaming. Then, after that comes section 46, which says that a search may be ordered by the Commissioner of Police or by a Magistrate, and then follows section 47, which is the section we are dealing with. I refer to this to show the difference between the provisions in the Howrah Act and the provisions in these two Acts. It strengthens my position in this way. If on the other side of the river it is found that the ordinary rules and practice of the criminal law are sufficient, there is no reason why in Calcutta and other parts of the Province to which those Acts refer, the provisions of the law should be different. These are the reasons why I think it desirable that these sections of Acts IV of 1866 and II of 1867 should not be extended to this Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling. I most cordially support the Bill which has been introduced in this Council; and it is because the existence of these particular provisions

provokes, and I believe, justly provokes, the feeling that this law is of a very exceptional character, and also because I believe the ordinary procedure of the criminal law is sufficient for the purpose that I press my amendment for the acceptance of the Council. Moreover, I have shown that in the case of the town of Howrah these exceptional provisions have not been found necessary, and therefore there can be no necessity for their inclusion in this Bill."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"I submit that this amendment is as indefensible as those which have been ruled by your Honour to be out of order. I have often perceived a desire on the part of certain members of this Council to put the hands of the clock back. When we have reached a certain point in legislation, when a certain principle has been adopted in reference to legislation of a certain character as a sound principle to act upon, the legislature has then a standpoint to go upon in the case of future legislation of a similar description. But as I have said, I have noticed on several occasions that when the slightest opportunity is given an attempt is made to go back from that principle. I have heard nothing from the Hon'ble Mr. Bose to justify the omission of section 47 of Act IV (B.C.), of 1866 and of section 6 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 from their application to this Bill. It is admitted that in every case the administrators who rule over this country have adopted these measures to put down gaming houses, and every Government and every system of legislation have adopted the rule and have laid down the procedure that if any article of gaming is found in a house which has been searched under the immediately preceding sections of these Acts, the same shall be evidence. Yet without the slightest reason, except some carping reason which I shall refer to later on, the Hon'ble Member wants the legislature to go back; and he has referred to the Howrah Act, XXI of 1857, which, he says, ought to be the model for our legislation. This, I say, is a confession of weakness on his part. If he wanted to strengthen his argument, he might have done so by some thing more important than that legislation for Howrah. I have often heard it said that if you allow the police to interfere, false evidence will be brought forward. If that argument is to have any weight, then the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code and all the laws by which people are brought to justice ought never to have been passed. In the particular instance before us, if false evidence is given, the person upon whose information the police acted is responsible. In one of these Acts the information upon which the police are authorised to act is sworn information; in the other Act it is credible information. I have not the slightest doubt that the Magistrates of this presidency town, who are gentlemen of honour and independence, will never allow a respectable man's house to be entered falsely without bringing malicious persons to justice; and if you have confidence in them you will not require any other safe-guards than were provided in the law. The second point is this. The Hon'ble Mr. Bose says that as you proceed on information given to the police, you ought to allow the man upon whose information the search was made to be examined and cross-examined. It should be remembered that the result of the information which will be given will be to break up the system under which fortunes are being built up, and would you allow the life of such a man to be at the mercy of the people concerned? Certainly not. The information is for the benefit of the public and therefore is guarded by a certain amount of secrecy. This is a second instance of the desire to disturb one of the principles which has been accepted in all proper forms of legislation and in all civilised administrations. The Hon'ble Member's third argument proceeds upon a misconception. He says if an instrument of gaming is found in a house that has been searched on information which has been given, it shall be a presumption that the person occupying that house at the time are engaged in gaming. The word presumption does not occur in these sections, but the Hon'ble Member explains that away by saying that the section says it shall be evidence until the contrary is proved. That means that the Magistrate shall look upon it as a piece of evidence, but if he considers that the general circumstances of the case disprove that evidence, then it is disproved. I will give an instance. Upon information given under this Bill a house is searched and a clock is found. That is an instrument of gaming under this Bill and therefore is evidence. But that

evidence may be rebutted by the person being able to show that the police did not find anything else which may be taken with the clock as an instrument of gaming; then the evidence will be rebutted. I consider that under this Bill people who come forward in the interests of philanthropy and humanity ought to be safeguarded. The liberty of men is guarded by their own conduct; an honest man does not stand in need of such protection as the Hon'ble Mr. Bose thinks he requires; the onus of proof being thrown upon him affects him but in a trivial way. Suppose a man enters the house of a gentleman upon false information and he finds a pack of cards. He can prove that he has no gambling in his house. He can prove that by his servants and by his friends. What grievance is there? The reason why this section has been introduced is this—after a particular gaming-house has been spotted, the police go there, but the moment they enter everybody disappears. How are they to prove that it is a gaming house; if the people who were there happen to leave behind them a pack of cards or dice or other instruments of gaming, they can be produced and will be accepted as evidence. I therefore say that section 6 of Act 11 of 1867 is the result of necessity. It is not an arbitrary power invented by the Government to harass the poor, and I therefore submit the Hon'ble Member is utterly wrong in respect to this particular matter. But I am glad to find one thing, namely, that the Hon'ble Member entirely approves of the Bill; and I may add my testimony that I am wholly in accord with the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill, and I was glad to hear from him a clear, logical and complete statement of the objects of the Bill. It is easy to find fault, if you will not read the speeches of those who bring forward a Bill. Let those who attack the views of the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill study his speeches carefully, and they will find their shafts of ridicule are pointless and their arrows of criticism discharged at the Mover blunted."

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS said:—"At the last meeting of the Council I drew the attention of the Council to the difference between the two Acts with regard to the sections which provide for the initial proceedings under the Act. I did not give notice of any amendment simply because I believe that an amendment would have been out of order. At the same time I believe that if the Council is of opinion that this difference is one that ought not to exist, then, as has been done in previous instances, an amendment ought to be made, if not now, at some future time. With all possible respect to the learned Advocate-General, I must say I do not agree with the reasons he gave to show that there is no difference between the provisions on this point in the two Acts. Credible information is not so good as information on oath; because credible information is not reduced to writing, and a public officer who acts on such credible information cannot be held responsible. I repeat, with all possible respect to the learned Advocate-General, what I said at the last meeting, that if a man's house is to be searched some information should be recorded so that the informer may be held responsible should the search prove that the house is not a common gaming-house. A public servant who acts on credible information should first believe the information to be credible, but there will be nothing on record by means of which the person injured can reach the person who has started the initial proceedings. Credible information may mean information given to the District Superintendent of Police by his bearer. In the Criminal Procedure Code there is no provision which enables a Magistrate to act upon credible information, but in all cases the information is to be recorded in writing. Here you are to trust to memory, and what can you get from the memory of any public servant after a few weeks as to what he had heard from a particular person? With regard to the amendment before the Council, I wish to add that until yesterday I had not read the Act carefully, and I thought that to allow the mere fact of finding certain things in a house to be used as evidence pointing to the house being a common gaming house and to certain other things is not a reasonable provision; but on looking at the Act carefully, I found that the provision giving power to institute a search is confined to the house having been shown at the outset to be a common gaming-house. So that the Magistrate or Superintendent of Police has first to be satisfied that a certain house is a common gaming-house, and then if a search is made and instruments of gaming are found, the things so found are to

be evidence, until the contrary is proved, that the house is a common gaming-house. I think that under these circumstances it is not at all unnatural or unreasonable or contrary to known principles of law to admit what is found in the search as evidence of the facts that the house is a common gaming-house, and that the persons found there were there for the purpose of gaming. As pointed out by the learned Advocate-General, there is nothing said in the law about presumption, but is it not a fact that even under the law of evidence there is a presumption—not only evidence, but presumption—raised against a man in whose house a certain thing is found which had been stolen from another man's house. The law says he must be presumed to be the thief or the receiver of stolen property, and the onus is shifted to the accused. There the law is as strong as in this case. Suppose we see a man coming out of a liquor shop with a bottle under his arm, nobody would think it unfair to presume that he had been there to have a drink. Therefore there is nothing unreasonable in these sections. They simply say that these things shall be evidence, not conclusive evidence, but they shall be evidence only. They do not go the length of specifying what will be the weight of that evidence. It may not be worth the paper upon which it is recorded when other surrounding circumstances are taken into consideration. Admitting for the sake of argument that it is a section which lays down something which is opposed to the general principles of law, I do not understand upon what ground an exception should be claimed in favor of rain-gambling only. If the principle is wrong, it ought not to apply to any sort of gambling; but, as has been pointed out by the learned Advocate-General, we have arrived at a certain stage of legislation, having gone a certain distance and laid down certain accepted principles of law, we ought not to go back; and if we ought not to go back absolutely and entirely, the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment has not made out a case why exemption should be claimed in favour of rain-gambling, unless it be on the ground that it is a new offence. If it is new to this Council it is old to this town, it having existed here for the last 60 years. Under these circumstances I do not think this amendment should be allowed. It has been said by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment that it would have been a partial mitigation of the severity of the law if the person who gave the information were subjected to cross-examination at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, but I submit that in such a case it would be almost useless to expect information of this kind to be given. And after all what is found is only to be used as evidence; therefore, if any precautions should be taken, they should be taken before the initial proceedings are entered upon, and it is on this ground that I say that the Mufussal Act should be modified so as to put it in conformity with the Calcutta Act, which requires the information to be given on oath."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"The hardship in the present case lies in the fact that after the search is made if anything is found there, cards and things of that kind, a clock or a register of bets, the case for the prosecution is complete against all-comers. It is true that the accused is allowed to prove the contrary, but the accused can only prove his innocence by bringing forward the persons who were present there, but those very persons are laid hold of as offenders as being present in a common gaming-house for the purpose of gaming. I think under the circumstances it is rather hard on the accused to be called upon to prove his innocence. I can well understand that there may be certain cases of emergency when a stringent law like this may be necessary. But I submit that it is not at all necessary in this case. The houses where rain-gambling is carried on are well known and probably will have to be shut up as soon as this Bill is passed. But the section no doubt will be applied to other houses. Moreover a conviction under this clause is not a very light affair. It makes a man a marked man in society for all his life to come as a *juaree*, a gambler, and anything that is calculated, even in the smallest degree, to make our penal laws unworkable by the stringency of their provisions ought not to be enacted. But the further question is whether this particular provision while it remains in the general law of gambling ought to be excluded from the operation of this special law for the suppression of rain-gambling. I submit that because it exists in the general law it is no reason why it should apply to this law, which we are enacting for a special

purpose, and with respect to which this is the opportunity when the people should be safe-guarded from the hands of the police."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"The question is whether this clause should be added to this Bill to safeguard, as it is said, the liberties of the people. If we admit that this rain-gambling is a nuisance, and a public nuisance, I do not see why this public nuisance should be exempted from the laws relating to other kinds of gambling. Has any special case been made out in favour of rain-gambling? We are legislating on a particular subject, and the question is why the provisions of section 6 of Act II of 1867, which has existed for about 30 years, should not be made applicable to this Bill. If it is not to be put into force, we should not legislate at all on the subject of rain-gambling. If the police are not to interfere, let us drop this Bill. But if it is an offence and a nuisance, as it no doubt is, I do not see why it should be exempted from the application of a portion of the general law on the subject. The finding of certain things will only be evidence. It will be for the Magistrate to decide what weight to give to that evidence. No Magistrate would convict simply on the finding by the Police of certain instruments of gaming. I shall certainly vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON said:—"The Government has introduced this Bill because rain-gambling comes within the spirit of the existing law, and should be treated like other forms of gambling, when carried on in a common gaming-house. Nevertheless, this motion is brought forward in order to make an exception in favour of rain-gambling by repealing, with reference to it, two sections of the existing law against public gaming. In other words, it is proposed to establish a difference between rain-gambling and other forms of gambling, when the very reason for this Bill is that no such difference exists. On this ground alone I submit that the motion should be rejected."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose in reply said:—"I confess that I have now to meet the very heavy artillery of the learned Advocate-General. The first remark the learned Advocate-General made was this, that whenever a measure is introduced with reference to some previous Act of the legislature, an attempt is made to upset it [The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"I said I have observed it on many occasions; I did not say whenever."] With regard to that I say that if the occasion be such that the experience which has been gained since the time of the previous legislation seems to justify an alteration in the law, such alteration should be made. But curiously enough it so happens in the present case that instead of trying to upset early legislation on the subject, I am really asking the Council to go back to it. If my amendment is opposed to the provisions of the Bengal Council Acts of 1866 and 1867, it is in conformity, as I have pointed out, with the previous legislation of 1857, which rests on the authority of the Government of India itself. Therefore I claim that I stand in regard to this matter, so far as this Province is concerned, on ancient ways, and am further supported by high authority. Then it has been said that my amendment implies want of confidence in the Magistrates. On the contrary, my amendment is based on confidence on the trying officers; all I ask is that the Magistrates should be trusted to exercise the discretion which is vested in them unfettered by any arbitrary rule. What I seek is that it should be left to the discretion of the Magistrate to decide in each case what weight should be attached to the things found, having regard to all the features and circumstances of the case and the value of the thing found, whether it is used exclusively for purposes of gambling or for other purposes. I ask the legislature to trust the Magistrate to decide upon that question. That is the very point of my amendment. It was then said that this provision is, as it were, really the result of necessity. I submit that that has not been shown, nor has there been made even any attempt to do so. If there had been a representation from Howrah that in working their law, which has stood for the last forty years on this footing, some difficulty has been experienced owing to the absence of such a provision, that would have been some proof of the necessity for such legislation; and I submit it is incumbent upon the Government to produce such evidence before the Council is asked to apply the special provisions of section 6 of Act II of 1867 to this Bill. No doubt it may make a

conviction easier. It may be said with regard to the operation of the excise laws that there are often difficulties in the way of conviction. But that cannot be helped. The liberty of the subject ought not to be imperilled because of the existence of difficulties, and some precautions ought to be taken to secure proper evidence. In this connection it is necessary again to refer to the language of the Act of 1867. I say that the insertion in that Act of the words 'until the contrary is made to appear' is not simply for the purpose of making the thing admissible in evidence, but these words at once indicate the meaning of the section to be that there shall be a presumption which is to be rebutted by the accused. Then the last objection which was urged by some Hon'ble Member, it has been said, is this, that my amendment would introduce a bit of special legislation. Has any reason been shown, why the offence of rain-gambling should be taken out of the general provisions of the law, or that it should meet with exceptional treatment? I thought that in my opening remarks I had met that objection. The reason why this amendment confines itself to rain-gambling is, as we have been told, that the question of the amendment of the gaming law is not before us; and therefore we cannot introduce an amendment which would alter any portion of the general gaming laws. This objection ought not to apply to my amendment, the form of which is due to the way in which this Bill has been framed. If a complete measure in regard to rain gambling had been introduced, it would not have been necessary for me to move that that section of the general law should not apply. It would have been enough for me to confine myself to the provisions of the Bill itself; but owing to the way in which the Bill has been prepared I cannot touch the provisions of the general gaming law, but can only move as an amendment to this Bill that this particular section shall have no application to offences created under it. With regard to the observations which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Das, I agree with what he said that as the credible information depends only upon the belief of the Magistrate or Superintendent of Police, much weight cannot under the circumstances attach to such evidence.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said :—"Before putting this amendment I will say one word. The Hon'ble Mr. Bose has made a great deal out of the provisions of the Howrah Act which was passed in 1857, but he ignores the fact that there has not been a single Legislature that has followed the line taken in that Act, and the experience of all countries and all Legislatures shows that a provision of the kind contained in this Bill is absolutely necessary to effectually put down these gambling hells. I have not the least doubt that if this Bill was sent up to the Government of India with this amendment in it, the whole Bill would be vetoed."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose moved that the following section be added to the Bill:—

"The accused shall have the right of appeal against any conviction for an offence created by the operation of this Act."

He said :—"I submit that this amendment is not out of order. In enacting a special law or creating a special offence, as we are doing by this Bill, it is I submit on grounds of common sense open to the Legislature creating that offence to lay down any special procedure in regard to its trial or sentence or appeal, should any such provision be deemed desirable by it. Otherwise the whole proceeding might be a mockery or involve grave injustice. And as we should expect, this power is expressly recognised by sections 5 and 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On every ground therefore I submit my amendment which is an important one, which seeks to provide a right of appeal in cases of conviction under this Bill, and which, I may observe in passing, is in exact accordance with the provisions of the English law on the subject, is in order and ought to be allowed to be discussed."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said :—"We are a subordinate Legislature, and the Members of this Council are not entitled to deal with matters which do not come before them in the regular course. I have no authority to restrict the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates or to deal with the law of appeal."

We have only received sanction to amend the law in a specific way, and I am not going to take the risk of allowing a provision like this to be introduced. I therefore rule this amendment to be out of order."

The motion was therefore ruled out of order.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I have an amendment to propose myself in the preamble and title of the Bill. I want to propose that the words 'in common gaming-houses' be inserted after the words 'rain gambling' both in the title and preamble. There has been an extraordinary amount of misapprehension about the scope and object of this Bill. It has been said that we are going to put down rain-gambling altogether, but the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill distinctly said in his opening speech that we are not entitled to interfere with rain-gambling except so far as it is carried on in a common gaming-house. It is open to all the Marwaris in the place to remain in their own courtyards and have as many of their European friends as they please, and to sit there with all the appurtenances for gambling and bet away till midnight if they like, provided it is not a common gaming-house that is kept for the profit or gain of the persons owning or keeping the house. We do not object to this, we do not interfere with private gambling in any shape or form, nor is it intended that we should do so. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Gambling Acts are Acts passed for the purpose of enforcing morality. It is true that indirectly they are in favour of morality because they put down vice by discouraging people whose profession it is to encourage gambling. But it should be clearly understood that this Bill does not attempt to regulate people's conduct by any moral considerations whatever. It aims simply and solely at a matter of Police, and there is one strong reason why there should be prompt action because of the extent to which the evil has recently been growing. Less than a year ago there was only one such house which was almost entirely frequented by Marwaris, but now there were three of these establishments, to which great additions have been made, and if this Bill is not passed, their numbers will no doubt multiply. It pays the owners or keepers of these houses not only to employ female touts to enter *zananas* and induce *pardah-nishin* ladies to bet, but it pays them also to keep men to go to merchants and bankers' offices and induce the assistants there to gamble upon the rainfall. As I happen to know the practice is extending to great dimensions and the profits are enormous. What this Bill will do is to put a stop to the profession of rain-gambling as it is carried on for the purposes of lucre, and to make such practices illegal is the object of this Bill. I move that the words 'in common gaming-houses' be inserted after the words 'rain gambling' in the title and preamble to the Bill, so that there shall be no misconception as to the object and scope of this Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON moved that the Bill, as settled in Council, be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. WALLIS said:—"Hon'ble Members will have concluded from the note of dissent which I appended to the Report of the Select Committee that I intended to vote against the Bill in its present form. My chief reason for objecting to the Bill is the form in which it has been brought forward. I have on no occasion stated that I was opposed to the ends which are sought to be gained by the Bill, but to the way in which the legislation was being carried out. In Bombay they worked differently. When they found that rain-gambling was growing so as to become a public nuisance, they considered it desirable to consolidate and amend the law for the prevention of gambling in the Presidency of Bombay, and Bombay Act IV of 1887 was amended by Bombay Act I of 1890, as follows:—"Section 2.—In this Act the word 'gaming,' whenever it occurs, shall include wagering. In this Act the expression 'instruments of gaming' includes any article used as a subject or means of gaming." This I submit, Sir, would have been the correct way to have proceeded, instead of introducing an incomplete Act, referring to, and making certain amendments in, other Acts in order to gain the desired end. As, therefore, I have heard

nothing to lead me to change my mind, I must record my vote against the Bill."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"We adopted the form which this Bill has taken for the very simple reason that we considered the term 'wagering' to be open to many of the objections which in ignorance have been taken to this Bill. Wagering is an indefinite term, and it was thought wiser and better, when we want to suppress common gaming-houses where rain-gambling is carried on, to say so."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1897-98.

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY moved for the discussion of the Bengal Financial Statement of 1897-98.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I desire to make a few observations with reference to the Budget which the Members of this Council have had only one week's time to study. I regret I am not in a position to renew my felicitations to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial Department in regard to this Budget. It is a difficult matter to frame a good and hopeful Budget at a time of pestilence and famine, and unfortunately the position has been somewhat complicated by the adjustments in connection with the recent Provincial Contract. The last Provincial Contract came to an end on the 31st March, 1896, and the new contract began to run from the 1st April, 1897. Under the terms of this contract, which is referred to in the Financial Statement, the Government of Bengal loses yearly a revenue to the extent of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the details of which are given in the lucid statement of the Financial Member. A most improveable source of revenue has been taken away from us. Under the last contract, the Bengal Government used to keep one-half of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Our share was 44 lakhs, and the whole of this revenue has been taken away from us, and we get instead one quarter of the Excise revenues. We lose 44 lakhs, we get in return 33 lakhs; therefore we lose about 11 lakhs. But we lose something more. As we get the income derived from a quarter of the Excise revenue, we have to meet the charges incidental to the administration of that quarter share, which amount to Rs. 1,78,000; therefore we lose to the extent of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year, and prospectively more. This is a result which is doubly disastrous to the province at a time like this. We stand face to face with the terrible prospect of a great plague. I hope it may never break out here, but should it break out, I am afraid the resources of the municipalities will not suffice to cope with that calamity. If you look at the finances of the Calcutta Municipality you will find that its revenues come up to about 44 or 45 lakhs a year; the revenues of all the other municipalities in Bengal amount to 41 lakhs a year. The revenues of all the municipalities put together thus come up to about 100 lakhs, and they are burdened with multifarious charges, and it will be impossible to set free portions of the municipal reserve to meet a great plague. Therefore a subsidy will have to be made from the revenues of the Provincial Government, and that at a time when the resources of that Government are strained to the utmost.

"With regard to the Famine, I congratulate the Government upon the earnest and sympathetic efforts made to cope with it. The estimated expenses in Bengal under the head of famine are large, a little more than 100 lakhs, of which, roughly speaking, 70 lakhs are to be provided by the Imperial Government, because it has provided itself with a Famine Insurance Fund. Of the rest, 22 lakhs are to be provided by the Provincial Government, 8 lakhs by local funds, and to this must be added 25 lakhs provided by the Famine Relief Committee which are to be devoted to lessening the sufferings of those who do not come within the operations of the Government relief works.

"These are temporary visitations. But we have permanent wants which have to be met, and the most pressing of these is undoubtedly the supply of water for the rural tracts in Bengal. The Government have introduced into this Council a Bill to provide Bengal with an adequate supply of water; it has been referred to a Select Committee, but nothing has been done since. It is a measure of permissive taxation; but in order that it should prove a success, it must be supported by a powerful body of public sentiment. We have before us an instance of the failure of permissive legislation. The Drainage Bill was passed through this Council amid the unanimous protest of the non-official members. It has proved a dead letter, because public sentiment is opposed to it, and I have no hesitation in saying that public sentiment would be opposed to any scheme of permissive taxation for the supply of water, unless the people are convinced that the Imperial Government has done adequate justice to the Provincial revenues.

"It cannot be said that we have been completely taken by surprise by the new Provincial Contract. The history of the Provincial Contract in Bengal is one long story of public disappointment. It will be in the recollection of Hon'ble Members of this Council who have taken an interest in the matter that under the Provincial Contract of 1877 three most improveable sources of revenue were made over to us subject to the payment of certain specified sums, viz., Stamps, Excise, and Registration. These revenues increased from 1877 to 1882 from 185 lakhs to 213 lakhs. They improved to the extent of some thing like 48 lakhs. But these favourable conditions were associated with certain burdens. The province was made responsible for certain public works committed to its care by the Government of India. The Public Works Cess was now levied to meet the charges incidental to this arrangement. The Public Works Cess now produces about 41 lakhs a year. When the contract of 1877 expired and a fresh contract was entered into in 1882, the Public Works Cess was continued, but a change for the worse was made in the terms of the contract. The three sources of revenue to which I have referred were taken away to the extent of one-half share of their proceeds. Under the contract of 1877 the proceeds of these revenues were made over to us subject to the payment of certain definite sums to the Government of India. Under the contract of 1882 a half share of these revenues was only given to the Provincial Government, the Government of India appropriating the other half. And the result of this was the contraction of administrative resources to an extent such as crippled administrative reform. Sir Rivers Thompson found himself in this situation. Schemes of improvement which he had planned had to be abandoned, one of these upon which he had set his mind being the extension of education. He wanted to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission, and he told the Government of India that it was his intention to devote to education an additional sum of Rs. 1,50,000 a year. But, in consequence of the narrowness of his resources, he was prevented from carrying out his policy in this respect. Then he appointed a Salaries Commission. The Resolution appointing that Commission distinctly laid down the proposition that the salaries of the ministerial servants of the Government were inadequate, and doubly inadequate, having regard to the rise on the prices of food-grains. That Commission consisted among others of the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley as President and the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee—two distinguished members of this Council; and they recommended that the salaries of the ministerial servants of the Government should be increased by at least 75 per cent. I am quite sure that if, instead of the contract of 1882, we had the contract of 1877, the recommendations of the Salaries Commission would have been given effect to. I desire once again to make an appeal on behalf of the ministerial servants of the Government which I have so often made from my place in Council. I cordially acknowledge that concessions have been made involving an expenditure to the extent of more than Rs. 50,000 a year, but I do not think that this is sufficient. It is hardly fair that the highly-paid officers of the Government should be given compensation allowance in consequence of a fall in the rate of exchange, but that these poor ministerial servants of the Government should be placed in positions of trust, exposed to tempta-

tions to abuse that trust and at the same time draw a miserable pay. It is not fair to them that they should be given salaries which are far below what they have a right to expect.

"Coming to the estimates in the Financial Statment, I find that the expenditure under the head of Courts of Justice has decreased by nearly Rs. 40,000. The Government—I will not say the Bengal Government—make a handsome profit out of what has been described as the sale of public justices and I think it is a matter of the highest importance that a portion of the proceeds should be devoted to the improvement and strengthening of the institution, which administer justice and which secure the gratitude and the loyalty of the people. My hon'ble friend Mr. Finucane has eloquently referred to the feeling of reverence which surrounds the Courts of this Province. I think it is a matter of the first importance that that feeling should be strengthened by strengthening the subordinate judiciary and adding to the number of Munsifs. The number of Munsifs is inadequate to cope with the work. We have been furnished with statistics by the Government and explanations have been given with regard to those statistics. They may satisfy my hon'ble friends who have given us those statistics, but I am bound to say that they do not satisfy the public. Organs of public opinion holding diametrically opposite views are at one in holding that the subordinate judiciary is undermanned. A friend of mine instituted a case before the Munsif at Sealdah about the middle of February last; to-day is the 3rd of April, and the case has not come on yet for the first hearing, and he has no idea when it will come on. There are hundreds and thousands of people who have similar grievances. I earnestly hope something will be done to strengthen the subordinate judicial staff.

"I find that the Hon'ble Member has provided Rs. 40,000 for the residences of Munsifs. I should like to know how many buildings have been taken in hand, how many have been completed, and in what parts of the country. I find at page 6 that Rs. 20,000 has been provided for building a house for the District Superintendent of Police at Noakhali. Is it customary to provide buildings for District Superintendents of Police? If not, why was this special concession made.

"I desire to point out that the grant for education has not been what it might have been. In 1896-97 the revised estimate showed that the Government were not able to spend the amount which was provided, and I find further that the estimates for 1897-98 provide less for expenditure on education than did the estimates for 1896-97; and I find the following explanation given at page 5:— 'The reduction in the revised estimate is owing to the grant for electric apparatus for the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur not having been fully utilised, and partly to savings from the grant for the Normal Training School.' May I enquire why the grant was not utilized, and why savings were made?

"I wish to refer to the circular issued by Your Honour's Government to various District Boards, enjoining upon them the propriety of devoting the whole of the proceeds of the Road Cess to the improvement of roads and communications. This is a circular which is likely to prove disastrous to the educational interests of this Province. Up to this time the proceeds of the Road Cess used to be devoted to the maintenance of roads and a portion to education; but as the Road Cess is now being exclusively spent on roads and communications, the educational grant is derived from pounds and ferries and certain Government grants which are made. I hold in my hand a Resolution of the Government on the report of the working of the District Boards in Bengal. I find from the figures in this report that for the last six or seven years the revenues from pounds and ferries have practically been inelastic and unexpansive so far as the Presidency Division is concerned, and further the grants which the Government has made to the District Boards for the purposes of education have been practically stationary. Therefore the result has been that in the Khulna district one or two schools have had to be abolished, and in Krishnagar they were saved from this situation by the timely resignation of a Sub-Inspector of Schools. I desire to refer to the reports of two Divisional Commissioners, Mr. Bourdillon and Mr. R. C. Dutt, both of

whom have been Members of this Council. They are of opinion that the circular to which I have referred will prove highly injurious to the cause of education. Having regard to the sympathetic attitude of the Government in connection with the question of education, I hope and trust Your Honour will place the District Boards in such a position that they will find themselves able to foster and promote the cause of education in the rural tracts within their jurisdiction."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said:—"I have one observation to add to what has fallen from my hon'ble friend with regard to the Provincial Contract. Not only is it that in the place of the larger and more improvable sources of revenue have been substituted smaller and less improveable amounts; but, Sir, I cannot congratulate Your Honour's Government upon the fact that its financial prosperity and well-being, its capacity to carry out the many and much-needed works of improvement are now more intimately connected than hitherto has been the case with the growth and expansion of the excise revenue of the Province. I recognise that we meet under the shadow of a great calamity, and it is only natural to assign in the financial arrangements of the year a foremost position to the question of famine relief. I recognise also that this is not a very proper moment to press upon the attention of the Government questions of policy which will involve a large addition to the expenditure. I shall not, therefore, go over the ground that my hon'ble friend who has just spoken went over both on this and upon a previous occasion, or take up certain other matters which might otherwise have well claimed our attention in this debate. I will only join him in one expression of regret that it has been found necessary to place the grant for education at a smaller figure this year than in the last, and that it should have been found necessary, I will not say to force, but to enjoin upon District Boards a policy which will interfere with the needs of education. I rise chiefly to press upon the attention of the Government a matter, not of financial policy, but I was almost going to say of financial honesty, in regard to which some questions were asked in the course of the last session, the subject, namely, of the unfair and excessive charges which are thrown upon District Boards on account of the collection of the road-cess; and that is almost the only matter which I intend to refer to. The history of the matter, as it has been given in the replies of the Financial Secretary, is shortly this. The question was fully considered in 1878-79, when a certain principle of division as regards collection charges was adopted by the Government. The District Boards, having regard to the fact that the collections for public works cess which went to Government were rather greater than those for road-cess, wanted that half the collection charges should be met by the Government, the same agency being employed for both. But the Board of Revenue pointed out that, in addition to the collecting agency, a portion of the time of a Deputy Collector and of the Collector had to be devoted to the work; and, having regard to this fact, they recommended that one-third of the total collection charges should be borne by the Government and two-thirds by the District Boards. The Government was pleased to accept that principle, and accordingly a certain amount was then fixed as due from the Government to the District Boards for the collection of these provincial rates. In 1879, speaking in round numbers, the total amount of charges for collecting both the cesses was about Rs. 1,61,000, and instead of one-third, or about Rs. 54,000, the amount actually paid, Rs. 44,000, was short by Rs. 10,000. But the strangest part of the matter is that although since then the collection charges have been steadily increasing until in 1894-95—they were Rs. 2,87,186,—yet the contribution from the Government has all along stood at the same figure of Rs. 44,000, the net result being that, whereas the Government ought to have contributed something like Rs. 96,000, it was contributing only Rs. 44,500, or less by about Rs. 51,500 than the amount which ought to have been contributed by it to the funds of the District Boards. I wish in this connection to draw the attention of the Council referring to this matter—the passage in the statement (page 5, paragraph 21) where, it is said that, "in view of the diminished resources of the Government, it is uncertain whether the change contemplated will not have to be deferred, at any rate for the present," namely,

to give to the District Boards really what is due to them. I would make a strong appeal to the Government not to defer the commencement of this equitable policy. I shall not now raise any question of restitution on account of overcharge in the past—probably at some more favourable moment the Government might be pleased to make over some of the payment which is really due to the District Boards; but at any rate, as regards the commencement of a fair adjustment of charges in accordance with the admitted principle laid down by the Government itself so far back as 1878, I ask that it may not be delayed. I am sure the Members of the Council will agree with me that the present state of things ought not to be allowed to continue for a single moment. The District Boards have large demands upon their resources for water-supply, sanitation, and various other demands are constantly springing up; and if the argument derived from the present financial difficulties of the Provincial Government be urged, I venture to say that the District Boards also are in the same position. The scarcity which has injuriously affected the revenues of the Government will also affect the income of the District Boards and throw extra burden on that income; therefore I hope that an additional annual payment of about Rs. 50,000 to the District Boards, demanded a like by considerations of justice and generosity, will be made without delay. In the matter of agriculture, I beg to observe that last year reference was made in the budget to a certain allotment (Rs. 10,000, to promote the establishment of an agricultural class at Sibpur. I shall be glad now to learn what progress has been made in that direction and what is the present position of the matter. I trust we shall have a statement of a reassuring character, such as will enable the Council to see that the matter has not been slept over. The present scarcity brings into prominence the question of the establishment of agricultural classes, not only with the object of giving the people the benefit of an agricultural education, but also that they may be able by the raising of additional crops to tide over times of difficulty. I would also appeal to the Government to see what steps may be taken for the establishment of agricultural banks. I will read to the Council a passage from a letter which I have received from a gentleman occupying a high and responsible position in Chota Nagpur, earnestly advocating the establishment of such banks to save the ignorant and helpless people there from the grinding exactions of the village grain and money-lenders. (Passage read).

“It is not necessary for me to say anything with regard to the condition of the people of Chota Nagpur in the presence of the Hon’ble Mr. Grimley. I will only add that the state of things depicted in this letter is not confined to that division, but may be met with elsewhere also. I trust it will be possible for the Government to establish these banks, or at any rate to institute inquiries with the object of encouraging their establishment, so as to enable these unfortunate people to free themselves from the hands of rapacious and unscrupulous usurers. I hope the Government will earn their gratitude by helping to make lighter the burdens they have to bear and add a little brightness to their hard existence, because it is on the contentment and well-being of the people rests the surest foundation of the prosperity of the Government.”

The Hon’ble Mr. WALLIS said:—“Sir,—With your permission I would like to make a few remarks on the Financial Statement now under consideration. I am aware that the Members of this Council, when speaking on the Financial Statement, will have to use the greatest caution to avoid criticising the principles of the Provincial Contract on which we have just entered; but, Sir, we have been compelled to accept a revision of the Contract of 1892—97 on lines so disastrous to the financial prospects of the province over which your Honour rules, that you will perhaps treat the Members of your Council leniently should they at any point overstep the bounds of reference, and tread on the forbidden ground of criticism. The year which the Financial Statement reviews opened with the brightest prospects, the closing balance being estimated at Rs. 34,40,000, the revised estimate raising it to Rs. 41,07,000. This vast improvement, we are told, is mainly due to an increase in the provincial share of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, an ever-increasing source of income, now unfortunately lost to the Bengal Government; but, Sir, the Financial Secretary is also to be congratulated on being able to show an increase of nearly Rs. 16,00,000 under

various other headings, all of which assisted in making up the closing balance to the amount named, Rs. 41,07,000. There are, however, two heads of receipts under which I would like to make a few remarks, and they are the excess revenue obtained from Forests and Jails. These show a net improvement during 1896-97 over the actuals of 1895-93 of Rs. 1,62,000 for the former and Rs. 50,000 for the latter. We are told that the improvement under the head of Forests is due to contracts undertaken by the Department for the supply of railway sleepers to the Rai Bareilly-Benares Railway. This is, I fear, one of those cases in which the Government step in and compete with private enterprise to the undoubted loss of the latter, for it is hopeless for the private individual, however great his resources may be, to work on the same terms as the Government, who in this particular case stands very much in the position of the producer retailing his goods, instead of working through the wholesale buyer. It may be that the contract under reference is the only one in existence at the present time, but does that justify its existence? I think not; for what the private contractor has to fear is the extent to which such transactions might be carried on by the Government. The private contractor finds a new competitor has entered the field against him, an opponent possessed of unlimited capital, who can perfectly well carry on his business, regardless of the laws which must govern his action, for the private individual has to see that each particular venture he embarks on is worked to a profit. It has been shown that the existing contract with the Rai Bareilly-Benares Railway has proved a profitable speculation to Government. I respectfully submit that the timber should be sold to the contractor direct from the forests, and he, in turn, should retail it to the Railway. This is a question which might be enlarged upon to any extent, but it is not my intention to take up the time of Hon'ble Members. I would only desire to mention that it is the principle to which I respectfully invite the attention of the Bengal Government. I now come to the question of the extra revenue obtained from jails. This is shown to be about Rs. 50,000, and is due to the supply of police clothing by the Jail Department. Here we have an excellent means for the employment of jail labour, and I would venture to suggest that the energies of those in control should be directed towards this legitimate means of increasing the revenue of jails, and in doing this I would desire to make a few remarks on the more general question of jail manufactures. In bringing this question before this Council, I am compelled to refer back to an exhaustive Resolution of the Government of India on this subject, dated 22nd September 1882. This Resolution clearly and fully restricts the production of jail manufactures to avoid their proving a hindrance to the growth of indigenous industries, or be brought into unfair competition with the products of private capital and of free labour. The history of the whole case is a very long one, and the Association to which I belong has considered it expedient on several occasions to address Government on the subject; but I trust Hon'ble Members will excuse my taking up a little of their time by making a passing reference to the question. Those who are interested in trade in India do not, for one moment, wish to deprecate the desirability of utilising convict labour, but they do respectfully protest against the production of the jails being offered retail to the public and at prices which cannot be touched by the private producer; but I will come to that point later on. I would now quote portions of the Resolution to which I have referred and which might be made to apply equally to the question of contracts for sleepers as to jail administration. [The speaker then read several quotations from the Government Resolution of the 22nd September 1882.] This, Sir, is all that can be expected. That sales of jail produce to consumers among the outside public ought to be discouraged, the jails dealing direct, as a rule, only with traders, wholesale or retail; and I may venture to add that on no account should dépôts be continued for the retail sale to private individuals of articles of jail manufactures, varying from a table serviette to a rocking chair, from a foot-rug to a drawing-room carpet, at rates which defy private competition. This question I feel the greatest confidence in leaving in Your Honour's hands.

"So much for my remarks on the past year's accounts; it now remains for me to refer to the estimated accounts for the year 1897-98. This period, but for the demand on our resources for Famine Relief and the immediate loss which will accrue from the new Bengal Contract of 12½ lakhs, would have

closed with a credit of about 44½ lakhs. This brings me to the question of Provincial Reserve Funds, and the undesirability of accumulating large balances. I have seen a Resolution of the Government of India, No. 318, of the 17th January 1882, which refers to this question very pointedly. It reads as follows:—

“Moreover, as a consequence of the new principles laid down in the Resolution of 30th September last, and of the separate provision in the Imperial Budget of a permanent annual allotment of one crore and-a-half of rupees for Famine Relief and Insurance, the Local Governments, while always needing a moderate reserve over and above the mere ‘working balance’ of sufficient amount to meet scarcity and distress, not indisputably amounting to severe famine, or other temporary exigencies, will no longer find it necessary to accumulate a great Provincial reserve fund, out of which the demands of severe famine could, in future, be largely met. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, subject to the moderate reserve just referred to, the provincial resources can be best utilised by being invested to the full, from year to year, in works of a productive or protective character.”

Towards the middle of last year your Honour recognised that the Provincial Funds had a credit balance of 21 lakhs, and possibly with above Resolution in view, you immediately took in hand one of the most noble schemes which you could have devised to inaugurate your rule over this Province, namely, the structural needs of the European General Hospital. The Resolution No. 314 T.M., of the 13th June 1896, appointing a most influential Committee, with the Honble Mr. Risley as President and Mr. W. Banks Gwyther as Secretary, to consider and report on the whole question, was hailed with the utmost satisfaction by the general public, and it is a great misfortune that the financial horizon suddenly became overcast, the Province was threatened with famine, and the Government of India enjoined the observance of the strictest economy, and the Provincial balance of 21 lakhs had to be held in reserve to meet other expenditure of an urgent character.

“Thus, Sir, the funds which, I take it, you had intended to devote to the benevolent object named, have been diverted to other channels, but we learn that you will continue to press upon the Government of India the gradual reconstruction of the Presidency General Hospital on the lines suggested by the Committee, and also that other necessary medical reforms in Calcutta will be undertaken as soon as money can be found. You also expressed a hope that the Provincial Contract, then under consideration, might possibly provide funds for the completion of a large portion of the work within the next five years. Your Honour has already commented on the disappointment which has been occasioned by the terms of the new contract; and as the conditions entail an immediate loss in the first year of some 12½ lakhs, it is to be feared that the Provincial Funds will not, for some time to come, be able to bear the strain which would be put upon them for the completion of the scheme. I am sure, Sir, every Member of this Council joins with you in the hope that the Government of India may, when more settled times come, see their way to restore to Bengal some portion of the contribution which we are now called upon to meet. We have an excellent example of this having been done in the past under a Resolution, No. 3353, of the 20th September 1881, of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, paragraph 9. This Resolution, after discussing at great length the responsibilities of Provincial Governments in times of severe famine, &c., decided that it was desirable to restore to Provincial Governments certain contributions amounting to some 67 lakhs which they had made to the Imperial Government. This was actually done under a subsequent Resolution, No. 318, of 17th January 1882, so that we may hope with some degree of confidence that at no distant date the Supreme Government may take the question into consideration and decide on making the refund.”

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH, K.C.I.E. of Gidhaur said:—“I do not wish to detain the Council by any lengthy remarks. I wish with your Honour's permission to make certain observations in as few words as I possibly can. Before I proceed with my observations, I have to congratulate the Hon'ble Member the Financial Secretary to the Government for the very successful budget he has been able to produce in this year of exceptional difficulties. It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction to find that notwithstanding the heavy expenses required for the prevailing famine in Bihar,

there has not been such curtailment of allotments on the education and other improvements as would retard the progress of the country. I observe with special satisfaction that an allotment of Rs. 12,000 has been made for the Bihar School of Engineering. The Government were pleased last year to announce its intention of opening an agricultural class at Sibpur. The people of Bihar would be especially thankful to the generous enlightened ruler of Bengal if he could see his way to establish an agricultural school in Bihar next year, which, I hope, would be a year of prosperity. I wish the Government could see its way not to reduce the allotment for grants-in-aid to schools. This may work to the prejudice of primary schools and schools in general. I find that out of 27 lakhs and odd budgeted for education, Rs. 3,39,000 are for inspection and Rs. 66,000 for direction, *i.e.*, one-eighth of the entire amount to be spent on education is to be spent on inspection. The proportion seems to me a little too high. I am aware of the difficulties of making any savings here. But I cannot help wishing that the grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,93,000 could be raised at least to the figure spent last year by making saving somewhere else. It is worthy of notice that the reduction of Rs. 30,000 made in the budget under education this year, as compared with the budget of last year, a reduction of Rs. 27,000 has been made only in allotments under grant-in-aid. I find that a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been allotted for the construction of a residence for the District Superintendent of Police at Noakhally. I am not aware whether the Government provides District Superintendents with residences in other districts. There must have been some special reason for making this allotment, but I cannot help observing that in my district a very good and comfortable bungalow may be made for Rs. 10,000, and I do not know why the same amount would not be sufficient at Noakhally. I also find a sum of Rs. 25,000 allotted for the construction of a parsonage. I don't find any other item of expenditure for ecclesiastical purposes in our provincial budget, and this has made me doubtful whether the item is properly there. The Subordinate Judicial Service has special reasons to be thankful to His Honour for the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for the residences of munsifs. The present Government is not one that is slow to remove a grievance when it is brought to its notice. By making the residence for munsifs, it would remove a long-standing grievance for a most deserving and hard-working class of officers and would earn their gratitude."

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS said:—"During the discussions on the Budget last year, I suggested the importance and the necessity of appropriating a portion at least of the educational grant to schools where agriculture would be taught in a primary form. My suggestions had some support from His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor, who remarked that he had seen the experiment tried satisfactorily in the Central Provinces; I therefore expected that in the present Budget some provision would be made for giving an agricultural training in primary schools, but I regret to say that I do not find any provision made for this purpose. No doubt this is a year in which the Financial Secretary must have found it very difficult to make allotments for educational purposes; in fact he ought to be congratulated for the successful manner in which he has adjusted the revenues of the Province, and provided for the monstrous calamity of famine without trenching upon the grant for education to such an extent as to be detrimental to the department. But I maintain that in a year of famine any outlay for the promotion of agriculture would not be out of place. Prevention is better than cure, and therefore by educating the people in the art of agricultural, though we shall not be able to avert famines by commanding rainfall in proper season, it will enable the people to know what crops they can grow in a season when the rainfall is scanty. This is very desirable because the peculiarity of agriculture in this country is that the people move about in the old groove and have the same crops from year to year irrespective of the vicissitudes of season. I do not wish to take up any further time; I shall therefore only express the hope that the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary will be able to find something out of the resources at his command for this most important item of expenditure."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"In spite of the persuasive and eloquent speech of the Hon'ble Financial Secretary of the Government of

Bengal to the contrary, I still maintain that the discussion on the budget in the Bengal Council is of the most academic character and perfectly useless for any practical purpose whatsoever, and I am confirmed in this opinion by what was said the other day in reply to a question of my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee. It was this, that "under the orders of the Government of India, the Financial Statement of a Local Government cannot be presented to, or discussed by, the Local Legislative Council, until it has received the sanction of the Government of India." Holding the opinion I do, I shall be very sorry indeed to criticise a budget for which the Bengal Government is not at all responsible, and the exceptional character of which, perhaps for the present, has been partly forced by circumstances, over which man has no control. But, Sir, on the present occasion, in connection with the Provincial Budget, we, the non-official members of this Council, have a duty to perform. It is to offer His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor our humble but heart-felt thanks and our tribute of admiration for the care he takes for the defence of the interests of our Provincial Revenues. If money, they say, is the sinews of war, it is no less true that it is the means alone by which administrative reforms are possible. The Government of Bengal, Sir, are entrusted with the care of the administration of the Government of this vast province in all its details, excepting its protection from outside and its communication inside and outside by Railways, Telegraphs and Post Offices, branches which are in the Imperial Budget called "Commercial." Therefore, Sir, in the treatment we receive in this matter, lie the progress and prosperity of the teeming millions of Bengal, comprising nearly a third of the population of this vast Indian Empire.

"Their contribution as taxes amount to more than a third of the principal Heads of General Revenues of India, if you were to give them credit for the revenue derived from opium, got out of poppy grown in their soil or more than a fourth, if no such credit were to be given.

"And the Provincial Revenue which my hon'ble friend shows on the Receipt side, and which every one will allow, he has husbanded to the best of his ability in the budget before us, comes up to only three crores and odd (i.e.) barely a fourth of what Bengal contributes in a year.

"Sir, our Stamp Revenue alone comes up to 174 lakhs. It keeps on developing by some lakhs even in this year of famine, and it would cover, with its receipts, our expenditure for Administration, for Maintaining Courts, Civil and Criminal, including the High Court, for Police, and for Jails.

Thus, Receipts—Stamps	...	174 lakhs.
Courts of law	...	8½ "
Jails	...	8½ "
Police	...	2 "
Total	...	193 "

Expenditures—Administration	...	17½ lakhs.
Courts of law	...	89½ "
Jails	...	22 "
Police	...	61 "
Total	...	190 "

"Our Excise Revenue, our Assessed Taxes, our Custom Revenues, our Provincial rates and the receipt on all our minor Heads of Revenue remain unaffected by the great calamity that has overspread the land.

"Our Land Revenue collections stand where they always stood unaffected by the vicissitudes of the season, and why, because we have here a Permanent Settlement.

"Again, Sir, of all our Railways the East Bengal State Railways paid best during the year, and why, because our Permanent Settlement renders our land system certain, and secures to our raiyats almost all the advantages of a profitable cultivation.

"But if we pay, we require our people to be educated, we require hundred and one administrative reforms to be introduced, and we want healthy checks introduced in the abnormal growths of some of our Revenue Heads, conspicuously the Excise and the Stamps, which I respectfully submit indicate growing drunkenness and litigiousness amongst my people.

"I shan't repeat what I said on these subjects last year. In 1883-84 when the outstill and distilleries contributed only 48 lakhs, it was declared in the Resolution appointing the Excise Commission that there was a serious increase in drinking, and Government in appointing that Commission declared that no consideration of Revenue can be allowed to outweigh the paramount duty of Government to prevent the spread of intemperance, so far as it may be possible to do so. The Excise Commission suggested some changes; these suggestions or at least some of them were adopted, and with their adoption the development of the Excise Revenue received a check.

"These checks have since been removed one by one, and the only recommendation now adhered to is the establishment of some distilleries, and some local option in the matter of selection of sites.

"Simultaneously with the withdrawal of the checks recommended by the Excise Commission, we have increased consumption and increased revenue.

"The outstill and distillery revenue stood at 59 lakhs last year. It is more than 60 lakhs this year.

"I was told last year that the increased Excise Revenue indicates prosperity of our people; that I should have congratulated the country and the Financial Secretary on this result. One has only to await to gather experience. This is a year of famine, and the expansion of our Excise Revenue in spite of famine is all the same, and the pet theory of explaining away increased Excise Revenue, by referring it to prosperity as its cause, must now have to be given up. If it indicates anything, it indicates that the habit is being rooted in our people, and that what used to maintain our pauper population without any Poor laws in the land, now go to the liquor-shops. It is a matter which ought to engage the attention of those who are entrusted with the care of our people.

"Then, again, I find, in the latest Excise Report in hand, that a fresh experiment is now being tried at Gaya. The department, throwing aside the recommendation of the Excise Commission, with regard to the fixing of a minimum price for outstill liquor (4 to 6 pice a bottle), is now trying to introduce a system of maximum price for distillery liquor, and that so low as 7 Gorukpuri pice, equal to 4½ pice a bottle.

"I hope the Government will not allow this system of cheapening liquor to go on notwithstanding any report that the result was proving successful at Gaya, for the inevitable result will be to cheapen distillery liquor to a degree to which even the outstill liquors have not ever reached.

"Already in the district of Gaya country spirits brought in more money on the introduction of this rule, than has been the case for many years before this.

"I am afraid I was misunderstood last year with respect to what I said about the abnormal growth of our Stamp Revenue—what I meant to say, and I shall maintain even now, that, judging by the latest figures available, more than four-fifths of the litigation in our Courts are those in which our poor people (90 per cent. agricultural raiyats) are interested, and it were well if in the interest of these poor people Panchaiti (Conciliators') Courts were established, the panchaitis to decide without charging Court-fees. A Bill to this effect could be introduced in Council at any moment, if permission was given.

"At any rate, there ought to be some system of refund of Court-fees introduced in cases where cases are decided *ex-parte*, compromised or withdrawn, and the process-fees reduced in some cases.

"Another little matter, on which I like to say a word, is the subject of Assessed Taxes. Sir Charles Elliott said in his last Resolution on the Income-tax, "on the question of popular feeling in regard to the Income-tax there was nothing new to be said. It is necessarily unpopular, but among the classes which are enlightened enough to appreciate the financial position and prospects of the country, the tendency is to recognise it as an unpleasant but inevitable necessity. If the minimum income could be raised to Rs. 1,000, the unpopularity of the tax would be almost entirely removed." His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has in the present year's Resolution endorsed this view.

"The proceeds of the Income-tax up to minimum of Rs. 1,000 is not much. It is only 10 lakhs out of 49 lakhs to which it has grown, and the growth since its introduction has been about 10 lakhs. This 10 lakhs is paid by 87 thousand assesses out of the present total number of 114 thousand assesses.

"But I feel I am taking up the Council's time for nothing, when the Bengal Government begins the year with a deficit and all the surplus in hand is gone.

"Turning to the Budget figures I find that the receipts amount to 454 lakhs and the estimated expenditure to 485 lakhs for the present year, and if we get on to better times the next year, it will still leave us short of 9 lakhs to produce an equilibrium between our receipts and expenditure, and the only way out of our difficulty will be perhaps to make the utmost of the taxes, the curtailment of which I suggest. This is very disappointing, and I only make these suggestions in the hope that if better times come these subjects should not be lost sight of.

"I am glad, Sir, that, notwithstanding its difficulties, Government has not thought fit to curtail any of our current expenditures under any head: on the contrary, I find a small additional grant under the head Education in the estimate for 1897-98 over the revised estimate for the year 1896-97. The country ought to be thankful to His Honour for this, as formerly under the straitened circumstances of our finance, the expenditure on Education has always been the first to receive the shears. I hope, Sir, the Provincial revenues will come to a point when effect could be given to the recommendations of the Education Commission. It were false economy to curtail our useful expenditures.

"There are only one or two items on the expenditure side on which I like to say a few words.

"The first is head 'Irrigation,' Subject—'Interest on Debt.' The amount is 24 lakhs. This is the amount of charge I have seen for a good many years. It strikes me that with the interest of Government securities at 3 per cent. this amount ought now to be reduced to 18 lakhs.

"I like to be informed if there be any special condition of this loan, under which the loan cannot be paid off or converted. It is specially necessary to do so, as the Irrigation Works have been a heavy drag on our Provincial revenues, and here in this matter we have been spending money, something over 23 lakhs from year to year, to insure ourselves against famine, without, I am sorry, the corresponding result. Take even a circle of 10 short years, when a famine comes, we would have spent on our irrigation canals 2 crores 30 lakhs before the famine year would be reached, and we would be spending two-thirds of the amount that is now estimated for the relief of whole India for the present year, and more than double of what we shall be required to spend for Bengal.

"Another matter for look-out, when this irrigation sits so heavily on the expenditure side of our budget, is whether the working and maintenance charges cannot be reduced. A good deal has been done in this respect by the Superintending Engineer and his divisional staff, for which they have justly merited His Honour's recognition, but I like to be informed whether, when the expense per mile varies from Major Works to Major Works, and in the different divisions of the same Major Works, whether the charges are not susceptible of further reduction. The collection charges of rates are nothing compared to the maintenance and working charges.

"And here permit me to say a passing word regarding the dire calamity we are at present passing through and which has evoked such sympathy throughout the world. India cannot be too grateful for the large sums of money that have been pouring in from England and all her dependencies for charitable relief to our poor people. That calamity has greatly affected a part of His Honour's territories. In that part of the territories under His Honour, distress and scarcity is almost chronic, and it behoves those who have any information to convey to lay it before Government. To me it appears that the classes of persons who come to be affected at every season of drought and distress in Bihar are the *landless* classes, and amongst these the class of Nonias, who were once prosperous as manufactures of saltpetre, and the class of Jhollas, who were once prosperous weavers. Add to this the dependants on agricultural prospects, the class serving on wages in agricultural fields. I believe this number is about 3 to 4 millions.

"I can roughly calculate the Wage Fund in Bihar in prosperous times. The whole, according to my calculation with which I need not trouble the Council, come up to 60 millions of rupees. The result is appalling, for if the whole of the Wages Fund were to be distributed, it would not be more than Rs. 20 a head. In prosperous times an able-bodied man gets for unskilled labour Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 a month, a boy able to work Re. 1-8, and a woman Rs. 2. This has been the case as long as the memory of man runneth, and it has not much improved since the time when the Ayeon Akbari was compiled, when the pay of an ordinary groom was 170 to 100 daums = Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 2-8, 40 daums making a rupee. That everyone does not get work even at this low rate is apparent from the fact that you get lots of Umedwars to serve you when you have anything to offer.

"This for prosperous times. You can then well conceive why, with the slightest vicissitudes of season, you have to take the relief of these men in hand. Doubtless it is the great populousness of Bihar that accounts for a great deal of this and some of the social habits of the people with which any Government is powerless to combat. Emigration to other and less congested parts of India would go some way to relieve the congestion, but it appears to me that the best way to insure against famine is to help and encourage the growth of manufactures in this country and to rehabilitate our once prosperous manufacturers on wage funds in their own line.

"I have submitted how we spend 23 lakhs from year to year from our Provincial revenues, to keep up our irrigation works, to insure ourselves against famine. The Bengal Government had to spend a large sum of money in the districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga during the distress season 1892-93, without (I like to be corrected if I am wrong) getting anything from the Famine Insurance Fund, and we have to spend 41 lakhs for 1896-97 and 1897-98 out of the Provincial Fund. We are very grateful for the 70 lakhs we are promised for 1897-98 out of the Famine Insurance Fund; but if we have to provide even in part the famine relief expenditure out of our Provincial revenues, which are allotted for fixed and specific charges, I wonder how long the administrative machinery in Bengal can get on. But whatever views may be taken as to the liabilities of the Provincial revenues to meet relief charges, I submit local revenues raised for specific purposes ought not to be diverted to other purposes. But I am afraid I am trenching on forbidden grounds.

"I find, Sir, we had to contribute 18½ lakhs last year from the Provincial revenues for famine relief, and we are called on to contribute 22 lakhs this year for the same purpose. The local bodies contributed 4½ lakhs last year, and they are called on to contribute 8 lakhs and odds during the present year. The total amounts to something over 52 lakhs. The estimated cost of relief works in charge of Public Works Department alone is 39 lakhs, and relief works in charge of Civil Department is 21½ lakhs. These are large sums, and if devised to excavate tanks, wells and remove silts from the beds of rivers and canals, ought to save large parts of Bengal, at least the districts affected, from water-famine in future. Early in November last year I suggested this in one of my questions, and the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane in reply in December said I understood that this is being done. The famine would leave some good behind, if, with the money now to be spent, every village in the districts affected would get its supply of drinkable water in future.

"With reference to the Local Funds I have yet to say a word. I hope, notwithstanding his difficulties, the Hon'ble Financial Secretary shall be able to make an equitable distribution of the charges of collections between the Road Cess and Public Works Cess, and the charge of re-valuations also. The amount on adjustment shall be found to be about 2 lakhs a year, and not 40 or 50 thousand as he estimates.

"Under head Stationery and Printing, the estimate of expenditure is Rs. 11,34,000 against Rs. 11,00,000 of the revised estimate for the year 1896-97. The charges are thus distributed:—Stationery Office at the Presidency, Rs. 1,54,000; Stationery purchased in the country, Rs. 70,000; Government Presses, Rs. 3,66,000; Printing at private presses, Rs. 1,000; Stationery supplied from Central Stores, Rs. 5,42,000; Refunds, Rs. 1,000. The receipt

under head Stationery and Printing is Rs. 1,34,000 only. I believe Government printing offices now supply printed forms to District Boards and Municipalities at certain rates; private presses could do this cheaper, and, judging by this, I beg to ask whether it has ever been thought expedient to ask private presses to do the Government printing works, at least of forms, and whether they would not do it at cheaper rates than what it now costs Government.

"As for the stationery, the country supply is Rs. 70,000, and the stationery supplied from Central Stores is Rs. 5,42,000. I like to know what kind of things are supplied from the Central Stores, and whether these could not be had in the country. If the Government of Bengal has a free hand in the matter, will my hon'ble friend arrange for getting all his stationery from the country instead of indenting for them from the Central Stores. This will stimulate private enterprises, and I am sure lead to considerable saving under this head.

"I am glad that provision has been made for larger payments under commission to Rural Sub-Registrars and under contingent charges owing to the opening of new offices and the general expansion of the department. This is but doing justice to a department which contributes 8 lakhs to our revenue, of which we share half, and I hope the opportunity shall be taken to introduce some sort of test in the employment of these Rural Sub-Registrars.

"I am sorry not to find my old friend, the Zamindari Dak Cess, which forms a regular impost on land, contributing about 3 lakhs in the Provincial revenues. I still hold that the reason for its imposition no longer exists, but if the impost is to exist, let at least the control of receipt and expenditure be brought under the direct supervision of Government."

But what are the savings of a few lakhs here and there compared to our wants?—and they are grave and many. They are not the fancied grievance of grievance-mongers, but well established by commissions of official experts. We want money to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission, the Police Commission, the Salaries Commission; we want money to increase the number of Munsiffs, to better their prospects, and we want money for the purpose of Village Sanitation, and no one knows better than His Honour that we can't pay more, and all our reliance is on our getting justice in the matter of Provincial Revenues.

The Hon'ble RAI ESIAN CHUNDR A MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"After all that has been said I shall only make a few remarks. From the recent Provincial Contract our province has lost 12½ lakhs of rupees, and as the Government has to make provision for the saving of the lives of many thousands of people, it will perhaps be unreasonable to ask the Government to provide for expenditure which has not been provided for in the budget. I know from the budget that our treasury is empty, and knock, as we may, at the gate of the Treasury, the Financial Secretary will say 'you must wait for a year; this is a very bad year, and when we have a better year perhaps some relief may be given.' I appeal for that class of persons for whom my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee has been appealing to-day and has been appealing for the last two or three years; I mean that half-famished class of men, the ministerial officers. From the year 1867 down to the present there have been enquiries and commissions, but nothing substantial has been done to increase their pay. It is not necessary that I should remind your Honour of the labors of the Salaries Commission, but I will call attention to the remarks which were made by the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary on the occasion of the discussion of the last year's Budget. He was pleased to say that the recommendations of the Salaries Commission were not reasonable, but that there was no doubt the cost of living of the ministerial officers of the civil, criminal and revenue courts had increased to the extent of from 13 to 16 per cent., and it was no doubt desirable that some provision should be made for increasing the salaries of these ministerial officers. There is a Process Fees Fund, and from a Financial circular it appears that over and above the actual cost of maintaining the establishment for the service of processes there is a saving of 4½ lakhs. Court-fees are levied to meet the cost of the administration of justice, and I respectfully submit that the proceeds of

these fees should not be diverted from expenditure under the head of the administration of justice to any other head. On the last occasion the Financial Secretary sympathised with the condition of this class of officers, but he regretted to say that even if an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their salaries was given, the expenditure would amount to 3 or 4 lakhs, and therefore he could not hold out any hope of its being done. But I would remind your Honour of the moral obligation of Government to pay the ministerial officers adequately. But nothing has been given to this very over-worked class of officers since 1867. And it comes to this, that the salaries of various classes of Judicial Officers, Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, and Deputy Magistrates have been increased, and no doubt for weighty considerations some European Officers of the Government have received exchange compensation, and even the menial servants of the Government have received something; but these unfortunate men have not received a pice since 1867. There is, moreover, a class of unpaid apprentices both in the Courts of Judges and of Munsifs; they work for five years in expectation of getting employment, but if they do not get employment within that period they are turned out. A great portion of the work is done by these apprentices, and they absolutely do not get a farthing from the Government, and I need not say how they live. When a large sum is realised in the shape of court-fees, fees specially realised to meet the expenditure on account of the administration of justice, I say these men have a right to proper remuneration. I would not have risen to address the Council on this occasion on a point on which so much has been said, but for a case which has come to my personal knowledge. The other day a case was decided in Howrah in which a poor woman sued her husband and brother to recover Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 on a mortgage bond. The defence was that the bond was a fabrication. The Munsif went through the case for several days successively, and on appeal the Subordinate Judge heard it for some days, and it was found that the real bond was taken out of Court and a false one was substituted in its place. Such things are sometimes heard of in the mufassal, though I admit they are rare, and the most important thing is that neither the Munsif nor the Subordinate Judge could find out who committed the fraud, and no sanction for prosecution could therefore be given. There are in that Court some apprentices and some half-starved amla. It is for the Council to consider who committed the fraud and whether or not in the name of justice such things should be stopped. In matters other than judicial, the back-bone of the mufassal Courts are the underpaid amla; they get but half salaries, and there are lots of temptations before them. I submit this is a matter which should not be left unconsidered, and that the Government should take some steps to prevent such things occurring. To put it from another point of view—is it dignified on the part of a great Government of which your Honour is the responsible head, to overlook the poor condition of these officers? There is a very stringent circular of the Government against indebtedness by Government servants; the unfortunate people cannot borrow, and still they are required to act honestly and fairly. I submit that they are at least entitled to some consideration during this year. If they are given an addition to their pay of even two annas to the rupee, it will be a great boon to them, and it should be met out of savings from process fees. Then there is another point, namely, the question of water-famine. A large sum is to be spent upon people who are suffering from famine for food-grains. The Government ought also to take into consideration the question of water-famine. The people are suffering from want of water. I differ from my hon'ble friend BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE upon the question of permissive legislation. [The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I said that the people are not likely to approve of it unless the Supreme Government on its part does what it should."] I say there is room for improvement under this head."

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE said:—"Sir, this seems to be a debate *de omnibus rebus et quibus deum alius*. The Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen began by saying that it was of an academic character, but upon no supposition can it be said that the Hon'ble Member has tried by his speech to give it a practical bent. In my remarks, which will be brief, I shall only endeavour to answer

the questions which have been put by him and by other Hon'ble Members so far as regards the matters with which I am myself concerned. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred in very appreciative terms to the way in which the famine relief administration has been carried on. But he made a mistake. He said the expenditure in Bengal is larger than in other Provinces. The expenditure in the coming year will be larger, but taking the present and the past year, it is not larger than in other Provinces. Questions have been asked about an agricultural class at the Sibpur Engineering College. The position in that respect is this. We have submitted a proposal to the Government of India; sanction has not been definitely received, but the matter has not been lost sight of, and Rs. 10,000 have been provided in the Budget for this purpose. A Conference was held in the course of the year in the office of the Board of Revenue, at which the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens presided, for the purpose of considering the question of improving the system of education in the country generally, so as to make it more practical than it now is, and recommendations have been made. As to the expenditure upon Education, the difference between the amount allotted this year and last year upon Education is very trifling—about Rs. 24,000. The Lieutenant-Governor had intended to provide for a much larger expenditure on primary education,—but on account of the famine we have only been able to keep it as it was last year. The Hon'ble Mr. Bose made some remarks upon the establishment of agricultural banks by Government in Chota Nagpur; that is a large question which has often been considered in different parts of India. The difficulties in the way are exceedingly great, and nothing can, I fear, be done in this direction. [The Hon'ble Mr. GIMLEY said:—"There is an old bank existing in Chota Nagpur, which was got up by the Natives."] But not a Government Bank. Then with regard to Forests. The question of the supply of sleepers for Railways has formed the subject of some correspondence. The Chamber of Commerce objected to the Forest Department supplying sleepers for Government Railways. The question was referred to the Government of India, and that Government, agreeing with the Government of Bengal, ruled that the Forest Department is to be conducted in Bengal, as it is in other parts of India, on purely commercial principles, and no hope can be held out that the Government will alter that policy. Then the Hon'ble Maharaja of Gidhaur expressed the hope that agricultural schools will be established in Bihar and the Hon'ble Mr. Das referred to the same point as regards Cuttack. It is the desire of the Government to extend agricultural education and technical education as much as possible, but funds will not admit of more being done at present than is now being done. If the Hon'ble Maharaja will help to establish a school himself in Bihar, the Government will highly approve of his benevolence in this respect. A question has been asked about the expenditure of Rs. 25,000 for a residence for the Chaplain of St. John's Church. The Chaplain receives from the Government Rs. 170 a month for house rent, he asked that a Parsonage be built from the capitalised value of that allowance, and his request has been acceded to, but Government will lose nothing by this transaction. These are all the questions with which the departments under me are concerned."

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON said:—"I rise only to answer a few of the questions asked in the course of the speeches which have been delivered. The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred to the Subordinate Judicial Service, and, with reference to the provision of Rs. 45,000 for Munsifs' residences, enquired what number of residences would be constructed and in what places it was intended to provide them? It is proposed to build in the course of the year eight houses at an average cost of about Rs. 5,000, and they will be constructed chiefly in districts of Eastern Bengal.

"The Hon'ble Member also spoke of the necessity of increasing the staff of the Subordinate Judicial Service. A question on this subject was asked last year, when the then Chief Secretary, Mr. Cotton, gave an answer which still applies. He showed that the staff had been increased by thirty between 1890 and 1894. Since then there has not been so large an increase, but the Government is gradually adding to the number of Munsifs where necessity for doing so is shown, and additions will be made from time to time in future. The

Hon'ble Member also enquired why quarters are to be built for the District Superintendent of Police at Noakhali? There are places in Bengal where it is difficult to find residences for all the officers, and the difficulty tends to increase from year to year. The Government has, therefore, considered it advisable to undertake in some of the worst of these stations the construction of residences for its officers. One of these stations is Noakhali, where many buildings have been demolished, through the disappearance of European residents. Not only there, but also at Darbhanga it has been found necessary to construct quarters for the District Superintendent of Police. This expenditure causes no loss to the Government, because, under the standing rules, officers are required to pay a certain amount of rent, calculated upon a percentage of their salaries, and this rent represents an adequate return upon the capital, amounting to about 4 per cent. The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis drew attention to the Resolution of the Government of India on Jail manufactures recorded in 1882, and quoted the principles laid down in that Resolution. The orders now in force were issued in 1886, and Jail manufactures are being conducted in accordance with them. The manufactures supply, first, the requirements of the Jails themselves, and, secondly, the wants of the other consuming departments of the Government. But in giving employment to all classes of convicts, it is inevitable that certain articles should be manufactured which are not wanted immediately or at all by the Jail or by other departments, and these are disposed of to the Public at the full market prices. These manufactures are very small, and cannot interfere in any appreciable degree with private trade. Another matter which I have to notice is the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen's remarks regarding the reduction of the cost of litigation to poor suitors. I have had the advantage of perusing a draft Bill which the Hon'ble Member has prepared on this subject. There are many difficulties in the way of carrying out his plan, and it is for him to move in the matter at any future time if he wishes to do so. The Government is not prepared to take any action in the direction he suggests. The Hon'ble Member also expressed a hope that a test will be introduced for the admission of Rural Sub Registrars into the Registration Department. There is in fact a test. Candidates are in the first instance nominated by District Officers, and they are subjected to examination. The test is sufficiently effective to secure a good class of officers for these appointments."

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley said:—"I shall endeavour to cover the ground over which several Hon'ble Members have gone as shortly as I can. I have to thank the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Gidhaur and other Hon'ble gentlemen for their kindly recognition of the labours of the Financial Department, and I would like in doing so to acknowledge the admirable work done in connection with the preparation of this Budget by the Registrar of the Financial Department of this Government, Babu Surendra Nath Mitter. He has been of the greatest possible service in every way, not only to myself, but to a series of Financial Secretaries going back to the time when the present Lieutenant-Governor himself held that office.

"Now as to the budget itself. The first thing I have to say about it is that it is essentially an emergency budget. Famine has upset everything, and has involved us in very great expenditure. Last year when we took stock of our resources, we thought everything was going on well, and that we should be able to carry out many useful works, but since then we have lost over 40 lakhs of accumulated balance, and besides that we lose 13 lakhs of normal and recurrent revenue by reason of the readjustment of the Provincial Contract. This is a question of fact, and not a matter of opinion; and having this loss of revenue, the only thing we can do is to make the best of it. If you look at the budget in a general way, you will find that the ordinary heads remain very much the same. There are salaries to be paid and services to be kept up, and at no time is there any great opportunity of effecting large improvements from year to year; but there are three heads under which people look for an extension of benefits, and those three heads are—Education, Irrigation and Public Works. It, however, so happens that these expansive heads of expenditure had to be reduced by reason of famine. The figures in the budget do not represent the proposals of the Government. We had to reduce 2 lakhs under

the head of Education. 3 lakhs under Irrigation and 10 lakhs under Public Works. Notwithstanding this, on finding ourselves left with nothing but a choice of evils, we have managed, as the Hon'ble Mr Finucane has told you, to provide for some extension of education. We have not done all we desired to do, but at any rate we have managed not to cut down the existing scale of expenditure unduly. Under Irrigation, the next important head, the improvement and repair of the great irrigation works have been kept up, and there is reason to hope that the tendency of the Department is to extend the distributaries over a far larger area than these works at present cover. During this year there will be completed an important work which was commenced last year. We shall spend upon it nearly four lakhs this year and we hope to complete it. I allude to the canalisation of the Bhangore khal, a very important chain of communication between Calcutta, the eastern districts of Bengal and places on the Brahmaputra and Assam. Owing to some tidal complications, the channel is extremely liable to be silted up, and boats have to go round by the Sunderbuns. There will now be a regular canal with a lock at either end, and the boat traffic over it, when the work is completed, will be very greatly facilitated. I have shown in the Financial statement the chief items of expenditure on original civil works. Some of these have been already referred to and I shall mention others later on.

"I now turn to the remarks which have been made by Hon'ble Members, but their range is so wide that I shall not undertake to reply to all that has been said. First, my friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee referred to the great strain the plague is putting upon municipal revenues. There is no doubt that is so, and that plague expenditure affects the municipal revenues here in Calcutta, as well as in Dacca. Calcutta needed a great deal of cleaning, and considerable progress has, I am assured, been made; but Dacca is in a most appalling condition of filth, and most likely if the plague came round in this direction, it would settle upon Dacca, and it is reasonable and right that that Municipality should be required to repair the effects of its own disgraceful administration. Dacca has to my knowledge neglected its sanitary requirements for the last five years, and it is only fair that they should be made to pay for that which they have neglected to do. If they are not able to find the money themselves, I shall certainly demur to the proposition that because they have not done what they ought to have done, the Government should now make them a grant. On the contrary, I think the want should be supplied by their being compelled to apply for an emergency loan under the provisions of the Act which has recently been passed. They should borrow in this way whatever may be necessary to make up for their past errors.

"Then with regard to the question of water-supply, the Hon'ble Member referred to the system of permissive taxation legalised under the provisions of the Drainage Bill. As to that, I wish to explain that it was not intended at any time to force any scheme of drainage upon the people. The Bill was meant to provide legal machinery by which people who are dying with fever and want to get their district drained, should apply to the Government for a scheme and offer to be assessed for a term of years to meet the cost of carrying out the scheme. Practically, the same principle applies to the question of water-supply. The financial condition of the District Boards is such that it is out of the question for them to afford any large expenditure upon any general scheme of water-supply; their wants can only be met through some form of local permissive taxation. There is such a scheme now before the Government, and it would have been further proceeded with but for the advent of the famine. I am certain that something of the kind will have to be adopted in the interests of Local Funds, and I gather from the Hon'ble Sir James Westland's speech the other day that this will be one of the conditions on which the Government of India will be prepared to carry out a larger measure of financial decentralisation and make the term of the settlement longer.

"Then my Hon'ble friend compared the contracts of 1877 and 1882, but there was a slight misunderstanding on his part. Take the question of Excise. In 1871-77 the proceeds from Excise were estimated at 63 lakhs. The Government of India said,—'You got 63 lakhs last year; we will make over the Excise

Revenue to you, and will put it at an increase of a lakh a year for the five years, so that you will get 68 lakhs in the last year of the contract.' *Prima facie* that was not a good bargain for the Provincial Government. It happened, however, that it was a period of tremendous expansion in the Excise Revenue. The Provincial share of that revenue went up from 68 lakhs to 93 lakhs; and for that reason in 1882, when a different principle was adopted, the Government of India said,—'We will give you half of the increase in the Excise Revenue, and we will take the other half.' Therefore whereas in the settlement of 1877 the share of the Government of India being fixed and only liable to enhancement by one lakh a year, when that revenue increased by, say, six lakhs, the Provincial Government got five lakhs out of the six, and the Government of India took one; but, under the subsequent contract of 1882, the Government of India got three lakhs, and we got three. In order to understand which of these two systems is the more favourable to the Provincial Government, you will have to go into detailed calculations.

"The question of the Salaries Commission I shall touch upon later on when I come to refer to what the Hon'ble Member for Hooghly said. My Hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee then referred to a point of considerable difficulty. He said a part of the proceeds of the Road Cess had for some years been devoted to the furtherance of education, and that the result of the circular which was issued in March last, to the effect that District Boards must spend upon roads and communications an amount at least equal to the proceeds of Road Cess, was that the cause of education suffered. The circular to which the Hon'ble Member referred was an executive order. Under the law the proceeds of the Road Cess may be spent on any purpose for which the District Board can spend their funds, but it was considered desirable as a matter of policy, not as a question of right or law, that they should spend upon roads and communications an amount equivalent to the proceeds of the Road Cess. No doubt education was likely to suffer by such an order, and also from the fact that the income from pounds and ferries had fallen off. The reason for the income from pounds falling off is this, that within the last five years there has been a disposition to look more closely into the system of farming pounds, and it has been felt that this system, which has been extremely lucrative, does not come within the four corners of the Cattle Trespass Act. This Government has always accepted the farming principle, because it is so successful; but when we began to tie up the farming of pounds by rules, and inspection became more careful, such high bids were not received as before.

"I now come to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bose upon the charge made upon District Funds for the collection of the Public Works Cess. Two cesses are collected together by the same establishment, and the question arises, in what proportion are you going to allot the charges? This point was gone into carefully by the Board of Revenue in 1879, and what Mr. Dampier then said was that it is desirable to avoid even the appearance of treating Local Funds with any sort of harshness. I have no doubt that the proportion of one-third and two-thirds is a fair proportion, and nobody would come to any other conclusion. The Hon'ble Member is mistaken in saying that the one-third was incorrectly calculated. The amount which he mentioned is only the sum paid in Board districts, and does not include the sum paid in Cess Committee districts. The actual third comes to Rs. 46,800—Rs. 44,500 from the former districts and Rs. 2,300 from the latter. Here, as a matter of convenience, the sum was fixed at the amount that happened to stand in that year, simply as a matter of account, in order to avoid calculating every year what the one-third really is. When it was brought to notice that that sum worked out now to the disadvantage of District Boards, we recognised as reasonable the contention that it should stand at about Rs. 90,000, and we provided for this as part of the standard scale of expenditure for the Province. The provision has been disallowed, and we are now obliged to meet this demand from Provincial Revenues. I cannot give any undertaking as to the time when we shall be in a position to readjust the charge.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis spoke about the General Hospital. I am sure he must know that I am as anxious as he can be to get the work carried out as soon as possible. Last year we took up a piece of land on the side of the

hospital which was required to complete the Committee's scheme. This year we have made provision for one lakh, and hope to be able to spend $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on the subsidiary buildings which are a part of the Committee's scheme. These will fit into the existing blocks and will tend to greater comfort and convenience in the hospital. Another Committee is now about to be appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting on the working arrangements of the hospital, the hours of attendance of doctors and nurses, the cooking arrangements, the supply of stores and the whole question of the administration of the hospital; and a set of rules will be drawn up dealing with these matters. I am glad to say that Mr. Arthur the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Ashton, the Honorary Secretary of the Canning Home, have kindly consented to serve on the Committee.

"I shall now proceed to consider the remarks made by the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen, and in doing so I may mention that I found great difficulty in following what he said. Under the head of Stamp Revenue, the Hon'ble Member plunged into a scheme of fancy finance, and constructed an ideal budget on a basis which is entirely unintelligible. Under the head of Excise he repeated what he said last year, with only one addition. I am unable to conceive a less appropriate occasion than the present for criticising the Excise Revenue and complaining that we get more than we ought to get just at the very time when the Government of India have increased the proportion of Excise Revenue from one-fourth to one-half, in order to make some compensation to the Province for the loss of a great source of expansive revenue. I have no hesitation in saying that the Hon'ble Member's attitude as regards Stamps and Excise is something very much like disloyalty to the Province. He has taken up the rôle of a financial Jonah, and I can imagine other members feeling that it is high time for the whale to appear on the scene. I cannot repeat here all that I said last year on the subject of the Excise Revenue. There is one point only about the minimum and maximum price of certain drinks to which I shall refer. The Excise Commission had an idea that for outstill liquor you could fix a minimum price, and that it would do good in two ways: that it would counteract the competition for cheapening liquor, and would lead to the manufacture of more wholesome liquor: but I may add that subsequent experience showed that the Excise Commission were totally mistaken. For none of those consequences followed, and the result was that the proposal as to a minimum price was rightly abandoned. Now as to the question of a maximum price, I may explain that in the district of Gaya a condition is inserted in the licenses of distillery retail shops, that khasia or weak liquor, which has the largest sale in the district, should be sold at not more than 7 Gorokhpuri pice ($1\frac{1}{4}$ annas) a bottle. The measure was reported by Mr. Macpherson, the late Collector, to have worked well on the ground that it reduced smuggling by equalizing the retail prices of distillery and outstill liquor, improved the distillery revenue, and placed distillery liquor within the reach of the majority of the drinking population. Mr. Savage, the present Collector, while of opinion that it was the introduction of new vendors and competition among them, rather than the system of maximum prices, that brought about a reduction of prices and increased sales, still suggests that the system should be retained to serve as a useful weapon in future cases of combination among vendors. Mr. Gupta, the Excise Commissioner, is also in favour of fixing a maximum, but the Board discourage it as an interference with free trade and in itself difficult to enforce. Finally it was decided that the whole question should be discussed at length by the Board of Revenue, whose report has not yet been received.

"Both the Hon'ble Babu Guru Proshad Sen and Babu Eshan Chundra Mittra remarked upon the question of process-fees. I believe there are no charges more readily paid than charges connected with litigation. Litigation in this country occupies quite an exceptional position. It takes the place of Monte Carlo, the Stock Exchange, and the race course all combined, and I would object to any attempt to surrender one pice of the proceeds of process-fees and court-fees.

"Under the head of Income-tax, no doubt, Sir Charles Elliott suggested that the minimum assessable income should be raised, but this was merely a pious

opinion, and any proposal of that kind would require the consent of the Government of India. It raises a large question of Imperial Finance, which would be most carefully considered and most jealously guarded.

"The next point which was referred to is Irrigation. My Hon'ble friend Babu Guru Proshad Sen objects to the charge of Rs. 24,65,000 for interest on irrigation works. That is a charge on the Provincial Revenues, and it is quite legitimate that the interest upon the capital expended for the construction of canals for irrigation should be borne out of those revenues.

"Incidentally, in connection with a general dissertation on the condition of the people, my Hon'ble friend Babu Guru Proshad Sen wandered into a commentary on the condition of the Nunias and Jolahas. Considering that the name of the latter is a typical word for a fool, and that vernacular literature is full of stories to their disadvantage, I doubt whether they can ever have been as prosperous as my friend makes out. However that may be, Manchester cloth has no doubt affected the condition of the Jolaha as Liverpool salt has that of the Nunia. But if you compare the loss to these classes with the enormous gain to the general body of the population, no one will hesitate to say where the balance of advantage lies.

"There is a small point about the profits from printing. Both this Government and other Governments have introduced a number of forms which are a weariness to most people who come into contact with them. But they are a necessity, and you should print them as cheaply as possible. Some years ago a Committee was formed to enquire into this question, and we started an establishment for printing these forms at the Presidency Jail Press. That scheme saved a lakh of rupees in the first year, and has gone on flourishing ever since. I am certain no private press would do the work as cheaply, and I hold that it is quite legitimate that this work should be done in the jail.

"As to the supply of stationery, it is well known to everybody who looks at the reports of the Stationery Department that an enormous amount of country-made stationery is used. Within the last ten years, certainly the last five years, the effort has been everywhere to substitute country stationery for the stationery formerly procured from England, and at the present moment there is not an item of the most insignificant description which can possibly be obtained in this country that is imported from England.

"Lastly, as to the salaries of ministerial officers. I need hardly add anything to what I said on this subject last year. It is a class for whom it is impossible not to have a great deal of sympathy, and in considering our contract we included in our standard scale of expenditure a sufficient sum to enable the salaries of the ministerial officers to be raised to the extent I stated last year, but the Government of India were unable to admit the charge. The Hon'ble Eshan Chundra Mittra said a good deal about unpaid apprentices and told us a pathetic story about the loss of a document. Well, I believe that if you raise the pay of the *amlah* and increase their number, the custom of taking apprentices is so ingrained in this country that they will only have apprentices in larger numbers. I do not think you can get rid of unpaid apprentices, and it is not my experience of Bengal that the practice of stealing inconvenient documents is wholly confined to the poorer classes."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA ;
The 4th May, 1897.

} F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

**GIFT BY HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF HILL TIPPERA OF A PHOTO-
GRAVURE AND COLLOTYPE APPARATUS TO THE SCHOOL OF
ART IN CALCUTTA.**

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Darjeeling, the 1st May 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 89T.G. ♦

READ—

The correspondence regarding the gift by His Highness the Raja of Hill Tippera of a Photogravure and Collotype apparatus to the School of Art in Calcutta.

His Highness the late Maharaja of Hill Tippera lately brought out a set of photogravure and collotype apparatus from England at a cost of Rs. 30,000, and his son, the present Raja, has offered to hand it over to Government with a view to securing some improvement in the technical education imparted in the School of Art.

2. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has had the advantage of the advice of Sir Alfred Croft and of two specialists—Mr. A. W. Turner, of the Survey of India, and Mr. E. B. Havell, Principal of the School of Art—as to the means of utilising the apparatus. There are now nearly 300 pupils in the School of Art, and many of these might learn the processes of photogravure, collotype and (photographic) mechanical printing, which are widely distinct, but can all be carried out with little addition to the apparatus now in hand. There are now in England above ten thousand pupils at the various polytechnic and art schools learning these processes, and they seem particularly adapted to the conditions of Indian youth and society. The pupils of the School of Art might, while learning these processes, produce under direction copies of master-pieces of Indian Art, which are greatly needed for Art instruction in the Calcutta School and in Indian Art Schools generally: such works are the Buddhist frescoes in the Ajanta Caves and the interior decorations of palaces, mosques and public buildings in Northern India. The pupils might also assist in illustrating various Government publications.

3. Government by employing this apparatus in the School of Art will supply a supplementary means of technical instruction and will afford to many young men the prospect of gaining a livelihood. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in accepting the Raja's gift, and tenders his cordial thanks to His Highness for his generosity. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to submit definite proposals how best to utilise the apparatus now presented to the School of Art.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information. Also that the Political Department of this Government be requested to forward a copy of the Resolution to His Highness the Raja of Hill Tippera.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE EXECUTIVE
BRANCH OF THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE AND
THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.**

No. 75A—D.

RESOLUTION.

APPOINTMENT.

Dated Darjeeling, the 3rd May 1897.

READ—

The Resolution of the 20th April 1896, reviewing the result of the examination held in March of that year, and appointing candidates to be probationers in the Executive Branch of the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service.

The Notification of the 18th September 1896, publishing rules for the examination of 1897 for admission to the Executive Branch of the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service.

The Reports of the Examiners at the examination held on the 29th, 30th, 31st March and 1st April 1897.

The seven Probationary Deputy Collectors and seventeen Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors appointed on the result of the examination held in March 1896 have all been absorbed into officiating or substantive *pro tempore* appointments. The policy of promoting deserving Sub-Deputy Collectors to officiate as Deputy Collectors has been adhered to.

2. In September last it was notified in the same way as had been done in previous years that at an examination to be held in 1897 seven candidates would be selected for Probationary Deputy Collectorships on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 a month, and seven for Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectorships on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 a month respectively. It was announced that four Probationary Deputy Collectorships would be given to the first four candidates on the list in order of merit, that three would be selected by the Lieutenant-Governor from amongst those who had obtained a minimum of one-third of the total marks, and that from the remainder of those qualified by obtaining one-third of the total marks, the Lieutenant-Governor would select seven more candidates as probationers for Sub-Deputy Collectorships.

3. The examination was held on the 29th, 30th, 31st of March and 1st April 1897. No fewer than 164 applicants, or one less than the number of last year, obtained permission to compete, and of these 157 (all of whom except six were graduates) actually appeared and sent in papers. Of these 157, only 26 were Muhammadans, 7 Behari Hindus, and 3 Uriyas. In 1896 the corresponding figures were 2, 6, and 6. The total number of candidates who obtained one third marks was 146 against 131 in 1896.

4. Last year seven Probationary Deputy Collectors and seventeen Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors were appointed. The same number of the former is appointed this year; but in view of the great number of officers already in the Subordinate Civil Service and of the necessity of curtailing recruitment, in order to prevent a great block of promotion hereafter, only seven candidates are selected for appointment as Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors, as advertised.

5. The following four gentlemen who stood first in order of merit are entitled to appointments as Probationary Deputy Collectors:—

	Number of marks.
Babu Anath Bandhu De, B.A. ...	587
„ Ashutosh Datta, B.A. ...	548
„ Jyotish Ohandra Acharjya, B.L. ...	540
„ Surendra Nath Chakrabarti, M.A., B.A. ...	533

6. The following three candidates have been selected by the Lieutenant-Governor for appointment as Probationary Deputy Collectors after careful consideration of the number of marks obtained, the claims upon Government

of members of the candidates' family, the interests of the different classes of the community, and the requirements of the public service:—

Mr. J. S. Mackay.

Piyara Meerza.

Maulvi Abdul Majid (II), M.A.

7. All these probationary officers will receive a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, and if the report from the districts in which they are stationed is favourable, they will, after such period of probation as may seem advisable, be appointed to be Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors as vacancies occur. They will not ordinarily be vested with magisterial powers until they are so appointed. Separate orders will now be passed posting all the officers above named to districts.

8. The following are the seven candidates selected by the Lieutenant-Governor, from among those who have obtained one-third marks, to be Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors:—

Babu Jogindra Nath Pal, B.A.

„ Mohit Chandra Ghose, B.A.

„ Gour Syam Mahanti, B.A.

Babu Uma Charan Roy Chowdhry, B.A.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Momen, B.A.

Babu Baijnath Sahai, B.A.

Babu Jyotish Chandra Chatterjee, B.A.

9. These probationary officers will receive a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem at present, and will, if they are satisfactorily reported on, be gradually absorbed in the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors as vacancies occur. Separate orders will at once be passed posting them to districts.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 2475 L.S.-G.—The 3rd May 1897.—The following report of the progress made in the district of Cuttack in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 110S.-G., dated Cuttack, the 9th April 1897.

Memo. by—H. G. COOKE, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

Copy with that of its enclosures forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Municipal Department, for information, in continuation of this office memorandum No. 87S.-G., dated the 30th March 1897.

No. 508, dated Cuttack, the 2nd April 1897.

From—E. F. GROWSE, Esq., Magistrate of Cuttack,
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

WITH reference to your No. 397S.-G., dated 17th December last, forwarding copy of Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., of the 12th idem, calling for a report on the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief sources of water-supply in this district, I have the honour to state that the registers of water-supply in the forms prescribed in the Government Circular No. 7T.M., dated 15th May 1896, have been opened in all the Municipalities in this district. The Chairman of the District Board states that the lists of tanks and wells have been received through the agency of the Kanungoes and the registers prescribed in Circular No. 8T.M. of the 15th May last, are being prepared and will be complete this month.

2. As regards steps taken by the District Board and municipalities to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I beg to forward herewith extracts from the letters received from those bodies on the subject.

3. Babu Joggeswar Chandra Chunder, Zamindar and Vice-Chairman, District Board, has offered Rs. 1,000 for the excavation of a tank in his zamindari, and the Board, in their meeting of the 1st February last, accepted the offer with thanks.

Extract from the Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality's No. 160, dated 17th March 1897.

The water-supply is quite sufficient and more wells and tanks are excavated according as necessity arises. The chief supply of drinking water and for ordinary purposes is drawn from the rivers Kathjuri and Mahanadi, which flow on the south and north of this municipality. The water of the Peyton Sahee tank is also used by people for the aforesaid purposes, and the water of this tank, as well as that of the rivers mentioned above, stood first in the chemical analysis, as will appear from the Sanitary Commissioner's last Inspection Report of this municipality. The waters of other tanks and wells, excepting a very few, are wholesome, though they are not so pure as the above three waters. There was no check as to the use of the water of the tanks before, and stringent measures have been taken not to allow washing of clothes by washermen and other people. The water in the Mahanadi is too abundant to require any sanitary measures, and particular care is taken to preserve the purity of the water of the Kathjuri, which has become very scanty, though the river has not yet been included within the limits of this municipality. Special care is also taken against pollution of the water of the Peyton Sahee tank, though it is not a public tank but belongs to private persons. Most of the wells—147 in number—of this municipality have been disinfected with permanganate of potash, an abundant quantity of which has been kept by us for disinfection purposes from time to time. The municipality being too poor to entertain any scheme of filtered water-supply, or even a supply of the river water by means of pipes, as was lately proposed, every effort is made to preserve the purity of the existing sources of supply.

C. A. W. MEADOWS,
Chairman, Cuttack Municipality,

Extract from the Vice-Chairman of District Board's letter No. 402, dated 30th March 1897.

Estimates for 51 tanks amounting to Rs. 64,775 have been submitted by the District Engineer and works of four tanks have been undertaken.

The work of clearing one old tank at Jagannathpur of which the estimate had been previously passed, has been completed.

I may here mention that in regard to the Vice-Chairman's estimates for the 51 tanks referred to above, the District Board, by their Resolution of the 1st instant, passed them provisionally on condition that no work on any tank was to be started, except when the Chairman considered it necessary, of which the Board was to be informed. The list includes a large number of tanks which would only be dug if it was necessary to open relief works, whereas others are useful as ordinary works merely for the purposes of improving the water-supply.

J. C. CHUNDER,
Vice-Chairman, District Board, Cuttack.

Extract from the Chairman, Kendrapara Municipality's letter No. 4, dated 2nd January 1897.

The water-supply of the town is fair and sufficient. The Gobri river and the Gobri canal are the principal sources of water-supply which run through the heart of the town. Besides there are a large number of public and private wells and tanks. All the information required in Government Circular No. 7T.M., dated 15th May last, has been collected, and printed forms for the preparation of the registers have been received. The subjoined statement is extract from the statistics.

Total number of villages.	Total number of houses.	Total population.	TANKS.				WELLS.			
			Government.	Municipal.	Private.	Total.	Government.	Municipal.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
62	3,828	17,647	...	1	99	100	14	31	1,235	1,280

The tank water is not used for drinking purposes. Under section 200 of the Act, the following tanks were re-excavated in the course of the last two years :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Oriang tank belonging to Babu Nagendra Nath Roy Chowdhury, zaminder ...	1,400	0	0
2. Birswati belonging to Babu Nagendra Nath Roy Chowdhury, zamindar ...	250	0	0
3. Kaniya Jore belonging to Sheikh Wahed Ullah and others ...	469	14	6

A well with pukka platform and a drain was excavated by the Municipality near the public slaughter-house newly constructed.

All the Municipal Commissioners have in contemplation to excavate a tank and dig a few more wells this year.

TARA PRASANNA ACHERJEN,
Chairman.

Extract from the Chairman, Jajpur Municipality's No. 4, dated 9th January 1897.

Besides tanks and wells, the river Baitarani and its branch, Gargati, which flow past the town on the north side, and the Jajpur canal, with its distributary No. 1, supply water for all purposes to a large number of the residents.

2. The Municipal Commissioners have fourteen wells under their charge, and these wells will be cleared carefully in April or May next. Several of the tanks are reported to be in a bad state. Notices have been issued on the owners of two tanks to cleanse them under section 200, Municipal Act, and on the owner of another either to cleanse it or fill it up with suitable materials. On the failure of the owners, the Municipal Commissioners will take steps to have them cleansed or filled from their own funds. These undertakings will, however, be costly enough.

M. M. CHAKRAVERTY,
Chairman.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 1014 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during May 1897.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—			
	1st week of May. 1896. Mds.	2nd week of Apr. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Apr. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Apr. 1897. Mds.
Baliaghata ...	6,63,000	4,04,000	3,98,000	3,90,000
Ultadanga ...	61,500	28,200	29,500	27,500
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hatkhole, and Culpai Ghat...	6,33,000	1,77,500	1,68,300	1,59,300
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan ...	3,000	2,600	2,200	2,100
Tollygunge, Ohetia, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj ...	2,28,000	1,15,700	1,06,200	88,600
Minor bazars (1) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1) ...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur* ...	.....	81,100	64,500	71,700
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore† ...	1,836	7,981	10,603	4,925
Total ...	20,80,936	13,62,950	12,64,303	12,21,675
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	8,650 (on 3rd May 1896).	1,81,533 (on 4th Apr. 1897).	79,736 (on 17th Apr. 1897).	23,222 (on 24th Apr. 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	16,438 (on 3rd May 1896).	24,378 (3rd to 5th Apr. 1897).	22,818 (17th to 19th Apr. 1897).	35,371 (24th to 26th Apr. 1897).
By Canal returns ...	7,282 (1st to 3rd May 1896).	15,917 (3rd to 5th Apr. 1897).	6,769 (17th to 19th Apr. 1897).	16,525 (24th to 26th Apr. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks ...	21,13,306	15,34,778	13,73,626	13,23,543

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 4th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1013 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 4th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 21st April 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		15TH TO 21ST APRIL			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	²	³
„ Indian „	...	33,092	45,042	130,243	1,77,275
Total	...	33,092	45,042	130,245	1,77,278
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	76,763	1,04,483	107,431	1,46,225
„ Indian „	...	46,302	63,022	4,938	6,721
Total	...	123,065	1,67,505	112,369	1,52,946

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		15TH TO 21ST APRIL			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	...	20,360	27,712	104,508	1,42,247
Paddy	...	10,390	14,142	23,627	32,159
Wheat	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	2,342	3,188	1,521	2,070
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	589	802
Total	...	33,092	45,042	130,245	1,77,278

Imports.—The total imports of *rice* during the week ending 21st April 1897 amounted to 104,508 cwts., against 20,360 cwts. in the corresponding period in 1896. Of the former quantity, Burma contributed nearly the whole, viz. 103,891 cwts. There were no imports from Balasore, which supplied 20,360 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896. The entire supply of 23,627 cwts. of paddy received during the week ending 21st April 1897 was from Burma. Balasore, which sent 10,890 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896, contributed nothing during the week under report. Owing chiefly to there being no supplies of *gram* and *pulse* from Chandballi, which sent 1,478 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896, the trade under that head fell from 2,342 cwts. to 1,521 cwts.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the third week of April 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

	15TH TO 21ST APRIL			
	1896.		1897.	
1 .	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	93,642	1,27,457	105,000	1,42,917
Paddy	1,291	1,757	.....	.....
Wheat	6,694	9,111	558	759
Gram and pulses	21,268	23,948	6,583	8,960
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	170	232	228	310
Total ...	123,065	1,67,505	112,369	1,52,946

The shipments of *rice* to foreign ports amounted to 104,319 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1897, against 64,037 cwts. in the corresponding week in 1896. The chief fluctuations were an increase of 16,665 cwts. in the exports to Aden: Mauritius took 33,363 cwts. and States in Arabia other than Muscat 30,688 cwts., against nothing in the week ending 21st April 1896; the largest decreases were in the supplies sent to Ceylon (27,751 cwts.), United Kingdom (14,995 cwts.), and to Natal (8,885 cwts.). The falling off in the exports of *wheat* from 6,531 cwts. to only 252 cwts. was practically confined to the despatches to the United Kingdom, to which nothing was sent during the week ending 21st April 1897, against 6,275 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896. The trade in *gram* and *pulse* aggregated 2,669 cwts., against 4,735 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896, the decrease being chiefly due to diminished exports to the United Kingdom (807 cwts., against 2,021 cwts) and to Ceylon (nil against 1,588 cwts.), while Mauritius took 1,711 cwts., against nothing in the week ending 21st April 1896.

There was again no trade in *rice* with the coast ports. The exports fell from 29,605 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896 to only 681 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1897, the decline being due to nothing having been sent to Bombay and the Madras ports during the period under report, against 18,022 cwts. and 10,317 cwts. respectively in the corresponding period in 1896. Owing chiefly to absence of exports to Bombay, which received 11,108 cwts. in the week ending 21st April 1896, the trade in *gram* and *pulse* fell from 16,523 cwts. to 3,914 cwts. The variations in the other heads are unimportant and call for no remarks.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st April 1896 and 1897.

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras	Bimlipatam ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	616
	Calingapatam ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	432	293	725
	Ococonada ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	864 310	296	864 606
	Gopalpur ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	375
Burma	Rangoon ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	99,089	15,666	.....	403	.....	115,169
	Moulmein ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	4,802	7,961	.....	.....	.....	12,763
Balasore	Chandbali ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	20,360	10,390	.....	1,478	.....	32,228
Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...		20,360 104,507	10,390 23,627	..... .....	2,342 1,520	589	33,092 130,243
<i>From Foreign Ports.</i>							
Straits Settlements	... { 1896 ... 1897 ...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS ... { 1896 ... 1897 ...		20,360 104,508	10,390 23,627	..... .....	2,342 1,521	589	33,092 130,245

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st April 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Foreign Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ...	21,821	.....	6,275	2,021	.....	29,617
		{ 1897 ...	6,326	.....	.....	807	.....	7,133
Cape Colony	{ Cape Town	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	1,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,173
	{ East London	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	371
	{ Algoa Bay	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	367
Abyssinia	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	9,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,251
Eastern Coast of Africa—Delagoa Bay	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	367
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	33,363	.....	249	1,711	.....	35,323
Natal	...	{ 1896 ...	8,885	.....	.....	688	96	9,669
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South America—Demerara	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	994	.....	3	22	.....	1,019
Aden	...	{ 1896 ...	4,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,725
		{ 1897 ...	21,390	.....	.....	107	.....	21,497
Arabia	{ Muskat	{ 1896 ...	1,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,326
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Other States	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	30,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,688
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ...	27,780	.....	.....	1,588	73	29,441
		{ 1897 ...	29	.....	.....	.....	147	176
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	1,291	.....	.....	.....	1,291
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	256	438	.....	694
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	22	44	66
Total Foreign Ports				{ 1896 ...	64,037	1,291	6,531	4,795	169	76,763
				{ 1897 ...	104,819	252	2,669	191	107,431

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	18,022 .....	... .....	... .....	11,108 .....	..... .....	29,130
Madras	{ Madras	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	88 .....	... .....	... 220	3,255 2,925	... 37	3,343 3,182
			{ Badagara	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,416	2,416
	{ Calicut	...			{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	5,113	5,113
			{ Cannanore	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,402	1,402
	{ Cochin	...			{ 1896 ... 1897 499 499
			{ Tellicherry	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,268	1,268
Burma	{ Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	732 678	... .....	117	1,214 665	... .....	2,093 1,343
			{ Akyah	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1 3	99 100	........	100 103
	{ Kyouk Pyoo	...			{ 1896 ... 1897	4 6	........	4 6
			{ Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ... 1897	7	102 29	1.....	110 29
	{ Sandoway	...			{ 1896 ... 1897	3	26.....	........	29 .....
			Chittagong	{ 1896 ... 1897	6 1	41 108	........	47 109
Balasore	{ Balasore	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... .....	... .....	... .....	50 .....	... .....	50
			{ Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 85	135 73	135 158
Nicobar	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ..	44 .....	... .....	... .....	... .....	... .....	44
Port Blair	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	... .....	... .....	... .....	... 8	... .....	... 8
Travancore—Allepey	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	489 .....	... .....	... .....	... .....	... .....	489
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	29,605 681	163 306	16,593 3,914	1 37	46,302 4,988
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	93,642 105,000	1,291	6,604 558	21,208 6,583	170 228	123,065 112,36

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1016 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 4th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandhali), Cuttaek and Puri during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	.....	869	869	1,181
	...	{ 1897	.....	21,433	21,433	29,173
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	.....	...	...	.....
	...	{ 1897	.....	...	...	.....
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	.....	314	314	427
	...	{ 1897	.....	577	577	785
Cuttaek	...	{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	...	{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	{ 1896	.....	1,183	1,183	1,610
	...	{ 1897	.....	22,010	22,010	29,958

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	.....	2,927	2,927	3,984
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	...	...
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	.....	51	51	69
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	.....	78,877	78,877	1,07,360
	...	{ 1897	.....	23,414	23,414	31,869
Cuttaek	...	{ 1896	10,391	10,156	20,547	27,971
	...	{ 1897	17,365	.....	17,365	23,636
Puri	...	{ 1896	10,502	602	11,104	15,114
	...	{ 1897	2,498	.....	2,498	3,100
Total	...	{ 1896	20,896	92,613	113,509	1,54,498
	...	{ 1897	19,863	23,414	43,277	58,965

The rise of 20,564 cwts. in the import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 21,433 cwts., was chiefly due to the receipts of rice and paddy from Burma and Nilla. Balasore also showed an improvement of 263 cwts. on account of larger supplies of wheat, gram and pulse and other food-grains from Calcutta.

The export trade of Chittagong and Narayanganj, which fell off by 2,927 cwts. and 51 cwts. respectively, was attributed to the cessation of exports to Indian ports. Owing to smaller despatches of rice, paddy and gram and pulse to Calcutta, Balasore also showed a decline of 55,433 cwts. There having been no shipments to the Indian ports, Cuttaek too had a falling off of 3,185 cwts., although Foreign ports received 6,971 cwts. in excess of last year. Mainly in consequence of smaller consignments of rice to Colombo, the export trade of Puri also declined by 8,606 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>													
Burma (Akyah	.....	2,401	.....	8,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,517
" (Bangoon.	.....	8,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,043
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	480	307	380	.....	809	208
Nilla	.....	0	.....	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750
Total	.....	11,350	.....	9,875	.....	.....	1	180	207	380	.....	809	21,433

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>													
Bombay	...	1,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,888	...
Calcutta	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Madras {Cochin	...	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...
Tellicherry	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...
Total	...	2,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,927	...

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Port.</i>													
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	51	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	51	...

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil
Indian Port.												
Calcutta	12	161	302	122	..	294	314	577
Total	12	161	302	122	.....	294	314	577

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....
Indian Port.												
Calcutta	86,236	19,795	15,840	2,820	..	..	6,801	790	.....	..	78,877	23,414
Total	86,236	19,795	15,840	2,820	..	..	6,801	790	..	.....	78,877	23,414

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Galle	3,115	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	3,115	..
Columbo	7,279	3,990	.....	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	7,279	3,944
Macritium	..	14,421	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	13,421
Total	10,394	17,330	.....	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	10,394	17,365
Indian Ports.												
Tuticorin	478	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	478	..
Alleppey	1,460	.....	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	1,460	..
Ponani	1,428	.....	..	..	.....	.....	504	..	.....	.....	1,428	..
Cochin	1,408	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	1,408	..
Calicut	735	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	735	..
Cannanore	3,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	417	..	.....	.....	3,580	.....
Bombay	1,396	..	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	1,396	..
Total	9,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	1,003	.....	..	.....	10,156	.....
GRAND TOTAL	19,545	17,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,003	35	.....	.....	20,550	17,365

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the ten days ending 31st March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Port.												
Colambo	10,502	2,498									10,502	2,498
Indian Port.												
Bombay	602										602	
Total	11,104	2,498									11,104	2,498

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 1015 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 24th April 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 41,21,341 maunds. The destination of 39,37,313 maunds is specified. A little more than half of this quantity (20,32,127) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little more than two-sevenths (11,70,112 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (7,35,104 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 29,042 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,42,114 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 4th May 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 24th April 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.							
<i>Hooghly.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	127	386	336	141
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...	10	...
Total	272	...	...	127	386	346	141
<i>Burdwan.</i>							
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	104	...	370	...	...
Raniganj ...	1,460	940	1,270	186	581	296	365
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,730	1,002	1,374	186	951	296	365
<i>Birbhum.</i>							
Murari ...	...	...	378	...	...	...	...
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	...	378	...	...	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>							
Mirpur ...	...	...	380	...	373	...	604
Chuadanga ...	353	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	742	...	...	...	...	...
Alamdanga ...	...	688	...	...	...	735	1,850
Bheramara ...	...	...	1,387	...	...	567	247
Damukdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	371	1,143
Total	696	1,630	1,767	...	373	1,676	5,091
<i>Murshidabad</i>							
Azimganj ...	157	154	445	115	...	371	1,520
Jeaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
Total	157	154	445	115	...	371	1,894
<i>Rangpur.</i>							
Kurigram ...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hat ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
Total	55	...	109	...	...	...	383
<i>Cooch Behar ...</i>	755	377	1,498	720	752	2,613	5,464
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>							
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	...	...	672	374
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	2,336	1,505	1,398	1,780	1,011
Ramshai ...	...	731	382	...	...	367	370
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	394	...	...	381	...
Belakoba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Total	392	731	3,288	1,505	1,398	3,200	1,856
<i>Darjeeling.</i>							
Siliguri ...	...	...	758	...	2,276	...	374
Ghoom ...	...	...	524	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	382	346	201	...	...	...	374
Kurseong ...	...	...	...	375	374	1,492	1,123
Total	382	346	1,483	375	2,650	1,492	1,871
<i>Pabna.</i>							
Sirajganj ...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	172	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 8th April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Faridpur.</i>							
Pangsa ...	...	...	...	...	373	1,120	716
Rajbari ...	...	...	...	...	368	...	757
Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	962	...	...
Pachuria ...	...	...	...	...	649	375	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,352	1,495	1,473
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	3,028	8,862	11,489	18,538
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>							
Giridih ...	750	376	1,101	428	1,709	376	3,005
Total ...	750	376	1,101	428	1,709	376	3,005
<i>Manbhum.</i>							
Purulia ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	...	485	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	485	...	...
<i>Singbhum.</i>							
Chakradhariapur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	812	376	1,101	428	2,194	...	3,005
BIHAR.							
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>							
Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	375	...	379
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	386	...	...	...	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	...	...	371	...
Sahibganj ...	380	1,878	6,839	756	2,634	1,868	1,880
Bandyanath ...	2	...	2,319	...	...	1,881	1,134
Total ...	382	2,256	9,544	756	3,009	4,120	3,393
<i>Purnea.</i>							
Katihar Junction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>							
Nathnagar ...	...	...	...	...	376	756	893
Colgong ...	...	...	381	1,133	747	3,762	2,639
Pirpanti ...	...	...	1,502	2,254	752	2,640	1,510
Ghoga ...	...	370	1,878	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	4,958	8,714	7,540	370	1,481
Sultanganj ...	...	...	...	...	749	387	749
Raghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370
Total ...	764	370	8,719	12,101	10,164	7,915	7,142
<i>Monghyr.</i>							
Barharpur ...	...	...	...	...	382	...	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	765	371	741	743
Jamulpur ...	...	...	373	...	...	...	...
Lakhsarai ...	388	...	2,629	4,575	3,015	2,236	1,130
Monghyr ...	382	...	1,124	...	753	...	771
Garhara ...	2,268	377	385	757	2,270	5,242	3,778
Tegra ...	716	...	...	...	...	381	2,261
Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	374	808	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	...	...	383	749	384	...
Simultola ...	...	...	...	...	370	372	...
Nawadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
Total ...	4,155	377	4,511	6,480	8,284	10,164	9,054

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNMENT.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—contd.							
<i>Patna.</i>							
Khushrupur ...	...	...	2,682	402	398	1,871	1,507
Barh ...	1,548	876	1,532	758	1,108	2,263	...
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	15,054	7,164	14,020	19,867	6,084
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	...	375	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,876	689	4,158	3,794	2,245	2,295	4,128
Sadispur ...	375	...	377	...	...	...	...
Bihta ...	1,211	126	376	...	...	372	374
Mokameh ...	...	756	2,340	1,859	1,498	4,515	2,623
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	378	...	375	763
Baktiarpur ...	...	...	...	...	375	1,119	374
Total ...	19,782	25,987	26,519	14,355	20,019	32,677	15,853
<i>Gaya.</i>							
Gaya ...	...	1,475	5,271	1,124	2,634	10,102	2,278
Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,501
Total ...	...	1,475	5,271	1,124	2,634	10,102	3,779
<i>Shahabad.</i>							
Bedadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,489	...
Raghunathpur ...	...	374	3,404	...	1,875	1,899	1,122
Arrah ...	1,129	370	1,896	1,133	4,496	3,402	2,246
Buxar ...	1,518	2,664	2,268	1,160	6,010	1,126	375
Dumraon ...	378	1,117	876	...	1,125	1,182	...
Total ...	3,020	4,525	7,944	2,293	13,506	11,048	3,743
<i>Darbhanga.</i>							
Sakri ...	...	...	...	...	374	...	...
Tamaria ...	...	...	1,133	...	...	371	...
Samastipur ...	...	3,133	7,136	3,016	4,868	2,247	10,574
Dalsingh Sarai ...	374	378	758	...	2,249	1,129	2,225
Darbhanga ...	8,109	3,791	26,144	7,951	7,912	12,714	26,305
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waini ...	...	...	385	366	...	...	378
Total ...	9,647	7,302	35,556	11,333	15,403	16,461	39,572
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>							
Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...
Bairagnia ...	...	...	...	374	345	373	...
Kanti ...	...	718	...	...	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,096	40,791	9,449	7,634	10,077	16,907
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	761	750	1,863	572	...
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	7,556	6,033	3,789	2,661	6,025
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	3,771	377	746	1,872	1,496
Total ...	9,384	12,702	52,879	16,983	13,077	15,555	24,428
<i>Champaran.</i>							
Maeni ...	1,018	...	3,768	1,125	372	...	1,860
Sagowli ...	1,410	...	3,024	1,499	...	375	374
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	2,984	...	...	...	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	59,559	10,532	2,645	4,523	10,228
Bara ...	507	...	2,255	744	874	2,295	2,966
Motihari ...	...	1,187	14,051	10,144	8,213	4,934	9,156
Pipra ...	...	...	373	391	...	1,185	...
Total ...	15,397	15,561	86,014	24,485	11,604	13,261	24,554

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—consolid.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Saran.</i>							
Dighwara ...	...	...	371	...	...	...	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	1,898	734	374	375
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	22,672	4,883	7,944	7,056	3,453
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	...	371	...	...
Daronda ...	372	376	5,133	3,002	5,975	3,767	767
Saran ...	16,409	34,235	31,607	9,051	14,335	20,507	3,001
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	20,573	14,022	7,856	6,419	2,244
Mairwa ...	...	...	...	374	373	...	...
Total ...	31,679	57,217	81,855	33,225	37,588	38,123	9,840
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	1,23,085	1,35,288	1,59,426	1,42,114
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	3,30,427	1,26,541	1,46,344	1,71,291	1,63,657
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.							
<i>Ghasipur District.</i>							
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,440	3,012	374	3,007	1,872	747
Guhmer ...	865	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	373	...	3,390	3,029	753
Total ...	7,585	6,072	3,385	374	6,397	4,901	1,500
<i>Benares District.</i>							
Shiupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
Zamania ...	1,869	1,875	6,017	1,935	2,687	4,962	752
Sakaldiha ...	2,273	761	...	...	376	...	...
Mogulsarai ...	379	...	378	...	...	373	...
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	20,894	3,760	9,099	5,272	1,879
Total ...	31,332	26,107	27,289	5,695	12,162	10,607	3,012
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>							
Bhagalpur Gogra ...	...	...	...	1,501	750	749	...
Chaurichaura ...	...	2,998	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,136	2,262	...	...	744	749
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	1,496	...	...	...	...
Sahjanwa ...	773	1,523	376	...	...	753	...
Bhatpur ...	...	...	...	1,886	3,000	2,618	1,125
Total ...	4,587	7,177	4,134	3,387	3,750	4,864	1,874
<i>Basti District.</i>							
Khailabad ...	...	378	...	...	...	372	...
Basti ...	1,333	6,413	782	378	794	...	...
Uaka Bazar ...	1,146	1,869	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,660	782	378	794	372	...
<i>Gonda District.</i>							
Gonda ...	1,485	8,635	4,878	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	1,158	6,764	1,127	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,633	15,399	6,005	...	...	...	...
<i>Baraich District.</i>							
Naupara ...	...	...	...	375	757	373	...
Baraich ...	...	754	1,507	...	378	375	...
Total ..	...	754	1,507	375	1,135	748	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>							
Ahaura Road ...	1,505	5,653	4,507	1,497	1,122	371	...
Chunar ...	823	378	381	...	...	377	...
Mirzapur ...	22,465	17,473	7,234	3,779	4,589	1,500	1,138
Gainpura ...	383	384	...	376	...	...	...
Total ...	25,176	23,888	12,122	5,652	5,711	2,248	1,188
<i>Allahabad District.</i>							
Karehana ...	...	...	1,131	...	...	...	375
Naini ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	378	755	...	375	...	...	...
Jasra ...	376	2,652	5,287	1,880	2,251	3,367	1,498
Mija Road ...	15,747	21,899	15,480	2,262	12,062	1,128	5,613
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	378	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	48,683	56,477	21,813	648	4,905	3,736	3,064
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	2,278	749	751	...	375
Sirathu ...	4,551	5,673	4,517	...	412	...	...
Shiurajpur ...	763	...	752	...	372	1,116	375
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	51,616	10,934	20,753	9,347	11,300
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>							
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,515	374	...	...	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	2,270	...	...	...	...
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	10,612	2,311	375	...	752
Fatehpur ...	...	...	387	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,387	22,780	14,784	2,685	375	...	752
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>							
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	87,057	9,002	3,708	2,232	...
<i>Etawah District.</i>							
Phaphund ...	2,643	3,024	3,775	...	...	436	...
Bharthna ...	383	378	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,300	8,749	1,129	745	...	380
Jaswantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	4,158	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25,062	20,041	16,682	1,129	745	436	380
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>							
Farukhabad ...	...	373	380	...	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>							
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,535	1,126	...	...	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,187	2,642	373	...	...	...
Total ...	5,748	2,672	3,768	373	...	...	...
<i>Agra District.</i>							
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,238	6,557	774	439	...	...
Agra ...	20,578	13,522	34,662	8,695	5,663	4,918	...
Total ...	32,593	17,760	41,219	9,469	6,102	4,918	...
<i>Sitapur District.</i>							
Sitapur ...	379	3,022	2,635	1,125	373	...	1,134

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Muttra District.</i>							
Kosi	1,178
Muttra ...	2,831	1,997	2,628	374	375
Brindaban	824	372
Total ...	2,831	1,997	4,125	374	375	...	372
<i>Allyghur District.</i>							
Harduaganj	755
Sikandra Rao ...	758
Hatirass ...	21,667	8,797	30,653	2,252	1,912	396	396
Allyghur ...	6,414	1,815	4,570	769	1,130	741	...
Total ...	28,884	10,612	35,978	3,021	3,042	1,137	396
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>							
Chola	1,138
Secundrabad	747	1,510	1,131	375
Khurja ...	5,808	3,826	9,468	3,393	381
Dibai ...	756	756	3,021
Total ...	6,064	5,329	15,137	4,524	756
<i>Musaffarnagar District.</i>							
Musaffarnagar	757
<i>Meerut District.</i>							
Ghaziabad ...	588	1,512	1,143	385	750
Meerut ...	6,851	15,779	8,873	3,763	1,144	1,503	...
Total ...	7,417	17,291	10,016	4,148	1,894	1,503	...
<i>Banda District.</i>							
Badanaa	390	758	375
Banda ...	1,137	5,666	11,376	3,806	3,030	382	390
Bargah ...	742	1,507	3,042	753	375	372	...
Manikpur ...	884	1,129	1,133	748	751
Kurwi ...	1,145	6,465	17,032	4,225	747	...	371
Total ...	3,458	14,767	32,973	10,290	5,278	754	761
<i>Moradabad District.</i>							
Khanth	374	1,136	375
Moradabad	4,910	4,148	1,514	375
Chundowai ...	782	15,416	4,841	382
Total ...	782	20,700	10,125	2,271	375
<i>Asimgarh District.</i>							
Shahganj ...	7,558	7,522	378	777	1,990	384	...
<i>Bareilly District.</i>							
Aonla ...	1,510	3,865	2,252
Bareilly ...	2,711	26,824	12,773	749	...	1,554	...
Total ...	4,221	30,689	15,025	749	...	1,554	...
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>							
Jaunpur ...	14,496	25,241	5,637	4,895	1,497	1,876	...

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>							
Shajehanpur ...	4,180	7,175	6,442	...	400	...	...
Tilhar ...	5,061	7,907	8,058	...	...	...	...
Auji ...	2,684	4,199	3,774	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,925	19,281	18,274	...	400	...	...
<i>Eta District.</i>							
Jaleswar Road...	...	...	386	...	...	...	...
Kashganj ...	754	...	2,266	...	373	...	...
Total ...	754	...	2,652	...	373	...	...
<i>Luoknow District.</i>							
Lucknow ...	17,199	27,988	24,956	378	1,617	746	2,293
Alamnagar ...	7,976	9,894	13,975	374	1,121	749	...
Kakori ...	1,491	774	755	...	...	...	...
Malihabad ...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,420	38,656	39,686	752	2,738	1,495	2,293
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>							
Pilibhit ...	...	1,516	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>							
Rurki ...	...	...	373	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	...	379	5,253	4,169	2,986	1,871	375
Total ...	...	379	5,626	4,169	2,986	1,871	375
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>							
Sahwal ...	...	...	783	...	...	...	...
Radhauli ...	1,133	7,585	2,265	1,498	1,124	752	750
Fyzabad ...	9,146	31,402	6,210	1,121	2,256	2,312	1,874
Ajodhya ...	762	8,026	...	...	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	...	789	...	...	748	...	374
Total ...	11,041	42,802	9,258	2,619	4,128	3,064	2,998
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>							
Akbarpur ...	1,150	3,003	762	375	370	...	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>							
Bahramghat ...	...	...	1,881	758	381	...	...
Duryabad ...	...	378	...	...	...	379	...
Bara Banki ...	3,415	3,416	4,557	755	376	...	...
Safdaraganj ...	8,795	17,267	14,031	371	3,720	374	383
Total ...	12,210	21,061	20,472	1,884	4,477	753	383
<i>Hardai District.</i>							
Balamau ...	...	755	...	...	...	...	...
Hardai ...	6,104	10,703	2,650	...	...	371	...
Baghauli ...	5,493	4,143	4,139	...	...	...	374
Sandila ...	1,138	1,123	3,022	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,735	16,724	9,811	...	...	371	374
<i>Bijnor District.</i>							
Dhampur ...	...	3,017	5,675	...	...	...	...
Nagina ...	...	2,261	4,551	...	753	375	...
Najibabad	2,260	6,426	1,508	374
Bijnor	1,124	...	1,494
Total	8,662	16,652	3,002	1,127	376	...

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jhansi District.</i>							
Jhansi ...	...	1,510	1,530	382	758	2,245	...
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>							
Lalitpur ...	...	755	748	757	752	740	...
<i>Kheri District.</i>							
Lakshmipur ...	...	378	2,257	...	...	754	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>							
Mahoba ...	899	3,034	4,184	1,510	1,122	1,862	...
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>							
Hardwar ...	...	...	878	...	...	...	...
<i>Jalaun District.</i>							
Ait ...	...	...	...	...	...	744	...
Kalpi ...	...	...	1,127	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,127	...	...	744	...
<i>Garhwal District.</i>							
Haldwani ...	...	...	750	750	...	...	...
Other places ...	14,099	10,580	28,912	1,921	372	373	...
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	69,748	96,818	62,534	29,042
PANJAB.							
<i>Amritsur District.</i>							
Amritsur ...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>							
Delhi ...	30,817	63,298	58,032	20,135	12,219	6,009	1,121
<i>Jullundur District.</i>							
Jullundur City ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>							
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	7,189	1,132	385	1,489	...
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>							
Faraknagar ...	...	378	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	752	1,138	...	...	...	...
Rewari ...	12,795	18,118	18,154	2,257	1,949	3,821	2,705
Total ...	12,795	19,248	19,292	2,257	1,949	3,821	2,705
Other places ...	12,187	30,867	26,241	7,215	11,363	4,850	1,029
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	30,739	25,916	16,169	4,855

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	1,129	760	1,131	380	375
Katni ...	...	2,614	6,458	388	1,502	2,287	1,515
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	31,227	11,728	1,916	4,120	3,403
Peiparia ...	...	2,237	8,676	2,645	4,877	2,629	1,937
Kareli ...	...	3,393	4,142	761	872	761	1,874
Nagpur ...	...	8,057	5,322	1,012	874	8,223	3,967
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	32,567	11,205	15,652	27,177	25,672
Total ...	1,145	36,629	89,521	29,399	25,824	40,577	38,743
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.							
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	876	383	...	...	...	...
Sutna ...	3,096	8,307	16,289	8,768	7,036	12,003	753
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...	...	...	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	3,809	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	750	756	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	377	752	375	371	...
Bawal ...	378	377	...	...	...	...	...
Harpulpur ...	383	766	1,795	...	1,121	375	...
Other places ...	...	3,459	4,431	374	1,336	1,500	380
Total ...	5,524	17,838	27,084	9,894	9,868	14,258	1,133
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR.							
Dhamangaon ...	...	...	600	...	...	...	380
Malkapur ...	26	...	...	...	407	...	...
Khamgaon ...	66	381	482	...	...	404	...
Akola ...	53	656	763	...	...	...	...
Amraoti ...	66	1,129	3,388	374	1,967	1,119	381
Total ...	211	2,166	5,183	374	2,374	1,523	761
Bombay ...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...
Unspecified places ...	15,320	44,902	24,834	1,058	8,949	2,682	453
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,370	10,43,880	11,49,772	2,97,753	3,16,088	3,07,034	2,38,644
ABSTRACT.							
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	3,023	8,862	11,489	18,538
" " Bihar ...	91,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	1,23,085	1,35,288	1,59,426	1,42,114
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	376	1,101	428	2,194	376	3,005
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	99,748	96,813	62,534	29,042
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	30,739	25,916	16,169	4,855
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,838	27,084	9,894	9,868	14,258	1,133
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	36,629	89,521	29,399	25,824	40,577	38,743
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...	...
" " Berar ...	211	2,166	5,183	374	2,374	1,523	761
" " Bombay ...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...
" " Unspecified places...	15,320	44,902	24,834	1,058	8,949	682	453
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,43,880	11,49,772	2,97,753	3,16,088	3,07,034	2,38,644

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 3rd May 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·38, Kalna 3·45, Katwa 4·10, Raniganj ·30. Ploughing continues. *Aus* being sown. More rain wanted in Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient generally, but water scarce in parts of Raniganj. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	9 0 to 11 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	8 0 to 9 0	
Katwa	8 0 to 9 0	
Raniganj	8 8 to 9 0	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·46, Rampur Hât ·03. Weather cloudy and rather cold for the time of year. No crops on the ground. Price of rice at Sadar 8½ seers and Rampur Hât 9 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·88, Raipur ·45, Maliara ·51, Khatra ·04, Gangajalghati 1·45, Onda ·63, Vishnupur 1·09, Indas 1·06. Weather unsettled and generally cloudy with occasional dust-storms. The recent rain has cooled down the atmosphere. Ploughing renewed in most parts, but more rain needed. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice 10 seers per rupee at Bankura and 10½ seers at Vishnupur; it is 9 seers at Chhatna and Saltora outposts and Sonamukhi thana and 11 and 10 seers at Khatra thana and Joyrampur outpost respectively.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·82, Contai ·25, Tamluk ·84, Ghatal ·02. Weather cloudy and unsettled. Heavy rain yesterday (2nd). Prospects of indigo and *tii* good. *Aus* is still being sown, and sowing of *aman* commenced in Tamluk. More rain wanted. Cattle-disease reported from Moisdole, Moyna, Keshpur, Binpur, and Danton. Fodder sufficient. Scarcity of drinking-water felt in Sabang. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	10 0
Contai	11 to 12 0
Tamluk	9 13
Ghatal	10 to 11 0

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·82, Serampore ·91, Jahanabad ·49. Prospect of sugarcane and *tii* improved. Sowing of *aus* and jute commenced in places. Common rice sells at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·30, Ulubaria ·32. Weather cloudy with occasional rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·37, Barasat ·92. Weather hot and cloudy. No crops on the ground, except sugarcane. Sowing of *aus* and jute going on. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	8½ to 10 0
Barasat	8 0
Basirhat	9 0
Diamond Harbour	8 14

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·73, Kushtia ·46, Meherpur 1·15, Chuadanga 1·00, Ranaghat 1·85. Ploughing for and sowing of *aus* going on. Cattle-pox in Chuadanga and Telatta. Water-supply generally deficient, though better than before. Fodder insufficient in places. Common rice sells from 7 to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	19,428
Dependants	9,385
Otherwise relieved	20,085
Test-workers	233
Total	49,131

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·55, Kandi ·70, Jangipur ·21. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done much good. Sowing of *aus* and *bhadoi* going on. State of indigo good and mulberry improving. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	8 0
Kandi	8 12
Jangipur	9 0

Latest price of common rice where relief and test-works opened is $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar and Kandi—				
Relief-workers ...	2,988	7	343	3,338
Test-workers ...	177	Nil	2	179
			Total ...	3,517

Relieved by public subscription nearly 2,000 in all.

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·27, Jhenida 2·15, Magura 1·01, Narail ·40, Bangaon 1·50. Weather hot during day, nights cool, cloudy in the evening. The recent rainfall, though unevenly distributed, has done much good to the cultivation of *aus* and *aman* paddy and jute and indigo, which is going on briskly. More rain wanted. Fodder and water scarce in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Jessore ...	9 to 10	} per rupee.
Jhenida ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Magura ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9	
Narail ...	10	
Bangaon ...	10 to 11	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·52, Bagirhat ·26. Weather hot. *Boro* is being harvested; 8-anna outturn expected. Cultivation of *aus* progressing. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar ...	9 to 10	0	} per rupee.
Bagerhat ...	10	0	
Satkhira ...	9	5	

Relief wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Great scarcity of good water. No cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	3,449	Nil	315	3,764
Otherwise relieved ...	420	3,361	1,579	5,360
			Total ...	9,124

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·52, Nator ·04. Sowing of *aus*, *aman*, and jute going on vigorously. Prospects of standing crops, except sugarcane, are good. Insects to *boro* crop in Manda reported to have disappeared. Fodder available. Scarcity of water felt in places. Price of common rice ranges between 7 seers and 8 seers 14 chitaks per rupee. Price of rice at relief-works 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	768	Nil	13	781

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 9 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·20, Alipur Duars ·87. Weather warm. Showers are doing much good to *betri* paddy and to sowing of jute and *bhadoi*. No want of fodder and water. Average price of common rice 8 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·34, Kurseong ·28, Kalimpong ·10, Siliguri ·49. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bhutta*, *bhadoi dhan*, *phaphur*, *chota marua*, *kangni*, and *sama* are coming up. Terai—Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on. Price of coarse rice:—

	Srs.	
Hills ...	8 to 9	} per rupee.
Terai ...	8 to 10	

Bhutta sells from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01; district average ·31. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. Sowing of *aman* commenced. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall ·01. Sowing of jute and *aus* continues. The late rain has vastly improved the prospects of *aus* and jute. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 8 seers 10 chitaks per rupee, and in the interior from 7 seers 2 chitaks to 9 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·14, Sirajganj ·42. Weather cloudy and rainy. Standing crops doing well. *Aus* sowings going on. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	391	Nil	101	492

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·22, Manikganj ·67, Munshiganj 1·28, Narainganj ·73. Weather hot. Harvesting of *boro* continues. *Aus* and jute plants thriving. Ploughing and sowing still going on. Fodder available. Cattle-disease prevailing in some parts of the Munshiganj subdivision. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·92, Netrokona ·14, Tangail ·56. Weather seasonable. Slight rainfall towards the end of the week beneficial for growing crops. Sowings continue. Price of common rice 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·59, Goalundo ·85, Madaripur ·11. Weather hot. Prospect of rice and jute sowings good owing to recent rain. Price of rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·30, Pirojpur ·74. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops improved. Common rice sells from 7 to 10 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar ·3, Brahmanbaria ·32, Chandpur ·19. Weather unsettled. Sometimes cloudy and sometimes bright and hot. Cutting of *boro* paddy and sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy continue. Rain badly wanted. Scarcity of water throughout the district. Price of rice 9 seers at most places.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Feni ·03. Sowing of *aus* continues. Prospects moderate. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water not sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospects of *rabi* crops bad through continued drought. Fields under cultivation for *aus* crop. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Bikram ·09, Bihar ·32. Sugarcane, millets (*cheena*), and vegetables benefited by rain. *Bunga* cotton and castor seeds being collected. Prices slowly rising. Fodder for cattle sufficient, but green fodder not available in Bihar. Water becoming scarce. Cattle-pox prevailing in Patna. Price of rice 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved in poor-houses ...	56	40	16	112
Otherwise relieved ...	7	2	Nil	9
Total ...				121

Gaya.—Harvesting of *cheena* nearly completed. Sugarcane doing well. Price of Burma rice 9½ seers and country rice 8 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Local rainfall and hail (at Sadar ·43) benefited sugarcane and *cheena*, but did some damage to mango. *Cheena* sowing at places in progress; those sown early being reaped. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except at Ihabua. Price of common rice 8 to 8½ seers per rupee. Latest prices of common rice 8½ seers and pea 10½ seers per rupee at Bhulbha fix the relief-wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhabua—				
Relief-workers ...	2,861	3,185	1,517	7,563
Dependants ...	Nil	Nil	1,358	1,358
Relieved in poor-houses and kitchens ...	224	93	92	409
Otherwise relieved ...	4,196	10,187	6,798	21,181
Sasaram—				
Relieved in poor-houses ...	26	15	6	47
Otherwise relieved ...	7	27	2	36
Arrah—				
Relieved in poor-houses ...	41	21	8	70
Otherwise relieved ...	4	1	1	6
Dohri—				
Fed in kitchens ...	37	43	103	183
Buxar—				
Otherwise relieved ...	1	2	2	5
Total ...				30,858

Saran.—Hailstones fell in a part of the Sadar subdivision on 28th April followed by slight rain. Sugarcane and *cheena* doing fairly. Famine wage fixed by barley selling at 13 to 14 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,676	4,215	3,521	10,392
Relieved in poor-houses	48	26	21	95
Otherwise relieved	3,037	13,325	4,592	20,954
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers	682	1,470	990	3,142
Dependents	Nil	Nil	102	102
Relieved in poor-houses	16	4	4	24
Otherwise relieved	949	3,362	1,038	5,349
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,807	3,832	4,501	11,140
Otherwise relieved	3,550	10,478	8,423	22,451
		Total	...	73,649
Private relief—				
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers	1,385	1,863	1,460	4,708
Relieved in poor-houses	81	70	59	210
Otherwise relieved	43	92	67	202
Manjha—				
Relieved in poor-houses	5	7	15	27
Otherwise relieved	143	18	Nil	161
		Total	...	5,308

Champanan.—No rain. Weather hot. Field preparations continue and some *bhadoi* crops being sown in low ground. *Cheena* and sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle getting scarce in places. Prices risen somewhat. Common rice sells at 8½ seers, Burma rice 8 seers 14 chitaks, maize 9¾ seers, barley 13¾ seers, wheat 9½ seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 13½ seers. Rice and maize fix the relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	12,415	12,136	8,216	32,767
Dependents	12	33	2,791	2,836
Relieved in poor-houses	83	92	46	221
Otherwise relieved	7,154	17,590	13,750	38,494
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers	11,833	16,711	7,713	39,260
Dependents	44	96	3,065	3,205
Relieved in poor-houses	169	125	100	394
Otherwise relieved	5,018	10,614	6,270	21,902
		Total	...	139,079

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects fair. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* and rice crops. Prices are—Common rice 8 seers, Burma rice 9 seers, wheat 9½ seers, barley 12 seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 12 seers. Barley and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	9,640	2,453	1,676	13,769
Dependents	9	10	307	326
Relieved in poor-houses	26	9	6	41
Otherwise relieved	4,067	12,081	8,235	24,383
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	4,216	5,122	2,351	11,689
Dependents	Nil	Nil	195	195
Relieved in poor-houses	7	5	3	15
Otherwise relieved	1,477	4,305	1,424	7,206

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	14,702	8,725	5,360	28,787
Dependents ...	354	345	3,346	4,045
Relieved in poor-houses ...	74	42	46	162
Otherwise relieved ...	4,912	11,052	7,370	23,334
Total			...	113,952

Darbhanga.—Rain at Samastipur 10. *Mung* and *dhan* already sown are doing well. Fields being prepared for sowing *bhadoi*, *sawan*, *kauni* and paddy. Common rice selling at Sadar 7½ seers per rupee. Price of *makai* 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	38,023	39,919	8,317	86,259
Dependents ...	830	Nil	6,150	6,980
Relieved in poor-houses ...	40	22	28	90
Otherwise relieved ...	6,948	18,068	8,492	33,508
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	17,466	15,413	5,618	38,497
Dependents ...	64	Nil	2,258	2,322
Relieved in poor-houses ...	80	22	19	121
Otherwise relieved ...	4,998	17,302	8,395	20,695
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,896	2,790	666	6,352
Relieved in poor-houses ...	13	9	1	23
Otherwise relieved ...	418	991	751	2,160
Test-workers ...	41	190	24	255
Total			...	207,262

Private relief—

Darbhanga Raj—

Relief-workers ...	10,212	5,081	1,259	16,552
Gratuitous relief ...	1,980	4,816	3,565	10,361
Total			...	26,913

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar 33, Jamui 14. Weather hot and evenings cloudy with high wind. Ploughing of lands continues. Some *makai* and rice being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Monghyr ...	7½ to	8 0	} per rupee.
Begusarai ...		8 6	
Jamui ...		8 0	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 21. Wind mostly easterly. *Bhadoi* paddy being sown and fields being prepared for the sowing of winter paddy. Standing crops (*mung* and sugarcane) doing well. The late rain has improved the agricultural prospects. Water sufficient. Fodder scanty in Katoria thana of Banka. Cattle-disease reported from Banka and Supaul. Prices are—

	Srs.	c.	
Common rice—			
Sadar ...	8	14	} per rupee.
Banka ...	8	7	
Supaul ...	8	8	
Madhipura ...	8	0	
Kurthi—			
Sadar ...	12	10	} per rupee.
Banka ...	11	14	
Supaul ...	12	0	
Madhipura ...	13	0	
Marua—			
Madhipura ...	13	0	} per rupee.
Supaul ...	12	8	

The price of rice remains nearly stationary, while that of coarser grains (*kurthi* and *marua*) has risen.

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers	8,222	7,518	2,256	17,996
Dependents	3	15	625	643
Otherwise relieved	377	1,064	339	1,780
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers	901	1,648	304	2,853
Dependents	4	29	411	444
Otherwise relieved	214	625	164	1,003
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	41	62	7	110
Otherwise relieved	13	16	3	32
Total				24,861

In addition to the above, 8,307 persons relieved from charitable funds in the whole district, but this figure is only approximate.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar .08. *Bhadai* paddy and jute plants coming up well. Winter rice being sown. Prospects of standing crops fair. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Araria and Kaliaganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	8	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	8½	
Araria	...	...	8 to 9	

Malda.—No rain. The sky was cloudy, but it has cleared up. Prospects of all crops favourable. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall—average .14, but more since has benefited sugarcane and enabled people to plough. It has improved fodder and drinking-water. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal and Godda. Price of rice 7½ to 9 seers, at Jamtara 7½ to 8 seers, maize 10 to 12 seers. Five test-works in Rajmahal open, but not frequented much. Employment given from private and local funds. Numbers on relief in Jamtara on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jamtara—				
Relief-workers	795	701	684	2,180
Dependents	10	13	87	110
Otherwise relieved	85	124	12	221
Total				2,511

Private relief—

Works	...	884	1,167	90	2,141
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Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar .09, Jajpur .03, False Point .01. Weather hot. Harvesting of *dahua* still in progress. Ploughing going on. Cattle-disease reported from all subdivisions. Fodder and water generally available. Common rice sells as follows :—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	11 13	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	...	...	13 2
Banki	...	...	...	14 13

Balasore.—No rain at Sadar. Weather hot. Harvesting of *dahua* crop over. *Beali* seedlings and sugarcane growing well. Cotton flowering. Ploughing going on. Price of coarse rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Coarse rice sells at 11½ and 12 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar .89. *Dahua* paddy and *cheena* being harvested. State of these crops good. *Sarad* paddy lands being tilled and manured. Famine wages calculated at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	2,040	113	759	2,912
Dependents	7	8	32	47
Otherwise relieved	53	68	61	182
Test-workers	226	13	27	266
Total				3,407

Angul.—Rainfall 1·31. No crops on the ground except sugarcane. Cattle-disease still continues. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers in Angul and 13½ seers per rupee in Khondmals.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·47. Weather cool with thunderstorms. Rice becoming scarcer. Sufficient supplies of other foods. *Mahua* harvest over. Rice sells between 7 and 8 seers in inland markets; it is slightly cheaper in towns. Price of *makai* and *mahua* as in last week. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 1st May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	1,155	585	539	2,279
Fed at kitchens ...	253	287	697	1,237
Cotton-workers, 757.				
Giridih subdivision—				
Otherwise relieved ...	62	58	46	166
Test-workers ...	715	199	215	1,129
		Total	...	4,811
Private relief—				
Workers ...	130	85	66	281

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 1·27. Ploughing continues. Both upland and lowland *dhan* are being sown. Rice sells at Ranchi 8 seers, and in the interior from 6½ to 10 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamanu.—Rainfall ·35. Weather excessively hot until Friday (30th April); storms with rain and hail since then. The little *teva* paddy grown, also sugarcane, *cheena*, paddy and indian-corn doing well. Prices still rising; 7 markets against 3 in the last week selling at under 6 seers, of which 1 market at 5 seers per rupee; 7 against 9 at 6 seers; 26 against 22 above 6 seers, but under 7 seers; 14 against 15 at 7 seers; 27 against 29 above 7 seers, but below 8 seers; 10 against 9 at 8 seers. Wheat sold at 8 seers 11½ chitaks, against 8 seers 8½ chitaks last week; barley at 12 seers, against 12 seers 1 chitak; gram 10 seers 4½ chitaks, against 10 seers 3 chitaks; and *mahua* at 27 seers 12½ chitaks, against 33 seers 5½ chitaks. Under the bounty system 184 maunds of Burma rice and 183 maunds of country rice were imported. Cattle-disease prevalent everywhere.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	1,378	1,128	333	2,839
Otherwise relieved ...	543	1,128	318	1,989
		Total	...	4,828

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Gobindpur ·36. Weather hot at first; stormy and cooler afterwards; cloudy towards the close of the week. Prospects of crop on ground (a little sugarcane) improved by rain. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Raghunathpur, Baghmundi, and Purulia. Scarcity of water reported from Gobindpur and from thanas Chandil, Gourangdi, Raghunathpur, Chas and Jhalda. Common rice sells at Purulia 9 seers and Gobindpur 8 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient at present.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Gratuitous relief ...	1,167	2,840	1,925	5,932
Test-workers ...	2,214	1,394	291	3,899
		Total	...	9,831

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Chaibassa 1·38, Chakradharpur ·78. Rice plentiful. Price of rice from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—General and in places heavy rain fell over the greater part of Bengal Proper and in Chota Nagpur, and scattered showers in Bihar and Orissa. The ploughing and early sowings are everywhere in good progress, and the prospects of sugarcane, millets and other standing crops are favourable. Early rice and jute where sown are coming up well. The harvesting of spring rice is going on. The water-supply is still reported to be deficient in parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Chittagong and Chota Nagpur Divisions. Prices are still reported to be rising in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 8 seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8½ seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 seers, Pabna (common rice) 8½ seers, Patna (common rice) 8½ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (barley) 13 to 14 seers, Champaran (maize)

9½ seers, Muzaffarpur (barley) 12 seers and (rahar) 12 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 7½ seers and (makai) 9½ seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8 and 8½ seers and (marua) 12½ and 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 7½ to 8 seers, Puri (common rice) 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 7 to 8 seers, Palamau (rice) 6 to 8 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 8 to 9 seers.

Numbers on relief:—

	Week under report.	Preceding week.
Nadia	... 49,131	52,433
Murshidabad	... 3,517	2,393
Khulna	... 9,124	9,125
Rajshahi	... 781	1,000
Pabna	... 492	448
Patna	... 121	126
Shahabad	... 30,858	31,801
Saran	... 73,649	68,248
Champanan	... 139,079	146,804
Muzaffarpur	... 113,952	110,516
Darbhanga	... 207,262	211,160
Bhagalpur	... 24,861	22,500
Sonthal Parganas	... 2,511	2,306
Puri	... 3,407	3,067
Hazaribagh	... 4,811	3,396
Palamau	... 4,828	4,833
Manbhum	... 9,831	8,320
Total	... 678,215	678,476

The total for the week under report is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 157,284	129,921	57,832	345,037
Dependents	... 1,662	673	29,663	31,998
Relieved in poor-houses	... 903	525	396	1,824
Otherwise relieved	... 52,234	150,493	87,116	289,843
Test-workers	... 5,920	2,381	1,212	9,513
Private relief—				
Relief-works—				
Darbhanga Raj	... 10,212	5,081	1,259	16,552
Hatwa	... 1,385	1,863	1,460	4,708
Sonthal Parganas	... 884	1,167	90	2,141
Giridih	... 130	85	66	281
Gratuitous relief—				
Darbhanga Raj	... 1,980	4,816	3,565	10,361
Saran { Hatwa	... 124	162	126	412
Manjha	... 148	25	15	188
Total	...	...	...	34,643

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 4th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT. .			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare.</i>)					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	...	...	13 8	...	...	...	6 12	8 4	12 0	8 7	9 12	16 4	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum	...	7 8	8 5	15 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	13 8	8 4	9 0	18 0	..	...	...
	3	Bankura	..	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	...	8 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore	.	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	..	...	...
	5	Hooghly	...	9 8	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 0	..	...	...
	6	Howrah	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 4	11 6	9 8	9 12	14 8	...	...	..
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta	...	8 0	8 0	11 13	11 13	11 13	16 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	11 13	11 13	18 13		
	9	Nadia	...	9 2	9 0	14 8	...	11 0	21 5	6 8	6 11	6 10	8 3	8 10	14 8	..	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	..	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 12	13 0	.	...	..
	11	Jessore	...	8 0	8 0	12 4	10 0	12 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	9 4	10 0	15 0	...	...	..
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	8 12	9 0	13 0	9 4	10 8	14 8	...	...	..
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	8 1	8 1	13 14	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	...	8 6	8 6	10 4	...	...	18 0	7-3-1 ^t	7-12-4 ^t	12 0	9-11-1 ^t	9-9-3 ^t	15 9	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	...	8 0	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	..
	16	Darjeeling	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 8	5 0	5 8	7 8	8 4	12 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	...	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	14 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	...	6 0	7 8	16 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 12	8 4	8 4	15 0	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	...	9 6	9 6	19 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 6	9 0	8 4	15 0	...	...	...
	20	Dacca	...	12 0	8 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	...	8 4	8 4	10 8	9 0	9 8	12 0	...	...	..
	21	Mymensingh	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	..
	22	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	5 4	5 4	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 12	...	...	..
Dacca Division.	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	7 14	12 0	8 16	8 12	14 0	...	...	...

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga), Katwa 10 seers 15 chitaks (karkatch), and Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
- B. At Rangpur 11½ the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers (panga), Tamluk 10 seers (panga), and Ghatal 10 seers.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Sorampore 10 seers and Jahanabad 9 seers (panga).
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- G. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal), 10½ seers (panga), Mohorpur 10 seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch), Kandi 11 seers, and Jangipur 10½ seers.
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks, and Bangaon 7 seers 2 chitaks.

districts of Bengal on the 30th April 1897.

SEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoid- cum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAOL. (<i>Elevine Corocana.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.				DISTRICTS.	Number.
SALT.					
Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		

BENGAL.

[illegible]

S. Ch.	No. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	P. A.		
11	0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Burdwan.
		Crushed.			
10	8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.
		Karkatch.			
9	4	4 0 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	Bankura.
		Panga			
		3 15 0 3 14 0			
		Crushed.			
		3 11 0 3 12 0			
		3 14 0			Midnapore.
		Crushed.			
11	8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hoochly.
		Crushed.			
9	12	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Howrah.
		Panga.			
10	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	24-Parganas.
		Panga.			
11	13	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
		Panga.			
10	10	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Nadia.
		Karkatch.			
11	0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.
		Panga.			
9	2	3 15 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Jessore.
		Panga.			
10	12	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Khulna.
		Panga.			
9	9	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 13 4	Rajshahi.
		Panga.			
10	0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 15 0	Dinajpur.
		Panga.			
9	4	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 1 9	Jalpaiguri.
		Panga.			
7	0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	Darjeeling.
		Kora.			
8	0	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	
		Panga.			
9	0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Rangpur.
		Panga.			
7	11	4 5 4	4 4 0	4 5 4	Bogra.
		Panga.			
9	12	4 1 6	4 6 4	1 6	Patna
		Panga.			
9	12	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Dacca.
		Panga.			
8	0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.
		Panga.			
10	0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.
		Panga.			
10	0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 14 0	Bachergunge.

pees are :—Bagerhat 9 seers 2 chitaks and Satkhira 9½ seers.

per rupee are :—Nagor 9 seers 2 chittaks and Suckling 8½
) per rupee are :—Nator 8½ seers and Naugoon 8 seers.
per rupee.

ari 9 giorni per rupee.

rupee are:—Nilphamari 2 seers, Kurigram 8 seers, and Gaibanda 10 seers per rupee.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 10½ seers (crushed) and Goalundo 9 seers (pan a).
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur and Patuakhali no reports, and Bhola 8 seers

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL—concluded.																				
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	7 6	7 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	12 1	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 8	9 0	12 8	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	..	6 10	6 8	10 14	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																				
PATNA DIVISION.	2	Patna	..	11 0	10 8	{ 14 0 and 15 0 }	14 8	13 0	23 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	9 0	9 12	17 8	...	...	20 0		
	28	Gaya	...	9 4	9 4	13 4	12 0	12 4	22 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	7 12	8 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	19 0		
	29	Shahabad	..	{ 9 8 and 10 0 }	{ 9 8 and 10 0 }	{ 13 0 and 13 0 }	11 8	12 0	20 0	{ 7 8 and 8 0 }	{ 8 8 and 9 0 }	8 0	8 4	9 8	17 0	...	...	...
	30	Saran	...	10 8	10 0	13 12	13 0	12 14	20 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 12	16 0	...	...	...
	31	Champaran	...	9 0	8 4	15 8	14 0	12 0	23 8	6 4	6 0	8 8	8 12	9 8	17 4	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	9 8	9 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	11 8	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga*	...	...	8 4	14 12	...	11 0	24 0	...	6 8	10 0	...	8 0	18 0	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	..	9 15	9 7	15 8	13 5½	...	24 8	6 13	6 4	9 0	8 1	8 6	13 12	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur*	..	...	9 2½	15 2	...	12 10	22 11	...	7 10	12 10	...	8 13½	16 6	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	8 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	26 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	7 8	8 4	16 0	10 0	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar)	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	11 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Paraganas.	...	7 12	7 12	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	13 8	8 2	9 4	16 8	...	...	...
ORISSA.																				
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	7 9	7 9	13 2	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 2	11 13	12 8	21 11	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri*	...	...	6 9	11 0	...	...	...	...	7 14	11 13	...	13 2	23 10	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	..	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 12	12 8	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	{	{ 5 8 to 8 8 }	{ 5 8 to 8 8 }	{ 6 8 to 12 0 }	9 0	...	18 0	{ 6 8 to 7 0 }	7 0	11 8	8 0	{ 8 8 to 8 12 }	14 0	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	...	8 12	8 12	11 12	13 8	14 1	18 9	6 12	7 5	10 2	6 14	7 7	12 6	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	...	8 8	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	8 12	10 0	16 0	...	...	...
	46	Singbhum	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...

* Present returns not received.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.

C. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.

V. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 10 seers and Dinapore 10½ seers.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bhulana 9½ seers, Masruram 10½ seers, Buxar not reported.

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 11 seers 1 chitak, and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 11 chitaks.

F. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1897.

of Bengal on the 30th April 1897—(concluded).

BEERS OF 80 TOLAH.

BAGRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennistemon typhlo-</i> <i>cum.</i>)			MANUA OR RAGI. (<i>Blacus Corcoran.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
000	100	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000

[illegible]

001	002	003	004	005	006
007	008	009	010	011	012
013	014	015	016	017	018
019	020	021	022	023	024
025	026	027	028	029	030
031	032	033	034	035	036
037	038	039	040	041	042
043	044	045	046	047	048
049	050	051	052	053	054
055	056	057	058	059	060
061	062	063	064	065	066
067	068	069	070	071	072
073	074	075	076	077	078
079	080	081	082	083	084
085	086	087	088	089	090
091	092	093	094	095	096
097	098	099	100	101	102
103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114
115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136	137	138
139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155	156
157	158	159	160	161	162
163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174
175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186
187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204
205	206	207	208	209	210
211	212	213	214	215	216
217	218	219	220	221	222
223	224	225	226	227	228
229	230	231	232	233	234
235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246
247	248	249	250	251	252
253	254	255	256	257	258
259	260	261	262	263	264
265	266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275	276
277	278	279	280	281	282
283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294
295	296	297	298	299	300

000	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000
000	000	000	000	000	000

...	...	...	10 12	11 0	22 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 0
...	...	...	...	...	20 4
...	11 0	...	...	...	...
...

1768a

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
SALT.	SALT.			
Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return of last year.		
Corresponding return of last year.				

BENGAL—concluded.

BENGAL—continued.											
No.	S.	Ch.S.	Ch.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.		
0	9	0	10	0	...	...	4	0	0	Tippora.	24
0	8	0	10	0	12	0	4	12	0	Noakhali.	25
0	3	8	10	0	15	0	4	8	0	Chittagong.	26

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

BIHAR.

3	10	8	10	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	Patna.	27
				Panga.											
3	9	0	10	8	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	Gaya	28
3	10	0	10	8	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	Saahabad.	29
				Panga.											
3	9	8	10	0	4	4	0	4	3	0	4	0	0	Saran.	30
3	9	0	10	0	3	14	0	4	6	0	1	0	0	Champarn.	31
				Panga											
3	10	0	11	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	Muzaffarpur.	32
3	9	8	11	8				3	8	0	3	8	0	Darbhanga.	33

OR: 55A.

Karkatch.														
10	12	10	12	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	Cuttack.	33
Panga.														
10	5	10	8	3	14	0	3	14	0	3	8	0	Bilaspore.	40
12	8	12	0				3	0	0	3	1	0	Puri.	41

CHOTA NAGPUR.

Panga.										CHOTA NAGPUR						
8	0	9	0	1	5	0	4	5	3	4	3	0	Hazaribagl	42		
Panga.																
9	0	8	12	5	0	0	4	7	0	4	8	0	Lozardaya.	43		
Panga.																
9	0	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palamau.	44
9	0	9	2	4	2	0	{	4	0	0	}	3	12	0	Munbham.	45
Crushed.																
7	0	7	0	4	4	0	1	4	0	4	6	0	Singbham	46		

CHOTA NAGPUR
DIVISION.

₹ per rupee are :— Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

It per rupee are :- Bogusara 11 seers and Jammu 9½ seers.

As the retail price of salt is 9 annas per rupee,
the net revenue was—Deochur 10 annas (approx.)

t per rupee aro—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Goida 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 10 seers (mixed), Raimahal 8 seers (panga) and 10 seers (karkutah).

is the retail price of salt (punga) is 9 soors per rupoo.

TA JOUR NAL.

i. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MARKS.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (<i>mota chaul</i>).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	6 0 0	6 0 *0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan ...	5 12 0	4 12 0	...	4 10 0	4 0 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	4 10 0	4 8 0	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	4 6 0	4 12 0	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	5 6 0	5 0 0	...	5 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	4 14 0	4 14 0	3 12 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	...
7	Chittagong ..	5 8 0	5 4 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...
8	Patna ..	4 12 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	2 3 6	3 6 0	3 11 0	{ 2 10 0 and 2 13 0 }	2 10 6	3 0 0	1 11 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	6 2 6	6 2 6	...	5 0 0	4 7 0	...	4 3 6	4 9 6	...	3 5 3	3 5 3	...
10	Bhagalpur* ..	...	5 5 0	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	4 6 0	...	...	3 2 9	...
11	Cuttack ...	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 0 0	3 3 3	3 1 0	1 13 0	5 1 0	4 13 0	3 2 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	{ 5 11 0 to 6 2 0 }	5 11 0	...	5 0 0	{ 4 8 6 to 4 11 0 }	...	{ 4 11 0 to 7 4 0 }	5 2 0	{ ... to 7 4 0 }	4 7 0	4 7 0	...

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th May 1897.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR BADI (<i>Eleusine corodana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 4 0	3 4 0	2 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 8 0	2 12 0
...	3 14 0	3 12 0	...
...
...	4 0 0	3 5 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 6 0
...	5 0 0	4 14 0	3 8 0
...	...	1 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 1 3	1 12 0
...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...
...	3 5 6	...
...	Biri or kala.		...
...	3 0 9	2 14 3	2 0 0
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	}
...	5 11 0	5 11 0	

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zeamays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSBED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	4 14 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 6 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Black mustard. 4 12 0 | 4 12 0 White mustard. 5 4 0 | 5 4 0 Rapeseed. 5 4 0 | 5 4 0 3 14 0 | 3 14 0		...
...	...	...	4 7 6	4 6 0	..	3 8 0	3 8 0	...			..
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	..	11 0 0	11 0 0	..			...
...	..	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	2 4 0	.	..	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 8 0
...	...	1 10 0	2 9 0	2 10 6	1 9 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	...	3 14 0	3 11 0	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3 5 6	...	...	3 0 6	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	2 14 6	2 12 3	2 4 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...
...	...	...	7 4 0	5 11 0	} ...	5 11 0	4 7 0	...	4 0 0	4 3 0	}
...	...	...	8 0 0	6 10 6							

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TEL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 4 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0
...	...	...	4 5 0	1 5 0	...	18 0 0	18 10 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 6 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 3 6	4 12 0	5 8 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
4 0	3 15 0	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 5 0	3 5 0	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 11 0	5 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 14 6	5 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
30 0 0	30 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	{ 250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	...	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 6 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	{ 5 4 0 to 6 8 0 }	{ 5 4 0 to 6 4 0 }	...	{ Uncleaned hides, per piece. 0 8 0 to 2 2 0 } { Cleaned hides, per piece. 0 12 0 to 2 6 0 }	{ 0 12 0 to 2 6 0 }	...	...	...	...
27 0 0	28 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 bundles per rupee.	8 bundles per rupee.	...
33 0 0	35 0 0	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0	...	3 8 0 per maund.	3 8 0	...
30 0 0	32 0 0	38 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
22 0 0	22 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 0 per maund.	0 6 0	...
22 13 9	22 13 9	...	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29 0 0			6 0 0							
30 8 0	30 8 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	{ 22 0 0 per maund.	22 0 0	...	20 0 0 per kahan.	20 0 0	20 0 0
{ 26 10 0 to 32 0 0 }	{ 26 10 0 to 32 0 0 }	...	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0 }	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0 }	...	{ 2 0 0 per piece.	2 0 0	...	{ 0 4 0 per maund.	0 4 0	...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th April 1897.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 4 0	5 0 0 per kahan.	5 0 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 9 0	3 9 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
7 7 0	7 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	2. Burdwan.
2 0 0	2 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	1 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 2 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 15 0 Panga. 3 11 0 Crushed.	3 14 0 3 12 0	3 14 0	3. Midnapore.
0 13 8	0 12 0 per maund.	0 13 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	1 1 0	4. Pabna.
10	8 bundles per rupee	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 6 0	...	1 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	...	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 9	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	3 12 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	5 0 0	1 8 0	3 12 0	7. Chittagong.
0 5 0	0 7 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	...	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	4 0 0	...	10. Bhagulpur *
3 3 0	3 3 0 per kahan.	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 8 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
25th April to 1st May 1897.**

Month.	Day.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 22° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
April.	25th	156.7	7.0	29.722	89.9	102.5	91.3	81.2	79.0	0.848	74.2	63	S W by S, S S W, and variable.	108	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	26th	156.5	9.0	731	90.0	101.8	11.1	80.1	80.0	.932	77.1	68	S by W, and S S W.	170	"	Chiefly clear, t.
"	27th	158.6	10.6	761	90.1	99.5	17.5	82.0	81.5	.960	73.0	70	S S W, and S.	203	"	Day clear, night partially cloudy, o.
"	28th	155.7	9.6	781	88.0	99.2	18.4	80.8	79.9	.918	76.6	71	S S W, and variable.	187	0.27	Partially cloudy, o, p, t, < lr.
"	29th	150.2	3.6	790	84.1	91.9	21.5	73.4	76.0	.797	72.4	69	S S W, and variable.	138	0.02	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
"	30th	159.3	10.0	732	86.1	97.1	25.3	72.1	77.0	.810	72.9	66	S S W	105	Nil	Chiefly clear.
May.	1st	158.3	5.0	763	81.0	95.7	16.5	79.2	77.5	.858	74.6	71	S S W, and variable.	150	"	Chiefly cloudy, o, t.

The mean pressure of the seven days 29.755

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.721

The total number of hours of bright sunshine 563

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 90.2

The mean temperature of the seven days 87.5

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 85.3

The extreme variation of temperature 30.4

The maximum temperature 102.5

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour 15

The mean relative humidity 69

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 72

The total fall of rain from 25th April to 1st May 1897 0.29

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.81

The total fall from 1st January to 1st May 1897 3.83

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 4.90

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a matched screen, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers;

t, thunder; < lightning; lr, lightning reflection; d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 3rd May 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 25th April to 1st May 1897.

MONTH	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Falt.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.				Rainfall, last 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°		°		Inches.	°	%	Inches.
April	25th	29.800	92.9	104.0	22.3	81.7	92.8	79.5	.830	73.6	54	Nil
"	26th	.803	92.8	101.8	21.0	80.8	97.2	82.2	.898	76.0	51	"
"	27th	.814	94.1	102.9	21.5	81.3	97.9	79.7	.769	71.4	43	"
"	28th	.836	95.1	102.8	21.5	81.3	99.1	81.1	.897	75.9	55	"
"	29th	.851	85.0	96.2	22.4	73.8	85.0	73.0	.894	75.8	70	0.38
"	30th	.815	86.4	99.5	26.2	73.3	91.6	80.5	.852	75.8	61	Nil
May	1st	.809	89.8	98.8	18.1	80.7	85.7	76.5	.790	72.2	64	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.	29.818
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	°	90.2
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	°	31.5
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	°	104.8
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	%	58
The total fall of rain from 25th April to 1st May 1897	...	...	...	Inch.	0.38
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.					

METEOLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 3rd May 1897.

G. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 1st of May 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF MAY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 2ND MAY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	93	33,585	443	110	30,362	517
Jute	17	13,675	69	6	1,975	36
Firewood	78	40,475	604	92	54,175	812
Other articles	584	1,65,385	2,354	615	1,48,529	2,219
Total	722	2,53,070	3,576	831	2,35,337	3,584

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th April 1897 on 1,701.11 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	*317,621	Rs. A. P. 3,16,244 15 0	Mds. s. 42,54,571 30	Rs. A. P. 8,51,233 1 0	Rs. A. P. 22,164 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,89,641 14 0	90,122	154,742	244,864
Or per mile of railway	.....	185 14 6	.....	500 6 4	13 0 6	699 5 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14½ weeks of half-year	†4,741,308	†50,66,780 9 0	†4,40,43,508 10	†1,32,22,241 15 0	†53,37,030 0 0	†1,88,26,058 8 0	†1,398,303½	†2,347,428	†3,745,731½
Total for 16½ weeks	5,058,929	53,83,025 6 0	5,82,98,063 0	1,10,73,475 0 0	3,59,200 0 0	1,94,15,700 6 0	1,186,425½	2,502,170	3,688,595½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	385,005	3,68,870 10 5	35,50,540 10	7,21,804 2 4	19,278 11 10	11 10,643 8 7	82,160	130,013	211,063
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	216 15 4	.....	424 9 7	11 5 6	652 14 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year	5,561,274	61,05,051 11 10	5,98,69,276 0	1,22,35,009 2 0	3,17,739 2 6	1,88,69,350 0 4	1,382,189	2,346,819	3,728,008

* The decrease is due to heavier pilgrim traffic and to movements of marriage parties in 1896.
† Added No. of passengers 2,838 and Rs. 19,860
‡ Deducted Mds. 291,923 and .. 65,647 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 6th and 13th March 1897.
§ Added .. 9,144 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th April 1897 on 22.23 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	21,431	Rs. A. P. 5,052 15 0	Mds. s. 24,419 20	Rs. A. P. 734 14 0	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,782 13 0	1,009	89	1,169
Or per mile of railway	.....	227 4 10	.....	33 0 11	0 3 7	260 9 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year	*306,477	*1,02,798 4 0	13,04,308 30	†10,856 10 0	†41 0 0	1,13,731 2 0	16,509	1,493	18,302
Total for 16½ weeks	417,956	1,07,846 7 0	3,28,728 10	11,601 8 0	84 0 0	1,19,523 15 0	17,998	1,582	19,580
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,000½	4,925 2 7	13,249 10	473 10 9	13 2 6	5,411 16 10	1,095	93	1,186
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	221 8 10	.....	21 4 11	0 9 6	243 7 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year	424,380½	1,08,688 9 3	2,32,836 30	8,538 5 0	202 1 9	1,17,229 3 0	18,884	1,400	20,284

* Added No. of passengers 325 and Rs. 73
† Into Mds. 265 and .. 53 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 6th and 13th March 1897.
‡ Dito .. 9 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th April 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	17,130	Rs. A. P. *17,140 11 0	Mds. s. 1,06,649 10	Rs. A. P. 10,857 4 0	Rs. A. P. 70 0 0	Rs. A. P. 28,076 15 0	6,973	2,890	9,873
Or per mile of railway	.....	106 13 11	.....	67 10 7	0 7 0	174 15 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year	†258,674	†2,23,501 7 0	†14,72,504 20	†17,71,937 0 0	†860 0 0	3,90,307 7 0	101,554	57,156	158,710
Total for 16½ weeks	275,804	2,40,651 2 0	15,79,053 30	1,82,704 4 0	939 0 0	4,24,384 6 0	108,527	60,056	168,583
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,137	11,454 6 2	81,733 0	9,880 7 6	58 14 3	21,402 11 11	7,138	4,041	11,179
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	70 15 6	.....	61 4 5	0 5 10	133 9 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 16½ weeks of previous year	343,309½	2,81,848 2 7	10,74,783 30	1,52,378 5 7	1,019 5 9	4,38,245 13 11	111,936	54,958	166,894

* The increase is due to a deduction in 1896 on account of N.-W. Ry. proportion of two troop trains run in previous week.
† Deducted No. of passengers 766 and added Rs. 918
‡ Added Mds. 43,116 and .. 439 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 6th and 13th March 1897.
§ Deducted .. 21 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th April 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	191,190	1,08,870 0 0	6,61,180 0	1,07,790 0 0	28,510 0 0	2,38,110 0 0	40,198	29,475	69,673
Or per mile of railway ...	235	128 0 0	812 0	132 0 0	*25 0 0	*285 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ..	3,027,517	16,50,628 0 0	1,17,02,886 0	17,63,720 0 0	2,05,102 0 0	34,20,310 0 0	507,848	400,665	1,007,513
Total for 16 weeks ..	3,318,707	17,54,498 0 0	1,23,64,066 0	18,71,450 0 0	2,32,472 0 0	35,54,420 0 0	548,046	529,140	1,077,186
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	293,319	98,240 0 0	7,20,990 0	1,09,453 0 0	43,454 0 0	2,51,127 0 0	31,241	29,886	60,927
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	250	121 0 0	894 0	135 0 0	43 0 0	299 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,465,352	17,40,614 0 0	1,35,57,508 0	20,30,022 0 0	2,59,446 0 0	40,39,102 0 0	521,194	500,434	1,030,628

* Excluding Steamer Earnings
† Audited up to 27th February 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21th April 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,080	6,450 0 0	21,830 0	2,190 0 0	100 0 0	8,740 0 0	2,937	895	3,832
Or per mile of railway ...	222	75 0 0	254 0	26 0 0	1 0 0	102 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year* ...	325,592	97,104 0 0	495,521 0	43,718 0 0	2,786 0 0	1,43,608 0 0	39,578	14,888	54,466
Total for 16 weeks ...	344,082	1,03,654 0 0	517,351 0	45,908 0 0	2,886 0 0	1,52,345 0 0	42,515	15,783	58,298
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	20,861	3,096 0 0	26,772 0	2,524 0 0	391 0 0	6,901 0 0	2,499	950	3,449
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	46 0 0	311 0	29 0 0	5 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	342,611	1,21,494 0 0	439,497 0	41,069 0 0	4,261 0 0	1,66,814 0 0	40,553	13,721	54,274

* Audited up to 27th February 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	30,561	11,670 0 0	64,244 0	3,068 0 0	914 0 0	16,250 0 0	4,367	3,019	7,416
Or per mile of railway ...	244	94 0 0	514 0	29 0 0	7 0 0	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year* ..	484,728	1,46,861 0 0	10,08,607 0	57,460 0 0	3,012 0 0	2,48,233 0 0	58,845	36,328	95,213
Total for 15 weeks ...	515,289	1,58,531 0 0	10,72,911 0	61,128 0 0	4,826 0 0	2,64,483 0 0	63,362	39,347	102,699
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	34,621	10,142 0 0	50,823 0	3,432 0 0	891 0 0	14,165 0 0	3,636	1,564	5,700
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	277	81 0 0	407 0	27 0 0	5 0 0	113 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	639,367	1,68,911 0 0	10,41,850 0	62,568 0 0	2,334 0 0	2,48,407 0 0	58,941	29,662	88,603

* Audited up to week ending 18th February 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th April 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,547½	11,938 0 0	58,790 0	3,603 0 0	748 0 0	16,385 0 0	4,412	3,038	7,470
Or per mile of railway	246	96 0 0	470 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	131 0 0	.....	.....	..
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	318,847	1,90,007 0 0	10,73,408 0	60,981 0 0	4,869 0 0	2,64,867 0 0	62,511	40,118	1,02,629
Total for 16 weeks	545,394½	2,10,945 0 0	11,32,198 0	64,690 0 0	5,677 0 0	2,81,242 0 0	66,923	43,176	1,10,099
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,003	11,071 0 0	55,171 0	3,860 0 0	112 0 0	15,033 0 0	3,740	1,982	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	256	88 0 0	441 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	120 0 0	..	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	561,370	1,93,982 0 0	10,97,021 0	66,412 0 0	3,045 0 0	2,63,430 0 0	62,681	31,594	94,275

* Audited up to week ending 26th February 1897.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th April 1897 on 37½ miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	14,992	8,571 0 0	2,12,370 0	7,317 0 0	240 0 0	10,137 0 0	3,070	6,470	9,546
Or per mile of railway	54.72	31.28 0 0	742.55 0	25.58 0 0	6.7 0 0	37.73 0 0	1.20	22.61	33.84
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	277,104	1,69,801 13 11	18,18,320 0	1,08,763 2 0	5,761 4 3	2,73,826 4 2	52,149	66,753	134,902
Total for 16 weeks	292,106	1,67,872 13 11	20,30,690 0	1,16,080 2 0	6,010 4 3	2,89,063 4 2	55,219	93,229	148,448
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,504	6,876 14 0	2,34,071 0	4,211 11 0	131 1 0	11,210 10 9	1,858	4,501	6,359
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	80.22	43.40 0 0	1,400.00 0	26.43 0 0	3.8 0 0	71.46 0 0	11.83	30.56	42.41
Total to corresponding date of previous year	247,239	1,60,550 0 2	31,68,820 0	67,069 10 3	2,043 7 9	2,30,292 2 2	38,407	66,164	104,661

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH APRIL 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH APRIL 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 17TH APRIL 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 18TH APRIL 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
286	10,137	57.73	157	11,220	71.46	286	40,829		157	20,000		11,169	

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIBHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 17th April 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-bunk.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open	163,730	63,030	8,19,030	66,680	17,940	(a) 1,47,500	16,368	(b) 25,024	41,392
Or per mile of railway	198.48	77.01	633.74	81.39	21.78	180.21	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year (c)	1,440,322	6,13,953	65,37,217	8,20,540	2,11,004	10,52,468	221,994	307,611	529,605
Total for 16½ weeks	1,593,052	6,77,048	70,56,247	8,93,200	2,20,804	12,60,008	238,362	332,635	571,197
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	134,186	52,372	4,55,493	64,549	13,861	1,51,073	14,075	(d) 23,036	37,111
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	177.49	69.28	602.46	85.78	18.33	173.38	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,729,578	7,18,066	75,51,179	10,21,960	2,19,160	19,60,186	216,997	350,407	567,404

(a) The increase is due to brisker traffic.

(b) Includes 7.28 miles of ballast train run on open line.

(c) Audited figures up to week ending 15th February 1897.

(d) 4,960 miles of ballast train run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 24th April 1897	...	...	...	...	...	11,665	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	16,479	7	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	4,814	7	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 24th April 1897	...	...	...	...	...	228	11	7
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	323	2	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	94	6	5
Receipts from 1st January to 24th April 1897	...	...	...	...	...	1,89,269	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,221	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	44,952	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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INTRODUCTION OF THE PIECE-WORK SYSTEM ON RELIEF WORKS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Darjeeling, the 6th May 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 181 T.R.
(Fam.)

READ —

- (1) Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department's Circular No. $\frac{18}{104-1}$ F, dated the 13th February 1897, with enclosures.
- (2) This Government's letter to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 519 Agri.—Fam., and circular to other Commissioners, No. 48 (Fam.), dated the 22nd February 1897.
- (3) Letter No. 713 T.M.R., dated the 7th March 1897, from the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.
- (4) Letter No. 727 B.G., dated 15th March 1897, from the Commissioner of the Patna Division.
- (5) Letter No. 348 F., dated the 20th March 1897, from the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, with enclosure.
- (6) Letter No. 368 F., dated 26th March 1897, from the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, with enclosure.
- (7) Letter No. 958 M., dated 28th March 1897, from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, with enclosures.

- (8) Letter No. 97G., dated 8th April 1897, from the Commissioner of the Dacca Division.
- (9) Letter No. 112F.R., dated 10th April 1897, from the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.
- (10) Letter No. 6R.G., dated 23rd April 1897, from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.
- (11) Proceedings of a Conference held at Darbhanga on 4th March 1897.
- (12) Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department's Circular No. $\frac{20}{91-2}$ F., dated 19th April 1897, forwarding a copy of a Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{753}{8-3}$, dated the 16th March 1897.

In the enclosures to the Government of India's Circular No. $\frac{16}{101-1}$, dated the 13th February 1897, the leading principles that regulate expenditure on public works in time of famine were succinctly described. It was explained that where acute distress or famine prevails, so that the general population is affected and it is necessary to provide employment not only for the able bodied labourers, but also for a large proportion of inefficient labour, task-work must be rigorously enforced, nobody being allowed either to do more than the fixed task, or to earn more than the fixed maximum wage; but that when distress, though present, is not so acute as to drive on to the works a large proportion of inefficient labour or of persons unaccustomed to work, payment by results is more economical than task-work; for so long as an able-bodied labourer can earn enough to enable those of his family, who do not work, to live at home, he will support himself and them more cheaply than Government can do. Payment by results, it was pointed out by the Government of India, might either take the form of an expansion of ordinary works under the usual system of petty contracts, or of the intermediate or gang piece-work system of the North-Western Provinces. The former was deemed to be sufficient when distress is slight, but as scarcity becomes more acute and threatens to deepen into famine, the latter should, it was said, be substituted, since it secures proper remuneration to the individual workman, which, under the urgency of distress, the latter fails to do.

2. The rates offered for the system of piece-work were to be so regulated as not to attract labour for which there is existing employment elsewhere. It was left to Local Governments to judge of the local conditions and to justify to themselves or to the Government of India, as the case may be, the action to be taken under the principles laid down. The Government of India's circular orders, with enclosures, were forwarded to all Commissioners for report on the question how far either of the systems described above was applicable to tracts affected by, or threatened with, scarcity in their respective divisions. At a Conference held at Darbhanga on 4th March 1897, it was pointed out by the Lieutenant-Governor that the intermediate piece-work system of the North-Western Provinces, as then in force, was a system of petty contracts, pure and simple, and it was indicated that if the piece-work system was to be introduced in any tract, His Honour would prefer payments to be made, according to results, by the paid agents of Government, or by gang mates without the intervention of contractors. It was also remarked by His Honour that the task-work and piece-work systems could not be advantageously worked side by side in the same neighbourhood, since all the able-bodied members of families would resort to works conducted on the piece-work system, and earn on them more than enough for their own subsistence, while the weaker members of families would go on to works conducted on the task-work system, and earn enough to keep themselves in health and strength. The piece-work system then suggested has since been modified by the North-Western Provinces Resolution No. $\frac{753}{8-73}$, dated 16th March 1897. Under the modified system no contractor or middleman is employed, the work is laid out, supervised and measured, and payments are made by Government officials. No dependents are recognised, and payments are made in accordance with the amount of work actually done.

3. The reports of the Commissioners on the system described in the first circular of the Government of India, quoted in the preamble, which have now been received, are summarised below, and the Lieutenant-Governor's observations and orders are recorded upon them.

4. **PATNA DIVISION.**—The Commissioner reports that the Samastipur subdivision of the Darbhanga district is not so severely affected by distress as the other parts of that district, and recommends that the test of modified piece-work be tried in that subdivision. The Collector suggests giving out piece-work contracts to small gangs of from 20 to 50 persons at the rate of Rs 1-8 per 1,000 cubic feet of ordinary soil with 50 feet lead or 3 feet lift, an addition of 3 annas per 1,000 cubic feet being giving for each additional 50 feet of lead or 3 feet of lift. The Commissioner proposes to try piece-work in this subdivision at 33 per cent above the ordinary contract rates for earthwork.

At a meeting held in Calcutta on the 10th April, at which Messrs. Bourdillon, Glass, Finucane and Vincent were present, the question was considered of introducing the piece-work system on the following major works in the Patna Division :—

The Tribeni and Bhagmati	...	...	Canals.
Sakri-Jaynagar	...	...	} Railway lines.
Bettiah-Bagaha	...	...
Raksaul-Ramnagar	...	...

The conclusion come to was that the system should be at once introduced on these works, that a zone of five miles should be left clear of all other relief works on either side of the lines of rail or canal, and that the initial rate to be offered should not be more than 40 per cent. in excess of the rates ordinarily current for work of this kind in the locality. Save to the extent indicated above, the Commissioner does not think it advisable to introduce the piece-work system in the Patna Division, where distress has deepened into famine.

5. **BHAGALPUR DIVISION.**—The Collector of Bhagalpur (Mr. McIntosh) reports that there is considerable demand for employment in certain tracts of North Bhagalpur, but so far little acute distress. The existing circumstances are such that by giving advances under the Agriculturists' Loans and Land Improvement Loans Acts to high-caste agriculturists, by affording employment to the labouring classes where needed, and by distributing a little gratuitous relief to the helpless and indigent, acute distress may, he thinks, be escaped. He writes—

"The stringent and at the same time rather complicated provisions of the Bengal Famine Code, although no doubt well adapted to areas where actual famine exists, seem unsuited to the requirements of North Bhagalpur, where only scarcity in a modified form has appeared. In order to apply the provisions of the Code effectually, a very large petty establishment has to be kept on the works, and this in itself is an item of considerable expense. The Code system also, I think, attracts a number of persons to the relief works who on the piece-work system would not come, and the wage earned by the family is much greater than what would otherwise be earned. If the head of the family were able to earn a good wage by ordinary piece-work labour, he would not require to bring his wife and children on to relief works. In North Bhagalpur there is at present a tendency to work up to the minimum or even the penal rate only—a sure sign, I think, that distress is not acute. This evil, and the well-known evil of appearing on Saturday to earn the Sunday wage, would be entirely obviated by the piece-work system."

Mr. McIntosh quotes with approval the following extract from a note by the District Engineer :—

"I would strongly recommend that the change to the piece-work system be introduced on the Bhagalpur relief works, both roads and tanks, while gratuitous relief for special and comparatively few cases is separately administered. I would give piece-work to gangs numbering from 25 upwards to 50, who select their own headman, fixing the rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork on the basis of Mr. Glass's tables 1A, 2A, 3A, as applied to a class B male worker according to lead and lift, and on the allowance of 16 chitaks (say) of the standard grain. I would not employ as headmen the ordinary class of every-day piece-workers, who usually do the Board's work, and would do away with all muster-rolls, but simply have a daily count of the men, women, and children on each work for the information of the authorities and of Government. The labourers would be told what is the rate per 1,000 cubic feet that they are to get, and the headman would receive, besides, from the officer in charge, a commission of 5 per cent. on the earnings of his gang. Payment to be made once or twice a week to headman, and on the spot after measurement. No Sunday labour and no Sunday wage. The Famine Code Form No. 18, with the then useless columns left vacant, would thus be all the field accounts, besides an ordinary measurement-book, vouchers, cash-book and daily report post-card of mere numbers."

Gratuitous relief for those who, according to the Famine Code, are fit recipients of such relief.

H. J. M.

I would pay three times a week.

H. J. M.

Mr. Carstairs, Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, is also of opinion that the modified piece-work system is suited to his district.

The Commissioner (Mr. Oldham) agrees with these views.

6. CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.—Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, writes—

“The population, generally, of Chota Nagpur have means at their disposal, both direct (use of forest edible products and indirect (*e.g.*, from the trade in lac and tusser, &c.), for supplementing the food-supply, which are not to be found in distressed areas (such as North Bihar), where the country is densely populated and every available acre of ground is under cultivation; and I have often felt of late that the provisions of the Famine Code require modification in the direction now proposed to meet the more favourable circumstances in which the people of these districts are placed in the above respects.

“The difficulty I have felt is that throughout the Famine Code the principle insisted upon is *task-work* (with a number of unnecessarily troublesome qualifications), even in respect to test-works; instead of being, as I think it should be, in all but the most extreme cases, a system of *piece-work*, pure and simple.”

“Officers are enjoined on the one hand to exact the full task, while on the other hand they are told that they are not to allow any worker to leave without giving him a certain fixed wage. It is not a matter for surprise that under such mixed orders results vary with the idiosyncrasies of the officers in charge.”

“The idea apparently was that the wage under the Famine Code is pitched so low as to be unattractive to any but people really in want of food. The fact, however, is that the wage, being based upon the market rate of food, is, in affected tracts, very often, if not usually, higher than the ordinary market rate for labour. Test-works opened on such principles of course offer an incentive to every man, woman and child in the land to flock to work, whether in need or not, and there is no feeling of the pulse at all. The result must necessarily be entirely misleading, to say nothing of the almost certain overcrowding and consequent confusion on the works at the outset.”

“The misleading and mischievous prominence given in the rules to the amount of daily wage of each separate man, woman and child should give place to considerations of the rates to be given, under varying circumstances, for *piece-work*. I think that every one concerned, both workers and especially relief officers, would find their duties very much simplified in this way, and we should certainly not witness the very anomalous results we at present so often meet with. Test-works will open on such a low rate per 1,000 cubic feet as will not attract workers unless really in want.”

7. RAJSHAHI DIVISION.—The Commissioner of Rajshahi (Mr. Nolan) says—

“In this Division there are at present no famine works; test-works have been opened in Rajshahi and Pabna. I have insisted on their being conducted from the first on the precise system laid down by the Code, and they have proved most valuable by enabling me to conclude that in those districts matters were not so bad as they were in some quarters represented to be. Should they hereafter lead to the inference that there is really a demand for labour on famine terms, the intermediate system under discussion may prove useful, but at present I would deprecate its adoption. It does not lead up to the immediate object, which is not to relieve, but to test. The expense of establishments and the labour of supervision is re-paid many times over by preventing an unnecessary outlay on extensive works.”

Mr. Bose, Collector of Rajshahi, is in favour of the introduction of the system in his district; he writes—

“The ordinary rates of earthwork in this district vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per 1,000 cubic feet with a lead of 50 feet and under and a lift of 3 feet and under. The District Board rates with contractors are Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet for soft and medium soil and Rs. 3 for hard soil. The Local Boards, when they deal directly with the labourers, sometimes pay Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet. If the rates are fixed at the following figures, I do not think the relief works will attract labour for which there is existing employment elsewhere, viz., Re. 1-8 for soft soil, Re. 1-12 for medium soil, and Rs. 2 for hard soil with 50 feet lead and 3 feet lift, and 3 annas added for every 50 feet lead or 3 feet lift (or depth). As a matter of fact, we are paying at these rates at our test relief works.”

The Collector of Pabna (Mr. Maude) remarks—

“I was not at first in favour of the scheme of piece-work by small local contractors, but in deference to the fact that it seems to have been worked successfully here in 1891, I am willing that it should be tried again in this district. One great gain would be that it would enable us to scatter work more widely throughout the district than can be done under the system of fixed relief at centres under a sub-overseer in particular charge. I would still keep

this system at Dauria on the Sara road, where there are now over 100 workers, and where the number seems likely to increase."

"The rate of Re. 1-9 per thousand cubic feet would give only the bare famine wages to the workers, and allow nothing over. I think we should have to allow a slightly higher rate, say Re. 1-11, which is well below the ordinary contract rate here of Re. 1-14 for soft soil. Higher rate would of course have to be allowed for heavy soils."

8. **PRESIDENCY DIVISION.**—The Commissioner's report has not yet been received, but Mr. Finucane recently visited some of the relief works in progress in the Khulna, Nadia and Murshidabad districts, and having discussed the subject with District Officers on the spot, recommended that the system should be adopted in the Khulna and Murshidabad districts, and also at the Commissioner's discretion in the Nadia district. The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted that recommendation.

9. **CHITTAGONG, BURDWAN, DACCA AND ORISSA DIVISIONS.**—There are no relief works open in the Chittagong, Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, and no report on the subject has been received from the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, in which there is some distress in certain tracts bordering on the Chilka Lake in the district of Puri.

10. After careful consideration of the reports received on this subject, Sir Alexander Mackenzie thinks that the piece-work system should be substituted for the task-work system, as prescribed in the Code, in the Samastipur subdivision of the Darbhanga district, and on the major works of the Patna Division mentioned in paragraph 4 above, in the Chota Nagpur Division, in the Khulna and Murshidabad districts, and at the Commissioner's discretion in the Nadia district of the Presidency Division, in the Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions, in parts of which there is distress not amounting to actual famine, and also in the Rajshahi Division as soon as the test-work stage has been passed. His Honour is also of opinion that the system might be introduced at the Commissioner's discretion on the larger works in the Saran district.

11. The advantages of adopting the piece-work system where there is scarcity not amounting to acute and widespread famine are these, namely,—

1st.—That the system obviates the necessity for the large establishment requisite for the enforcement of the task-work system with its complications of maxima, minima and penal wages. When distress is not acute, relief works are scattered and labourers comparatively few, and under those conditions the cost of the establishment necessary for enforcement of the Code system of tasks is out of proportion to the expenditure on actual wages that reach the labourers relieved.

2nd.—That it enables the male able-bodied members of families to earn enough to support their females and children. This consideration is of particular importance in the districts of Lower Bengal, where women cannot be induced to work publicly on relief works. As the maximum wage is calculated on the principle of its affording a subsistence to the actual worker and no more, it follows that it leaves nothing for the support of female members of families, who, when they will not work on relief works, must either be put on the gratuitous relief lists or left to starve.

3rd.—In tracts in which distress is not acute, the piece-work system will probably afford all the relief that is necessary, more cheaply than the task-work system prescribed by the Famine Code.

The drawbacks of the system, on the other hand, are that, if the rates are not very carefully regulated, professional labourers accustomed to work and the stronger able-bodied labourers not accustomed to work may earn more than is sufficient to keep them in health and strength, which is all that Government undertakes to do, while the weaker people of the non-professional class may not be able to earn enough to give them and their families a bare subsistence.

12. Having regard to these considerations, the question of fixing the rates for piece-work is a difficult one, and the Lieutenant Governor thinks that in deciding it a large discretion must be left to local officers.

A cardinal principle to be borne in mind is that the rates should be so fixed as not to attract labour for which there is a demand by private individuals or companies who are willing to pay a reasonable wage; but here it must be

remarked that cases have come to the knowledge of Government in which private persons and companies taking advantage of the present necessities of the people have offered to employ famine labour, but only at rates that were inadequate at current prices to yield a bare subsistence to the labourers, thus leaving nothing for their women and children. In such cases the private individuals or companies concerned should be asked to raise their rates to what are deemed to be reasonable and sufficient to provide the labourers with at least a bare subsistence. When the wage offered by private persons or companies is sufficient to give the labourers a bare subsistence or more, care must be taken that Government relief works do not compete with them.

13. It has been suggested that the piece-work rates might be fixed at a certain percentage over the ordinary Public Works contract rates of the district, but this would obviously be a wrong way of fixing rates, and it would lead to anomalous results. For example, 50 per cent. over the ordinary contract rates for medium soil would, in Rajshahi, result in Rs. 4 per 1,000 cubic feet, and would enable an able-bodied man performing Mr. Glass's task to earn 4½ annas a day, while in Bihar the rate fixed on the same principle would be Rs. 2, and a labourers would earn only annas 2½.

As the price of food-grain is nearly the same in Rajshahi and the Bihar districts, it would follow that a labourer would, if the rates were fixed with reference to contract rates, receive twice as much in wages in the former as in the latter districts for the same amount of work, and the cost to Government of relieving any given number of persons would, in Rajshahi, be double what it would be in the Bihar districts.

The Lieutenant-Governor therefore thinks that the rates should be fixed, not with reference to the contract rates of the Public Works Department, but with reference to the price of food, the quantity of it required in order to keep the labourers and their dependents in health and strength, and the quantity of earth that a famine labourer may be expected to be able to excavate and carry. The price of good-grain being the same in any two districts, the piece-work rates should also be the same, whatever the Public Works Department contract rates of the districts may be.

With rice selling at about 9 seers the rupee, as it now is, the Code wage of an able-bodied man performing the task prescribed in Mr. Glass's tables would be about

	... 2½ annas.
of a woman	... 2 annas and 1 pie.
„ big child	... 1 anna and 2 pies.

To enable labourers to earn the above wage on performing the tasks laid down in Mr. Glass's tables, the piece-work rates for earthwork with a lead of 50 feet and lift of 3 feet would be—

			Rs.	A.
Soft soil	...	...	1	12 per 1,000 cubic feet.
Medium	...	...	2	4 ditto ditto.
Hard	...	...	2	12 ditto ditto.

The effect of the adoption of the piece-work system at these rates will be to enable labourers to earn more than they now do by working harder, thus providing a surplus for their dependents, while there will be no danger that even the weakest of them will not be able to earn enough to purchase the Code ration which is deemed to be sufficient for their own subsistence.

The above rates are accordingly sanctioned as the standards, but discretion is left to local officers to increase or reduce them, having regard to local conditions and especially to rise or fall in prices. An additional 3 annas per 1,000 cubic feet may be allowed for every additional 50 feet of lead or 3 feet of lift.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor now sanctions the introduction of the system after the test stage has been passed, where it has not been already introduced, and its continuance where it has been introduced, in the following Divisions and local areas:—

Chota Nagpur	} whole Division.
Bhagalpur	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...
Oriassa	...	...	...

Samastipur subdivision of Darbhanga, and major works mentioned in paragraph 4 above, and in other major works at the Commissioner's discretion ...	} in the Patna Division.
and at the Commissioner's discretion in the Bhabhua subdivision of Shahabad, and the district of Saran ...	
In the Khulna and Murshidabad districts and at the Commissioner's discretion in the Nadia district ...	} in the Presidency Division.
...	

Where the piece-work system is adopted, the following instructions are to be observed:—

- (1) For every work carried out under this system an estimate of the quantity of work to be done should be framed before the work is actually started, so as to admit of the measurements on which payments are made being readily checked. The cost of the work based on the rates at which it is to be carried out should also be estimated.
- (2) Piece-work should in every case be carried out without the intervention of contractors. The people should be encouraged to form themselves into gangs of as large a number as possible, and each gang should select one of its members to receive and distribute the amount earned. In fact, the man so selected will take the place of the petty contractor who is ordinarily employed under the piece-work system. There will be no maximum or minimum or penal wage, as the earnings of the people will depend entirely on the amount of work done by them.
- (3) Payments should at first be made daily. This can be arranged for by making a rough measurement of the work executed, and paying on account, care being taken that the amount paid on any day is not more than the aggregate wage which the gang would receive if working on the daily wage system. At the end of each week or oftener the work of each gang should be accurately measured up and the amount earned paid, after deducting the payments made on account. It will probably be found, when the people have got into the swing of the work and understood the arrangements, that it will be sufficient to measure up and make payments once a week.
- (4) There will ordinarily be no allowances given to dependents of relief-workers on works carried out under the piece-work system, as the working members of families will be generally able to earn enough to support their dependents.
- (5) The names of labourers employed on the works should be entered in registers to be kept for the purpose once for all on their joining the works, and copies of the nominal rolls thus prepared should be sent to the Circle Officers so as to enable the latter to see that the dependents of relief-workers do not receive gratuitous relief, or at least that they do not receive more of it than is necessary.
- (6) Care should be taken by Circle Officers, when labourers on relief works earn enough to support their dependents, that the latter do not receive gratuitous relief also when such relief is not necessary. Gratuitous relief to dependents will only be necessary and should only be given by Circle Officers when the dependents are so numerous as to render it impracticable for the working members of the family to earn enough to support all of them.
- (7) When a relief work is open on the piece-work system in any locality, no relief work on the task-work system should be opened within a distance of at least five miles.

- (8) For the purposes of the weekly and fortnightly returns, daily muster rolls need not be prepared. It will be sufficient to count the number of persons daily employed.
- (9) Such of the forms prescribed in the Famine Code as are required under the system now sanctioned should be used with the term "piece-work" substituted for "task-work," and columns not required may be left blank.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that copies of it be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions and to the Public Works Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 2618 L.S.-G.—The 11th May 1897.—The following report of the progress made in the district of Burdwan in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 251 L.S.-G., dated Chinsura, the April 1897.

From—G. STEVENSON, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

In continuation of this office letter No. 24 L.S.-G., dated 9th January 1897, I have the honour to submit herewith a further report in connection with the progress made in collecting information regarding the water-supply of the district of Burdwan.

No. 859 G., dated Burdwan, the 13th April 1897.

From—C. FISHER, Esq., Officiating Magistrate, Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

IN continuation of this office No. 2286 G., dated the 28th December last, in connection with the progress made in collecting information regarding the water-supply of this district, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. As regards the Kalna subdivision the water-supply registers of thana Kalna have been completely written up, and those of the Purbusthali and Montesser thanas have also been written up, except for five and nine villages, respectively, which have not been traced.

3. For the Raniganj subdivision the registers have been written up in respect of 63 villages in thana Raniganj, 4 villages in thana Asansol, and 9 in thana Kaksa. This leaves 35, 67, and 12 villages, respectively, for which statistics have still to be collected.

4. As regards Katwa subdivision the prescribed registers have been written up for the whole subdivision, except for 11 villages which have not been traced. I have asked the Subdivisional Officer to make further enquiry in respect of these villages and supply details as soon as possible.

5. As regards the Sadar subdivision the registers have been written up in full for thanas Burdwan, Sahebganj, and Raina, while in thanas Budbud, Ausgram, and Khandoghosh, there remain only 2, 4, and 1 villages, respectively, in respect of which statistics have yet to be collected. The registers in respect of the villages in thanas Satgachia and Jamalpur have only been partially written up. The statistics for the remaining villages of these thanas are being collected.

6. I beg to note below the sources of water-supply, their sufficiency or otherwise and other details in connection thereof in the municipalities of this district.

7. In the Burdwan Municipality the water-works supply a greater portion of the municipal area with filtered water. Those that live in quarters situated at some distance from the street hydrants resort to the neighbouring tanks for supply of water. The Banka river and the Eden Canal form the sources of supply of drinking water to a large number of the people living in the southern portion of the Municipality. There are also some wells for the use of the public.

8. In the Kalna Municipality 30 out of 83 perennial tanks have run dry, and the Municipal Commissioners propose to excavate "chowkas" in the bed of dry tanks where necessary; four such wells have been made up to date. The Bhagirathi river supplies drinking water to the residents of the north part of the town. The Commissioners also contemplate sinking a tube well in a suitable locality, and are negotiating with Messrs. Leslie and Company, Calcutta, for the same. A copy of the general abstract of the sources of water-supply, submitted by the Chairman, is submitted herewith.

9. The town of Katwa is situated at the confluence of the rivers Bhagirathi and Ajai, which form the main sources of the water-supply. There are also several tanks from which the people draw water. The Municipal Commissioners do not think it necessary therefore to take steps for improving the existing sources of water-supply of the town.

10. In the Dainhat Municipality the Chairman reports that the existing sources of water-supply are sufficient for the requirements of the people. The people get their drinking water from the Ganges and the adjacent "bawars," that is back-waters left by the floods of the river Bhagirathi; these are annually flushed by the floods. A few people use the water of tanks for drinking purposes.

The Municipal Commissioners excavated a good tank last year near the Municipal office in Ward No. 3 at a cost of more than Rs. 1,000. They also propose to spend Rs. 500 this year in re-excavating two private tanks in Wards Nos. 1 and 2, where scarcity of water is felt.

11. The following table shows the present sources of water-supply in the Raniganj Municipality:—

Wards.			Tanks, wholesome.	Tanks, unwholesome.	Wells, wholesome.	Wells, unwholesome.
I	...	...	6	12	80	37
II	...	...	1	4	50	54
III	...	...	...	...	25	15

Mr. Walmsley, Chairman of the Municipality, reports that a sum of Rs. 2,456 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1897-98 for improvement of water-supply in the Municipality. The present supply is not exactly satisfactory, but there is no reason to fear that it will be exhausted.

12. Lastly, in the newly-constituted Municipality of Asansol, a large well in the bazar has been deepened, and a well is being sunk by some Marwaris in the middle of the bazar. The East Indian Railway Company's hydrants are expected to supply the bazar throughout the hot weather. The District Board is also deepening an old well on the Grand Trunk Road.

13. A tabular statement showing the progress made in filling in the water-supply registers in the District Board office during the quarter ending 31st March last is herewith submitted.

Statement showing the progress made in filling in the water-supply registers during quarter ending 31st March 1897.

Number of villages entered in the registers for each thana.			Number of villages for which entries have been made during the quarter.	Number of villages for which entries were remaining to be made.	REMARKS.
1			2	3	4
Burdwan	...	21	21	...	
Salheganj	...	62	62	...	
Satgachia	...	83	20	63	
Jamalpur	...	64	33	31	
Budbud	...	67	65	2	
Ausgram	...	66	62	4	
Khandaghosh	...	42	41	1	
Raina	...	93	93	...	
Kalna	...	63	63	...	
Purbusthali	...	53	48	5	
Montosser	...	48	39	9	
Katwa	...	45	38	7	
Ketugram	...	50	50	...	
Mangalkoto	...	49	45	4	
Raniganj	...	98	63	35	
Kaksa	...	21	8	13	
Asansol	...	71	4	67	
Total	...	996	755	241	

C. FISHER,
Magistrate.

WATER-SUPPLY FORM I—MUNICIPAL.

KALNA MUNICIPALITY.

BURDWAN DISTRICT.

General Register of sources of water-supply.

Serial number of ward or mahalla.	Population by last census.	NUMBER OF WARD OR MAHALLA			SOURCES AND CHARACTER OF UNFILTERED WATER-SUPPLY.										OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL.								Is permanent supply adequate to population ?	Remarks of inspecting off- cers.
		Supplied from water- works.	Supplied from river, khul or canal.	Supplied from tanks or wells.	Wholesome tanks.	Unwholesome tanks.	Total tanks.	Wholesome wells.	Unwholesome wells.	Total wells.	Total sources.	Perennial.	Intermittent.	Government.		Municipal.				Private.				
														Tanks.	Wells.	Tanks set apart for drinking.	Tanks set apart for bathing.	Tanks set apart for washing clothes, &c.	Wells set apart for drinking.	Other wells.	Tanks.	Wells.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ward No. 1	...	...	2	13	10	33	43	...	...	...	43	19	34	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	Yes, except in some places in the interior especially in time of drought, Ditto.
" " II	...	...	..	13	16	101	117	...	...	...	117	32	85	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	
" " III	...	...	..	11	20	68	88	...	...	..	88	32	56	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	87	...	
Total for Municipality.	9,406	..	2	37	46	202	248	...	...	..	248	83	165	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	

S. N. SARBADHIKARI,
Chairman.

WATER-SUPPLY FORM I—MUNICIPAL.

BURDWAN MUNICIPALITY.

General Register of sources of water-supply.

Serial number of ward or mahalla.	Population by last census.	NAME OF WARD OR MAHALLA.			SOURCES AND CHARACTER OF UNFILTRED WATER-SUPPLY.										OWNERSHIP.										Is permanent supply adequate to population.	Remarks by inspecting officer.
		Supplied from water-works.	Supplied from river, khai or canal.	Supplied from tanks or wells.	Wholesome tanks.	Unwholesome tanks.	Total tanks.	Wholesome wells.	Unwholesome wells.	Total wells.	Total sources.	Perennial.	Intermittent.	Government.		Municipal.					Private.					
														Tanks.	Wells.	Tanks set apart for drinking.	Tanks set apart for bathing.	Tanks set apart for washing clothes, &c.	Wells set apart for drinking.	Other wells.	Tanks.	Wells.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
Ward No. 1	Most part of ward No. 1.	A very small portion.	A very small portion.	28	...	28	1	...	1	29	29	...	3	1	...	2	1	
" " 2	Ditto	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	...	9	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 3	Ditto	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	...	14	10	...	10	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 4	Nil	...	A greater portion from Eden Canal and Hanks.	12	...	12	4	...	4	16	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 5	Nil	...	Do. ...	19	...	19	1	...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	...	...
	34,477				75	...	75	16	...	16	91	91	...	3	2	...	2	1	1	...	47	13	Water-supply sufficient.			

JAGADBRANDHU MITRA,
Chairman.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1137 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the 9 days from 22nd to 30th April 1896 and the corresponding period of 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		22ND TO 30TH APRIL			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports	...	4	5	9,993	13,601
„ Indian „	...	32,427	44,137	412,734	5,61,777
Total	...	32,431	44,142	422,727	5,75,378
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	328,549	4,47,192	27,272	37,120
„ Indian „	...	63,430	86,335	7,648	10,410
Total	...	391,979	5,33,527	34,920	47,530

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the last 9 days of April 1897 are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		22ND TO 30TH APRIL			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	...	20,027	27,259	350,074	4,76,489
Paddy	...	9,798	13,336	63,562	86,515
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...
Gram and pulses	...	2,606	3,547	9,091	12,374
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	32,431	44,142	422,727	5,75,378

Imports.—Of the total import of 340,081 cwts. of *rice* from Indian ports, Burma contributed 284,244 cwts. or 83·58 per cent, against 103,891 cwts. in the preceding week. Balasore sent 21,002 cwts., against *nil* in the corresponding 9 days in April 1896, and Chandbali the remainder, viz. 34,835 cwts., against 20,021 cwts. in the last 9 days of April 1896. The whole of the import of 9,993 cwts. under the head Foreign ports was received from the Straits Settlements, which sent nothing in the period ending 30th April 1896. The imports of *paddy* from Burma amounted to 60,736 cwts. or 99·55 per cent. of the total supply, viz. 63,562 cwts. Balasore sent 1,946 cwts. against *nil*, while nothing was received from Chandbali against 9,791 cwts. in the 9 days ending 30th April 1896. The rise in the trade under *gram* and *pulse* from 2,606 cwts. in the last 9 days of April 1896 to 9,091 cwts. in the corresponding period in 1897 was almost entirely due to the supplies from the Madras ports having risen from 470 cwts. to 3,357 cwts., and to those from Chandbali from 2,136 cwts. to 5,201 cwts.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the last 9 days of April 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

1	22ND TO 30TH APRIL			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	321,749	4,37,936	24,409	33,223
Paddy	495	674	29	40
Wheat	4,895	6,663	937	1,275
Gram and pulses	57,464	78,215	9,389	12,780
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	7,376	10,039	156	212
Total ...	391,979	5,33,527	34,920	47,530

There was a large falling off in the exports of *rice* to foreign ports, viz. from 287,856 cwts. in the last 9 days of April 1896 to 23,182 cwts. in the same period in 1897. The decline was chiefly due to absence in 1897 of shipments to "Other States" (besides Maskat) in Arabia, Mauritius, Abyssinia, Bremen, and Aden, to which ports 52,383 cwts., 31,442 cwts., 29,794 cwts., 26,026 cwts., and 24,107 cwts. respectively were exported in the 9 days ending 30th April 1896; the despatches to Ceylon also diminished by 26,891 cwts. and to the United Kingdom by 19,228 cwts. The exports of *wheat* to the United Kingdom during the 9 days ending 30th April 1896 aggregated 4,004 cwts., while in the period under review nothing was sent, and this is the chief cause of the fall in the total shipments to foreign ports from 4,758 cwts. to only 279 cwts. The shipments of *gram* and *pulse* during the 9 days ending 30th April 1897 were only 3,782 cwts. against 28,646 cwts. in the corresponding period in 1896, owing chiefly to there being no exports to Mauritius, which received 16,167 cwts. in the 9 days ending 30th April 1896; the exports to the United Kingdom also declined by 3,637 cwts. and to Natal by 3,144 cwts.

The exports of *rice* to Indian ports fell from 33,883 cwts. to only 1,227 cwts. in the period under review, the decline being chiefly due to the Madras ports having received only 1 cwt., against 20,045 cwts. in the last 9 days of April 1896, and to the shipments to Bombay having diminished from 11,756 cwts. to only 499 cwts. The decline of 23,211 cwts. in the supplies of *gram* and *pulse* was chiefly due to the exports to Bombay having fallen off by 18,803 cwts., and to the Madras ports by 5,293 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 30th April 1896 and 1897 (both days inclusive).

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, bar- ley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
From Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Madras	{	Madras	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	178
		Coconada	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	470	.....	470
			{ 1897 ...	.....	880	.....	3,179	.....	4,059
Burma	{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
			{ 1897 ...	258,833	48,936	.....	483	.....	308,252
		Moulmein	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	24,424	3,173	.....	.....	.....	27,597
Balasore	{	Akyab	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	987	8,627	.....	.....	.....	9,614
		Balasore	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	21,002	1,946	.....	.....	.....	22,948
	{	Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	20,021	9,798	.....	2,136	.....	31,955
			{ 1897 ...	34,835	.....	.....	5,251	.....	40,086
		Total Indian Ports { 1896 ...			20,023	9,798	2,606	32,427
					340,081	63,562	9,091	412,734
From Foreign Ports.										
China—Hongkong	{	...	{ 1896 ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	{	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	9,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,993
Total Foreign Ports { 1896 ...				4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
				9,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,993
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS { 1896 ...				20,027	9,798	.....	2,606	.....	32,431
				350,074	63,562	.....	9,091	.....	422,727

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 30th April 1896 and 1897 (both days inclusive).

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
To Foreign Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	27,094 7,866	..... .....	4,004	6,072 2,435	..... .....	37,170 10,301
Germany	{ Hamburg Bremen	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,002 4,004	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,002 4,004
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	26,026 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	26,026	
Cape Colony	{ Cape Town Port Elizabeth	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,864 1,264	..... .....	607	59 .....	..... .....	4,530 1,264
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	3,014 295	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3,014 295	
	{ East London Algoa Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	809 147	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	809 147	
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	5,231 924	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	5,231 924	
	{ Mossel Bay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,476 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,476	
Abyssinia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	29,794 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	29,794	
Eastern Coast of Africa—Delagoa Bay			{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,395 440	..... .....	..... .....	2,395 440	
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	31,442 .....	..... .....	147	16,167	6,452	54,208
Natal	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	42,269 376	..... .....	..... .....	3,291 147	309	45,869 523
Aden	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	24,107 .....	..... .....	..... .....	73 .....	..... .....	24,180
Arabia	{ Maskat ... Other States	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,928 2,447	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,928 2,447
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	52,388 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	52,388	
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	32,166 5,275	..... 29	..... 10	2,028 413	..... .....	34,194 5,727
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	7 30	495 .....	..... 44	8 6	..... .....	510 80
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1 114	..... .....	..... 225	562 781	23	586 1,120
Turkey in Asia	{ Bagdad ... Bussora ..	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	6 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	6
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	148 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	148	
New South Wales	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	790 .....	..... .....	..... .....	215 .....	..... .....	1,005
Fiji Islands	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	14 .....	..... .....	..... .....	171 .....	..... .....	185
Total Foreign Ports			{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	287,866 23,182	495 29	4,758 279	28,646 3,782	6,784	328,549 27,272

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
To Indian Ports.										
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	11,756 499	...	...	19,053 250	...	30,809 749
	Madras	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	4,935 1,595	330 83	5,265 1,618
	Badagara	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,553	...	...	...	...	2,553
	Calicut	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	4,836	...	...	499	...	5,335
	Calingapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Madras	Cannanore	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	2,258	...	...	88	...	2,346
	Cocanada	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	33	30 3	...	30 36
	Cochin	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,583	...	...	776 183	...	2,359 183
	Nagapatam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	29	660	...	660 30
	Tellicherry	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	8,815	...	...	76	...	8,891
	Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,507 711	...	...	1,998 3,254	262 113	3,767 4,078
	Akyab	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	61 13	...	...	293 91	...	354 110
Burma	Kyouk Pyoo	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	10 1	...	10 1
	Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	16	83 58	...	89 73
	Sandoway	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	15	17 6	...	32 6
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	8 103	...	8 103
Balasore	Balasore	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	50 10	...	50 14
	Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	122	230 63	...	354 615
Falso Point	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Cutch—Mandvi	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	15	...	...	...	...	15
Travancore—Allepey	...	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	490	...	...	...	...	499
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	33,853 1,227	...	117 668	29,818 5,607	592 156	63,430 7,648
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	321,740 24,409	495 29	4,805 937	57,464 9,389	7,376 156	391,979 34,920

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1139 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 11th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	693	693	943
	{ 1897	...	.....	11,903	11,903	16,201
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	2,571	2,571	3,499
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	718	718	977
	{ 1897	...	.....	546	546	743
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	.....	3,982	3,982	5,419
	{ 1897	...	.....	12,449	12,449	16,944

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	2,538	2,538	3,454
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	882	882	1,201
	{ 1897	...	.....	73	73	99
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	90,207	90,207	1,22,782
	{ 1897	...	.....	56,226	56,226	76,530
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	19,679	1,467	21,146	28,782
	{ 1897	...	27,079	.....	27,079	36,857
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	1,036	309	1,345	1,830
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	20,715	95,403	116,118	1,58,049
	{ 1897	...	27,079	56,299	83,378	1,13,486

The import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 11,903 cwts., showed a rise of 11,210 cwts. chiefly on account of larger receipts of rice and paddy from Burma, while the imports into Narayanganj and Balasore fell off by 2,571 cwts. and 172 cwts. respectively.

Owing to the absence of despatches to Foreign and Indian ports, the export trade of Chittagong and Puri declined by 2,538 cwts. and 1,345 cwts. respectively. Narayanganj and Balasore also showed a falling off of 809 cwts. and 33,981 cwts., respectively, in consequence of smaller shipments from Chittagong and Calcutta, while the trade of Cuttack, which was limited to Foreign ports only, improved by 5,933 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.					Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c		Total.	
					1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.					Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil				
Indian Ports.																
Burma { Maungdaw	184	808	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	808
					1,872	3,408
Rangoon...					5,023	..	..	..	103	..	..	103	5,383	
Calcutta	6	259	115	..	259	119	
Narayanganj...					147	73	..	..	147	73	
Total					..	7,403	184	4,216	..	6	500	186	..	693	11,903	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras-Cochin	2,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,524	...
Burma-Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...
Total	2,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	2,538	...

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported in'o Narayanganj from each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

[illegible]

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Indian Port.</i>													
Chittagong	147							735	78			882	73
- Total	147							735	78			882	73

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Indian Port.</i>													
<i>Calcutta</i>					45	150	673	184		212	718	546	
<i>Total</i>					45	150	673	184		212	718	546	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
...
<i>Indian Port.</i>													
Calcutta	59,440	51,044	20,361	1,304	.....	.....	4,406	3,278	.....	.....	90,307	56,226	
Total ...	59,440	51,044	20,361	1,304	.....	.....	4,406	3,278	.....	.....	90,307	56,226	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	6,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,430	...
Mauritius	13,249	27,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,249	27,079
Total	19,679	27,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,679	27,079
<i>Indian Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras-Cannalore	1,001	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	1,320	...
Bombay	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...
Total	1,148	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	1,467	...
GRAND TOTAL	20,827	27,079	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	21,146	27,079

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the two weeks ending 14th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Port.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	...
<i>Indian Port.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	...
Total	1,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,345	...

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 1138 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 1st May 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 44,22,463 maunds. The destination of 42,36,031 maunds is specified. A little less than half of this quantity (20,78,811) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, about one-third (13,54,119 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (8,03,101 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 46,684 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,55,818 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 11th May 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 1st May 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>					
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	990	247
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	10	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	1,000	247
<i>Burdwan.</i>					
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	104	370	110
Raniganj ...	1,460	940	1,270	1,428	2,099
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,730	1,002	1,374	1,798	2,209
<i>Birbhum.</i>					
Murari ...	...	...	378	...	...
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	...
Rampur Hât ...	..	..	...	..	158
Total ...	3	...	378	...	158
<i>Nadia.</i>					
Mirpur ...	...	...	380	977	372
Chuadanga ...	353	...	...	...	...
Kusbtia ...	343	742	...	2,585	406
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...	914	...
Bhairamara ...	...	...	1,387	1,517	...
Damukdia ...	...	...	...	1,147	698
Bagula ...	...	...	...	...	1,054
Total ...	696	1,630	1,767	7,140	2,530
<i>Murshidabad.</i>					
Azinganj ...	157	154	445	2,006	2,279
Jaganj ..	...	...	...	374	376
Total ...	157	154	445	2,380	2,655
<i>Rajshahi.</i>					
Maihar ...	...	...	...	...	376
Total ...	...	...	...	...	376
<i>Rangpur.</i>					
Saidpur ...	...	...	...	...	384
Kurigram ...	...	...	109	...	...
Lalmonir Hât ...	55	...	...	...	...
Domer ...	...	...	...	383	302
Kaunia ...	...	...	...	...	373
Total ...	55	...	109	383	1,059
<i>Cooch Behar ...</i>	755	377	1,498	9,549	2,999
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>					
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	1,046	471
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	2,336	5,694	6,752
Ramshai ...	...	731	382	737	...
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	394	381	370
Belakoba ..	...	...	...	101	...
Total ...	392	731	3,288	7,959	7,593

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL—conold.					
<i>Darjeeling.</i>					
Siliguri ...	...	...	758	2,650	373
Ghoom ...	...	...	524	...	492
Darjeeling ...	382	346	201	374	...
Kurseong ...	...	...	...	3,364	...
Total ...	392	346	1,483	6,388	865
<i>Pabna.</i>					
Sirajganj ...	...	...	172	...	748
Total ...	..	...	172	...	748
<i>Faridpur.</i>					
Pangsa ...	...	...	...	2,203	378
Rajbari ...	...	...	...	1,125	...
Goalundo ...	...	...	...	962	...
Pachuria ...	...	...	...	1,024	...
Total ...	..	...	...	5,320	378
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	41,917	2,1817
CHOTA NAGPUR.					
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>					
Giridih ...	750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138
Total ...	750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138
<i>Manbhum.</i>					
Purulia ..	22	...	...	...	1,851
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ..	1	...	...	485	383
Total ...	31	...	...	485	2,234
<i>Singbhum.</i>					
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	..	..
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	812	376	1,101	6,003	6,372
BIHAR.					
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>					
Barharwa ...	...	...	...	754	380
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	386	...	371
Pakour ...	...	6	...	371	743
Sahibganj ...	380	1,878	6,839	7,138	3,787
Baidyanath ...	2	...	2,319	3,015	2,464
Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	414
Total ...	382	2,256	9,544	11,278	8,082
<i>Purnea.</i>					
Katihar Junction ...	...	...	...	756	...
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>					
Nathnagar ...	...	...	...	1,525	...
Colgong ...	...	...	381	8,281	7,869
Pirpanti ...	...	...	1,502	7,156	746
Ghoga ...	...	370	1,878	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	4,958	18,105	3,001
Sultanganj ..	...	...	...	1,885	746
Raghupur ..	...	...	...	370	...
Pertabganj ...	...	...	...	...	374
Total ...	764	370	8,719	37,322	12,786

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR—contd.					
<i>Monghyr.</i>					
Bariarpur ...	...	...	...	382	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	2,820	1,559
Jamalpur ...	...	...	373	...	397
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	2,029	10,956	2,261
Monghyr ...	382	...	1,124	1,524	772
Garhara ...	2,268	377	385	12,047	2,299
Tegra ...	746	...	...	2,642	1,117
Jamui ...	...	...	...	1,182	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	...	...	1,516	383
Simultola ...	...	...	...	742	...
Nawadi ...	...	...	...	371	...
Total ...	4,155	377	4,511	33,982	8,788
<i>Patna.</i>					
Masaurhi ...	...	...	...	...	375
Khushrupur ...	...	...	2,682	4,178	1,906
Barh ...	1,548	376	1,532	4,129	2,247
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	15,054	47,135	7,631
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	375	748
Digha Ghat ...	2,876	889	4,158	12,462	2,625
Sadispur ...	375	...	377	...	...
Bihra ...	1,211	126	376	746	379
Mokameh ...	...	756	2,340	10,495	377
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	1,516	753
Buktiarpur ...	...	...	...	1,868	...
Fatua ...	...	...	...	...	750
Total ...	19,782	25,987	26,519	82,904	17,791
<i>Gaya.</i>					
Gaya ...	...	1,475	5,271	16,138	9,764
Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	1,501	...
Total ...	...	1,475	5,271	17,639	9,764
<i>Shahabad.</i>					
Bedadi ...	...	...	...	3,489	...
Raghunathpur ...	...	374	3,404	4,896	391
Arrah ...	1,129	370	1,896	11,277	1,918
Buxar ...	1,513	2,664	2,268	8,671	746
Dumraon ...	378	1,117	376	2,257	772
Total ...	3,020	4,525	7,944	30,590	3,827
<i>Darbhanga.</i>					
Sakri ...	...	...	...	374	...
Tamaria ...	...	...	1,133	371	...
Samastipur ...	...	3,138	7,136	20,705	10,675
Dalsingh Sarai ...	374	378	758	5,603	5,208
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,791	20,144	54,972	19,131
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...
Waini ...	...	...	385	744	376
Total ...	9,647	7,302	35,556	82,769	35,450
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>					
Janakpur Road ...	...	...	...	...	382
Sarai ...	...	...	...	750	...
Bairagnia ...	...	...	...	1,092	372
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...	381
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	376
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,996	40,791	42,067	23,008
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	761	3,185	380
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	7,556	18,458	4,899
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	3,771	4,491	1,131
Total ...	9,384	12,702	52,879	70,043	30,829

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR—concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Champaran.</i>					
Maesi ...	1,018	...	3,768	3,357	1,116
Segowli ...	1,410	...	3,024	2,248	874
Jindara ...	6,735	8,417	2,984	...	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	59,559	27,927	4,896
Bara ...	507	...	2,255	6,340	2,617
Motihari ...	...	1,137	14,051	32,447	6,811
Pipra ...	...	...	373	1,526	1,127
Total ...	15,397	15,561	86,014	73,854	16,941
<i>Saran.</i>					
Dighwara ...	...	...	371	...	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	3,376	375
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	22,672	23,836	1,121
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	371	...
Daronda ...	372	376	5,133	13,511	1,502
Savan ...	16,409	34,235	31,607	46,894	4,113
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	20,573	30,541	4,499
Mairwa ...	...	...	...	747	...
Total ...	31,679	57,217	81,855	1,18,776	11,610
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,913	1,55,818
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIAUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	90,464	1,32,388	3,30,427	6,07,833	1,84,007
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.					
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>					
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,440	3,012	6,000	1,132
Guhmer ...	365	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	373	7,172	1,888
Total ...	7,585	6,072	3,385	13,172	3,020
<i>Benares District.</i>					
Shiupur ...	...	...	...	381	...
Zamania ...	1,869	1,875	6,017	10,336	1,505
Sakaldiha ...	2,273	761	...	370	...
Mogulsarai ...	379	...	378	873	376
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	20,894	20,010	3,451
Total ...	31,332	26,107	27,289	31,476	5,332
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>					
Bhagalpur Gogra ...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Chauri Chaura ...	...	2,998	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,136	2,262	1,493	...
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	1,496	...	...
Sahjanwa ...	773	1,523	376	753	875
Bhatpur ...	...	...	...	8,629	1,866
Total ...	4,587	7,177	4,134	13,875	2,241
<i>Basti District.</i>					
Khalilabad ...	...	378	...	372	...
Basti ...	1,933	6,413	782	1,172	...
Uska Bazar ...	1,146	1,809	...	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,600	782	1,544	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Gonda District.</i>					
Gonda ...	1,485	8,635	4,878	...	...
Other places ...	1,153	6,764	1,127	...	...
Total ...	2,638	15,399	6,005	...	...
<i>Baraich District.</i>					
Naupara ...	...	...	...	1,505	...
Baraich ...	...	754	1,507	753	...
Total ...	...	754	1,507	2,258	...
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>					
Ahaura Road ...	1,505	5,653	4,507	2,990	758
Chunar ...	823	378	381	877	380
Mirzapur ...	22,405	17,473	7,234	11,006	753
Gainpura ...	883	384	...	376	373
Total ...	25,176	23,888	12,122	14,749	2,264
<i>Allahabad District.</i>					
Karchana ...	...	...	1,131	375	745
Naini ...	...	370	...	...	...
Manwari ...	378	755	...	375	...
Jasra ...	376	2,652	5,287	8,996	2,280
Mija Road ...	15,717	21,899	15,460	21,085	6,423
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	378	...	...
Allahabad ...	48,683	56,477	21,813	17,353	6,466
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	2,278	1,875	...
Sirathu ...	4,551	5,673	4,517	412	...
Shurajpur ...	763	...	752	1,863	1,883
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	51,616	52,334	17,797
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>					
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,515	374	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	2,270	...	...
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	10,612	3,438	1,125
Fatehpur ...	...	...	387	...	...
Total ...	14,387	22,780	14,784	3,812	1,125
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>					
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	87,057	14,940	380
<i>Etawah District.</i>					
Phaphund ...	2,643	8,024	3,775	436	...
Bharthna ...	383	378	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,360	8,749	2,254	...
Jaswantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	4,158	...	...
Total ...	25,062	20,041	16,682	2,690	...
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>					
Farukhabad ...	...	373	380	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>					
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,535	1,126	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,137	2,642	373	...
Total ...	5,748	2,672	3,768	373	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.					
<i>Agra District.</i>					
Firozabad	12,015	4,238	6,557	1,213	...
Agra	20,578	18,522	34,662	19,276	380
Total	32,593	17,760	41,219	20,489	380
<i>Sitapur District.</i>					
Sitapur	379	8,022	2,635	2,632	1,140
<i>Muttra District.</i>					
Kosi ... ..	...	...	1,173	...	391
Muttra	2,331	1,997	2,628	749	...
Brindaban ... ..	...	...	324	372	...
Total	2,331	1,997	4,125	1,121	391
<i>Alighur District.</i>					
Harduaganj ... ..	...	...	755	...	...
Sikandra Rao	753	...	...	...	...
Hattrass	21,667	8,797	30,653	4,956	...
Alighur	6,114	1,815	4,570	2,640	375
Total	28,534	10,612	35,978	7,596	375
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>					
Chola ... ..	...	...	1,138	...	...
Secundrabad ... ..	...	747	1,510	1,506	...
Khurja	5,308	3,823	9,468	3,774	...
Dibai	756	756	3,011	...	...
Total	6,064	5,329	15,137	5,280	...
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>					
Muzaffarnagar ... ..	...	...	757	...	...
<i>Meerut District.</i>					
Ghaziabad	566	1,512	1,143	1,135	...
Meerut	6,551	15,779	8,873	6,410	...
Total	7,117	17,291	10,016	7,545	...
<i>Banda District.</i>					
Badansa ... ..	...	...	390	1,133	751
Banda	1,187	5,666	11,376	7,608	...
Bargarh	742	1,507	3,042	1,540	377
Manikpur	384	1,129	1,133	1,499	...
Kurwi	1,145	6,465	17,032	5,343	...
Total	3,158	14,767	32,973	17,038	1,128
<i>Moradabad District.</i>					
Khanth ... ..	...	374	1,136	375	...
Moradabad ... ..	...	4,910	4,148	1,889	...
Chundowsi	782	15,416	4,341	382	...
Total	782	20,700	10,125	2,646	...
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>					
Shahganj	7,558	7,522	378	3,151	1,135
<i>Bareilly District.</i>					
Aonla	1,510	8,865	2,252	...	...
Bareilly	2,711	26,824	12,773	2,303	...
Total	4,221	30,689	15,025	2,303	...
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>					
Jaunpur	14,496	25,241	5,637	8,268	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>					
Shajehanpur ...	4,180	7,175	6,442	400	371
Tilhar ...	5,061	7,907	3,058	...	...
Aujhi ...	2,684	4,199	3,774	...	...
Total ..	11,925	19,281	13,274	400	371
<i>Eta District.</i>					
Jaleswar Road...	...	...	386	...	...
Kashganj ...	754	...	2,266	373	...
Total ...	754	...	2,652	373	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>					
Lucknow ...	17,199	27,988	24,956	5,034	2,640
Alamnagar ...	7,976	9,894	13,975	2,244	...
Kakori ...	1,491	774	755	...	...
Malihabad ...	754	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,420	38,656	39,686	7,278	2,640
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>					
Pilibhit ...	...	1,516	...	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>					
Rurki ...	...	...	373	...	...
Saharanpur ...	...	379	5,253	9,401	...
Total ...	...	379	5,626	9,401	...
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>					
Sahwal ...	...	...	783	...	...
Radhauli ...	1,133	7,585	2,265	4,124	...
Fyzabad ...	9,146	31,402	6,210	7,563	1,887
Ajodhya ...	762	3,026	...	...	376
Gosainganj ...	...	789	...	1,122	...
Total ...	11,011	42,802	9,258	12,809	2,263
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>					
Akbarpur ...	1,150	3,003	762	745	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>					
Bahramghat ...	...	...	1,881	1,139	1,904
Duryabad ...	...	378	...	379	766
Bara Banki ...	3,415	3,416	4,557	1,131	...
Safdarganj ...	8,795	17,267	14,034	4,848	814
Total ...	12,210	21,061	20,472	7,497	3,484
<i>Hardai District.</i>					
Balamau ...	...	755	...	...	...
Hardai ...	6,104	10,703	2,650	371	371
Baghauli ...	5,493	4,143	4,139	374	...
Sandila ...	1,138	1,123	3,022	...	...
Total ...	12,735	16,724	9,811	745	371
<i>Bijnor District.</i>					
Dhampur ...	...	3,017	5,675	...	...
Nagina ...	...	2,261	4,551	1,128	...
Najibabad ...	...	2,260	6,426	1,882	...
Bijnor ...	...	1,124	...	1,494	...
Total ...	...	8,662	16,652	4,504	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jhansi District.</i>					
Jhansi ...	...	1,510	1,530	3,385	...
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>					
Lalitpur ...	...	755	748	2,255	...
<i>Kheri District.</i>					
Lakshmipur ...	...	378	2,257	754	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>					
Mahoba ...	399	3,034	4,184	4,494	747
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>					
Hardwar ...	...	...	378	...	...
<i>Jalaum District.</i>					
Ait ...	...	...	...	744	...
Kalpi ...	...	...	1,127	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,127	744	...
<i>Garhwal District.</i>					
Haldwani ...	...	...	750	750	...
Other places ...	14,099	10,580	28,912	2,666	100
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	2,88,137	46,684
PANJAB.					
<i>Amritsar District.</i>					
Amritsar ...	...	740	..	...	...
<i>Delhi District</i>					
Delhi ...	39,817	63,298	58,032	39,484	3,486
<i>Jullundur District.</i>					
Jullundur City ...	3	...	...	..	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>					
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	7,189	3,006	757
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>					
Faraknagar ...	...	378	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	752	1,138	...	...
Rewari ...	12,795	18,118	18,154	10,732	375
Total ...	12,795	19,248	19,292	10,732	...
Other places ...	12,187	30,867	26,241	24,457	...
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	77,679	4,618

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road ... ..	...	2,278	1,120	2,646	713
Katni ... ..	...	2,614	6,458	5,682	1,515
Jubbulpur ... ..	...	14,294	31,227	21,167	4,899
Peparia ... ..	...	2,257	8,676	12,088	1,534
Kareli ... ..	...	3,393	4,142	3,768	743
Nagpur ... ..	...	3,057	5,322	9,476	10,653
Other places	1,145	8,736	32,567	79,706	40,614
Total	1,145	86,629	89,521	1,34,548	60,701
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.					
Dholpur ... ..	...	1,126	...	...	...
Ajmere ... ..	...	376	393	...	...
Sutna	3,096	8,307	16,280	28,560	...
Mhow	147	1,148	...	...	1,543
Ulwar	392	760	8,809	...	...
Indore	750	766	...	...	...
Jeypore	378	763	377	1,498	...
Bawal	378	377	...	...	...
Harphulpur	383	766	1,795	1,496	...
Other places ... ..	...	8,459	4,431	8,599	...
Total	5,524	17,838	27,084	35,153	1,543
Hyderabad	378	778	...	...	...
BERAR.					
Dhamangaon ... ..	...	...	600	380	...
Malkapur	26	...	...	407	...
Khamgaon	66	381	432	404	1,135
Akola	53	656	763	...	...
Amraoti	66	1,129	3,388	3,811	...
Total	211	2,166	5,183	5,032	1,135
Bombay ... ..	...	...	374	...	...
Unspecified places	15,320	44,902	24,834	11,142	2,434
GRAND TOTAL	6,80,370	10,43,880	11,49,772	11,59,519	3,01,122
ABSTRACT.					
Total of Bengal	4,442	4,240	10,514	41,917	21,817
" " Bihar	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,918	1,55,818
" " Chota Nagpur	812	376	1,101	6,003	6,372
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	2,88,137	46,684
" " the Panjab	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	77,679	4,618
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India	5,524	17,838	27,084	35,153	1,543
" " Central Provinces	1,145	36,629	89,521	1,34,548	60,701
" " Hyderabad	378	778	...	...	...
" " Berar	211	2,166	5,183	5,032	1,135
" " Bombay ... ..	...	...	374	...	...
" " Unspecified places	15,320	44,902	24,834	11,142	2,434
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	7,68,170	10,48,880	11,40,772	11,59,519	3,01,122

EXPORTS OF FOOD GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

No. 1132 Statistics —The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 24th April 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 2,30,651 maunds. The destination of 2,28,983 maunds is specified. A little less than three-fourths of this quantity (1,59,790 maunds) was carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 7,871 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, about one-seventh (36,087 maunds) to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little over one-tenth (22,950 maunds) to places in Assam and the rest (2,285 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 10th May 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Sealdah and Calcutta (Port Trust Railway, Chitpur and Kidderpore Dock), by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, from 1st January to 24th April 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>24-Parganas.</i>							
Barrackpore ...	...	...	102	51	...	...	51
Shannagar ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kankinara ...	261	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naihati ...	...	48	40	...	40	...	...
Kanchrapara ...	...	20	14	...	...	...	...
Duttapukur ...	15	28	1	...	40	...	...
Gobardanga ...	94	133	114	56	67	23	71
Akra Junction ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Muslandpur ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
Mugra Hat ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Guma ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Total ...	375	238	273	111	147	43	127
<i>Nadia.</i>							
Chakdaha ...	3	7	...	...	28	...	41
Ranaghat ...	...	438	10	...	...	...	122
Aranghata ...	8	22	5	10	...	...	...
Bagula ...	30	2	9	...	...	6	2,014
Kishanganj ...	1,953	142	28	35	...	304	67
Banpur ...	72	521	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnagar ...	267	306	10	8	...	...	...
Jairampur ...	4	480	10	...	...	...	501
Chuadanga ...	1,723	1,099	171	4	9	...	1,014
Munshiganj ...	1,290	849	...	167	197	25	349
Alamdanga ...	12,937	2,857	1,029	132	120	3,019	140
Halsa ...	523	832	...	20	...	118	220
Poradaha ...	1,683	12	207	...	...	...	...
Jagati ...	10	...	10	6	...	5	...
Kushtia ...	7,227	2,080	1,783	587	716	30	1,759
Kumarkhali ...	2,797	290	14	304	104	...	343
Koksu ...	466	200	559	...	...	...	886
Mirpur ...	3,692	376	310	452	898	1,252	907
Bhairamara ...	10,998	902	...	164	204	246	1,510
Damukdia ...	1	...	1	1	...	300	...
Gangnapur ...	3	...	10	...	...	2	...
Total ...	45,677	11,365	4,166	1,830	2,276	5,307	9,873
<i>Jessore.</i>							
Chandpara ...	...	68	13	...	10	...	...
Bangaon ...	455	227	162	44	97	10	92
Gopalnagar ...	10	39	12	...	18	...	...
Benapol ...	98	18	12	...	10	...	...
Nabharau ...	196	40	53	8	24	73	38
Jhikargacha ...	2,187	1,111	155	126	222	2	44
Jessore ...	360	224	250	18	95	8	184
Rupdia ...	6	6	11	2	14	4	2
Singia ...	35	54	7	...	38	...	...
Naral ...	25	...	12	...	...	...	...
Binodpur ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,297	1,787	687	198	528	97	360

STATION TO WHICH COMIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Khulna.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nawapara ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Phultala ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	28
Daudatpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Khulna ...	63	42	62	2	4	...	60
Bagir Hât ...	1	1	11	2	...	...	...
Total ...	66	50	73	4	4	...	102
<i>Rujshahi.</i>							
Gopalpur ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	69
Nator ...	2	425	...	61	...	...	...
Attrai ...	32	...	5	...	...	...	...
Raninagar ...	100	8	...	...	...	...	...
Alipur ...	1,827	2,123	2,885	1,578	597	...	...
Rampur Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
Total ...	1,961	2,556	2,894	1,639	601	...	70
<i>Dinajpur.</i>							
Charkai ...	12	10	30	...	...	20	...
Phulbari ...	18	...	6	22	...	...	...
Raiganj ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	100	94	57	...	...	...	23
Total ...	130	105	93	22	...	20	23
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>							
Ohilahati ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haldibari ...	2,207	341	393	...	68	82	2,027
Jalpaiguri ...	2,434	81	855	16	...	100	...
Ramshai Hât ...	...	943	2,341	749	...	...	...
Chalsa Road Ghat ...	...	1,220	...	...	...	...	...
Malbazar ...	...	506	500	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,711	3,091	4,089	765	68	182	2,027
<i>Darjeeling.</i>							
Siliguri ...	708	63	577	515	527	...	20
Kurseong ...	2	2	24	3	7	...	...
Sonada ...	...	...	306	...	...	...	...
Ghum ...	119	387	...	254	54	400	496
Darjeeling ...	541	327	140	60	60	...	10
Total ...	1,370	779	1,047	830	648	400	466

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Rangpur.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	↓ Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rangpur ...	264	128	72	4	...	31	84
Kaunia ...	64	...	4	...	...	...	...
Badarganj ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saidpur ...	134	90	165	...	41	...	213
Nilphamari ...	96	63	10	...	...	...	...
Domar ...	65	12	288	...	587	...	1,861
Tista ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalmunir Hât ...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...
Magal Hât ...	...	22	...	...	...	...	41
Kurigram ...	301	300	32	...	...	21	68
Jatrapur ...	2	...	20	...	...	...	...
Porabari ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madarganj ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Kamarjani ...	47	...	3	...	...	...	80
Chilmari ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	143
Rowmari ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	1,009	617	609	4	628	52	2,482
<i>Bogra.</i>							
Jamerbari ...	35	4	4	...	...	...	107
Sultanpur ...	82	43	16	...	5	...	...
Akkelpur ...	10	370	10	...	...	...	...
Hili ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamalganj ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total ...	175	417	34	...	5	...	107
<i>Pabna.</i>							
Nagarbari ...	4	2	23	...	...	...	...
Banagram ...	8	8	...	3	...	...	5
Belkuchi ...	6	42	7	...	101	...	...
Serajganj ...	605	196	174	...	35	46	199
Total ...	623	248	204	3	136	46	204
<i>Kuch Bihar.</i>							
Chausha Hât ...	41	19	41	...	...	...	84
Torsa ...	1,601	377	1,247	...	29	103	1,394
Other places ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,642	396	1,295	...	29	103	1,478
<i>Dacca.</i>							
Elashin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Narayanganj ...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...
Dacca ...	30	25	40	20	...	21	51
Kadirpur ...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Tarpasa ...	...	1	26	...	...	...	...
Kamalaghat ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Bahar ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Total ...	30	48	88	20	1	28	57

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Mymensingh.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gafargaon ... ..	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	112	...	4	10	...	4	...
Bhairab Bazar	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahadurabad	126	70	7	...	...	...	...
Hargilachar	10	12	...	...	...	...	...
Jaganathganj	17	39	5	...	...	...	...
Subarnakhali ... ..	...	14	...	...	100	...	200
Total	306	151	16	10	100	4	200
<i>Faridpur.</i>							
Daulatdia	137	174	773	...	98	4	320
Lallgolla	314	3	39	...	304	385	1
Pangsa	5,940	1,497	64	...	394	19	16
Belgachi	237	129	568	...	283	147	212
Rajbari	73	...	458	266	349	622	905
Pachuria	664	2	984	1,254	1,504	501	494
Goalundo	2,193	5	1,263	1,328	...	...	175
Faridpur ... ..	...	...	6	...	...	11	4
Madaripur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9,559	1,810	4,155	2,848	2,932	1,689	2,127
<i>Backergunge.</i>							
Jhalakati	40	...	100	80	20	...	...
Barisal	44	140	24	...	20	...	...
Total	84	140	124	80	40	...	...
<i>Tippera.</i>							
Comilla ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Chandpur ... ..	...	...	6	2	...	...	...
Akhora ... ..	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	6	9	...	10	...
<i>Noakhali.</i>							
Noakhali	19	11	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chittagong.</i>							
Chittagong	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan</i>							
Rasulpur ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Raniganj	428	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	428	...	3	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Birbhum.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. ⁴	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bolpur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>							
Azimganj ...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	312	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal ...	71,611	24,121	19,856	8,375	8,143	7,981	19,703
<i>CHOTA NAGPUR.</i>							
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>							
Giridih ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>							
Chandil ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Total ...	10	...	...	16	...	...	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>							
Chakradharpur ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	50	...	...	16	...	...	...
<i>BIHAR.</i>							
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>							
Pakur ..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>							
Colgong ..	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Monghyr.</i>							
Barowni ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ..	...	...	...	...	371	371	371
Total ..	...	...	10	...	371	371	371
<i>Patna.</i>							
Diga ghat ...	...	...	370	370	...	...	...
Bakhtiarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	377	377
Total ...	...	...	370	370	...	377	377
<i>Purnea.</i>							
Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Gaya.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>							
Muzaffarpur ...	746	392	1,120	...	...	..	...
<i>Champaran.</i>							
Bettiah ...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...
<i>Saran.</i>							
Chapra ...	...	427	...	...	...	...	...
Saran ...	...	1,850	...	...	...	...	370
Total ...	...	2,277	...	...	...	...	370
Total of Bihar ...	1,130	2,675	1,870	370	371	748	641
<i>NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.</i>							
<i>Ghazipur.</i>							
Ghazipur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>							
Gauri Bazar ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ..	...	370	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mirzapur.</i>							
Mirzapur ...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...
<i>Allahabad.</i>							
Mija Road ...	...	385	...	..	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	2,204	753	745	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,204	1,138	745	...	...	...	...
<i>Fatehpur.</i>							
Bindki ...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cawnpur.</i>							
Cawnpur ...	4,951	740	2,274	...	...	...	...
<i>Etawah.</i>							
Etawah ...	2,004	379	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri.</i>							
Shakohabad ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Agra.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ferozabad ...	767	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muttra.</i>							
Muttra ...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...
<i>Alighur.</i>							
Hattrass ...	715	388	385	...	...	396	394
Alighur ...	...	...	375	...	...	...	...
Total ...	715	388	760	...	...	396	394
<i>Meerut.</i>							
Meerut	758	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moradabad.</i>							
Moradabad ...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...
<i>Barielly.</i>							
Aonla ...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...
Barielly ...	...	...	1,143	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,522	...	...	...	...
<i>Jaunpur.</i>							
Jaunpur ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalalgarh ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Shahjehanpur.</i>							
Shahjehanpur ...	374	...	758	...	...	...	...
Tilhar ...	1,184	380	385	...	...	...	...
Aujhoo ...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,508	380	1,528	...	...	...	...
<i>Lucknow.</i>							
Lucknow ...	749	...	754	...	...	...	398
Alamnagar ...	3,401	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,150	...	754	...	...	...	398

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Fyzabad.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fyzabad ... ..	...	...	379	...	...	442	...
Gossainganj ... ..	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	385	379	...	...	442	...
<i>Hardai.</i>							
Hardai	373	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghauli	748	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places	1,119	...	1,124	...	...	...	...
Total of the North-Western Provinces.	19,686	4,535	10,236	...	...	838	792
Panjab ... ..	...	...	1,121	...	...	395	...
Central Provinces ... ..	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India ... ..	..	384	...	...	..	...	...
<i>ASSAM.</i>							
<i>Sylhet.</i>							
Budderpur	2,925	678	50	...	..	318	349
Balagunge ... ..	...	...	505	...	...	...	...
Karimgunge	750	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chuttack ... ..	...	3	...	...	..	...	...
Other places ... ..	...	1	4	4	...	...	...
Total	3,675	682	559	4	...	318	349
<i>Cachar.</i>							
Silchar	98	1,423	396	...	295	632	...
<i>Goalpara.</i>							
Kamarjoni ... ..	...	14	...	...	...	13	...
Goalpara ... ..	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	14	10	...	...	13	...
<i>Kamrup.</i>							
Gauhati	4	4	...	...	3	...	...
<i>Durrung.</i>							
Tajpur ... ..	...	...	152	...	...	...	...
Mungledye	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18	...	152	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Week ending 3rd April 1897.	Week ending 10th April 1897.	Week ending 17th April 1897.	Week ending 24th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Sibsangar.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nigritting ...	505	542	170	...	205	...	103
Desangmuk ...	166	310	219	38	38	112	190
Dekumuk ...	461	747	921	99	96	157	109
Kokelamuk ...	...	...	122	49	...	...	8
Other places ...	...	60	81	...	295	42	...
Total ...	1,132	1,659	1,513	186	634	311	410
<i>Luakhimpur.</i>							
Debrugarh ...	1,299	2,388	2,273	645	508	797	521
Palasbari ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,300	2,388	2,274	645	508	797	521
<i>Newgong.</i>							
Silghat ...	1	6	...	1	...	...	...
Other places ...	...	...	...	..	1	...	14
Total of Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,904	836	1,441	2,071	1,294
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	79	38	30	100
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	9,676	9,993	12,063	22,530
ABSTRACT.							
Total of Bengal ...	71,611	24,121	19,856	8,375	8,143	7,981	19,703
Ditto Bihar ...	1,130	2,675	1,870	370	371	748	641
Ditto Chota Nagpur ...	50	...	...	16	...	...	...
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	19,686	4,535	10,236	...	...	838	792
Ditto Panjab ...	...	...	1,121	...	...	395	...
Ditto Central Provinces ...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Rajputana and Central India.	...	384	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,904	836	1,441	2,071	1,294
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	79	38	30	100
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	9,676	9,993	12,063	22,530

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of March and April 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of March and April 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE.

Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 11th May 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee

Districts	1897.				1896.			
	15th March	1st March	15th April.	30th April	15th March.	1st March	15th April	30th April
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Common Rice—								
Burdwan ...	10 8	9 12	9 12	8 7	16 8	16 8	15 8	16 4
Birbhum ..	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 4	16 8	16 8	16 8	18 0
Bankura .	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0
Midnapore ..	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	19 4	20 0	20 0
Hooghly ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 1	13 0
Howrah ...	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	15 4	15 4	15 4	14 8
24 Parganas ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 12	14 8	15 0	14 8	11 0
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 6	12 12
Nadia ...	9 11	9 10	8 10	8 3	15 7	14 9	14 9	14 8
Murshidabad ...	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0
Jessore ...	11 0	9 4	10 0	9 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
Khulna ...	11 0	10 8	10 8	9 4	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 8
Rajshahi ...	9 12	9 0	8 1	8 1	15 12	14 4	13 8	13 14
Dinajpur ...	10 8	9 9	9 9	9 11	18 0	18 0	16 12	15 9
Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
Darjeeling ...	8 8	8 8	8 4	7 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0
Rangpur ...	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 8	14 6	15 0	14 0
Bogra ...	10 8	9 6	8 4	8 1	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0
Pabna ...	10 0	9 0	8 4	9 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	15 0
Dacca ...	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	13 4	13 0	12 12	12 0
Mymensingh ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur ...	9 12	8 2	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 12	13 0	12 12
Backergunge ...	11 0	8 10	8 12	8 16	13 8	12 12	14 0	14 0
Tippura ...	10 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 5	12 1
Noakhali ...	9 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	15 0	13 16	13 16	12 8
Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
Patna ...	10 8	10 0	9 12	9 0	18 8	19 12	19 8	17 8
Gaya ...	8 12	8 8	8 0	7 12	16 4	16 8	16 0	16 0
Shahabad ..	{ 9 4) and 9 8 }	9 8	9 8	8 1	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0
Saran ...	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0
Champanan ...	{ 8 8) and 9 4 }	8 12	9 8	8 12	18 0	17 8	17 8	17 4
Muzaffarpur ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	15 8	14 0	15 0	14 8
Darbhanga ...	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 12	18 0
Monghyr ...	8 0	7 16	8 6	8 1	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 12
Bhagalpur .	9 6	8 11	8 13	8 14	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 6
Purnea ...	9 8	8 8	8 4	7 8	20 0	18 0	19 0	16 0
Malda ...	9 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	14 0
Sonhal Parganas ...	10 4	9 10	9 4	8 2	16 0	16 8	16 8	16 8
Cuttack ...	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 13	23 0	23 0	23 0	21 11
Balasore ...	12 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0
Puri ...	11 13	13 2	13 2	11 13	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10
Hazaribagh ...	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 0	14 4	11 8	13 8	12 8
Lohardaga ...	8 0	{ 8 0 } to 8 8	{ 8 8 } to 8 12	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Palaman ...	8 7	8 2	7 7	6 14	14 10	14 10	14 1	12 6
Manbhum ...	{ 10 0 } to 10 8	10 0	10 0	8 12	16 0	16 8	{ 16 0 } to 16 0	16 0
Singbhum ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

DISTRICTS.	1897.				1896.			
	15th March.	31st March.	15th April.	30th April.	15th March.	31st March.	15th April.	30th April.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WHEAT—	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna ...	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	12 0 and 13 0	13 8 and 14 8	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0
Gaya ...	9 12	9 12	9 4	9 4	11 8	12 0	13 8	13 4
Shahabad ...	8 8 and 10 0	9 8 and 10 0	9 8 and 10 0	9 8 and 10 0	11 0 and 12 0	12 0	13 6 and 14 0	12 0 and 13 0
Saran ...	9 10	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 8	13 12
Champaran ...	8 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	10 8	12 8	13 8	15 8
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 0	14 0	14 8	14 8
Darbhanga ...	6 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	11 0	13 8	13 2	14 12
Monghyr ...	8 0	8 3 to 9 10	9 7	9 15	(Old) 11 0 (New) 15 0	15 0	15 4	15 8
Bhagalpur ...	8 12	8 14	9 2½	9 8	12 10	15 2	15 2	15 2
Purnea ...	10 0	9 4	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna ...	.....	.....	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	24 0
Gaya ...	.....	.....	...	...	21 4	22 0	22 8	20 8
Shahabad ...	11 0	10 12	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Saran ...	10 10	10 8	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	24 8
Champaran ...	9 12	9 10	8 0	9 4	26 0	24 0	23 8	23 0
Muzaffarpur ...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
Darbhanga ...	.....	.....	9 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	28 7	26 12
Monghyr ...	12 0	.....	...	...	24 8	21 8	24 0	23 8
Bhagalpur ...	11 4	11 6	12 0	11 6	25 4	27 11	25 11	25 4
Purnea ...	.....	.....	...	...	24 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	12 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Hazaribagh ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0
Lohardaga ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0
Palamau ...	10 2	.....	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 14	16 14
Manbhum ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur ...	7 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
Gorakpur ...	8 6	8 9	8 9	7 10	14 4	14 14	14 14	14 6
Mirzapur ...	8 7	No report.	7 0	7 9	No report.	13 0	13 0	13 0
Benares ...	8 1½	7 13	7 9	7 9	13 3	12 3	12 3	12 1
Ghazipur ...	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 8
Ballia ...	8 8	No report.	8 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	No report.	12 0
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur ...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 8
Gorakpur ...	10 1	10 13	10 13	10 13	13 1	13 1	13 1	12 10
Mirzapur ...	8 9	No report.	8 15	9 10	No report.	11 8	11 8	11 8
Benares ...	9 3	9 12	9 3	10 6	10 4½	10 9	11 8	11 4
Ghazipur ...	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	12 8	13 0	12 12	12 12
Ballia ...	9 6	No report.	10 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	No report.	13 0

* Burma rice.

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 22nd April 1897 :—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	... 9 1	9 1	12 1
Hailakandi	... 8 8	9 9	13 13
SYLHET—			
Kazi Bazar	... 8 12	8 12	11 12
Chhatak Bazar	... 9 0	9 0	13 0
Sunamganj	... 9 0	9 0	13 0
Habiganj	... 10 0	10 0	12 0
Karimganj	... 8 8	8 8	10 0
Maulvi	... 9 8	...	11 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 10th May 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·98, Kalna 2·97, Katwa 2·28, Raniganj ·97. Ploughing going on. *Aus* is being sown. More rain still wanted in Sadar and Raniganj subdivisions. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	...	8	8 to 10	0
Kalna	...	...	8	0 to 9	0
Katwa	...	...	8	0 to 9	0
Raniganj	...	...	8	8 to 9	0

per rupee.

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Rampur Hât ·41. Weather unusually hot. Ploughing continues. No want of fodder. Price of rice at Sadar 8½ seers and Rampur Hât 9 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Maliara ·18, Khatra ·42, Gangajalghati ·12, Raipur ·20, Indas ·93, Kataipur ·73. Weather generally fair and very hot. Rain urgently needed to facilitate ploughing. Fodder sufficient. Export of rice continues. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee both at Sadar and Vishnupur; it is 10 seers at Onda, 9 seers at Gangajalghati, 8 seers at Saltora outpost, and 8½ seers at Raipur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·81, Contai 2·13, Tamluk ·08, Ghatal 1·41. Weather hot. More rain wanted in parts of Contai and Ghatal. Prospects of sugarcane, *aus*, *boro* and indigo good. Ploughing and sowing of *aman* going on. Cattle-disease reported from Garhbetta, Keshpur, Biupur, and Chandrakona. Fodder sufficient. Scarcity of water in Sabang has been relieved to some extent owing to recent rain. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	...	10	0	
Contai	...	...	11	to 12	0
Tamluk	...	...	9	12	
Ghatal	...	...	10	to 11	0

per rupee.

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·88, Serampore 3·54, Jahanabad 2·21. Sowing of *aus* and jute going on. Rice sells at 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·75, Ulubaria ·83. Weather very hot. Sowing of jute commenced in Ulubaria. Ploughing for *aus* and *aman* going on. Fodder sufficient. Want of water reported from thanas Baguan, Singti and Amta in the Ulubaria subdivision. Common rice sells at 8 to 10½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·41, Barasat 1·53, Basirhat 3·62, Diamond Harbour ·28. Weather hot and cloudy. No crops on the ground except sugarcane. Sowing of *aus* and jute going on. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	...	8½	to 10	0
Barasat	...	...	8	4	
Basirhat	...	...	9	14	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	8	12	

per rupee.

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·51, Kushtia 2·99, Meherpur 2·33, Chuadanga ·76, Ranaghat 1·14. Ploughing and sowing operations in full swing. Early rice doing well. Cattle-pox in Chuadanga continues. Water-supply now better everywhere. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells from 7½ to 9 seers per rupee. The latest price of rice where test-works are open is 7½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	12,630	3,014	2,546	18,190
Dependents	299	129	6,008	6,436
Otherwise relieved	1,460	9,088	5,666	16,214
Test-workers	252	Nil	Nil	252
Total				41,092

Figures said to be incomplete.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·12, Kandi 1·57, Jangipur 1·18. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done much good. Sowing of *aman* and *aus* going on. State of indigo good. *Boro* paddy doing well. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	8½	
Kandi	...	...	9½	
Jangipur	...	...	9	

per rupee.

The latest price of common rice, where relief and test-works are opened, is 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar and Kandi subdivisions—				
Relief-workers ...	2,270	17	841	2,628
Test-workers ...	1,002	6	102	1,110
Otherwise relieved ...	174	1,175	95	1,444
Total ...				5,182

Jessore.—Weather hot and oppressive with occasional storms and slight showers of rain. Rainfall at Sadar 1·04, Jhenida 1·56, Magura 3·87, Narail 1·47, Bangaon 1·38. Sowing of *aus*, *aman*, jute and indigo going on briskly. The seedling have been much benefited by the recent rain. More rain is wanted in places. Harvesting of *boro* paddy going on rapidly and that of *til* commenced. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	8	8 to 9	8
Jhenida	8	8
Magura	8	4 to 9	0
Narail	8	10
Bangaon	10	0 to 11	0
					per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·09, Bagerhat 1·59, Satkhira 2·37. Weather hot and cloudy. Cultivation of *aus* going on. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	8 to 9
Bagerhat	9
Satkhira	9
			per rupee.

Relief wages calculated at 9 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Great scarcity of good water. No cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	4,194	Nil	440	4,634
Relieved in two poor-houses ...	11	8	21	48
Otherwise relieved ...	444	4,202	1,919	6,565
Total ...				11,247

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·13, Nator 2·46, Naugaon ·64. Prospects of standing crops reported to be good. Sowing of *aus*, *aman*, and jute going on. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice ranges between 7 and 9 seers per rupee. Price of rice at relief-works 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	637	Nil	18	655

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·39. Weather very hot. Sowing of *bhadoi* and jute going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar 9 seers and Thakurgaon 8 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·07, Subdivision 2·40. Weather cloudy with showers at times. Prospects of *betri* paddy and jute favourable. Sowing of *bhadoi* going on. No want of fodder or drinking-water. Average price of common rice 7½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·38, Kalimpong ·87, Kurseong 2·37, Siliguri 1·98. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bhutta*, *phaphur*, potatoes, *shama*, *kungni*, *chota marua*, *bhadoi dhan*, and *bara marua* are progressing favourably. Terai—Sowing of jute and *bhadoi dhan* going on. Price of coarse rice—

	Srs.	
Hills	7 to 8
Terai	8 to 10
		per rupee.

Price of *bhutta* 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·61, district average 2·84. Weeding of *aus* and jute going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 6½ to 8 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3·62. *Aus* and jute on *poli* soil flourishing. Sowing of *aus* on *khar* soil continues. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice at head-quarters 9 seers and in the interior from 7½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·10, Sirajganj 3·23. Weather hot, cloudy and rainy. Standing crops doing well. *Aus* practically all sown and coming up finely. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 7 to 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	383	Nil	59	442

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·67, Manikganj 3·29, Munshiganj 3·04. Weather very hot, with high wind. Harvesting of *boro* nearly finished. *Aus* and jute plants thriving. Recent rain has improved their prospects. Fodder available. Cattle-disease in some parts of Munshiganj subdivision. Price of common rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·78, Netrokona 2·27, Kishorganj 3·58, Jamalpur 1·15, Tangail 1·89. Weather cloudy. Heavy rain on the 7th. *Aus* and jute are coming on well. Sugarcane promising. Price of common rice 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·30, Goalundo 1·87, Madaripur 1·37. Weather hot. Recent rain has done much good. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices hardening. Price of rice 8 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·79, Pirojpur 1·26, Patuakhali 1·25, Bhola 1·09. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 7½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·22, Brahmanbaria 2·9, Chandpur 1·11. Weather cloudy and hot with occasional rain. Sowing of paddy going on. Fodder available. Price of rice 9 seers per rupee in most places.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·46, Feni 1·44. Sowing of *aus* nearly finished. Preparation of lands for *aman* commenced. Prospects moderate. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water not sufficient. Great difficulty about drinking-water in chur lands and nearly all over the district. Price of common rice 6 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·03. Weather very hot with occasional showers. *Rabi* crop is being harvested. Fields are under cultivation for *aus* crop. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Standing crops, viz., sugarcane, *cherua*, cotton and vegetables, are doing well. Prices tightening gradually. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Green fodder-supply somewhat improved by occasional recent showers. Water becoming scarce. Price of rice in Patna 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved in poor-houses ...	52	45	16	113
Otherwise relieved ...	12	1	Nil	13
Total ...				126

Gaya.—Rainfall at Jahanabad 1·28; other stations nil. Sugarcane doing well. Price of Burma rice 9 seers and country rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Harvesting of *cherua* commenced in places. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except at Bhabua. Price of common rice 8 to 9½ seers per rupee. Latest prices of rice 8 seers and of pea 10½ seers per rupee at Bhabhua fixes the relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhabua—				
Relief-workers ...	2,856	3,360	1,714	7,930
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	1,815	1,815
Relieved in poor-houses and kitchens ...	256	83	89	428
Otherwise relieved ...	3,942	9,979	6,668	20,589
Sasaram—				
Relieved in poor-houses ...	26	14	8	48
Otherwise relieved ...	3	11	1	15
Arrah—				
Relieved in poor-houses ...	42	13	8	63
Otherwise relieved ...	6	3	12	21
Dehri—				
Fed in kitchens ...	40	45	111	196
Buxar—				
Otherwise relieved ...	Nil	1	1	2
Total ...				81,107

Saran.—Slight rain on 2nd towards Gopalganj. Sugarcane and *cheena* doing well. Famine wage fixed by barley selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,379	4,188	3,256	9,823
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	616	616
Relieved in poor-houses ...	47	27	23	97
Otherwise relieved ...	3,245	13,982	4,772	21,999
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	940	1,813	1,431	4,184
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	122	122
Relieved in poor-houses ...	15	5	4	24
Otherwise relieved ...	1,067	3,850	1,383	6,300
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,194	3,427	3,294	8,915
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	1,381	1,381
Otherwise relieved ...	3,666	10,739	8,675	23,080
		Total	...	76,541
Private relief—				
Hatwa —				
Relief-workers ...	1,416	2,190	1,545	5,151
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	1,030	1,030
Relieved in poor-houses ...	75	70	65	210
Otherwise relieved ...	45	89	70	204
Manjha —				
Relieved in poor-houses ...	5	8	15	28
Otherwise relieved ...	144	23	Nil	167
Koildwa—				
Otherwise relieved ..	36	104	14	154
		Total	...	6,944

Champaran.—No rain. Weather hot. Field preparations continue. *Cheena* and sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle scarce in some places. Prices, except of rice at Motihari, have risen. Common rice sells at 8½ seers, maize 9½ seers, wheat 9 seers, barley 13 seers, *rahar* 13 seers, and gram 10½ seers. Rice and maize fix the relief wages. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	15,670	14,582	8,673	38,925
Dependents ...	39	67	2,680	2,786
Relieved in poor-houses ...	89	97	45	231
Otherwise relieved ...	7,381	18,560	14,757	40,698
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	14,315	16,419	7,253	37,987
Dependents ...	66	113	3,954	4,133
Relieved in poor-houses ...	152	152	145	449
Otherwise relieved ...	5,293	11,251	6,643	23,187
		Total	...	148,396

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects fair. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*. Prices are—*Burma* rice 9 seers, country rice 8 seers, wheat 9½ seers, barley 12 seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 13 seers. Barley and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	8,088	2,624	1,827	12,539
Dependents ...	50	77	651	778
Relieved in poor-houses ..	31	12	5	48
Otherwise relieved ...	3,595	10,427	8,269	22,291
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	5,022	6,008	2,182	13,212
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	605	605
Relieved in poor-houses ...	8	6	11	25
Otherwise relieved ...	1,632	4,450	1,021	7,103

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	14,306	8,600	4,072	26,978
Dependents ...	119	204	2,403	2,726
Relieved in poor-houses ...	90	46	57	193
Otherwise relieved ...	5,626	12,675	10,077	28,378
		Total	...	114,876

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06, Madhubani ·10. *Dhan* and *mung* doing well. Fields being prepared for *bhadoi* sowing and in places sown. Common rice selling at Sadar 7½ seers per rupee. Price of *makai* 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	39,102	40,110	7,557	86,769
Dependents ...	721	Nil	5,101	5,822
Relieved in poor-houses ...	56	11	81	178
Otherwise relieved ...	7,276	19,288	9,052	35,616
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	24,996	23,804	7,185	55,985
Dependents ...	53	Nil	4,897	4,950
Relieved in poor-houses ...	85	26	21	132
Otherwise relieved ...	5,692	20,072	9,515	35,279
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,333	2,778	955	6,066
Relieved in poor-houses ...	14	9	1	24
Otherwise relieved ...	454	1,136	987	2,577
Test-workers ...	62	252	78	392
		Total	...	233,790
Private relief—				
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers ...	11,507	6,056	1,554	19,117
Gratuitous relief ...	2,380	6,710	6,311	15,401
		Total	...	34,518

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·08, Begusarai ·08, Jamui ·14. Weather hot and sultry. Ploughing of lands and paddy sowings going on. Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from both the subdivisions. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	
Monghyr ...	7½ to	9 0	} per rupee.
Begusarai ...	8½ to	8 15 (Burma rice)	
Jamui ..	...	8 0	

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot with westerly wind. Rainfall at Banka ·03. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy completed in Madhipura. *Chenna* is being harvested. *Mung* and sugarcane doing well. Water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported, more or less, from all parts of the district. Prices are—

	Srs.	c.	
Common rice—			
Sadar	8 14	} per rupee.
Banka	8 12	
Supaul	8 0	
Madhipura	8 0	
Kurthi—			
Sadar	12 10	} per rupee.
Banka	11 4	
Supaul	12 8	
Madhipura	13 0	
Marua—			
Madhipura	12 8	} per rupee.
Supaul	13 0	

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	8,728	8,201	2,211	19,140
Dependents ...	11	18	699	728
Otherwise relieved ...	397	1,060	346	1,803
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	675	1,435	261	2,371
Dependents ...	6	21	440	467
Otherwise relieved ...	219	601	160	980
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	49	45	9	103
Otherwise relieved ...	13	16	3	32
Total				25,624

In addition to the above, 3,892 persons were relieved from charitable funds in the whole district, but this figure is only approximate.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 46, Kishanganj 50, Araria 64. Rain has facilitated the sowing of jute and winter rice. Prospects favourable. Cattle-disease still reported from thana Kaliaganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar ...	7½	} per rupee.
Kishanganj ...	8	
Araria ...	8	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 159, Chanchal 262. Boro paddy being harvested; a 10 anna crop expected. Prospects good. Rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 45. Weather much hotter. Sugarcane doing well. Boro harvest, sowing of rice, and ploughing for maize and winter rice, proceeding. Mahua berry promises fairly. District prices—rice 7 to 9 seers, and maize 9 to 12 seers. Jamtara prices—rice 8 seers, maize not quoted. Fodder available. Drinking-water short. Test-works in Rajmahal not attended. Numbers on relief in Jamtara on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jamtara—				
Relief-workers ...	836	778	642	2,256
Dependents ...	7	14	77	98
Otherwise relieved ...	81	133	75	289
Total				2,643

Private relief—				
Workers ...	605	912	40	1,557

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 14, Jajpur 26, Kendrapara 61, Banka 46, False Point 267. Weather very hot. Harvesting of *dalu* nearly over. Sowing of *beali* and *guru sarad* commenced in places. Ploughing going on. Fodder and water generally available. Cattle-disease reported from places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.	
Cuttack ...	11 13	} per rupee.
Jajpur ...	14 7	
Kendrapara ...	18 2	
Banki ...	15 12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 23. Weather hot. *Beali* seedlings and sugarcane growing well. Cotton flowering. Ploughing going on. Price of coarse rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Coarse rice sells at 11½ and 12 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 06, but more reported from the interior. Cattle-disease continues. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 13½ seers in Khondmals. Sugarcane growing well.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Khurda 94. *Dalu* paddy and *cheena* being harvested. *Sarad* paddy lands being tilled and manured, and in places sowing of *beali* and *sarad* has commenced. Famine wages calculated at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	2,579	132	795	3,506
Dependents.	11	17	68	91
Otherwise relieved	59	94	98	251
Test-workers	103	Nil	12	115
Total				3,963

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Fields being ploughed. Prices are—rice 6 to 8½ seers, *makai* 8 to 11 seers, *mahua* 20 to 40 seers. Daily increased importations by rail. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 8th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Test-workers	824	529	452	1,805
Fed at kitchens	257	326	693	1,276
Otherwise relieved	99	830	Nil	929
Giridih subdivision—				
Test-workers	318	32	69	419
Otherwise relieved	42	37	39	118
Total				4,547

Private relief—				
Workers	175	120	60	355

Lohardaga.—Rainfall nil. Ploughing and *dhan* sowing continue. Rice sells at Ranchi 8 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 6½ to 10 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease is reported. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Rainfall .05. Weather intensely hot. Paddy and *gonuli* are being sown in thana Mahuadaur. *Cheena* being harvested. *Tewa dhan* being harvested in thanas Mahuadaur and Latehav; 12 annas outturn expected. Further rise in prices of rice—two markets selling at 5 seers against one in the previous week; 5 markets against 6 at over 5 seers, but below 6 seers; 12 markets against 7 at 6 seers; 24 markets against 26 at over 6 seers, but below 7 seers; 13 markets against 14 at 7 seers; 28 markets against 27 at over 7 seers, but below 8 seers; 5 markets against 10 at 8 seers. Wheat sold at 8 seers 11 chitaks, against 8 seers 11½ chitaks in the preceding week; barley 11 seers 5 chitaks against 12 seers; gram 10 seers against 10 seers 4½ chitaks; *mahua* 27 seers 11½ chitaks. 147½ maunds country rice and 311 maunds Burma rice were imported under the bounty system. Cattle-disease very prevalent and very fatal. Fodder and water still sufficient.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	1,512	1,150	457	3,119
Otherwise relieved	552	1,114	292	1,958
Total				5,077

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar .51, Gobindpur .08. Weather very hot. Prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from Baghmundi, Raghunathpur and Purulia. Scarcity of water reported from Gobindpur, Chandul, Chas, Raghunathpur, Gourangdi, Jhalda, and Manbazar. Average price of common rice 8 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient at present.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Gratuitous relief	1,143	2,965	2,241	6,349
Test-workers	2,231	1,523	321	4,075
Total				10,424

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar .2, Chakradharpur .7. Rice plentiful. Price of rice 7 to 11½ seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was good general rain over the whole of Bengal proper, and slight local showers are reported from Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The present agricultural prospects are generally favourable. Ploughing and sowing are everywhere in full swing. Early rice and jute are for the most part sown and are coming up well. Sugarcane, indigo and other standing crops are promising. The harvesting of spring rice is still proceeding. The rain has improved the water-supply to some extent, but want of good drinking-water is still felt in parts. Cattle-disease is prevalent in Palamau, and is also reported from some other districts. The price of rice is reported to have risen in several

districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 7½ seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8½ seers, Khulna (common rice) 9 seers, Rajshahi (rice) 8 seers, Pabna (rice) 7 to 9 seers, Patna (rice) 9½ seers, Shahabad (rice at Bhabua) 8 seers, Saran (barley) 12 to 13 seers, Champaran (rice) 8½ seers and (maize) 9½ seers, Muzaffarpur (barley) 12 seers and (*rahar*) 13 seers, Darbhanga (rice) 7½ seers and (*makai*) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8 seers and (*marua*) 12½ and 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 8 seers, Puri (common rice) 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 6 to 8½ seers, Palamau (rice) 5 to 8 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 8 seers.

Numbers on relief:—

	Week under report.	Preceding week.
Nadia	... 41,092	49,131
Murshidabad	... 5,182	3,517
Khulna	... 11,247	9,124
Rajshahi	... 655	781
Pabna	... 442	492
Patna	... 126	121
Shahabad	... 31,107	30,858
Saran	... 76,541	73,649
Champaran	... 148,396	139,079
Muzaffarpur	... 114,876	113,952
Darbhangha	... 233,790	207,262
Bhagalpur	... 25,624	24,861
Sonthal Parganas	... 2,643	2,511
Puri	... 3,963	3,407
Hazaribagh	... 4,547	4,811
Palamau	... 5,077	4,828
Manbhum	... 10,424	9,831
Total	... 715,732	678,215

The total for the week under report is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 165,674	142,485	57,101	365,260
Dependents	... 1,382	660	31,512	33,554
Relieved in poor-houses	... 974	584	543	2,101
Otherwise relieved	... 53,870	158,111	93,571	305,552
Test-workers	... 5,812	2,342	1,111	9,265

Private relief—

Relief-works—

Darbhangha Raj	... 11,507	6,056	1,554	19,117
Hatwa	... 1,416	2,190	1,545	5,151
Sonthal Parganas	... 605	912	40	1,557
Giridih	... 175	120	60	355

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhangha Raj	... 2,380	6,710	6,311	15,401
Saran { Hatwa	... 120	159	1,165	1,444
{ Manjha	... 149	31	15	195
{ Koildwa	... 36	104	14	154

Total ... 43,874

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 11th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of April 1897.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.784		
The average pressure of April from 24 years' registers ...	29.752		
The highest pressure in the month	29.955	4th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29.645	17th	16
The range of pressure	0.310		
Hours.			
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	256.9		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	378.9		
°			
The mean temperature of the month	85.5		
The average temperature of April from 24 years' registers ...	84.7		
The highest temperature in the month	103.7	17th	
The lowest temperature in the month	67.6	4th	
The range of temperature during the month	36.1		
The mean daily range of temperature	22.2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	31.7	13th	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month	66		
The average humidity of April from 24 years' registers ...	69		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.779		
The average vapour tension of April from 24 years' registers ...	0.861		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	2.97		
The average cloud proportion of April from 20 years' registers	2.70		
Ins.			
The total rainfall of the month	0.83		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	0.77		
The average fall of April from 48 years' registers ...	2.81		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0.29	29th	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month	5		
The average number of rainy days in April from 24 years' registers	8		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	151.8		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	54.6		
The greatest sun temperature	158.4	12th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	61.0	20th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	70.2		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	5.2		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	8.9	13th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day	160.6		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	261.0	19th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	17.0	18th Noon to 1 P.M. & 19th Noon to P.M. & 1 P.M. to 2 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 17, N.E. 18, E. 31, S.E. 31, S. 248, S.W. 255, W. 85, N.W. 33, Calm 2.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.2° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 10th May 1897.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India.

Metereological Report of the Province of

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.													
			AIR PRESSURE.					WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
			Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reduced to sea-level.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reduced to sea-level.	Mean, 8 A.M., barometer reduced to sea-level.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 40°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest month.	Lowest month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.877	29.870	29.758	29.808	+0.045	82°W	108	128.9	66.9	108.1	74.5	86.5	+0.7	
	Birbhum	Birbhum	29.823	29.433	29.519	29.802	—	83°W	75	113.1	66.7	108.6	73.0	86.4	+0.5	
	Bankura	Bankura	29.833	29.448	29.536	29.775	—	84°W	117	113.5	67.5	108.0	75.5	86.3	0	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29.813	29.637	29.715	29.812	+0.048	85°W	38	112.4	68.3	108.2	75.2	86.7	-0.5	
	Hoochly	Hoochly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Presidency	Howrah	Howrah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	24 Parganas	Sankar Island	29.984	29.778	29.846	29.800	+0.036	83°W	413	84.9	68.9	91.9	79.9	85.7	+0.3	
	Calcutta	Calcutta	29.928	29.770	29.844	29.811	+0.043	83°W	158	103.9	67.7	97.0	75.0	86.0	+0.5	
	Nadia	Krishnagar	29.903	29.723	29.804	29.804	—	85°W	145	108.7	68.8	96.8	79.4	86.8	+0.1	
	Murshidabad	Barhampore	29.883	29.680	29.781	29.796	+0.039	81°W	63	110.4	66.3	109.9	78.9	87.4	+0.1	
Rajshahi	Jessore	Jessore	29.900	29.751	29.830	29.810	+0.034	82°W	72	107.5	65.2	95.2	73.5	85.9	-0.4	
	Khulna	Khulna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29.896	29.678	29.776	29.796	+0.044	83°W	69	108.5	68.0	99.1	78.9	86.0	+1.5	
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29.867	29.632	29.737	29.806	+0.040	86°E	148	106.3	61.8	93.9	68.3	82.9	+0.4	
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.835	29.592	29.587	29.833	+0.047	87°E	100	96.9	58.6	81.9	67.8	79.5	+1.2	
Dacca	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23.001	23.006	23.016	—	+0.061	86°E	227	70.1	41.1	63.1	48.3	56.7	+1.4	
	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29.819	29.629	29.706	29.810	—	88°E	105	97.3	58.3	90.3	69.7	80.1	—	
	Rangpur	Rangpur	29.807	29.659	29.741	29.820	+0.031	87°E	65	102.4	61.4	93.3	68.3	81.2	+1.1	
	Bogra	Bogra	29.861	29.603	29.732	29.796	—	84°E	73	108.8	61.7	98.2	72.1	85.2	+1.4	
	Pabna	Hirajganj	29.802	29.703	29.803	29.802	+0.033	82°E	122	108.3	61.2	94.9	71.3	83.1	+0.1	
Chittagong	Dacca	Narayanganj	29.827	29.703	29.748	29.817	+0.024	81°W	170	101.0	60.3	93.0	74.5	83.8	0	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.879	29.761	29.815	29.826	+0.028	86°E	61	99.2	63.3	92.5	71.8	82.2	+1.1	
	Faridpur	Faridpur	29.817	29.746	29.824	29.819	+0.025	83°W	85	107.9	61.0	97.2	71.3	84.3	+1.3	
	Backergunge	Barisal	29.851	29.691	29.802	29.820	+0.034	82°W	105	101.8	60.9	94.6	75.3	85.0	+1.0	
	Tippura	Comilla	29.913	29.706	29.846	29.830	—	86°E	123	101.3	64.9	94.4	75.0	83.8	+1.6	
Patna	Noakhali	Noakhali	29.900	29.701	29.842	29.831	—	82°E	128	97.1	65.9	91.3	74.2	82.9	+1.2	
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29.890	29.702	29.818	29.853	+0.023	84°E	107	97.7	65.1	92.3	74.0	83.2	+3.1	
	South Lushai Hills	Lungleh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Patna	Bankipore	29.767	29.533	29.645	29.742	+0.037	82°E	111	110.2	64.6	101.7	74.0	87.9	+0.8	
	Gaya	Gaya	29.568	29.319	29.456	29.784	+0.040	83°W	91	111.2	63.1	103.5	76.5	89.0	+1.0	
Bhagalpur	Shahabad	Dehrit	29.605	29.305	29.405	29.800	+0.035	83°W	106	111.1	68.5	103.7	76.7	90.2	+1.1	
	Buxar	Buxar	29.705	29.403	29.500	29.784	+0.047	87°W	102	100.9	63.4	102.4	74.7	88.8	+1.7	
	Arrah	Arrah	29.758	29.615	29.684	29.796	—	86°W	140	110.4	61.8	103.3	73.0	88.2	+1.4	
	Chapra	Chapra	29.766	29.515	29.647	29.742	—	86°W	137	111.0	61.8	103.6	73.5	88.6	+3.7	
	Champaran	Motihari	29.869	29.601	29.601	29.787	—	85°E	161	108.0	60.0	99.0	67.9	85.5	+0.7	
Orissa	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29.741	29.703	29.654	29.788	—	86°E	133	107.7	60.3	99.6	70.6	85.1	—	
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29.703	29.674	29.676	29.798	+0.040	85°E	130	105.3	60.6	97.0	71.4	84.2	+0.2	
	Monghyr	Monghyr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29.779	29.672	29.671	29.786	+0.028	87°E	103	108.8	61.6	100.3	73.6	86.5	+1.1	
	Purnea	Purnea	29.887	29.627	29.702	29.866	+0.043	87°E	131.6	107.3	60.3	97.7	70.1	83.9	+0.5	
Chota Nagpur	Malda	Malda	29.863	29.654	29.761	29.785	—	84°W	60	108.7	59.9	99.4	70.4	85.0	+0.9	
	Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29.616	29.280	29.354	29.798	+0.021	87°W	29	109.0	60.7	100.7	75.0	87.8	+0.5	
	Outback	Outback	29.924	29.730	29.700	29.819	+0.044	84°W	90	103.3	71.2	99.9	77.4	88.7	-1.5	
	False Point	False Point	29.904	29.815	29.870	29.882	+0.040	85°W	208	100.0	67.5	91.0	77.4	84.2	+0.1	
	Balesore	Balesore	29.959	29.740	29.829	29.812	+0.057	83°W	137	104.5	67.5	97.1	75.4	88.3	-0.5	
Chota Nagpur	Shortt's Island	Shortt's Island	29.938	29.811	29.867	29.830	—	83°W	45.0	105.5	70.8	91.1	78.8	86.9	—	
	Puri	Puri	29.938	29.832	29.861	29.831	—	87°W	406	98.2	72.1	90.7	77.8	84.2	—	
	Hasaribagh	Hasaribagh	27.931	27.775	27.851	29.786	+0.041	87°W	200	105.1	64.3	97.8	73.1	85.5	+0.8	
	Lohardaga	Manchi	27.840	27.715	27.758	29.797	+0.060	85°W	295	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Daltonganj	Daltonganj	29.253	29.030	29.132	29.821	—	82°W	116	?	61.4	?	71.9	?	—	
Chota Nagpur	Manbhan	Manbhan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Chaitanya	Chaitanya	29.228	29.163	29.191	29.810	—	84°W	55	111.2	66.4	102.8	74.2	88.4	-1.4	
	Sibnar	Sibnar	29.846	29.607	29.681	29.879	+0.029	86°E	133	90.3	58.1	84.0	65.3	74.7	+0.2	
	Goalpara	Goalpara	29.839	29.655	29.760	29.831	+0.047	85°E	153	99.5	63.3	90.9	70.2	80.4	+1.2	
	Cachar	Silchar	29.868	29.740	29.803	29.863	+0.026	87°E	58	97.1	61.4	92.0	60.4	80.7	+2.5	

a Mean of 31 days. b Mean of 26 days. c Mean of 27 days. d Mean of 25 days. e Mean of 25 days.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																DISTRICT.	
HUMIDITY.				CLOUD.		RAINFALL.											
Mean, 8 A.M.		Variation from normal mean.		Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rain-fall.	Of month.				Since 1st APRIL 1897.						
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.				Mean of district.	Normal in. in.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.		Normal mean number of rainy days.
63	-7	3.5	+1.7	4.91	12.05	1.74	+1.21	3.80	2.69	2.95	1.74	+1.21	2.80	2.69	Burduwan.		
48	-	2.0	-	0.62	1.13	1.13	+0.00	1.75	1.99	1.13	1.13	+0.00	1.75	1.99	Birbhum.		
55	-	1.0	-	1.09	1.21	1.21	0	3.10	2.31	1.21	1.21	0	3.10	2.31	Bankura.		
65	-	2.8	-	2.35	1.33	1.37	-0.04	2.83	2.35	1.33	1.37	-0.04	2.83	2.35	Midnapore.		
					2.24	1.89	+0.35	3.33	2.68	2.24	1.69	+0.35	3.33	2.68	Hoochly.		
					1.39	1.69	-0.30	4.00	2.71	1.79	1.53	-0.20	4.00	2.71	Howrah.		
79	-13	4.7	+0.1	0.97	2.00	1.74	+0.26	3.20	2.62	2.00	1.74	+0.26	3.20	2.62	Ch-Parganna.		
73	-8	3.2	+0.9	0.83	0.83	1.74	-0.91	4.00	2.92	0.83	1.74	-0.91	4.00	2.92	Calcutta.		
65	-	2.6	-	3.09	3.47	2.81	+0.66	4.00	3.98	3.47	2.93	+0.66	4.00	3.98	Nadia.		
66	-2	2.8	+0.7	0.93	1.06	1.06	+0.30	2.33	2.71	1.06	1.06	+0.30	2.33	2.71	Murshidabad.		
73	-14	3.5	-0.3	1.73	2.57	3.37	-0.80	4.40	4.40	2.57	3.37	-0.80	4.40	4.40	Jessore.		
					2.57	2.54	-0.37	3.67	4.16	2.57	2.94	-0.37	3.67	4.16	Khulna.		
71	-	1.3	-	1.80	2.06	1.78	+0.28	2.60	2.71	2.06	1.78	+0.28	2.60	2.71	Rajshahi.		
66	-	1.7	-	0.56	1.32	1.53	-0.21	2.00	2.40	1.32	1.53	-0.21	2.00	2.40	Dinajpur.		
69	-	1.1	-	0.77	2.14	5.20	-2.76	3.50	6.30	2.14	5.20	-2.76	3.50	6.30	Jalpaiguri.		
78	+7	4.00	-1.6	2.02	2.89	5.17	2.28	5.25	5.09	2.89	5.17	-2.28	5.25	5.09	Darjeeling.		
77	-	2.3	-	1.99	1.25	5.08	-3.83	3.60	6.74	1.25	5.08	-3.83	3.60	6.74	Cooch Behar.		
73	-	3.1	-	2.43	2.32	3.84	-1.52	3.00	4.85	2.32	3.84	-1.52	3.00	4.85	Bangpur.		
71	-	2.3	-	1.75	2.52	2.25	+0.27	2.00	3.52	2.52	2.25	+0.27	2.00	3.52	Bogra.		
74	-	4.0	-	2.79	2.50	3.10	-0.71	5.00	4.94	2.50	3.10	-0.71	5.00	4.94	Palna.		
82	-5	3.7	-0.2	1.43	3.84	4.77	-1.23	5.00	6.30	3.84	4.77	-1.23	5.00	6.30	Dacca.		
79	-	4.1	-	3.15	2.20	4.26	-2.00	2.83	5.71	2.20	4.26	-2.00	2.83	5.71	Mymensingh.		
83	-	2.0	-	3.02	3.17	3.06	0.09	4.67	5.83	3.17	3.06	0.09	4.67	5.83	Faridpur.		
86	-	3.4	-	1.84	1.81	5.11	-1.30	2.33	4.68	1.81	3.21	-1.40	2.33	4.68	Backergunge.		
80	-	4.8	-	1.44		5.49			5.77		5.49			5.77	Tippura.		
82	-	3.1	-	1.65	1.41	4.44	-3.03	2.00	4.65	1.41	4.44	-3.03	2.00	4.65	Noukhali.		
77	-11	4.50	-0.6	0.65	0.65	3.41	-3.08	0.80	4.45	0.65	3.41	-3.08	0.80	4.45	Chittagong.		
49	-		-	0.64	2.20	4.01	-1.77	2.00	5.61								

1. 2

ОТВЕТЫ НА ВОПРОСЫ

in Bengal in April 1897.

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 12, 1897.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	0'57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'58
		Dacca	...	...	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'26
	Mymensingh	Narainkanj	...	...	0'14	...	...	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00
		Munshiganj	...	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'56
		Jaydohpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'20
		Kishoreganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40
		Atis (Tangail)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'00
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00
		Jamulpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'53
		Vetrokora	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Faridpur	Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40
		Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherpur Tara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'78
Chittagong	Faridpur	Diwansu	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'09
		Madaripur	...	...	0'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'07
	Backergunge	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10
		Goulundo	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02
	Hill Tippera	Chitrapur	...	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barisal	...	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gournadi	...	...	0'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Isola	...	...	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'03
		Doutakhan	...	...	1'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bauphal	...	...	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'55
		Agaitala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'02
Patna	Tippera	Bandpur	0'03	0'05
		Brahmanbaria	0'00
	Noakhali	Ramchandrapur</																				

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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Least rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1897 to 3rd April 1897.	Average rainfall from 1st April up to 3rd April.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	10.07	0.40	...	0.18	0.70	...	6	0.05	3.77	4.90	0.97	3.77	4.90	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
...	0.59	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.04	0.51	...	5	0.05	3.02	4.56	0.96	3.02	4.56	Dacca.
1.83	0.32	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.06	0.41	...	5	0.05	4.01	5.17	1.30	4.01	5.17	Narainganj.
0.05	1.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.05	5.06	4.20	1.63	5.06	4.20	Munshiganj.
0.56	0.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.05	4.70	4.98	2.20	4.70	4.98	Jaydighpur.
0.56	0.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.05	4.70	4.98	2.20	4.70	4.98	Kachhganj.
0.06	0.17	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.05	4.70	4.98	2.20	4.70	4.98	Atia (Tangail).
0.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.05	4.70	4.98	2.20	4.70	4.98	Mymensingh.
1.75	1.30	2.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.90	5	0.05	4.70	4.98	2.20	4.70	4.98	Jamulpur.
0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.05	4.70	4.98	2.20	4.70	4.98	Netrokona.
1.83	1.30	0.02	0.03	0.11	...	4	0.05	4.00	3.60	1.83	4.00	3.60	Madaripur.	Faridpur.	Faridpur.	Dacca.
1.02	0.34	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.03	0.11	...	4	0.05	3.02	4.20	1.18	3.02	4.20	Faridpur.
0.94	0.38	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.03	0.11	...	4	0.05	3.02	4.20	1.18	3.02	4.20	Goaindo.
0.02	0.75	0.19	...	0.02	...	1	0.05	4.17	0.77	3.01	0.77	3.01	Patuakhali.	Backergunge.		
1.21	0.45	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.05	3.72	1.07	2.51	1.07	2.51	Patuakhali.
...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.05	4.50	1.80	3.23	1.80	3.23	Barisal.
...	0.05	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.05	4.40	1.80	3.23	1.80	3.23	Gaurnadi.
1.10	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.05	4.40	1.80	3.23	1.80	3.23	Bhola.
0.20	0.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.05	4.40	1.80	3.23	1.80	3.23	Daulatkh.
0.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.05	4.40	1.80	3.23	1.80	3.23	Barisal.
0.17	3	0.05	4.40	1.80	3.23	1.80	3.23	Agartala.	Hill Tippera.	Hill Tippera.	Chittagong.
0.48	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.05	4.40	1.80	3.23	1.80	3.23	Comilla.
...	0.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.05	4.40	1.80	3.23	1.80	3.23	Chandpur.
0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.05	4.40	1.80	3.23	1.80	3.23	Brachmanhatra.
0.15																				

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bhagalpur—continued.	Bhagalpur	Madhipura	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'40
		Rongpur (Sufabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rupaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'83
		Protaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00
	Purnea	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10
		Banks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oolgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'09
		Bansui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purnea	Kishanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'07
		Araria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'79
		Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'43
		Gondwana (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'80
	Malda	Rarosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Forbesganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'55
		Kallaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'30
		Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Paraganas.	Chanot al	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'77
		Gajol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'12
		Sibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'28
		Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.	Outtaek	Godda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pakour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'74
		Naya Dumka	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	Jamtara	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'05
		Bilboda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10
		Nanihat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00
		Assenbani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'06
	Puri	Antikund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madhupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'15
	Puri	Barkopa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mokopora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barkasoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puri	Sahibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'17
		Jasasingpur	...	...	1'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barki	...	0'15	0'33	...	...	...	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outtaek	...	...	1'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	False Point	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kendrapara	...	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Japur	...	...	0'50	0'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dharmala	...	...	1'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	Salipore	...	...	0'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pal Lohara	...	...	0'26	1'14	...	...	0'12	0'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Akhyapada	...	...	1'18	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandbali	...	1'10	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puri	Bhadra	...	...	0'80	0'70	...	...	...	0'53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Soro	0'04	0'54	0'88	...	1'30	0'43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore	...	...	1'14	0'70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jellapore	...	...	0'19	0'25	0'03	0'08	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puri	Bariapada	...	...	0'38	0'22	0'07	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khurda	...	...	0'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhanpur	...	...	0'22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puri	Gop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Satpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pipli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nayagarh	...	...	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hasaribagh	Kasipur	...	0'30	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'20
		Pachamba (Gardik).	...	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'14
		Hasaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sontagurab	...	...	...	0'12	...	...	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardaga	Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jhoomrah Hills	...	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Parlu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chatra	...	...	0'02	0'15	...	...	0'34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardaga	Karagdeha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'33	0'16	0'27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'09	0'24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palamau	Silbi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palakot	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'07	0'09	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'35	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chasipur	...	...	0'06	0'09	1'05	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palamau	Sirajga	...	...	0'30	0'20	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jalpur	...	...	0'05	0'21	0'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gangpur	...	...	...	1'17	0'13	0'74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palamau (Daltonganj)	...	...	...	...	...	0'07	0'30	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhum	Basumath	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Humanshad	...	...	0'01	...	...	...	0'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Garhwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purulia	...	...	...	0'31	...	...	0'07	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simbhum	Gobindpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'07
		Baghuanathpur.	0'16
		Barabhum	0'15	1'07
		Jhalda	0'23	0'07													

in Bengal in April 1897—continued.

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SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1897.

The more noticeable features of the weather during April are—

(1) The rainfall when compared with the normal was heavier in the west than in the east of the province.

Bihar, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal all received more than the usual amount, while in East and North Bengal there was a large defect, in the former 2.42 and in the latter 1.18 inches. In Orissa the average fall was practically normal.

This arrangement is similar to what has obtained since the middle of February with a modification as regards Orissa. The shallow depressions which gave rise to the unsettled conditions usual when thunderstorms occur in the early part of the hot weather received a southerly displacement, which led to much heavier rainfall in Orissa than is usual at that time of the year. The effect of this displacement was shown as regards Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal also. But during April the depressions, though receiving a check to their eastward movement, failed to reach the north of the Bay as in the previous months. The rainfall in Orissa is, therefore, lighter, while in East and North Bengal there is even less rain than in February and March.

(2) The alternations of temperature have been larger than usual, there having been three periods of comparatively cool weather and two during which the heat was much more severe than usual. The times of great heat were just after the middle and towards the end of the month, preceding the occurrence of disturbed weather with general thunderstorms and rain. The difference from the normal means for the month in the large divisions is not very great. In Bihar, North and East Bengal and Assam there was excess of 1° , and in Orissa and Chota Nagpur defect of little more than half a degree.

At the beginning of the month the pressure distribution was more uniform than usual, and fine calm weather with light south-westerly winds and low temperature prevailed, except in the north of the province, where wind directions were east or north-east. Pressure was slightly below the normal in the south of the Bay and above over the province by amounts increasing somewhat towards the north. Mean temperature was from 3° to 6° in defect, the latter in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. On the 2nd there were signs of the approach of a shallow depression from the west, temperature rose rapidly, the winds became more easterly and irregular, and on the following day thunderstorms occurred over almost the whole of Lower Bengal and Orissa. There were a few scattered showers in Chota Nagpur, but rainfall was almost entirely absent in North Bengal and Bihar. The changes of pressure on the 3rd gave an almost uniform distribution over the whole of the Bay and the province with a very shallow depression shown over the central districts of Bengal. The rise continued on the 4th most quickly over Orissa and a high pressure area developed. The arrangement then was unusual and was not accompanied by altogether settled weather, as scattered showers were falling in many districts and temperature was considerably below the normal, especially in the south-west of the province. The showers were more frequent on the 6th and 7th; but as westerly winds were becoming general and more regular, rainfall had ceased entirely on the 8th.

Throughout the first week of the month pressure changes were much more irregular than usual and at times of moderate amount, but the general distribution retained the same features as were noticed at the beginning. There was excess in the west and defect in the east; so that the distribution was much more uniform than is usual in the early part of April. From the 8th the peculiarity became less marked owing to a brisk fall which set in over the north of the province and extended southwards. On the 10th the distribution was very nearly normal, but a rapid rise over Bengal on the following day to a large extent restored the old arrangement. But these changes were only the oscillations which occur in the most settled weather and caused no disturbance, readings being again all but normal on the 16th.

The weather remained settled till towards the 20th, when the second and a more general series of thunderstorms began. A few days previously temperature began to rise, and from the 16th to the 19th more or less severe heat prevailed in all districts, the greatest excess being from 6° to 10° on the 18th. The approach of the slight depression was not well shown till the 18th, when the cyclonic circulation of winds was fairly regular with a centre in Chota Nagpur. The changes of pressure on the subsequent days were so irregular that the appearance of a depression was almost lost, but the cyclonic circulation remained, and it was probably owing to the interaction of the variable winds on the 20th and 21st that almost general rain fell in all parts of the province except Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the west of Bihar. Rainfall continued in East and North Bengal on the 23rd, but by that time settled weather was again almost general.

The fall of temperature caused by the thunderstorms of the 21st and 22nd was large, and on the latter date daily means were from 10° to 12° below the normal in all the central districts.

From the 20th to the 27th fine calm weather prevailed with steadily increasing temperature, excess on the 27th and 28th being generally between 4° and 7° . A short period

of disturbed weather followed, beginning on the 28th, when a few scattered showers fell in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal. Rainfall was more general on the 29th, but was in almost all cases light and confined to the south of the province. On the 30th there was very little rain except in part of South-West Bengal and the east of Bihar.

Pressure.—The mean values for April are above the normal at all stations and in most cases by moderate amounts. Excess is about .07 inch for Chota Nagpur, .05 inch for Orissa and the greater part of Bihar, and from .02 to .04 inch elsewhere. The distribution which generally prevailed was more uniform than usual in April, and this was due to the high readings over the province as compared with those at coast stations, especially in the extreme south where there was a small defect.

On the three occasions of disturbed weather when rain was general over a great part of the province, pressure changes were never large, and on the last of the three towards the close of the month pressure was rising during the first two of the three days of unsettled weather.

The peculiarity, noticed in previous reports, that a rapid rise of pressure began in the north or north-east of the province and forced the shallow depressions southwards over Orissa and the north-west angle of the Bay, was noticeable on only one occasion—about the 20th. Its effect was not so great, as it appeared only to prevent the unsettled weather passing eastwards over East and North Bengal which were in consequence deprived of a portion of the rainfall due in this month.

Temperature was very high about the middle and towards the end of the month, that is immediately before the commencement of the second and third of the disturbed periods. After the occurrence of thunderstorms there was an equally large defect, greatest on the 23rd, when defect in mean temperature varied from 2° in Orissa and the west of Bihar to 13° at Krishnagar and Burdwan.

Neither mean day nor night readings differed much from the normal. The difference in the former varied from defect of 2° in Orissa and part of Chota Nagpur to excess of 3° in East Bengal and Bihar: in the latter from defect of 1° in Orissa and South-West Bengal to excess of 1° in the west of Bihar.

Rainfall has been normal or slightly in excess in the western half of the province, the greatest difference being in Bihar, which received about 1 inch as compared with a normal fall of rather more than half an inch. There was a slight excess in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur and very nearly the normal fall in Orissa. In East Bengal and North Bengal there was a large defect—2.42 inches in the former and 1.18 in the latter. East Bengal received 1.91 instead of 4.33 and North Bengal 2 instead of 3.18 inches.

Thunderstorms with rain occurred on three occasions—the first near the beginning of the month, the second between the 19th and 21st and the last at the end. The showers were usually rather scattered, and the 21st was the only day on which most of the measuring stations reported rain. Even on that day a few districts were practically rainless, viz., Gaya, Shahabad, Orissa and the greater part of Chota Nagpur.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of April 1897:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.				TEMPERATURE.					RAINFALL.								
				Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month			Rainy days.			Since 1st April 1897.	
						Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average num. per in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	...	...	...	113.1	65.2	99.0	76.1	87.6	+0.7	1.99	1.85	+0.13	3.12	2.90	+0.23	1.98	1.85
North Bengal	...	...	...	108.8	56.6	91.7	70.4	82.6	+1.0	2.00	3.15	-1.18	2.83	4.36	-1.53	2.00	3.15
East Bengal	...	...	...	107.9	61.0	93.6	73.4	88.6	+1.3	1.91	4.33	-2.42	2.71	5.31	-2.60	1.91	4.33
Bihar	...	...	...	111.4	50.9	100.0	72.8	86.9	+1.1	0.97	0.77	+0.40	1.50	1.06	+0.44	0.97	0.27
Orissa	...	...	...	108.3	67.5	93.4	77.7	85.6	-0.7	1.00	1.10	-0.10	1.00	1.89	-0.20	1.00	1.10
Chota Nagpur	...	...	...	111.2	64.3	100.3	73.7	87.0	-0.6	1.80	0.56	+0.21	3.35	1.13	+1.22	0.80	0.56
Assam	...	...	...	99.6	58.1	89.0	68.3	78.6	+1.3								

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 11th May 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of April 1897.

The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	...	...	Inches.	Date.
			29.851	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	...	...	90.2	
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	106.6	17th.
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	67.9	9th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	...	...	38.7	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	24.4	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	33.2	13th.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	...	...	56	%
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	...	...	.788	Inch.
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	1.09	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	0.38	29th.
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	4	Days.

O. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 10th May 1897.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 2nd to 8th May 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	2nd	29.852	84.4	93.0	17.2	75.8	79.6	75.6	.833	73.8	82	0.00
"	3rd	.797	81.7	91.5	19.6	71.9	84.6	78.4	.811	72.6	67	0.19
"	4th	.750	80.7	98.7	24.0	74.7	91.1	79.5	.853	74.4	59	Nil
"	5th	.667	88.6	97.4	17.9	79.5	93.4	83.5	1.014	79.7	64	"
"	6th	.622	86.9	96.9	20.1	76.8	89.8	84.1	1.095	82.0	78	0.28
"	7th	.593	90.4	97.0	13.3	83.7	92.0	84.5	1.091	81.7	72	0.03
"	8th	.636	91.6	102.7	22.3	80.4	94.1	85.6	1.113	82.5	70	0.03

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inches.
			29.702
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	87.2
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	30.8
The maximum temperature	...	...	102.7
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	78

The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th May 1897 ... 0.62
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 10th May 1897.

O. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
2nd to 8th May 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
May.	2nd	148.5	4.4	29.780	80.9	91.3	10.4	75.2	75.3	0.809	72.8	78	N E E and variable.	103	0.08	Chiefly cloudy, c, d, t.
"	3rd	157.2	9.9	29.740	81.8	91.5	9.7	71.4	74.5	0.755	70.8	71	E N E, and variable.	79	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	4th	160.2	10	29.687	85.4	91.3	5.9	74.2	76.7	0.802	72.6	67	E N E, S W, and S S E.	111	"	Chiefly clear.
"	5th	150.4	10.5	29.614	86.9	95.2	8.3	79.2	79.3	0.900	76.0	72	S S W, and S S E	210	0.36	Partially cloudy, o, t, lr. < p.
"	6th	148.4	7.6	29.542	87.8	94.4	6.6	75.6	82.1	1.024	80.0	78	S, S S W, and S S E.	190	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	7th	147.0	6.7	29.571	88.7	94.9	6.2	84.0	82.5	1.030	80.1	76	S S W, and S S E.	234	0.05	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, lr.
"	8th	152.4	8.9	29.595	90.2	99.7	9.5	79.2	83.0	1.032	80.2	73	S S W, and S ...	279	Nil	Partially cloudy.

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches.
29.653

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.694

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours.
58.9

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 91.0

The mean temperature of the seven days 86.0

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 85.2

The extreme variation of temperature 28.3

The maximum temperature 99.7

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles.
16

The mean relative humidity 74

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 73

The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th May 1897 Inches.
0.19

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 0.96

The total fall from 1st January to 8th May 1897 4.32

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 5.86

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; < lightning; p, passing temporary showers; lr, lightning reflection.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 10th May 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 8th May 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 8TH MAY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 9TH MAY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	156	22,825	312	119	31,610	478
Jute	8	8,755	139	8	9,700	164
Firewood	69	45,625	724	65	49,150	644
Other articles	511	1,60,325	2,274	558	1,70,873	2,628
Total	744	2,37,530	3,449	750	2,61,333	3,909

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 27th March 1897, as compared with the same period of 1896.

STAPLES.	1896.		1897.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	50,79,334	8,42,715	73,09,074	8,57,250	13,29,740	42,537	...	...
Cotton, raw	77,580	40,082	1,53,663	99,776	76,083	60,694	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,222	6,173	6,041	6,042	822	...	...	131
2.—Ditto, Indian	18,513	9,442	23,422	9,410	4,909	...	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,47,014	1,43,250	1,83,630	1,80,007	36,616	37,656	...	...
4.—Ditto —Indian	13,518	9,721	17,017	21,010	1,009	11,895	...	...
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	333	169	693	909	358	801	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	8,920	7,975	10,562	9,749	1,642	1,774	...	...
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	1,650	1,367	1,950	2,070	201	693	...	...
2.—Myrabolams	10,101	5,438	24,720	5,362	5,629	904	...	...
3.—Cutch	4,223	1,774	2,702	1,105	...	...	1,521	609
4.—Turmeric	12,023	9,078	8,743	6,212	...	...	3,280	3,868
5.—Aniline dyes	107	107	252	192	185	85	...	...
6.—Others	4,040	2,960	6,341	2,526	1,704	...	...	430
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	2,25,445	75,354	1,28,579	27,390	...	...	90,860	47,054
2.—Rice in the husk	24,098	3,461	1,08,710	23,421	84,612	19,970	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	5,27,719	87,881	15,92,308	5,78,816	10,64,589	4,90,935	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra	9,473	1,114	22,508	3,005	13,035	1,981	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	2,77,423	77,571	5,30,565	1,56,621	2,53,142	79,050	...	...
6.—Others	52,454	10,043	1,05,623	18,996	53,071	8,353	...	...
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	61,711	33,259	80,404	60,051	31,780	27,099	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	12,267	4,164	12,878	4,805	611	731	...	...
Horns	1,189	758	1,630	929	441	171	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	1,05,928	28,930	68,560	17,961	...	...	36,368	10,960
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	75,718	38,058	67,050	30,089	...	...	7,708	7,369
Lac—								
1.—Stick	37,766	13,120	28,976	11,470	...	...	8,790	1,641
2.—Shell	23,732	19,604	30,277	22,446	6,545	2,842	...	405
Leather, manufactured	4,620	4,917	4,404	4,512	...	...	216	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	16,301	7,561	14,251	4,340	...	...	2,077	3,221
2.—Spirits	2,509	1,656	1,567	1,737	...	81	142	...
3.—Wines	2,598	4,015	2,602	5,291	...	670	90	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,580	2,048	488	671	...	...	1,092	1,377
2.—Brass, ditto	4,347	2,739	1,280	576	...	...	3,107	2,163
3.—Copper, wrought	1,155	863	2,785	3,283	1,630	2,420	...	...
4.—Brass, ditto	15,445	6,302	14,705	7,856	...	1,654	740	...
5.—Iron	1,12,160	47,042	1,54,216	71,697	42,056	24,655	...	...
6.—Others	9,212	6,912	9,113	6,990	...	78	90	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	2,098	1,801	820	635	...	...	1,278	1,166
Oil—								
1.—Kerosine	1,30,943	48,865	92,033	38,404	...	...	38,510	10,371
2.—Castor	5,004	1,001	2,635	621	...	...	3,129	1,370
3.—Coconut	3,025	1,029	4,446	1,855	1,421	826	...	...
4.—Others	13,428	5,745	11,605	4,571	...	...	1,823	4,174
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	1,01,892	30,224	64,501	10,918	...	...	1,27,388	13,306
2.—Rape and mustard	2,48,708	1,39,800	3,13,442	71,518	14,734	...	...	68,381
3.—Til or jingili	40,613	6,537	13,731	1,718	...	...	26,884	4,819
4.—Poppy	4,723	1,278	7,079	2,100	3,256	822	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	90	44	86	32	...	...	10	12
6.—Castor	44,849	9,335	64,766	13,103	19,916	3,708	...	...
7.—Others	5,038	288	697	118	...	...	2,905	140
Opium	1,403	1,275	708	252	...	...	635	933
Paper and pasteboard	10,742	8,084	15,540	7,375	...	...	1,193	706
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	35,363	30,675	43,721	33,797	8,335	3,123	...	...
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	9,083	5,032	8,701	5,877	...	845	382	...
3.—Others	34,737	21,908	55,304	33,554	16,027	11,586	...	...
4.—Potatoes	98,111	27,144	69,293	9,743	...	...	28,818	17,401
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	92	39	...	...	...	...	92	39
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	284	63	96,443	21,549	95,159	21,486	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish-plates	271	44	...	...	...	...	271	44
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Other sorts	1,03,097	14,071	5,40,907	1,66,979	4,37,810	1,53,908	...	...
Salt	4,22,384	79,078	6,95,238	1,02,301	2,72,854	23,223	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	95,063	41,490	87,930	27,719	...	...	7,133	13,780
2.—Other saline substances	32,023	11,737	36,051	12,340	3,429	1,173	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	2	1	83	5	80	4	...	...
2.—Indian	2,600	1,292	2,709	2,141	1,109	849	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	19	39	11	36	...	...	8	3
2.—Indian	214	359	208	333	8	...	...	27

STAPLES.	1896.		1897.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	18,621	17,583	16,673	14,472	...	...	1,948	3,421
2.—Pepper	2,011	2,005	2,262	1,981	251	...	...	24
3.—Ginger	1,653	479	1,702	751	149	272	...	...
4.—Chillies	22,527	14,234	35,459	23,705	12,932	8,471	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	1,087	1,869	787	859	...	...	350	410
6.—Others	2,404	853	2,016	1,025	...	172	388	...
Stone and lime	3,98,019	58,750	4,32,474	59,469	34,455	719	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	11,398	5,716	6,507	3,873	...	...	4,991	2,346
2.—Unrefined	6,70,005	1,12,019	5,68,997	1,07,130	...	...	1,02,088	4,289
Tea—								
1.—Foreign ... ..	...	...	166	79	160	79	...	...
2.—Indian	2,033	730	1,751	1,771	...	1,032	282	...
Timber	1,08,832	34,287	2,85,502	43,490	86,730	9,203	...	...
Tobacco	28,404	42,440	90,024	42,581	1,620	382	...	...
Wool, raw	1,511	792	2,296	2,319	...	785	...	...
Wool, manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	21	12	153	330	130	318	...	...
2.—" " Indian	2,607	1,216	2,376	2,410	...	1,194	231	...
3.—Shawls	4	7	...	...	...	...	4	7
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	22,240	1,171	29,580	2,357	7,340	1,186	...	...
2.—Indigo seed	81,515	9,680	52,908	17,824	21,153	10,141	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	1,807	1,054	15,161	8,565	13,354	2,511	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	51,942	8,304	69,891	11,339	17,949	2,965	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	14,079	3,334	28,333	5,627	14,214	2,293	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	34,731	13,455	60,306	17,692	29,575	4,437	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	13,183	5,734	17,016	7,713	3,633	1,979	...	...
8.—Others	4,78,017	1,86,005	5,98,906	2,36,940	1,20,979	50,941	...	...
Total	1,15,26,845	25,71,388	1,52,08,376	34,81,102	37,42,030	9,00,764	...	...
Military stores	22,205	29,775	14,083	18,639	...	...	8,122	11,135
Coal for railway	9,44,169	72,891	4,06,707	30,529	...	...	4,47,402	42,803
Railway materials	16,19,777	40,175	11,73,848	37,314	...	...	3,45,929	11,861
Live-stock ... ..	...	9,542	...	4,964	...	...	...	6,578
Total	1,40,12,496	27,32,721	1,69,53,073	38,72,648	29,40,577	8,30,627	...	...

O. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 7th May 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of February 1897, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,030	13	3,083	...	2,043	3,083	.....	141
Cotton, raw ... ..	...	15	.....	.....	15	.....	15	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	127	...	113	...	127	113	14	.....
Ditto, Indian ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	.....
Piece-goods, European	400	.....	313	...	400	313	87	.....
Ditto, Indian	3	1	2	...	4	2	2	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	1	...	1	...	1	1	.....	.....
Others ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo ... ..	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13
Myrabolams ... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	2	1	1	14	3	15	.....	12
Turmeric ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aniline Dyes ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	17	79	10	11	27	21	75	.....
Rice in the husk	129	707	7	358	646	363	543	.....
Do. not in the husk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajra	51	449	54	1,079	500	1,133	.....	633
Gram and pulse ... ..	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...
Others ... ..	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	23
Raw ... ..	.....	11	.....	34	11	34	...	...
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Raw ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Horns ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
Jute—								
Raw	1	311	...	241	212	241	...	29
Gunny-bags and cloth	28	3	20	.....	31	20	11	.....
Lac—								
Stick ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell	11	...	11	...	11	11	.....	...
Leather, manufactured ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—								
Beer ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines	6	...	3	...	6	3	3	...
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2
Brass, ditto ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper, wrought ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass, ditto	19	4	11	14	23	25	...	2
Iron	44	1	41	...	45	41	4	...
Others	13	18	18	7	31	25	6	...
Oils—								
Kerosene	188	5	185	...	193	155	38	...
Castor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Coconut	7	...	14	...	7	14	...	7
Others	114	...	130	...	114	130	...	66
Oil-seeds—								
Linsseed	5	1	...	87	6	87	...	81
Rape and mustard	27	11	44	...	38	41	...	6
Til or mujili ... ..	...	22	.....	...	22	...	22	...
Poppy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earth-nuts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard	11	...	60	...	11	60	...	49
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	...	3	...	2	3	...	1
Dried fruits and nuts	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Others	431	237	338	286	604	624	44	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	623	11	169	2	636	161	475	.....
Salt-petre, &c.—								
Salt-petre ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Other saline substances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw—								
Foreign ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Indian ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Indian—								
Muga ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Endi ... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	4	979	1	774	983	775	208	
Pepper								
Ginger								
Chillies	6	28	50	12	34	68		26
Cardamoms								
Others	16	11	5	3	27	8	19	
Lime and lime-stone			11	5		16		16
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	16		5	11	16	16		
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	174	370	134	1,043	553	1,177		624
Tea—								
Foreign								
Indian			3			3		3
Timber	29	3	28		31	28	3	
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	41	9	74	17	50	91		41
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts	2				2		2	
Wool, raw								
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	1				1		1	
Ditto, Indian								
Shawls								
All other articles of merchandise	222	433	360	356	657	726		68
Total	5,705	2,703	5,320	4,365	9,408	9,691	1,565	1,848

Calcutta, the 6th May 1897.

A. Y. Kelson,
Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st May 1897 on 1,701.11 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	*330,300	Rs. A. P. *3,19,116 12 0	Mds. s. 40,17,822 10	Rs. A. P. 8,71,171 6 0	Rs. A. P. 20,349 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,10,037 2 0	89,760	147,568	237,328
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	187 9 6	.....	512 1 11	11 15 6	711 10 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year ...	†5,066,003	†53,78,980 6 0	†5,80,61,443 0	†1,40,50,763 0 0	†3,55,200 0 0	†1,07,88,703 6 0	1,489,425½	2,502,170	3,990,595½
Total for 17½ weeks ...	5,376,303	56,97,777 2 0	7,20,79,065 10	1,49,21,954 6 0	3,79,609 0 0	2,09,90,340 8 0	1,578,104½	2,549,673	4,227,877½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	401,014½	3,60,250 15 7	33,77,181 20	7,04,068 12 11	21,788 0 2	10,56,098 2 8	80,958	133,313	213,370
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	211 14 3	.....	414 1 5	12 13 0	638 13 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year ...	5,963,184½	66,65,932 11 5	6,32,46,457 20	1,29,39,967 14 11	3,39,517 8 8	1,99,45,448 3 0	1,470,147	2,461,131	3,931,278

* The decrease is in outward traffic.

† Deducted No. of passengers 2,330 and Rs. 4,36½

‡ Ditto Mds. 2,30,640 and .. 22,6½

§ Added .. 00

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 30th March 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st May 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	20,404	Rs. A. P. 4,635 3 0	Mds. s. 21,070 0	Rs. A. P. 803 7 0	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,544 10 0	1,106	82	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	223 0 1	.....	27 2 4	0 4 4	250 6 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year ...	*418,947	*1,08,393 7 0	†3,31,564 10	†11,802 8 0	†9 0 0	1,20,084 15 0	17,969	1,582	19,550
Total for 17½ weeks ...	439,351	†1,13,328 10 0	3,52,634 10	12,205 18 0	95 0 0	1,25,629 9 0	19,104	1,604	20,708
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,818½	5,423 14 3	11,185 20	467 4 0	7 6 0	5,898 8 3	1,138	50	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	243 15 10	.....	21 0 3	0 5 4	265 5 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year ...	447,197	1,14,113 7 6	2,44,032 10	8,805 12 0	209 7 0	1,23,127 11 3	20,022	1,430	21,452

* Added No. of passengers 939 and Rs. 547

† Ditto Mds. 2,530 and .. 11

‡ Ditto .. 3

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th March 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st May 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	*17,142	Rs. A. P. *15,582 0 0	Mds. s. 1,18,960 10	Rs. A. P. 12,021 13 0	Rs. A. P. 74 0 0	Rs. A. P. 27,677 13 0	7,308	3,511	10,813
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	97 1 8	.....	74 14 8	0 7 4	172 7 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16½ weeks of half-year ...	†270,090	†2,42,247 2 0	†15,85,803 30	†1,83,096 4 0	†998 0 0	4,26,841 6 0	108,827	60,055	168,882
Total for 17½ weeks ...	287,232	2,57,829 2 0	17,14,264 0	1,85,118 1 0	1,072 0 0	4,34,019 3 0	116,829	63,666	179,395
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,127	17,577 6 3	77,599 30	8,022 14 3	54 10 0	25,664 14 6	6,782	4,004	10,786
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	108 14 6	.....	40 12 4	0 5 5	159 0 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 17½ weeks of previous year ...	365,436½	2,99,425 8 10	11,82,383 20	1,89,411 8 10	1,073 15 9	4,80,910 12 5	118,718	59,068	177,770

* The increase is in outward traffic.

† Added No. of passengers 295 and Rs. 1,580

‡ Ditto Mds. 16,350 and .. 302

§ Ditto .. 59

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th March 1897.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY. (CHITTAGONG SECTION.) <i>Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th February 1897 on 27½ miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.</i>									
	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,875	13,323 0 5	75,839 0	7,801 0 9	826 6 ¼	21,980 7 6	3,708	6,334	10,340
Or per mile of railway ...	75'00	48'02 0 0	264'64 0	27'28 0 0	2'80 0 0	78'79 0 0	13'52	23'20	36'72
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	134,190	76,321 13 11	9,88,020 0	61,438 2 0	2,690 4 3	1,40,429 4 2	27,747	45,923	73,670
Total for 8 weeks ...	164,765	89,644 14 4	10,74,710 0	69,230 2 9	3,495 10 7	1,62,379 11 8	31,453	52,557	84,610
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	10,858	13,836 7 9	1,98,540 0	4,251 4 0	149 12 0	17,237 7 9	2,708	3,761	6,467
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	124'56	81'76 0 0	1,264'59 0	27'08 0 0	'95 0 0	108'79 0 0	17'24	23'95	41'19
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	150,148	107,524 3 10	16,75,984 0	35,388 3 3	1,363 1 0	1,44,296 8 1	21,991	36,943	58,934

FINANCIAL YEAR. <i>Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.</i>													
RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH FEBRUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH FEBRUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 27TH FEBRUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 29TH FEBRUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
286	21,980	78 79	187	17,237	109'79	286	5,79,716	.....	157	8,38,720	.....	2,20,896	...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY. (CHITTAGONG SECTION.) <i>Audited Return of Traffic for the Week ended 6th March 1897 on 27½ miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.</i>									
	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,671	16,866 0 2	1,17,510 0	8,691 15 6	298 6 6	25,358 6 2	3,960	5,145	9,105
Or per mile of railway ...	94'69	59'73 0 0	410'87 0	30'39 0 0	1'04 0 0	91'16 0 0	11'45	17'80	32'44
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	154,765	89,644 14 4	10,74,710 0	69,230 2 9	3,495 10 7	1,62,379 11 8	31,453	52,557	84,610
Total for 9 weeks ...	180,436	1,00,010 14 6	11,92,329 0	77,931 2 3	8,794 1 1	1,87,736 1 10	35,413	57,704	93,115
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,007	10,836 2 0	2,13,592 0	4,524 5 0	168 9 0	15,591 0 0	2,089	4,600	6,689
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	114'69	69'41 0 0	1,390'45 0	28'81 0 0	1'08 0 0	99'30 0 0	13'30	29'20	42'80
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	164,155	1,18,422 5 10	16,89,576 0	39,912 4 3	1,551 10 0	1,69,856 6 1	24,090	41,543	65,623

FINANCIAL YEAR. <i>Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.</i>													
RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH MARCH 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 6TH MARCH 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 7TH MARCH 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
286	25,358	91'16	177	15,591	90'30	286	6,05,072	.....	157	3,74,311	.....	2,30,761	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th March 1897 on 348 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,835	13,964 0 2	1,54,866 20	10,079 3 6	247 10 3	24,230 13 11	3,945	7,104	11,110
Or per mile of railway ...	68'55	39'54 0 0	428'80 0	28'00 0 0	'80 0 0	68'64 0 0	11'34	19'80	31'24
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	194,094	1,14,543 5 6	14,11,653 20	85,633 13 3	4,705 7 10	2,04,043 10 7	38,851	67,037	105,888
Total for 10 weeks ..	217,949	1,28,407 5 8	15,66,020 0	95,713 0 9	5,053 2 1	2,22,173 8 6	42,297	74,201	110,498
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,346	6,232 3 4	2,61,161 0	5,659 2 3	155 13 0	12,048 2 7	4,406	1,858	6,254
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	78'04	39'60 0 0	1,663'45 0	36'05 0 0	1'00 0 0	76'74 0 0	28'01	11'63	40'47
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	180,501	1,24,654 9 2	21,50,737 0	45,671 10 6	1,708 7 0	1,71,834 10 8	28,576	43,401	71,977

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MARCH 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH MARCH 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 13TH MARCH 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 14TH MARCH 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	..
300	Rs. 24,231	Rs. 68'64	167	Rs. 12,048	Rs. 76'74	300	Rs. 6,46,511	..	157	Rs. 3,86,361	...	Rs. 2,60,150	..

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 1st May 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	181,200	97,100 0 0	6,44,780 0	1,10,110 0 0	5,930 0 0	2,13,140 0 0	38,031	29,475	67,506
Or per mile of railway ...	223	119 0 0	797 0	135 0 0	*1 0 0	*255 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year† ...	3,432,614	17,51,805 0 0	1,23,02,043 0	18,75,689 0 0	2,33,830 0 0	38,61,303 0 0	559,010	534,198	1,084,808
Total for 17 weeks ...	3,413,814	18,48,905 0 0	1,31,50,823 0	19,85,778 0 0	2,37,760 0 0	40,74,443 0 0	688,611	563,673	1,152,314
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	210,534	96,600 0 0	7,61,314 0	1,17,305 0 0	7,756 0 0	2,21,151 0 0	31,529	30,407	61,936
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	259	118 0 0	936 0	144 0 0	9 0 0	264 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,675,096	18,45,704 0 0	1,43,48,822 0	21,47,328 0 0	2,67,222 0 0	42,60,254 0 0	652,723	539,811	1,092,534

* Excluding steamer earnings.

† Audited up to 6th March 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 1st May 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	18,750	6,180 0 0	16,720 0	1,760 0 0	290 0 0	8,260 0 0	2,937	893	3,932
Or per mile of railway ...	218	72 0 0	194 0	21 0 0	3 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year* ...	543,670	1,03,433 0 0	524,806 0	46,631 0 0	2,862 0 0	1,52,926 0 0	42,515	15,783	58,298
Total for 17 weeks ...	562,420	1,09,613 0 0	541,520 0	48,421 0 0	3,152 0 0	1,61,186 0 0	45,452	16,678	62,130
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	19,680	5,884 0 0	26,873 0	2,627 0 0	69 0 0	8,780 0 0	2,340	874	3,254
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	228	68 0 0	312 0	33 0 0	1 0 0	102 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	402,191	1,87,378 0 0	466,370 0	48,896 0 0	4,320 0 0	1,75,694 0 0	42,933	14,566	57,528

* Audited up to 6th March 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 1st May 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,053	11,888 0 0	77,510 0	4,421 0 0	640 0 0	16,929 0 0	4,412	3,066	7,478
Or per mile of railway ...	240	98 0 0	620 0	35 0 0	5 0 0	135 0 0	.....	...	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	543,773	2,10,516 0 0	11,40,341 0	65,048 0 0	5,611 0 0	2,81,075 0 0	66,121	43,978	110,099
Total for 17 weeks ...	573,826	2,22,284 0 0	12,18,451 0	69,469 0 0	6,251 0 0	2,98,004 0 0	70,533	47,044	117,577
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	38,968	11,315 0 0	54,424 0	3,782 0 0	63 0 0	15,160 0 0	3,085	1,987	5,072
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	264	91 0 0	425 0	30 0 0	.....	121 0 0	...	..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	604,238	2,05,297 0 0	11,51,445 0	70,194 0 0	3,108 0 0	2,78,529 0 0	66,366	35,881	99,247

* Audited up to week ending 27th February 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 24th April 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open ...	117,220	648,540	5,68,120	273,690	15,060	(a) 1,37,290	15,567	(c) 24,486	40,053
Or per mile of railway ...	143'13	59'27	693'88	89'97	18'39	167'63	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15½ weeks of half-year (d) ...	1,595,771	6,82,443	70,33,924	8,83,340	2,29,909	18,05,752	238,610	322,750	671,360
Total for 16½ weeks ...	1,712,991	7,30,983	76,01,944	9,67,030	2,45,029	19,48,042	254,177	357,196	611,372
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	145,896	53,237	5,10,025	69,643	18,563	1,47,463	15,108	(c) 23,426	38,624
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	193'08	78'24	674'64	92'12	24'68	195'04	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,875,472	7,77,393	80,61,204	10,91,002	2,37,743	21,06,638	232,196	373,833	606,029

- (a) The decrease in passengers and other earnings is chiefly due to earnings having been high last year, it having been an auspicious season for celebrating marriages.
(b) The increase is due to brisker traffic.
(c) Includes 609 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) .. audited figures up to week ending 20th February 1897.
(e) .. 3,510 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 1st May 1897 ...	...	...	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding period of 1896 ...	...	...	16,019 0 0
			16,500 2 9
Decrease ...	...	...	481 2 9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 1st May 1897 ...	...	...	314 10 11
Corresponding period of 1896 ...	...	...	323 8 3
Decrease ...	...	...	8 13 4
Receipts from 1st January to 1st May 1897 ...	...	...	2,05,318 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896 ...	...	...	2,50,721 0 0
Decrease ...	...	...	45,403 0 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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FINAL REPORT ON THE WHEAT CROP OF 1896-97 IN BENGAL.

The following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT.,
The 17th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final report on the wheat crop of 1896-97 in Bengal.

Character of the season.—The character of the early part of the last wheat season was described in the preliminary note on the crop issued on the 3rd February 1897.

The season, to begin with, was very unfavourable to the prospects of the wheat and other *rabi* crops. The entire absence of rain for two months from the latter part of September to the latter part of November, combined with the effects of an abnormally short rainfall during the monsoon

months, reduced the moisture of the soil and interfered with the preparation of land and the sowings of the *rabi* crops generally. Fortunately, the season from the end of November onwards proved to be favourable except in Bengal Proper for the wheat as well as for other *rabi* crops. All the wheat-growing districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur received more or less rain in the latter part of November and in December and January, which greatly benefitted the standing crops. There was light but general rain again in February which still further improved the prospects of the crops. In March the rainfall was above the normal in every district of these Provinces, the excess amounting to nearly an inch in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The greater part of the rainfall of March fell between the 22nd and the 30th of the month and came too late to do good to the standing crops, and it may have done some injury to the wheat crop, much of which was then lying on the threshing floors. Injury from the March showers is reported, however, only from Palamu. The frequent showers which fell during the cold weather made up to a large extent for the great deficiency of moisture which had seriously endangered the crop in the beginning of the season. The effects of the drought in October and November are still sufficiently apparent in the diminished area sown with wheat in the last season and in the poor outturn. The rain which fell in the early part of the cold weather (*i.e.*, in November, December and January) was practically absent in the wheat growing districts of Bengal Proper, where the crops suffered from a continued want of moisture, and consequently gave very poor outturn.

2. *Area sown*.—The total area sown in wheat is shown in the appended returns to be 1,273,300 acres, against 1,427,400 acres in 1895-96. The decrease in the area in the season under report amounts to 154,100 acres, or 10·79 per cent. on the estimated area of the previous year. The decrease is due entirely to the drought in the early part of the season, and would have been greater but for the fact that in several districts (*e.g.*, Shahabad and Gaya) wheat was sown on lands where the winter rice crop had failed.

3. *Estimated outturn*.—The outturn of the wheat crop was estimated in the preliminary note at between 10 annas and 11 annas. The rain which fell since the issue of the preliminary forecast appears to have improved the condition of the crop. The outturn of the crop may now be estimated at 12 annas or three-fourths of an average crop. In the districts of the Patna Division which contain a little under one-half of the total wheat-growing area in the Lower Provinces, the outturn of the wheat crop may be put at 13 annas, and in the Bhagalpur Division, which contains about one-third of the total wheat-growing area, at 12 annas.

4. Under orders of Government, an abstract statement showing the prices and general conditions of stocks of food-grains as reported by District Officers is annexed to this report.

Final report on the *bhadai* crop of 1896 dated 8th December 1896. Final report on winter rice crop of 1896, dated 8th December 1896. Preliminary note on the outturn of *rabi* food-crops harvested in the spring of 1897, dated 3rd April 1897.

5. The following is a summary of the harvests of the year 1896-97, based on the marginally-noted reports published by this Department.

Bhadai crops.—The last *bhadai* season was very unfavourable, being characterised by short rainfall in every month since July in all parts of these Provinces except in

Orissa. In Orissa the rainfall was excessive in July and August, and caused repeated floods, which destroyed the standing crops over a large area. The total area cultivated with food and non-food crops in 1896 was returned as 15,931,600 acres, against 15,740,900 acres in the previous year. The increase was nominal. Out of 43 districts from which reports were received only one district, viz., Tippera, reported a full average crop; eight districts, viz., Burdwan, Bankura, 24-Parganas, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong and Gaya reported the crop to be from 12 to 14 annas; 27 districts, viz., Birbhum, Midnapore, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Patna, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Angul and Khondmals, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum and Singhbhum from 8 to 12 annas, and 7 districts, viz., Nadia, Rajshahi, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack and Puri at less than 8 annas. On the whole the yield of the *bhadi* crops generally for these Provinces did not exceed $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas, while the yield of the *shadi* food crops alone did not, perhaps, exceed $9\frac{1}{2}$ annas of a full average crop.

Winter rice.—The winter rice crop of 1896 suffered very seriously from the deficient rainfall of July and August and the early cessation of the monsoon in the middle of September. The absence of rain in October was further aggravated in the riparian districts of East and North Bengal by the unusually low level of the rivers, which did not rise high enough to inundate the *bhads* where much of the winter rice crop is grown. The total area cropped with winter rice in 1896 was estimated at 29,341,600 acres, against 30,402,500 acres in 1895. The decrease was due to the insufficient rainfall during the transplanting season. Out of 45 districts, only one district, viz., Bogra, returned a crop as much as 12 annas; eight districts, viz., 24-Parganas, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Patna, Angul and Singhbhum, estimated it at 10 to 12 annas; 15 districts, viz., Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, Darjeeling, Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas, Puri and Lohardaga between 8 and 10 annas; 12 districts, viz., Burdwan, Murshidabad, Khulna, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Manbhum, between 6 and 8 annas; 4 districts, viz., Pabna, Shahabad, Darbhanga and Malda between 4 and 6 annas, and the remaining 5 districts, viz., Nadia, Jessore, Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur at less than 4 annas. For the Lower Provinces, as a whole, the outturn of the crop was estimated at only $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas, or slightly below half the average crop.

Rabi crops.—The *rabi* crops of 1896-97 suffered very badly at the time of sowing for want of moisture in the soil, due to the deficient rainfall during the previous monsoon and the entire cessation of rain in October and the greater part of November. Showers were, however, received at intervals during the last cold weather, which did much good in Bihar and in Chota Nagpur. The total area cropped with *rabi* food crops in 1896-97 was estimated at 8,226,300 acres, against 8,993,000 acres in the previous year. The decrease was due to the cessation of the monsoon in September last. Out of 45 districts in the Lower Provinces, only one district, viz., Gaya, returned the crops to be average or 16 annas;

6 districts, viz., Khulna, Rangpur, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Malda returned crops varying from 12 to 14 annas; 22 districts, viz., Midnapore, Jessore, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Bogra, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri and Hazaribagh from 8 to 12 annas; and 16 districts, viz., Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Pabna, Faridpur, Chittagong, Angul and Khondmals, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum and Singhbhum returned the crops to be less than 8 annas. On the whole the outturn of the *rabi* food crops is estimated at $10\frac{1}{3}$ annas. In the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, which together comprise $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of the total area under *rabi* food crops, the outturn was, perhaps, not less than 12 annas.

6. Taking into consideration all the harvests of the year, it seems probable that the total supply of food-grains derived from the three harvests *bhadoi*, *aghani* and *rabi* of 1896-97 amounted to only about one-half of the average yield.

7. *Food stocks and prices of food grains.*—The supply of food grains is reported to be below the average in every district of these Provinces. Detailed statistics of the prices of food grains are now being published weekly by Government. The prices of common rice have generally been steady between 9 and 10 seers per rupee for the last few months, except in Orissa, where the range has been between 11 and 13 seers. This steadiness gives ground for the hope that the food stocks existing in the country, combined with imports from abroad, will suffice for the need of these Provinces till the reaping of the next *bhadoi* harvest.

8. *Wheat exports from Bengal and Bihar.*—It will be seen from the figures quoted in the margin that there was a very large falling off in the imports of wheat into Calcutta from Bengal Proper and Bihar during the nine months, April to December 1896, as compared with the imports in the corresponding period of 1895. The decrease was due to short production in 1895-96, to the high prices of food grains prevailing in Bengal, and to the diversion of part of the exports from Bihar to the North-West Provinces during the latter months of the year 1896.

Imports of wheat into Calcutta from Bengal Proper and Bihar during nine months, April to December—

	Mds.
1891	28,37,220
1892	16,76,096
1893	6,43,164
1894	2,03,600
1895	9,81,744
Average of the five years	12,08,373
1896	5,25,039

B. C. BASU,

*Assistant Director of the Department of
Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of the Department of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

The 3rd May 1897.

Final Report on the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1896-97.

DISTRICT.	ACREAGE—						OUTTURN IN TONS.						Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in—			
												Column 3.			Column 4.
Of current year's crop (1896-97).	Of previous year's crop (1895-96).	Average of three preceding years (viz., 1893-95 to 1895-96).	Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking 10 acres to represent the average outturn per acre, how many acres will represent this year's outturn (1896-97)?	Taking 10 acres to represent the average outturn per acre, how many acres will represent outturn last year (1895-96)?	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Average of three preceding years (viz., 1893-95 to 1895-96).	Column 10.	Column 11.				
Shahabad	153,860	123,500	116,500	+18'33	+31'76	104	91	43,200	33,100	28,800	+34'57	+50'00	The Subdivisional Officer of Buxar altered his estimate of this year's area returned in the first forecast from 12,784 to 13,549 acres, consequent on recent enquiries made by him, and hence the difference in the area under wheat, as compared with that shown in the first forecast. The increase over last year's cultivation is due to the failure of the rice crop which led to an increased cultivation of wheat. Want of rain affected the outturn.		
Gaya	133,300	125,700	120,000	+5'17	+1'49	16	8	68,100	27,000	41,700	+110'50	+38'32	The increase in area resulted from cultivation of wheat in land on which paddy withered on account of failure of rain in September and October. The outturn was everywhere a full average.		
Bara	89,600	147,400	146,000	—38'32	—38'27	18	8	31,000	72,400	55,400	—1'54	—45'37	The cause of decrease in area has already been explained. The outturn is what it was expected to be.		

District.	ACREAGE—				OUTPUT IN TONS.										Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.	
	Of current year's crop (1896-97).	Of previous year's crop (1895-96).	Average of three preceding years (viz., 1893-95 to 1894-95).	Percentage by which column 3 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) area in—	Column 3.	Column 4.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas will represent this year's output (1896-97)?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas will represent output last year (1894-95)?	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of three preceding years (viz., 1893-95 to 1894-95).	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) output in—		Column 10.			Column 11.
1																15	
Pales	128,000	165,000	99,000	-9.41	+8.73	115	104	32,200	30,400	33,600	+5.92	+21.05	...				
Darbhanga	96,000	199,000	199,000	-19.25	-17.55	16	8	32,500	22,150	33,600	+16.73	+7.98	In the preliminary forecast the total output of the district was estimated at about 8 annas, viz., Darbhanga 6 annas, Madhubani 4 annas, and Samastipur 13 annas, owing to insufficient moisture and absence of rain. The rainfall during January and February, which was distributed throughout the district, had a wonderful effect in improving prospects. In Madhubani a considerably smaller area than usual was sown owing to drought. The crop which came up gave nearly an average out-				

Masulipatam ..	50,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	-28'57	11	8	15,100	15,400	15,200	-1'25	-45'45	There has been no change since the submission of the preliminary forecast and the same remarks held good.
Champan ..	30,000	37,700	45,000	45,000	-20'42	15	10	7,000	7,400	15,100	-5'40	-45'55	The area sown this year was much less than usual owing to the early cessation of the rains and consequent lack of moisture. The outturn has been less for the same reason and on account of late sowing.
Bhagalpur ..	150,000	150,000	185,400	185,400	+5'00	13	10	65,900	49,700	60,500	+28'57	-8'06	The increase of area in column 2 and outturn in column 7, as compared with the preliminary forecast, is due to more correct estimate.
Monghyr ..	97,500	104,900	106,700	106,700	-5'31	19	104	26,700	30,200	46,000	-11'55	-35'25	The rainfall being below the normal throughout the monsoon season, less quantity of land was cultivated this year.
Madr ..	47,000	45,000	45,300	45,300	+11'30	12	14	15,500	16,100	15,500	-5'72	.....	No change in the estimate of outturn since the preliminary forecast.
Purnea ..	24,000	22,500	22,500	22,500	+5'33	11	13	7,400	7,400	8,200	.....	-9'75	
Benchal ..	5,100	11,700	30,700	30,700	-30'77	104	9	1,800	2,100	6,300	-23'81	-7'40	
Munshabad ..	92,000	120,000	124,500	124,500	-25'71	8	8	6,700	20,000	26,800	-67'04	-81'79	The decrease in the area sown as well as in the estimated outturn is due to want of rain.
Nadia ..	6,000	17,400	30,800	30,800	-32'06	24	7	400	2,900	5,100	-66'30	-93'15	The difference in the outturn shown in the preliminary forecast (31 annas) and that shown in this is owing to want of seasonable rain throughout the year.
Bajshahl ..	60,400	76,900	76,100	76,100	-9'26	5	103	8,300	19,000	24,000	-55'31	-65'41	The decrease in the outturn is due to drought.
Rangpur ..	22,700	22,700	27,000	27,000	...	11	12	8,400	2,900	12,500	-8'60	-32'50	Want of seasonable rainfall is the cause of the outturn being below the average. Rust was also noticed in places.
Pabna ..	11,000	15,400	28,500	28,500	-24'57	8	16	2,800	5,900	5,100	-62'71	-56'59	The figures of column 2 are revised. For want of timely rainfall the soil was unfit for sowing, and hence three-fourths of the last year's area is shown in column 2. The poor outturn shown in column 7 is also due to cessation of rain and want of moisture in land due to low flood.
Burjooling ..	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	...	7	8	400	500	700	-28'00	-45'85	Want of seasonable rain accounts for the decrease in outturn.

District.	ACREAGE—						OUTPUT IN TONS.						Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop (1896-97).	Of previous year's crop (1895-96).	Average of three preceding years (viz., 1893-95 to 1894-96).	Percentage by which column 3 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) area in—		Taking 10 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas will represent this year's output (1896-97) ?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average output per acre, how many annas will represent output last year (1895-96) ?	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Average of three preceding years (viz., 1893-95 to 1894-96).	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) output in—			
				Column 3.	Column 4.						Column 10.	Column 11.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Palamu ..	4,000	16,000	17,500	—75'00	—74'25	9	11	200	4,000	4,000	—08'00	—35'00	The decrease in area and output is due to want of timely rainfall. There is doubt whether a 2-anna crop will be housed, as the weather for the past month has seriously damaged the reaped crop stacked on the threshing floors.	The estimate of output this year seems to be unusually low. There is no apparent reason why the output of the crop on the area sown should be so low in Palamu. It is not certain if the estimate of 9 annas is for the area sown this year or refers to the yield this year as compared with the normal yield.
Jamshedpur ..	6,000	8,000	8,700	.....	—8'04	9	11	900	1,100	1,300	—15'18	—30'76	The decrease in the output is due to the deficiency of rainfall. The poor output was due to want of rain and moisture. I give the estimate of others. If the acreage was only one-fifth of the normal, then 3 annas is too high an estimate.	The acreage has no relation to the character of the crop shown in column 7. The latter should represent the character of the crop on the actual crop-bearing area, and not the character of the total yield, as compared with the normal yield.
Shabbar ..	1,000	6,000	8,000	—60'00	—60'00	3	3	100	500	900	—87'50	—68'98		

Singbhum ...	1,000	2,500	2,000	-48'55	-48'55	8	10	200	400	400	-50'00	-50'00	.....
Locharla ...	500	1,000	1,300	-53'75	-51'33	12	8	100	200	100	-50'00	-50'00	The area sown this year was small but the outturn on such lands as were sown was better than that of previous year.
Mymensingh ...	5,000	10,000	13,300	-50'00	-39'54	8	12	2,700	4,000	6,000	-32'50	-35'00	The short outturn is due to insufficient and unseasonable rainfall during the year.
Faridpur ...	2,500	1,800	1,700	+22'23	+29'41	5	15	300	700	400	-57'14	-25'00	Continued absence of rain has further decreased the outturn.
Bankura ...	2,800	6,000	5,100	-53'33	-45'00	6	12	400	1,700	1,400	-76'47	-71'42	The rainfall was very deficient throughout the season for the cultivation of this crop. Preparation of land and sowings of this crop were almost impracticable during the year, except where the people had recourse to artificial irrigation.
Birbhum ...	100	3,500	5,500	-57'14	-54'21	3	4	(7)	400	1,400	(-58'24)	(-59'50)	The continued want of rain has destroyed the crop.
Bardwan ...	1,100	1,500	1,400	-15'28	-21'43	24	11	100	400	400	-75'00	-75'00	The falling off in the outturn is due to want of rain.
Outack ..	1,000	1,400	1,400	-28'57	-28'57	4	16	100	600	400	-53'33	-75'00	Want of rain at the time of ploughing caused a smaller area to be sown. In the first forecast the outturn was estimated at 3 annas, but prospects have improved by the rain of February, and therefore the increase in estimate now shown.
Total ..	1,573,300	1,427,400	1,454,000	-15'79	-13'02	12*	10	573,600	945,000	472,500	+5'10	-21'15	

* As estimated by this Department.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 15 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

STATEMENT No. II.

STATEMENT II.
Abstract of the information regarding the prices and general condition of stocks and of food-grains in the Province for 1896-97, as furnished by District Officers.

DISTRICT, WITH DATE OF REPORT.	Cause of extension of wheat cultivation in recent year.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not.	Whether prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes which have caused an increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan 13-4-97.	.....	Below the average throughout the district.	Not very plentiful...	Higher than usual in all parts of the district.	Very little wheat is cultivated in this district, and what is grown is for home consumption and not for export. Wheat is grown in a very small area, and the trade in it is very insignificant. There has been a decrease in the export of wheat from this district owing to the scarcity existing in the previous year. The Railway Statistics show that only 372 maunds of wheat were exported during a period of ten months, from January to October, 1896, against 418 maunds during the same period in 1895. On the other hand, the import was 1,774 maunds against 738 maunds during the above period. The scarcity of other food-grains does not seem to have had any effect in the matter, as the class which consumes wheat in the district is very limited in number.	
Birbhum 17-4-97.	.....	Much below the average	The food-stock of former harvests, i.e., of the years 1893 and 1894, were plentiful, but that of 1895 was the reverse. On the whole the stock as present in the district is sufficient.	Higher than usual		
Bankura 13-4-97.	.....	Ditto	The produce of the crops during 1895-96 having been considerably below the average and a large quantity of the stock having also been exported to other districts during the year under report, the food-stocks of former harvests appear to be scanty.	Much higher than usual. Rice is now sold at 11 seers a rupee against 20 seers a rupee of 1894-95 and 17 seers of 1895-96, and although this rate has been steady for some time, the price will, it is feared, rule still higher before the next crop is reaped.	Very little wheat is cultivated in this district, and what little is grown is not sufficient even for local consumption. Properly speaking there is no export trade of this crop, which is rather imported to meet local demand.	

District WITH DATE OF REPORT.	Cause of extension of wheat cultivation in recent year.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not.	Whether prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes which have caused an increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Midnapore 24-4-97.	Much below the average	Sufficient, but not nearly as large as usual in consequence of large exports from this district and short produc- tion.	Much higher than usual	.....
Hoochly 24-4-97.	Ditto	Not plentiful	Higher than usual	.....
Howrah (Sadar subdivi- sion). 28-3-97.	Below the average, viz., 11 annas	Not plentiful	Higher	.....
24-Parganas 25-4-97.	Much below the average	Not plentiful for local consumption	Higher than usual	.....
Medinipur 6-3-97.	Below the average	Not plentiful enough to make up the deficiency of the year under report.	Ditto	The output of wheat is insigni- ficant. There has been very little export of wheat owing to the poor output of the crop and to the high price of food-grains.	
Mumukshabad 13-4-97.	Much below the average	Not plentiful	Considerably higher than usual.	The considerable decrease in the output of wheat has caused a corresponding de- crease in the export during the year, and the movement appears to have been influ- enced, to a great extent, by the scarcity prevailing during the year.	
Jessore 7-4-97.	Much below the average (by about 30 per cent. in Jhenidah and Narail subdivisions.)	Not plentiful in Sadar, Jhenidah, Bongson and Narail subdivisions. In Nagara subdivision there are no food-stocks of former harvests, the output of the preceding year being deficient.	Higher than usual	.....
Khairah 24-3-97.	Much below the average	Very scanty	Very much higher than usual	.....
Rajshahi 6-4-97.	Ditto	Not plentiful	Ditto	The export of wheat from this district is very limited, and is not affected by scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	

Dinajpur 14-4-97.	Below the average, 10 annas all round.	Pleasant. Supply is ample sufficient to meet the demand for export and local consumption in an ordinary year, but owing to the scarcity in other districts, the exports have been heavier than usual, and probably before the next harvest is reaped will have fallen low.	Higher than usual.	The Collector's remarks in column 5 apparently refers to the total supply, including old and new stocks.
Jalpaiguri 9-4-97. Darjeeling 18-4-97.	Much below the average. Below the average, 8 annas against 12 annas in the previous year.	Not plentiful. Ditto	Much higher than usual. Higher than usual, owing chiefly to the demand in the plains. The price of coarse rice rose from 12 to 9 seers per rupee.	
Rangpur 6-4-97.	Much below the average, owing to deficient or unseasonable rainfall during the year.	Not plentiful. In this district people do not keep large stocks. Tobacco, pite and ginger are largely cultivated, and people rely upon the proceeds for supplies in preference to laying by a store of food-grains.	Much higher than usual. The purchasing power of the people is comparatively higher than in less forward districts; so those who happen to have laid in a stock of grain can stand out for high prices with a certainty of getting them. There is no dearth of money, but in parts the supply of grain is barely equal to the demand.	The wheat is grown in very small quantity and is not exported. Most cultivators have a small patch for their own consumption. They do not reduce it to flour but cook it like rice.
Boera 7-4-97.	The outturn of the rice crop was 12 annas against 10 annas in the previous year and that of the jowar crop 12 annas both in 1896-97 and in the year before. Of the jowar crops the outturn of the pulses was also 12 annas in both years. On the whole the outturn of the winter rice, which has the staple food-supply of the district, was at least expected to be a bumper crop, but, in consequence of want of rains in August and continued drought from October, the expectation could not be realized, and though there was a 12-anna crop all round, the produce of the year's supply of the food-grains was above the ordinary requirements of the people. The prices, however, were much higher, owing to large exportations to other districts and failure of crops all over the province.	Pleasant, there being small demand for exportation in 1896-97.	Much higher than usual. The price of rice, wheat and gram in 1896-97, as compared with the averages of the preceding five years, were as follows:—Best rice 8 seers 3 chittaks against 10 seers 6 chittaks; common rice 11 seers 1 chittak against 14 seers 2 chittaks; wheat 1 seer 2 chittaks against 1 seer 3 chittaks; and grain 11 seers 14 chittaks against 13 seers 10 chittaks per rupee.	The Collector says wheat is grown in very small quantity in the district. The wheat forecast shows, however, that nearly 40,000 acres is normally cultivated with wheat in Rangpur.

DISTRICT WITH DATE AND EXPORT.	Cause of excess or deficiency of wheat cultivation in recent years.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of wheat is has been much above or below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former years are plentiful or not.	Whether prices of food-grains generally have risen higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes which have caused an increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pabna 8-4-97.	Below the average, owing to want of sufficient and seasonable rainfall during the year.	Not plentiful	Higher than usual	Very little wheat is grown in this district. It is not ex- ported even in an ordinary year, and there was much less chance of export of this article during the year under report on account of the poor outturn of this as well as of all other crops which con- stitute the food-grains of this district. The local demand is supplied by importation from Calcutta, Bogra and the north-western districts. There has been no notice- able decrease in its import during the year, but only the price of it was abnor- mally high.	
Dacca 9-4-97. Mymensingh 20-4-97.	Much below the average Below the average	Not plentiful Ditto	Higher than usual Ditto	There were no exports of wheat from this district during the year under report.	
Faridpur 9-4-97.	Much below the average	Not plentiful, but rather insufficient...	Ditto	There is no cultivation of wheat in this district except in Goalundo. The Subdivi- sional Officer reports that the outturn of wheat was not more than 6 annas, and as it is not used as staple food, its exportation has not been influenced by scarcity.	
Backergunge... 1-4-97.	Eleven annas	In this district people store very little from previous harvests. Wheat is now in stock is almost a negligible quantity.	Ditto	.....
Tippera 9-4-97. Noakhali 7-4-97.	Much below the average Ditto	Not plentiful Ditto	Ditto Much higher than usual	.....

Chittagong Patna Gaya 5-4-97.	..... ..... ..... .....	Considerable below the average. The outturn of <i>dhoria</i> was 12 annas and against 5 annas. Against this deficit must, however, be set a full average crop, and, taking into considera- tion the relative outturn of the various crops, the whole outturn may be estimated at 1/3 of the full average.	Not plentiful, but sufficient	.....	Much higher than usual, the result of the poor crops and the scarcity in other parts of the country	In 1896-97 there was a balance of imports over exports of wheat of a little over 8,000 maunds. In 1896-97 the balance has been in favour of exports to about 8,000 maunds. The cause of the change is the demand on account of scarcity in the North-Western Provinces.	Not received. Ditto.
Shahabad 2-4-97.	.....	Greatly below the average throughout the district. The general yield of the <i>dhoria</i> crop was estimated at 7 annas and that of <i>dhoria</i> at at 6 annas. The estimate of the outturn of all <i>dhoria</i> crops taken together was about 10 annas.	Not plentiful. Imports of grain are being now made, especially into the <i>dhoria</i> sub-division.	.....	Much higher than usual. The low prices stand at famine rates.	There was an enormous in- crease in the export of wheat during the year 1896-97, as compared with that of the preceding year against 3,607 maunds in 1895-96. This is due to the fact that wheat has been a fair crop this year, and in dear lands especially it has been a good one, and partly to the very high prices of wheat in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere.	Not received.
Saran 22-4-97.	.....	Much below the average	Not plentiful. The produce of the district is not sufficient to provide for its inhabitants. The district depends a good deal upon imports from other districts.	.....	Higher than usual	The export of wheat from this district during 1896-97 was 5,470 maunds against 607 maunds in the previous year. The scarcity and famine prevailing in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have been the cause of large exports from the district, not only of wheat, but also of other cereals.	Not received.
Champaran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur.... 2-4-97.	.....	The outturn of the several crops in 1896-97 was as below— <i>Bhadra</i> .. 5 to 6 annas. Winter rice .. 3 " Rabi .. 11 " All the three crops taken together, the average outturn would be about 6 1/2 annas against 10 1/2 annas of the preceding year, or about 9 annas below the average.	The food-stock shows no sign of any depletion, and with the help of <i>dhoria</i> just coming in, will, it is hoped, hold out for at least au- other two to three months.	.....	Very high. Will continue to be so until next crops are harvested.	As usual, there is little or no export of wheat from this district. It is always im- ported from other places.	.....

District WITH DATE OF REPORT.	Cause of extension of wheat cultivation in recent years.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not.	Whether prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes which have caused an increase (or decrease) of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks by the Agriculture Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darbhanga 7-4-97.	....	Much below the average. During the year the <i>Madia</i> yielded 9 annas for the whole district, varying from 4 annas in Madhubani to 13 annas in the Sadar and Samastipur, and that of the winter rice was only some 4 annas in the Sadar and Madhubani and 6 annas in the Samastipur subdivision. The average outturn of <i>rahi</i> has been estimated at about 8 annas in Madhubani, 13 annas in Darbhanga and 16 annas in Samastipur. The rainfall of January and February had a wonderful effect in improving the barley and wheat crops, while at the same time it was too light to do any harm to the <i>rahar</i> and mustard. Winter rice below the average owing to insufficient rainfall. <i>Bhadol</i> was also below the average, but <i>rahi</i> has been an average crop.	It is believed that the food-stocks from previous harvests equalled about three months' supply or perhaps a little more.	The prices were normal up to the end of August, but since then they have risen very high.	The cultivation of wheat is not largely carried on in this district, and the produce is generally consumed locally. Export is not carried on to any appreciable extent.	
Monghyr 8-4-97.	....	Winter rice below the average owing to insufficient rainfall. <i>Bhadol</i> was also below the average, but <i>rahi</i> has been an average crop.	The food-stocks of former harvests are probably almost entirely exhausted, the prevailing high prices obtainable having had the effect of increasing sales for exports. The fact that but little is being exported at present prices shows that stocks are abnormally low.	A great deal higher than usual since July last.	There has been a decrease in the export of wheat this year, as the produce of the wheat crop was less than usual. This diminution in exports was independent of the scarcity of food-grain.	
Bhagalpur 10-4-97.	....	Much below the average on account of insufficient rainfall.	Not plentiful. They have probably been all consumed or exported from the district.	Much higher than usual. They have approached to famine prices.	There is no extensive cultivation of wheat in the district. The produce is, perhaps, just enough for district consumption. The export of wheat during the year has been less than that in the preceding year, owing to the fact that the <i>rahi</i> harvest of 1896-97 was very much less than that of 1895-96. There has, however, been an enormous export trade in other food-grains owing to shorter production of wheat in 1896-97.	The Collector's statements to the effect that there is no extensive cultivation of wheat in Bhagalpur, and that the local production is just enough for local consumption, are not consistent with his estimates of wheat cultivation, according to which about 200,000 acres are normally cultivated with wheat in the dis-

Purnea 7-4-97.	...	...	Much below the average. Less than half of that of the preceding years.	The food-stocks of former harvests yet exist, but are not believed to be plentiful.	Much higher than usual	...	This has aggravated the scarcity felt in this district, and necessitated the opening of relief works.	trict, and with the fact that in 1895-96 as much as 175,000 maunds of wheat were exported from the district to Calcutta.
Maldah 2-4-97.	...	.....	Much below the average	Not plentiful	Higher than usual	...	The export of wheat greatly decreased as compared with that of the preceding year, owing to short-crop during the year.	
Sonthal Prasanna 9-4-97.	...	...	Much below the average	Not plentiful	Higher	...	During the year under report, the export of wheat was less than in previous year, owing to the produce being considerably below the average. The Subdivisional Officer of Godda reports that the exportation of wheat has been increased, and high prices have been paid owing to heavy demand in Bihar and North-Western Provinces on account of famine. The Subdivisional Officer, Rajmahal, reports that there has been a decrease of exports of wheat owing to the outturn being small. The Subdivisional Officer of Pakour reports that the exports of wheat are normal.	
Onitack 7-4-97.	...	...	Much below the average. Stocks were plentiful at the beginning of the year, as would be apparent from the fact that common rice, which is the staple food of the district, sold at the average price of 28 seers 94 chittaks per rupee in March 1896 and 25 seers 14 chittaks in April 1896. These were speedily reduced by exports, as prices ruled high in other parts of India and in Australia. It cannot be said that stocks have been very seriously depleted, but in many parts of the district stocks are much smaller than usual, and it is believed the tendency is with improved cultivation and greater trade facilities, for smaller stocks to be held than formerly even in conservative areas.	.....	Higher than usual	...	A limited quantity of wheat is grown in this district. Never exported. The demand for consumption is met by imports from other places.	
Balasore 6-4-97.	...	.....	Much below the average	Not plentiful	High during the second half of the year.	...		

DISTRICT WITH DATE OF REPORT.	Cause of extension of wheat cultivation in recent years.	Whether the produce of the year's supply of food-grains has been much above or below the average.	Whether the food-stocks of former harvests are plentiful or not.	Whether prices of food-grains generally have ruled higher or lower than usual.	What have been the causes which have caused an increase or decrease of exports of wheat, and how far has the movement been influenced by a scarcity or otherwise of food-grains.	Remarks by the Agricultural Department.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Angul and Khondmala. 30-3-97.	...	Below the average. More than sufficient for the population until September 1897.	...	Much higher than heretofore. Will probably be still further. The Deputy Com- missioner thinks that the price of common rice, which is now selling at 16 Baharee seers per rupee will go up to 11 or 12 seers. Higher than usual.		
Parl 31-3-97. Hazaribagh 23-3-97.	...	Much below the average. About 10 annas on the whole. Much below the average	Fairly abundant still	Ditto	As a matter of fact, wheat is never exported from this district.	Not received.
Lehardaga	Not plentiful	...	No wheat is exported from this district. Comparatively little is grown here.	Not received.
Palamanu 5-4-97.	...	Ditto	The food stocks of former harvests are exhausted, or very nearly so.	Very high indeed		
Mandbhum	...	Below the average. Nine annas	Normal	50 per cent. higher than usual	Wheat is not exported from the district.	
Singbhum 19-3-97.	...					

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 1195 *Stats.*—The following is published for general information.M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during May 1897.

NAMES OF MARTS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—				
	1st week of May. 1896. Mds.	1st week of Apr. 1897. Mds.	2nd week of Apr. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Apr. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Apr. 1897. Mds.
Baliaghatta	6,63,000	4,53,000	3,94,000	3,83,000	3,82,000
Ultadanga	61,500	28,200	33,200	27,500	27,900
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hatkola, and Culpi Ghat...	6,33,000	1,77,500	1,70,500	1,63,300	1,59,900
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	3,000	2,600	2,500	2,200	2,100
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,28,000	1,17,500	1,15,700	1,06,200	88,600
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	81,100	75,200	64,500	71,700
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	1,836	13,050	7,981	10,603	8,075
Total	20,80,936	13,62,950	12,99,031	12,64,303	12,21,675
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	8,650 (on 3rd May 1896).	1,31,533 (on 4th Apr. 1897).	83,455 (on 11th Apr. 1897).	79,736 (on 17th Apr. 1897).	23,222 (on 24th Apr. 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	16,438 (on 3rd May 1896).	24,378 (3rd to 5th Apr. 1897).	19,912 (10th to 12th Apr. 1897).	22,818 (17th to 19th Apr. 1897).	35,371 (24th to 26th Apr. 1897).
By Canal returns	7,282 (1st to 3rd May 1896).	15,917 (3rd to 5th Apr. 1897).	33,429 (13th to 12th Apr. 1897).	6,769 (17th to 19th Apr. 1897).	16,525 (24th to 26th Apr. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	21,13,306	15,34,778	14,35,877	13,73,626	13,23,543

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th May 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1159 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 7th May 1896, and the corresponding period of 1897, is shown in the following statement:—

		1st to 7th MAY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	15	20	1	1
" Indian "	...	35,543	48,378	301,739	4,10,700
Total	...	35,558	48,398	301,740	4,10,701
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	109,938	1,49,638	66,977	91,163
" Indian "	...	54,292	73,897	22,611	30,776
Total	...	164,230	2,23,535	89,588	1,21,939

Imports—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		1st to 7th MAY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	22,367	30,444	228,781	3,11,396
Paddy	...	9,906	13,483	64,498	87,789
Wheat	...	46	62	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	3,239	4,409	8,461	11,516
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	35,558	48,398	301,740	4,10,701

Imports.—The quantity of rice imported was ten times greater than that received in 1896, viz., 228,781 cwts. against 22,367 cwts. Of the former quantity, 224,657 cwts. came from Burma, and 4,109 cwts. from Balasore. Owing chiefly to the import of 62,794 cwts. of paddy from Burma, the figures under that head rose from 9,906 cwts. to 64,498 cwts. The chief fluctuations in the trade in gram and pulse were an increase of 5,326 cwts. in the supplies from Coconada and of 2,451 cwts from Rangoon, against a decrease of 2,795 cwts. from Chandbali.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the week ending 7th May 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

	1ST TO 7TH MAY.			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	103,167	1,40,422	70,054	95,351
Paddy	1,281	1,744	23	31
Wheat	11,463	15,602	1,429	1,945
Gram and pulses ..	46,532	63,335	16,848	22,932
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	1,787	2,432	1,234	1,680
Total ...	164,230	2,23,535	89,588	1,21,939

There was a fall of only 18·45 per cent in the exports of rice to foreign ports, viz., from 78,275 cwts. to 63,830 cwts. The chief variations were a decrease of 27,007 cwts. in the despatches to Ceylon and of 16,365 cwts. and 8,956 cwts. to Réunion and Natal respectively, to which two ports nothing was sent in the week under review. On the other hand, there was an increase of 19,019 cwts. in the shipments to muscat, and of 10,460 cwts. to Aden which received nothing in 1896. Owing to the cessation of exports of wheat to the United Kingdom, the trade under that head fell from 11,201 cwts. to only 25 cwts. in the week under review. The decline of 16,066 cwts. in the exports of gram and pulse was almost entirely due to the quantity sent to the United Kingdom having diminished by 3,695 cwts. and to Réunion and Mauritius having taken nothing against 7,301 cwts. and 4,305 cwts. respectively in 1896.

The fall off of 18,668 cwts. in the exports of rice to Indian ports, viz., from 24,892 cwts. to 6,224 cwts., was due to a decrease of 9,484 cwts. in the shipments to Bombay and of 9,244 cwts. to the Madras ports. The trade in gram and pulse was half that of 1896, viz. 14,633 cwts. against 28,251 cwts., the decline being chiefly due to the exports to Bombay having diminished by 12,855 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below :—

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th May 1896 and 1897.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras	{	Coconada ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	444	.....	444
		1897 ...	.....	900	.....	5,770	.....	6,670
		Gopalpur ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897 ...	15	.....	.....	227	.....	242	
	{	Tellicherry ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Burma	{	Rangoon ... { 1896 ...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
		1897 ...	178,769	50,357	.....	2,451	.....	231,677
		Moulmein ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897 ...	36,450	3,893	.....	.....	.....	40,343	
	{	Akyab ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ...	9,438	8,544	.....	.....	.....	17,982
Balasore	{	Balasore ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1897 ...	4,109	804	.....	.....	.....	4,913
		Chandbali ... { 1896 ...	22,847	9,908	46	2,795	.....	35,094
	1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 ...		22,352	9,908	46	3,239	.....	35,543
	1897 ...		228,791	64,498	.....	8,460	.....	301,739
From Foreign Ports.								
China—Hongkong	{	1896 ...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
		1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	{	1896 ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
		1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total Foreign Ports ... { 1896 ..		1897 ...	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
			.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS ... { 1896 ...			22,367	9,908	46	3,239	.....	35,558
1897 ...			228,781	64,498	.....	8,461	.....	301,740

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th May 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>									
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		2,843 6,275	..... .....	11,054	4,826 1,131	..... .....	18,723 7,406
Abyssinia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		1,614 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,614
Eastern Coast of Africa.	Zanzibar ..	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		509 499	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	509 499
	Other Ports	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	660 .....	..... .....	660
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		11,730 13,133	..... .....	147	4,305	1,365 880	17,547 14,013
Natal	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		8,956 .....	..... .....	..... .....	183	55	9,194
Réunion	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		16,365 .....	..... .....	..... .....	7,301 .....	..... .....	23,666
West Indies—Barbadoes	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		518 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	518
Aden	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		..... 10,460	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 10,460
Arabia—Maskat	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		3,195 22,214	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3,195 22,214
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		32,545 5,538	..... .....	..... .....	1,192 333	..... 27	33,737 5,898
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		..... 29	761 .....	..... 22	..... 20	..... .....	761 71
Persia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		..... 4,675	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 4,675
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		..... .....	..... .....	..... 3	474 51	..... .....	474 54
Turkey in Asia—Bussorah	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		..... 807	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 807
Fiji Islands	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...		..... 200	..... .....	..... .....	..... 20	..... .....	..... 220
Total Foreign Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...					
				78,275 63,830	761	11,201 25	18,281 2,215	1,420 907	109,938 66,977

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	15,164	22	...	20 052	...	35,238
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	5,680	22	.....	7,197	107	13,006
	Madras	...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	5,038	220	5,258
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	4,198	220	4,413
	Badagara	...	{ 1896 ...	496	.....	.....	.....	.....	496
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Calicut	...	{ 1896 ...	2,269	.....	.....	574	.....	2,843
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cannanore	...	{ 1896 ...	994	.....	.....	.....	.....	994
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	Cocanada	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	110
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cochin	...	{ 1896 ...	...	498	.....	.....	.....	498
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nagapatam	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	367	.....	367
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tellicherry	...	{ 1896 ...	5,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,486
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vizagapatam	...	{ 1896 ...	1	.....	.....	31	.....	32
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ...	465	.....	247	1,575	147	2,434
		...	{ 1897 ...	533	.....	1,334	2,790	.....	4,566
	Akyab	...	{ 1896 ...	17	.....	.....	140	.....	157
		...	{ 1897 ...	1	.....	.....	68	.....	69
Barma	Kyonk Pyoo	...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	1
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	6	.....	6
	Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	15	347	.....	362
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	215
	Balasore	...	{ 1896 ...	...	.....	.....	50	.....	50
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
Balasore	Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ...	1	.....	.....	103	.....	104
		...	{ 1897 ...	9	1	60	59	.....	129
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ...	24,892	520	262	28,251	367	54,292
				{ 1897 ...	6,324	23	1,404	14,633	327	22,611
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ...	103,167	1,281	11,463	46,532	1,787	164,230
				{ 1897 ...	70,054	23	1,429	16,848	1,234	89,588

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 1163 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 8th May 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 7,59,571 maunds. The destination of 45,67,968 maunds is specified. A little less than half of this quantity (21,36,458) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, about one-third (15,48,484 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (8,83,026 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 57,647 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,72,526 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th May 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 8th May 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 1st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>						
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	990	247	...
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	10	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	1,000	247	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>						
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	104	370	110	853
Raniganj ...	1,460	940	1,270	1,428	2,099	858
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,780	1,002	1,374	1,798	2,209	1,211
<i>Birbhum.</i>						
Murari ...	...	...	378	...	...	...
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rampur Hat ...	...	...	...	...	158	150
Ahmadpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Total ...	3	...	378	...	158	1,561
<i>Nadia.</i>						
Mirpur ...	...	...	360	977	372	...
Chuadanga ...	353	...	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	742	...	2,585	406	1,135
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...	914	...	1,401
Bhairamara ...	...	...	1,387	1,517	...	372
Damukdia ...	...	...	...	1,147	698	...
Bagula ...	...	...	...	...	1,054	...
Total ...	696	1,630	1,767	7,140	2,530	2,908
<i>Jessore.</i>						
Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	371
<i>Murshidabad.</i>						
Azimganj ...	157	154	445	2,006	2,279	383
Jiaganj ...	...	...	...	374	376	...
Total ...	157	154	445	2,380	2,655	383
<i>Rajshahi.</i>						
Maihar ...	...	...	...	...	376	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	376	...
<i>Dinajpur.</i>						
Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	373
<i>Rangpur.</i>						
Saidpur ...	...	...	...	...	384	383
Kurigram ...	...	...	109	...	...	...
Lalmoinir Hat ...	55	...	...	...	...	...
Domer ...	...	...	...	363	802	...
Kaunia ...	...	...	...	...	373	...
Kaliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	363
Total ...	55	...	109	363	1,059	766
Cooch Behar ...	755	377	1,498	9,549	2,999	3,308

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
BENGAL—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i> Jalpaiguri.</i>						
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	1,046	471	551
Jalpaiguri ...	892	...	2,836	5,694	0,752	4,118
Ramshai ...	...	781	882	737	...	...
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	394	381	370	...
Belakoba ...	...	...	...	101	...	...
Total ...	892	781	8,288	7,959	7,593	4,669
<i> Darjeeling.</i>						
Siliguri ...	...	...	758	2,650	878	...
Ghoom ...	...	...	524	...	492	...
Darjeeling ...	882	346	201	374	...	...
Kurseong ...	...	...	...	3,364	...	371
Total ...	882	346	1,483	6,389	865	371
<i> Pabna.</i>						
Sirajgaugj ...	...	...	172	...	748	2,259
Total ...	...	...	172	...	748	2,259
<i> Faridpur.</i>						
Pangsa ...	...	...	...	2,203	378	...
Rajbari ...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...
Goalundo ...	...	...	...	962	...	...
Pachuria ...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	5,320	378	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	41,917	21,817	18,240
CHOTA NAGPUR.						
<i> Hazariabagh.</i>						
Giridih ...	750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138	1,906
Total ...	750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138	1,906
<i> Manbhum.</i>						
Purulia ...	22	...	...	...	1,851	1,099
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	...	340
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...	153
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	485	383	...
Katrasgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Total ...	81	...	...	485	2,234	1,693
<i> Singbhum.</i>						
Chakradharpur ...	81	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	81	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	812	376	1,101	6,003	6,372	3,599
BIHAR.						
<i> Sonthal Parganas.</i>						
Barharwa ...	...	372	386	754	380	374
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	6	...	371	746	...
Pakour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahibganj ...	380	1,878	6,839	7,138	3,787	6,795
Baidyanath ...	2	...	2,319	3,015	2,464	750
Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	414	1,251
Total ...	382	2,256	9,544	11,278	8,082	9,170
<i> Purnea.</i>						
Katihar Junction ...	...	...	...	756	...	1,505

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR—contd.						
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>						
Nathnagar ...	...	...	...	1,525	...	881
Colgong ...	...	...	381	8,281	7,869	4,099
Pirpainti ...	...	...	1,502	7,156	746	1,916
Ghoga ...	...	370	1,878	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	4,958	18,105	3,001	2,272
Sultanganj ...	...	...	...	1,885	746	...
Raghupur ...	...	...	...	370	...	...
Pertabganj ...	...	...	...	...	374	...
Total ...	764	370	8,719	37,322	12,736	8,667
<i>Monghyr.</i>						
Bariarpur ...	...	...	...	382	...	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	2,620	1,559	...
Jamalpur ...	...	...	373	...	397	...
Lakhsarai ...	388	...	2,629	10,956	2,261	1,884
Monghyr ...	382	...	1,124	1,524	772	745
Garhara ...	2,268	377	385	12,047	2,293	1,453
Tegra ...	746	...	...	2,642	1,117	747
Jamui ...	...	...	...	1,182	...	757
Begumsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	...	...	1,516	383	...
Simultola ...	...	...	...	742	...	377
Nawadi ...	...	...	...	371	...	...
Total ...	4,155	377	4,511	33,982	8,758	5,963
<i>Patna.</i>						
Masaurhi ...	...	...	...	...	375	...
Khushrupur ...	...	...	2,682	4,178	1,906	...
Barh ...	1,548	376	1,532	4,129	2,247	1,504
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	15,054	47,135	7,631	7,383
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	375	718	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	889	4,158	12,462	2,025	4,564
Sadiapur ...	375	...	377	...	...	...
Bihta ...	1,211	126	376	746	379	389
Mokameh ...	...	756	2,340	10,495	377	746
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	1,516	753	1,119
Buktiarpur ...	...	...	...	1,868	...	752
Fatua ...	...	...	...	...	750	390
Total ...	19,782	25,987	26,519	82,904	17,791	16,797
<i>Gaya.</i>						
Gaya ...	...	1,475	5,271	16,138	9,764	7,477
Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	1,501	...	...
Bela ...	...	...	...	...	...	373
Total ...	...	1,475	5,271	17,639	9,764	7,850
<i>Shahabad.</i>						
Bedadi ...	...	...	...	3,489	...	1,140
Raghunathpur ...	...	374	3,404	4,896	391	...
Arrah ...	1,129	370	1,896	11,277	1,918	432
Buxar ...	1,513	2,664	2,268	8,071	746	1,861
Dumraon ...	378	1,117	376	2,257	772	1,518
Total ...	3,020	4,525	7,944	30,590	3,827	4,951
<i>Darbhanga.</i>						
Sakri ...	...	...	...	374	...	1,504
Tamaria ...	...	...	1,133	371	...	747
Samastipur ...	...	3,133	7,136	20,705	10,675	10,580
Dalsingh Sarai ...	374	378	758	5,603	5,268	8,263
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,791	26,144	54,972	19,131	20,666
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...	383
Waini ...	...	...	385	744	376	753
Total ...	9,647	7,802	35,556	82,769	35,450	42,896

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR—consolid.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>						
Janakpur Road ...	...	...	...	...	382	...
Sarai ...	...	...	...	750	...	370
Bairagnia ...	...	...	...	1,092	372	...
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...	381	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	376	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...	374
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,996	40,791	42,067	23,008	27,865
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	761	3,185	380	...
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	7,556	18,458	4,899	5,709
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	3,771	4,491	1,131	377
Total ...	9,884	12,702	52,879	70,043	30,829	34,695
<i>Champan.</i>						
Maesi ...	1,018	...	3,768	3,357	1,116	1,915
Segowli ...	1,410	...	3,024	2,248	374	371
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	2,984	...	...	7,139
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	59,559	27,927	4,896	...
Bara ...	507	...	2,255	6,349	2,617	5,988
Motihari ...	...	1,137	14,051	32,417	6,811	4,120
Pipra ...	...	...	373	1,526	1,127	378
Total ...	15,397	15,561	88,014	73,854	16,941	19,911
<i>Saran.</i>						
Dighwara ...	...	...	371	...	...	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	3,376	375	...
Chapra ...	4,112	12,080	22,672	23,336	1,121	8,973
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	371	...	...
Daronda ...	372	376	5,133	13,511	1,502	1,492
Savan ...	16,409	34,235	31,607	46,894	4,113	3,729
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	20,573	30,541	4,499	5,927
Mairwa ...	...	...	...	747	...	...
Total ...	31,679	57,217	81,855	1,18,776	11,610	20,121
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,913	1,55,818	1,72,526
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	3,30,427	6,07,833	1,84,007	1,94,365
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.						
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>						
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,440	3,012	6,000	1,132	826
Guhmer ...	365	...	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	373	7,172	1,888	19
Total ...	7,585	6,072	3,385	13,172	3,020	845
<i>Benares District.</i>						
Shiupur ...	...	...	...	381	...	1,139
Zamania ...	1,869	1,875	6,017	10,336	1,505	1,925
Sakaldiha ...	2,273	761	...	370	...	373
Mogulsarai ...	379	...	378	373	376	...
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	20,894	20,010	3,451	8,540
Total ...	31,382	26,107	27,289	31,476	5,332	11,977
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>						
Bhagalpur Gogra ...	...	...	...	3,000	...	375
Chauri Chaura ...	...	2,998	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,136	2,262	1,493	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	1,496	...	...	380
Sahjanwa ...	773	1,523	376	753	375	...
Bhatpur ...	...	...	...	8,629	1,866	744
Total ...	4,587	7,177	4,134	18,875	2,241	1,499

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Jan u- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Basti District.</i>						
Khalilabad ...	...	378	...	372	...	...
Basti ...	1,933	6,413	782	1,172	...	...
Uska Bazar ...	1,146	1,869	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,600	782	1,544	...	...
<i>Gonda District.</i>						
Gonda ...	1,185	8,635	4,878	...	...	373
Other places ...	1,153	6,764	1,127	...	...	...
Total ...	2,638	15,399	6,005	...	...	373
<i>Baraich District.</i>						
Naupara ...	...	...	...	1,505	...	...
Baraich ...	...	754	1,507	753	...	...
Total ...	...	754	1,507	2,258	...	...
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>						
Ahaura Road ...	1,505	5,653	4,507	2,990	758	1,139
Chunar ...	823	378	381	377	380	1,119
Mirzapur ...	22,465	17,473	7,234	11,006	753	2,660
Gainpura ...	383	384	...	376	373	...
Total ...	25,176	23,888	12,122	14,749	2,264	4,918
<i>Allahabad District.</i>						
Karchana ...	...	...	1,131	375	745	...
Naini ...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	378	755	...	375	...	372
Jaura ...	376	2,652	5,287	8,996	2,280	2,271
Mija Road ...	15,747	21,899	15,460	21,085	6,423	4,880
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	378	...	...	1,128
Allahabad ...	48,683	56,477	21,813	17,353	6,466	3,730
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	2,278	1,875	...	767
Sirathu ...	4,551	5,673	4,517	412	...	...
Shiurajpur ...	763	...	752	1,863	1,883	386
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	51,616	52,334	17,797	13,537
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>						
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,515	374	...	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	2,270	...	...	...
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	10,612	3,438	1,125	1,499
Fatehpur ...	...	...	387	...	...	...
Total ...	14,387	22,780	14,784	3,812	1,125	1,499
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>						
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	87,057	14,940	380	2,922
<i>Etawah District.</i>						
Phaphund ...	2,643	3,024	3,775	436	...	...
Bharthna ...	383	378	...	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,360	8,749	2,254	...	373
Jasawantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	4,158	...	...	...
Total ...	25,062	20,041	16,682	2,690	...	373
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>						
Farukhabad ...	...	373	380	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>						
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,535	1,126	...	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,187	2,642	373	...	...
Total ...	5,748	2,672	3,768	373	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Agra District.</i>						
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,288	6,557	1,213	...	...
Agra ...	20,578	18,522	34,662	19,276	380	2,314
Total ...	32,593	17,760	41,219	20,489	380	2,314
<i>Sitapur District.</i>						
Sitapur ...	379	3,022	2,635	2,032	1,140	747
<i>Muttra District.</i>						
Kori ...	...	...	1,173	...	391	...
Muttra ...	2,331	1,997	2,628	749	...	377
Brindaban ...	...	...	324	872	...	...
Total ...	2,331	1,997	4,125	1,121	391	377
<i>Alighur District.</i>						
Harduaganj ...	...	...	755	...	...	...
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...	...
Hattnass ...	21,667	8,797	30,653	4,956	...	1,559
Alighur ...	6,414	1,815	4,570	2,640	375	...
Total ...	28,834	10,612	35,978	7,596	375	1,559
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>						
Chola ...	...	...	1,138	...	...	...
Secundrabad ...	...	747	1,510	1,506	...	...
Khurja ...	5,308	3,826	9,168	3,774	...	760
Dibai ...	756	756	3,021	...	...	...
Total ...	6,064	5,329	15,137	5,280	...	760
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>						
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	757	...	...	...
<i>Meerut District.</i>						
Ghaziabad ...	506	1,512	1,143	1,135	...	...
Meerut ...	6,851	15,779	8,573	6,410	...	1,137
Total ...	7,417	17,291	10,016	7,545	...	1,137
<i>Banda District.</i>						
Badansa ...	...	...	390	1,133	751	363
Banda ...	1,187	5,666	11,376	7,608	...	1,146
Bargarh ...	742	1,507	3,042	1,540	377	373
Manikpur ...	384	1,129	1,133	1,499	...	...
Kurwi ...	1,145	6,465	17,032	5,343	...	747
Total ...	3,458	14,767	32,973	17,033	1,128	2,649
<i>Moradabad District.</i>						
Khanth ...	...	374	1,136	375	...	...
Moradabad ...	...	4,910	4,148	1,889	...	...
Chundowai ...	782	15,416	4,841	382	...	...
Total ...	782	20,700	10,125	2,646	...	...
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>						
Shahganj ...	7,558	7,522	378	3,151	1,135	...
<i>Bareilly District.</i>						
Aonla ...	1,510	3,865	2,252	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	2,711	26,924	12,773	2,303	...	...
Total ...	4,221	30,689	15,025	2,303	...	...
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>						
Jaunpur ...	14,496	25,241	5,637	8,268	...	3,000

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>						
Shajehanpur ...	4,180	7,175	6,442.	400	371	...
Tilhar ...	5,061	7,907	9,058	...	...	...
Aujhi ...	2,084	4,199	8,774	...	...	378
Total ...	11,025	19,281	18,274	400	371	378
<i>Eta District.</i>						
Jaleswar Road... ..	...	...	986	...	...	...
Kashganj ...	754	...	2,266	378	...	...
Total ...	754	...	2,652	378	...	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>						
Lucknow ...	17,199	27,988	24,956	5,034	2,640	752
Alamnagar ...	7,976	9,894	13,975	2,244	...	...
Kakori ...	1,491	774	755	...	...	...
Malihabad ...	754	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,420	38,056	39,686	7,278	2,640	752
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>						
Pilibhit ...	...	1,516	...	...	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>						
Rurki ...	...	...	878	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	...	379	5,253	9,401	...	...
Total ...	...	379	5,626	9,401	...	...
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>						
Sahwal ...	...	...	788	...	...	...
Radhauli ...	1,133	7,585	2,265	4,124	...	375
Fyzabad ...	9,146	31,402	6,210	7,568	1,887	1,514
Ajodhya ...	762	8,026	...	...	376	1,121
Gossainganj ...	...	789	...	1,122	...	...
Total ...	11,041	42,802	9,258	12,809	2,263	3,010
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>						
Akbarpur ...	1,150	3,008	762	745	...	371
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>						
Bahramghat ...	...	...	1,881	1,189	1,904	...
Duryabad ...	...	378	...	379	760	...
Bara Banki ...	3,415	3,416	4,557	1,131	...	...
Safdarganj ...	8,795	17,267	14,084	4,848	814	1,514
Total ...	12,210	21,061	20,472	7,497	3,484	1,514
<i>Hardai District.</i>						
Balamau ...	...	755	...	...	...	...
Hardai ...	6,104	10,708	2,650	371	371	375
Baghauli ...	5,493	4,143	4,189	374	...	...
Sandila ...	1,138	1,128	3,022	...	...	...
Total ...	12,735	16,724	9,811	745	371	375
<i>Bijnor District.</i>						
Dhampur ...	...	3,017	5,675	...	...	...
Nagina	2,261	4,551	1,128
Najibabad	2,260	6,426	1,882
Bijnor	1,124	...	1,494
Total	8,662	16,652	4,504

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jhansi District.</i>						
Jhansi	1,510	1,530	3,385
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>						
Lalitpur	755	748	2,255
<i>Kheri District.</i>						
Lakshmipur	378	2,257	754
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>						
Mahoba ...	899	3,084	4,184	4,494	747	...
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>						
Hardwar	378
<i>Jalaun District.</i>						
Ait	744
Kalpi	1,127
Total	1,127	744
<i>Garhwal District.</i>						
Haldwani	750	750
Other places ...	14,099	10,580	28,912	2,666	100	766
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,03,124	6,89,271	5,61,505	2,88,137	46,684	57,647
PANJAB.						
<i>Amritsur District.</i>						
Amritsur	740
<i>Delhi District.</i>						
Delhi ...	89,817	63,298	58,032	39,484	3,486	6,387
<i>Jullundur District.</i>						
Jullundur City ...	8
<i>Umballa District.</i>						
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	7,189	3,006	757	...
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>						
Faraknagar	378
Gurgaon	752	1,138
Rewari ...	12,795	18,118	18,154	10,782	375	810
Total ...	12,795	19,248	19,292	10,782	...	810
Other places ...	12,187	30,867	26,241	24,457	...	374
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	77,679	4,618	7,571

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	1,129	2,646	743	747
Katni ...	...	2,614	6,458	5,692	1,515	4,130
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	31,227	21,167	4,899	7,950
Peparia ...	...	2,257	8,676	12,088	1,534	1,508
Kareli ...	...	3,393	4,142	3,768	743	...
Nagpur ...	...	8,057	5,322	9,476	10,658	9,018
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	82,567	79,716	40,614	43,771
Total ...	1,145	36,629	89,521	1,34,543	60,701	67,119
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.						
Dholpur ...	...	1,128	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	376	383	...	...	...
Sutna ...	3,096	8,307	16,289	25,560	...	2,192
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...	1,543	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	3,809	...	...	...
Indore ...	750	756	...	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	377	1,498	...	...
Bawal ...	378	377	...	...	...	...
Harphulpur ...	383	766	1,795	1,406	...	...
Other places ...	...	3,459	4,431	3,599	...	...
Total ...	5,524	17,838	27,084	35,153	1,543	2,192
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...
BERAR.						
Dhamangaon ..	...	...	600	380	...	756
Malkapur ...	26	...	...	407	...	...
Khamgaon ...	66	381	432	404	1,135	...
Akola ...	53	656	763	...	...	...
Anraoti ...	66	1,129	3,388	3,841	...	2,287
Total ...	211	2,166	5,183	5,032	1,135	3,043
Bombay ...	...	...	374	...	...	...
Unspecified places ...	15,320	44,902	24,834	11,142	2,434	5,171
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,370	10,48,880	11,49,772	11,59,519	3,01,122	3,37,108
ABSTRACT.						
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	41,917	21,817	18,240
" " Bihar ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,913	1,55,818	1,72,526
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	376	1,101	6,003	6,372	3,599
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	2,88,137	46,684	57,647
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	77,679	4,618	7,571
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,838	27,084	35,153	1,543	2,192
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	36,629	89,521	1,34,543	60,701	67,119
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...
" " Berar ...	211	2,166	5,183	5,032	1,135	3,043
" " Bombay ...	...	...	374	...	...	...
" " Unspecified places...	15,320	44,902	24,834	11,142	2,434	5,171
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,48,880	11,49,772	11,59,519	3,01,122	3,37,108

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

No. 1164 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 1st May 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 2,68,566 maunds. The destination of 2,66,998 maunds is specified. A little less than three-fourths of this quantity (1,93,314 maunds) was carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 10,191 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, about one-seventh (36,095 maunds) to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little over one-tenth (25,093 maunds) to places in Assam and the rest (2,305 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 18th May 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Sealdah and Calcutta (Port Trust Railway, Chitpur and Kidderpore Docks), by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, from 1st January to 1st May 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3.	4	5	6
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>24-Parganas.</i>					
Barrackpore ...	...	...	102	102	102
Shamnagar ...	5	...	...	...	...
Kankinara ...	261	...	...	...	...
Naihati ...	...	48	40	40	...
Kanchrapara ...	...	20	14	...	...
Duttapukur ...	15	28	1	40	...
Gobardanga ...	94	133	114	217	38
Akra Junction ...	...	9	...	...	...
Muslandpur ...	...	...	2	5	2
Mugra Hat ...	...	...	...	4	...
Guma ...	...	...	...	20	...
Total ...	375	238	273	428	142
<i>Nadia.</i>					
Chakdaha ...	3	7	...	69	...
Ranaghat ...	...	438	10	122	10
Aranghata ...	8	22	5	10	...
Bagula ...	30	2	9	2,020	1,003
Kishanganj ...	1,953	142	28	406	58
Banpur ...	72	521	...	...	...
Ramnagar ...	267	306	10	8	129
Jairampur ...	4	480	10	501	...
Chuadanga ...	1,723	1,099	171	1,027	728
Munshiganj ...	1,290	849	...	738	102
Alamdanga ...	12,937	2,857	1,029	3,411	15
Halsa ...	523	832	...	358	...
Poradaha ...	1,683	12	207	...	...
Jagati ...	10	...	10	11	...
Kushtia ...	7,227	2,030	1,783	3,092	2,542
Kumarkhali ...	2,797	290	14	751	721
Koksa ...	466	200	559	886	1,119
Mirpur ...	3,632	376	310	3,509	217
Bhairamara ...	10,998	902	...	2,064	1,717
Damukdia ...	1	...	1	301	120
Gangnapur ...	3	...	10	2	2
Total ...	45,677	11,365	4,166	19,286	8,483
<i>Jessore.</i>					
Chandpara ...	...	68	13	10	20
Bangaon ...	455	227	162	243	57
Gopalnagar ...	10	39	12	18	49
Benapol ...	98	18	12	10	12
Nabharan ...	196	40	53	143	81
Jhikargacha ...	2,187	1,111	155	394	13
Jessore ...	360	224	250	305	229
Rupdia ...	6	6	11	22	1
Singia ...	35	54	7	38	214
Naral ...	25	...	12	...	...
Binodpur ...	25	...	...	...	1
Total ...	3,497	1,787	687	1,183	677

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL—contd.					
<i>Khulna.</i>					
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nawapara ...	...	7	...	...	...
Phultala ...	2	...	...	28	58
Daulatpur ...	...	...	...	14	...
Khulna ...	63	42	62	66	...
Bagir Hât ...	1	1	11	2	...
Total ...	66	50	73	110	58
<i>Rajshahi.</i>					
Malanchi ...	...	...	...	...	175
Gopalpur ...	...	...	4	69	...
Nator ...	2	425	...	61	...
Attrai ...	32	...	5	...	...
Raninagar ...	100	8	...	...	...
Alipur ...	1,827	2,123	2,885	2,175	...
Bampur Boalia ...	...	...	...	5	61
Total ...	1,961	2,556	2,894	2,310	236
<i>Dinajpur.</i>					
Charkai ...	12	10	30	20	22
Phulbari ...	18	...	6	22	...
Raiganj ...	...	1	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	100	94	57	23	...
Total ...	130	105	93	65	22
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>					
Dam-Dim ...	...	...	...	...	171
Ohilahati ...	70	...	...	...	...
Haldibari ...	2,207	341	393	2,177	5,956
Jalpaiguri ...	2,434	81	855	116	1,924
Ramshai Hât ...	...	943	2,341	749	981
Chalsa Road Ghat ...	...	1,220	...	...	...
Malbazar ...	...	506	500	...	...
Total ...	4,711	3,091	4,089	3,042	9,032
<i>Darjeeling.</i>					
Siliguri ...	708	63	577	1,060	836
Kurseong ...	2	2	24	10	2,260
Sonada ...	...	...	306	...	...
Ghum ...	119	387	...	1,144	1,413
Darjeeling ...	541	327	140	130	777
Total ...	1,370	779	1,047	2,344	5,286

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
.1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL—contd.					
<i>Rangpur.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rangpur ...	264	128	72	119	161
Kaunia ...	64	...	4	...	...
Badarganj ...	4	...	...	...	...
Saidpur ...	134	90	165	254	372
Nilphamari ...	96	63	10	...	45
Domar ...	65	12	288	2,448	864
Tista ...	6	...	...	...	386
Lalmonir Hât ...	...	2	11	...	100
Magal Hât ...	...	22	...	41	117
Kurigram ...	301	300	32	79	48
Jatrapur ...	2	...	20	...	...
Porabari ...	16	...	...	...	...
Madarganj ...	...	...	4	...	...
Kamarjani ...	47	...	3	80	...
Chilmari ...	4	...	...	143	61
Rowmari ...	6	...	...	2	10
Total ...	1,009	617	609	3,166	2,164
<i>Bogra.</i>					
Jaipur Hât ...	...	...	...	...	16
Jamirbari ...	35	4	4	107	61
Sultanpur ...	82	43	16	5	20
Akkelpur ...	10	370	10	...	...
Hili ...	48	...	...	...	6
Jamalganj ...	...	...	4	...	383
Total ...	175	417	34	112	486
<i>Pabna.</i>					
Nagarbari ...	4	2	23	...	...
Banagram ...	8	8	...	8	15
Belkuchi ...	6	42	7	101	...
Serajganj ...	605	196	174	280	395
Total ...	623	248	204	389	410
<i>Cooch Behar.</i>					
Chausa Hât ...	41	19	41	84	445
Torsa ...	1,601	377	1,247	1,526	3,447
Other places ...	...	...	7	...	370
Total ...	1,642	396	1,295	1,610	4,262
<i>Dacca.</i>					
Elashin ...	...	...	...	6	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	20	1	20
Dacca ...	30	25	40	92	12
Kadirpur ...	...	22	...	...	...
Tarpasa ...	...	1	26	...	...
Kamalaghat ...	...	...	2	...	...
Bahar ...	...	...	...	7	...
Total ...	30	48	88	106	32

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL—contd.					
<i>Mymensingh.</i>					
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gafargaon ... ..	...	16	...	...	...
Mymensingh	112	...	4	14	...
Bhairab Bazar	41	...	...	...	...
Bahadurabad	126	70	7	...	...
Hargilachar	10	12	...	...	81
Jagannathganj	17	39	5	...	67
Subarnakhali ... ..	...	14	...	300	...
Total	306	151	16	314	148
<i>Faridpur.</i>					
Daulatdia	137	174	773	422	141
Lallgolla	314	3	39	690	...
Pangsa	5,940	1,497	64	429	1,546
Belgaohi	237	129	568	642	139
Rajbari	73	...	458	2,142	259
Pachuria	664	2	984	3,753	...
Gonlundo	2,193	5	1,263	1,503	1
Faridpur ... ..	...	...	6	15	...
Madaripur	1	...	...	...	...
Total	9,559	1,810	4,155	9,596	2,086
<i>Backergunge.</i>					
Jhalakati	40	...	100	100	...
Burisal	44	140	24	20	...
Total	84	140	124	120	...
<i>Tippera.</i>					
Comilla ... ..	...	...	...	10	...
Chandpur ... ..	...	...	6	2	...
Akhora ... ..	...	...	...	7	...
Total ... ..	...	...	6	19	...
<i>Noakhali.</i>					
Noakhali	19	11	...	...	...
<i>Chittagong.</i>					
Chittagong	24	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>					
Rasulpur ... ..	...	...	3	...	...
Raniganj	428	...	...	...	...
Total	428	...	3	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL—concl'd.					
<i>Birbhum.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bolpur ...	5	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	5	...	...	2	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>					
Azinganj ...	...	312	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	20	...	...	...	...
Total	20	312	...	...	...
Total of Bengal	71,611	24,121	19,806	44,202	33,524
CHOTA NAGPUR.					
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>					
Giridih ...	20	...	...	...	370
<i>Manbhum.</i>					
Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	370
Chandil ...	10	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	...	...	...	16	...
Total	10	...	...	16	370
<i>Singhbhum.</i>					
Chakradharpur ...	20	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur	50	...	...	16	740
BIHAR.					
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>					
Pakur ...	...	6	...	...	...
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>					
Colgong ...	384	...	...	...	...
<i>Monghyr.</i>					
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	370
Barowni ...	...	...	10	...	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	742	...
Total	...	...	10	742	370
<i>Patna.</i>					
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	370
Diga Ghat ...	...	...	370	370	...
Bakhtiarpur ...	...	...	...	377	...
Total	...	...	370	747	370
<i>Purnea.</i>					
Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	1	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR—concd.					
<i>Gaya.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>					
Muzaffarpur ...	746	392	1,120	...	...
<i>Champaran.</i>					
Bettiah ...	...	...	370	...	...
<i>Saran.</i>					
Chapra ...	...	427	...	...	...
Saran ...	...	1,850	...	370	740
Total ...	...	2,277	...	370	740
Total of Bihar ...	1,130	2,675	1,870	2,230	1,400
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.					
<i>Ghazipur.</i>					
Ghazipur ...	...	...	1	...	...
<i>Gorakpur.</i>					
Gauri Bazar ...	...	370	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ..	...	870	...	...	...
Total ...	...	740	...	...	...
<i>Mirzapur.</i>					
Mirzapur ...	...	...	385	...	...
<i>Allahabad.</i>					
Mija Road ...	...	385	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	2,204	753	745	...	...
Total ...	2,204	1,138	745	-	...
<i>Fatehpur.</i>					
Bindki ...	...	385	...	-	...
<i>Cawnpur.</i>					
Cawnpur ...	4,951	740	2,274	...	...
<i>Etawah.</i>					
Etawah ...	2,004	379	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri.</i>					
Shakohabad ...	375	...	...	...	...

1890 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 19, 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—contd.					
<i>Agra.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Firozabad ...	767	...	...	...	...
<i>Muttra.</i>					
Muttra ...	...	...	379	...	...
<i>Alighur.</i>					
Hattrass ...	715	388	385	790	...
Alighur ...	...	...	375	...	...
Total ...	715	388	760	790	...
<i>Meerut.</i>					
Meerut ...	758	...	...	...	...
<i>Moradabad.</i>					
Moradabad ...	...	...	385	...	..
<i>Barielly.</i>					
Aonla ...	...	...	379	...	...
Barielly ...	...	...	1,143	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,522	...	...
<i>Jaunpur.</i>					
Jaunpur ...	8	...	...	...	...
Jalalganj ...	6	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	...	...	...	...
<i>Shahjehanpur.</i>					
Shahjehanpur ...	374	...	758	...	..
Tilhar ...	1,134	380	385	...	...
Aujhee ...	...	...	385	...	...
Total ...	1,508	380	1,528	...	...
<i>Lucknow.</i>					
Lucknow ...	749	...	754	398	...
Alamnagar ...	3,401	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,150	...	754	398	...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 19, 1897. 1891

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—concl'd.					
<i>Fyzabad.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fyzabad ...	...	...	379	442	...
Gosainganj ...	...	385	...	...	...
Total ...	...	385	379	442	...
<i>Hardai.</i>					
Hardai ...	373	...	...	...	...
Baghauli ...	748	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,121	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	1,119	...	1,124	...	8
Total of the North-Western Provinces.	19,686	4,535	10,236	1,630	8
Panjab ...	...	...	1,121	395	...
Central Provinces ...	...	385	...	...	20
Rajputana and Central India ...	...	384	...	...	...
ASSAM.					
<i>Sylhet.</i>					
Badarpur ...	2,925	678	50	667	75
Balaganj ...	...	...	505	...	...
Karimganj ...	750	...	...	...	...
Chattak ...	...	3	...	...	...
Other places ...	...	1	4	4	...
Total ...	3,676	682	559	671	75
<i>Cachar.</i>					
Silchar ...	98	1,423	396	927	...
<i>Goalpara.</i>					
Dhubri ...	...	...	...	...	225
Kamarjoni ...	...	14	...	13	261
Goalpara ...	...	...	10	...	...
Total ...	...	14	10	13	506
<i>Kamrup.</i>					
Gauhati ...	4	4	...	3	...
<i>Darrang.</i>					
Tejpur ...	...	...	152	...	...
Mangaldai ...	18	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	...	152	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM—concd.					
<i>Sibsagar.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nigriting ...	505	542	170	308	30
Disangmukh ...	166	310	219	378	25
Dekhumukh ...	461	747	921	461	560
Kokilamukh ...	...	...	122	57	99
Other places ...	...	60	81	337	...
Total ...	1,132	1,659	1,513	1,541	714
<i>Lakhimpur.</i>					
Dibrugarh ...	1,299	2,388	2,278	2,471	848
Palasbari ...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...	1,300	2,388	2,274	2,471	848
<i>Nongong.</i>					
Silghat ...	1	6	...	1	...
Other places ...	...	...	...	15	...
Total of Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,904	5,642	2,148
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	247	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	54,262	37,915
ABSTRACT.					
Total of Bengal ...	71,611	24,121	19,856	44,202	33,524
Ditto Bihar ...	1,130	2,675	1,870	2,230	1,480
Ditto Chota Nagpur ...	50	...	...	16	740
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	19,686	4,535	10,236	1,630	8
Ditto Panjab ...	...	...	1,121	395	...
Ditto Central Provinces ...	...	385	...	...	20
Ditto Rajputana, and Central India.	...	384	...	...	...
Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,904	5,642	2,148
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	147	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	54,262	37,915

CONSOLIDATED PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS OF FOOD-GRAIN TRAFFIC
OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

No. 1196 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT;
The 18th May 1897.

MEMORANDUM.

In the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th March 1897, consolidated provincial statements were published for the month of December 1896 in comparison with the figures for the corresponding month of 1895, showing the traffic in food-grains in all the routes by which this trade is registered in Bengal. Similar statements are now published for the month of January 1897, as compared with the figures for January 1896. The following divisions of the trade are registered on the routes shown against each:—

- (1) Trade of Calcutta and Howrah—
With all districts and provinces in India ... By inland routes, i.e., by rail, country boats, inland steamers and road, and by sea-going vessels, both foreign and coasting.
- (2) Trade of the Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions—
With Calcutta ... By all inland routes and coasting vessels.
With foreign ports ... By sea.
And with other districts and provinces in India ... By rail only.
- (3) Trade of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions—
With Calcutta ... By all inland routes.
And with other districts and provinces in India ... By rail only.

The table below shows the total quantity of food-grains carried to and from these provinces during the months of January 1896 and 1897:—

		Imports.		Exports.	
		1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.
Rice	...	26,07,646	36,68,412	38,36,834	35,53,277
Paddy	...	3,88,861	6,98,224	3,89,969	6,94,298
Wheat	...	1,63,695	1,00,556	52,506	45,813
Gram and pulses	...	4,63,535	6,73,701	7,83,777	10,72,965
Other food-grains	...	1,26,488	1,66,396	2,72,802	3,35,457
Total	...	37,50,225	52,07,289	53,35,848	57,01,810

The aggregate quantity imported during the month was 14,57,064 maunds or 38·85 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding period of 1896, while the exports were only 3,65,922 maunds or 6·86 per cent. in excess. The staple food-grain of which the largest quantity was registered was rice: of this 35½ lakhs of maunds were imported against 26 lakhs in 1896, the export being 35½ against 38½ lakhs. The imports and exports of paddy were double the figures of 1896. The wheat trade showed a decrease in both cases, viz., in imports of 63,139 maunds and in exports of 6,693 maunds. Under gram and pulses both the imports and exports advanced by 1,10,165 maunds and 2,89,183 maunds respectively. In the case of "Other food-grains" the imports showed an increase of 39,908 maunds and the exports of 62,655 maunds.

The total trade of Calcutta and Howrah taken together, and of the districts in each division during the month of January 1897, is compared below with the totals of the corresponding month of the preceding year:—

Name of Division.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta and Howrah { 1896 ... { 1897 ...	Mds. 20,95,604 26,54,276	Mds. 13,02,494 13,07,604	Mds. 1,35,675 2,63,598	Mds. 50,171 1,32,401	Mds. 1,43,594 80,846	Mds. 13,249 16,456	Mds. 3,39,930 3,68,058	Mds. 2,51,896 2,22,136	Mds. 7,418 13,877	Mds. 7,807 40,255	Mds. 27,11,531 33,80,635	M. 16,35 17,78
Burdwan (excluding { 1896 ... { 1897 ... Howrah).	61,018 1,36,671	6,37,247 9,08,107	37,735 37,410	80,372 2,31,702	4,210 4,618	475 135	82,201 58,104	9,832 13,680	230 1,969	130 11,426	1,65,364 2,38,798	7,06 11,65
Presidency (excluding { 1896 ... { 1897 ... Calcutta).	57,954 64,860	4,48,388 4,47,074	70,767 1,74,805	31,575 65,764	437 7,396	8,623 4,925	24,312 43,093	1,65,884 3,18,731	761 561	8,513 3,618	1,60,121 2,69,664	6,62 8,34
Rajahmundry { 1896 ... { 1897 ...	48,403 1,26,354	45,800 78,351	68,782 91,120	1,32,335 1,18,122	6 183	501 640	8,322 5,791	23,314 30,606	8,591 1,132	1,397 3,203	1,34,194 2,34,855	2,45 2,31
Dacca { 1896 ... { 1897 ...	20,468 55,453	9,68,117 8,88,118	8,781 33,479	1,506 943	18 33	..... 3	1,084 2,864	9,175 19,713	1,109 716	1,446 832	41,764 91,535	9,81 9,01
Chittagong { 1896 ... { 1897 ...	3,173 4,267	23,587 23,967	174 763	274 484	11 19	..... .....	1,407 742	535 937	127 8	57 4	4,892 5,881	2,9 2,9
Patna { 1896 ... { 1897 ...	2,41,130 5,24,204	1,14,482 37,479	56,108 91,468	8,873 23,552	18,937 5,829	6,353 3,898	17,338 44,891	1,35,522 1,74,306	99,652 1,11,113	1,50,819 71,390	4,34,765 8,07,808	4,1 8,1
Bhagalpur { 1896 ... { 1897 ...	19,763 53,021	2,19,179 1,37,199	1,640 5,760	52,772 72,191	414 360	23,305 19,660	5,600 20,329	1,78,348 2,83,907	8,434 5,620	1,02,706 2,01,682	35,339 94,129	5,7 7,0
Orissa { 1896 ... { 1897 ...	14 801	1,43,072 84,943	631	51,891 68,374	142 290	..... .....	979 1,343	7,038 4,724	..... 110	..... .....	1,135 3,277	2,0 1,4
Chota Nagpur { 1896 ... { 1897 ...	47,659 48,186	508 10,930	116	292	936 1,072	86	11,439 20,472	1,468 2,272	116 581	..... 47	60,180 70,727	2
Total { 1896 ... { 1897 ...	20,07,640 36,68,112	38,30,834 41,41,887	3,88,861 6,98,224	3,39,579 6,01,258	1,63,095 1,00,536	52,506 45,813	1,63,615 6,74,701	7,83,777 10,72,895	1,36,184 1,05,906	2,72,402 3,15,157	37,50,225 52,07,399	53,3 61,0

Out of the above traffic, the total amounts received from, and carried to, foreign ports is shown in the following statement:—

Imports into Bengal from Foreign ports.

			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	TOTAL.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Into Calcutta	{ 1896	..	20	.....	3	46	.....	69
	{ 1897	...	5	.....	.....	1	135	141
„ minor ports in Bengal.	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ 1896	..	20	.....	3	46	.....	69
	{ 1897	...	5	.....	.....	1	135	141

Exports from Bengal into Foreign ports.

		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	TOTAL.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Calcutta	{ 1896 ..	8,91,183	2,227	2,929	1,21,267	6,806	10,21,402
	{ 1897 ..	4,88,610	39	250	14,379	128	5,13,406
„ minor ports in Bengal	{ 1896 ..	1,60,427	.....	.....	404	64	1,61,290
	{ 1897 ..	88,951	... ..	... ..	96	41	89,087
Total	{ 1896 ...	10,52,005	2,227	2,929	1,21,661	6,870	11,85,692
	{ 1897 ..	5,77,561	39	250	14,474	169	5,92,493

As was expected, a decrease is noticeable in all the staples exported from Bengal to Foreign Ports, especially under rice, the shipments of which fell from 10½ lakhs of maunds to 5½ lakhs of maunds. The exports of gram and pulses were about 1/10th of those in 1896, owing to a decline in the despatches from Calcutta.

As regards the trade between Bengal and other Provinces in India, the following statement furnishes the necessary details :—

	IMPORTS INTO THE LOWER PROVINCES FROM OTHER PORTS OF INDIA.				EXPORTS FROM THE LOWER PROVINCES TO OTHER PORTS OF INDIA.			
	Into Calcutta.	Into Bengal Proper.	Into Bihar.	Total.	From Calcutta.	From Bengal Proper.	From Bihar.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice { 1896 { 1897	Mds. 20 9,19,847	Mds. 18,177 8,225	Mds. 1,890 14,144	Mds. 20,060 9,42,219	Mds. 2,52,055 5,84,385	Mds. 50,806 2,13,477	Mds. 55,170 24,227	Mds. 3,58,121 8,27,089
Paddy { 1896 { 1897	1,984 33,354	...	1,588 216	3,572 38,570	713 11,659	65 7,750	1,675 10,187	2,443 20,605
Wheat { 1896 { 1897	1,25,982 58,803	1,423 947	2,769 1,747	1,30,154 61,547	7,912 4,003	.....	8,124 1,901	16,036 6,594
Gram and pulses { 1896 { 1897	59,569 68,072	4,409 658	2,499 23	59,927 69,352	82,770 1,38,663	5,396 77,977	1,70,546 3,37,538	2,58,912 6,54,178
Other food-grains { 1896 { 1897	409 2,505	504 663	1,501 6,404	2,514 9,571	740 31,900	1,514 12,054	1,39,498 1,35,781	1,42,042 1,78,641
Total { 1896 { 1897	1,81,013 10,81,271	24,973 10,495	10,207 22,533	16,293 11,16,290	3,44,100 7,11,216	58,871 3,12,167	3,75,003 5,12,724	7,77,564 15,96,107

Both the imports and exports showed a considerable increase, viz., 9,00,016 maunds under imports and 8,18,543 maunds under exports. In the import trade the greatest fluctuations occurred under rice, which was imported largely; Burma alone contributing 9,16,870 maunds or 97·31 per cent. of the total trade. The largest decrease was in wheat owing to a smaller despatch from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Out of the total exports shown above, the quantity despatched to the United Provinces alone amounted to 13,82,025 maunds, as against 3,48,363 maunds in the corresponding month of the previous year, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

ARTICLES.			EXPORTS TO THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				TOTAL.
			From Calcutta.	From Bengal Proper.	From Bihar.		
					Patna Division	Bhagalpur Division.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	
		Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	
Rice	{ 1896	...	45,961	15,585	37,653	99,199	
	{ 1897	4,38,254	1,99,804	10,215	18,997	6,67,270	
Paddy	{ 1896	53	21	78	890	1,749	
	{ 1897	10,572	3,442	4,185	5,702	24,201	
Wheat	{ 1896	.....	.....	3,43	5,081	8,124
	{ 1897	2,419	.....	870	1,121	4,410
Gram and pulses	{ 1896	678	6,274	45,516	75,379	1,26,847	
	{ 1897	96,346	77,612	1,34,009	2,04,662	5,10,629	
Other food-grains	{ 1896	...	1,814	62,942	47,688	1,12,444	
	{ 1897	29,267	12,952	33,863	99,433	1,75,515	
Total	{ 1896	731	68,070	1,27,871	1,66,691	3,48,363	
	{ 1897	5,76,858	2,03,810	1,81,442	3,29,915	13,82,025	

The total export of rice from Bengal to Assam was 57,063 maunds against 26,653 maunds, Calcutta contributing 45,664 against 22,140 maunds. The consignments of gram and pulses and other food-grains sent to the Punjab aggregated 2,408 maunds against 1,402 maunds and 1,917 maunds against nil respectively.

Following the arrangement adopted in the preceding month, the internal traffic of these Provinces will be dealt with separately under the several heads noted below :—

- (1) Inter-district trade of Bengal Proper.
- (2) Trade between Bengal Proper and Bihar.
- (3) Inter-district trade of Bihar.

The following statement shows the total food-grain traffic under head (1) —

	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.
Food-grains—		
Rice	23,02,892	21,50,969
Paddy	3,24,281	5,66,828
Wheat	12,007	17,402
Gram and pulses	2,58,596	3,46,195
Other food-grains	9,914	5,083
Total	29,07,690	30,86,477

The total increase was 1,78,787 maunds or 6.15 per cent.

The principal importing and exporting districts with the quantities imported or exported to each are shown in the following comparative statement:—

RICE.					
Importing Districts.	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.	Exporting Districts.	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.
Calcutta	20,92,073	17,34,018	Calcutta	59,038	2,09,890
Midnapore	669	68,091	Burdwan	80,684	1,29,766
Hooghly	59,903	71,510	Birbhum	1,12,998	20,442
24-Parganas	23,272	29,263	Midnapore	2,96,466	2,04,317
Nadia	90,886	26,236	Hooghly	88,326	1,04,717
Jalpaiguri	9,487	57,305	24-Parganas	3,92,923	3,87,124
Darjeeling	19,171	25,870	Murshidabad	20,744	3,961
Cooch Behar	1,741	23,634	Khulna	13,790	10,620
Backergunge	58	48,296	Dinajpur	37,045	41,644
Hazaribagh	13,190	17,869	Bogra	42,560	28,243
Maubhum	9,618	21,181	Backergunge	9,50,122	8,83,992
Other districts	42,800	37,616	Noakhali	19,925	10,516
Total	23,02,892	21,50,969	Balasore	1,44,072	81,470
			Other districts	15,259	35,367
			Total	23,02,892	21,50,969

PADDY.					
Importing Districts.	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.	Exporting Districts.	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.
Calcutta	1,33,354	2,30,241	Calcutta	47,231	1,16,503
Hooghly	36,100	25,125	Burdwan	10,305	60,439
Midnapore	1,805	10,515	Midnapore	36,960	76,358
24-Parganas	16,813	18,378	Hooghly	6,564	81,672
Nadia	59,097	1,52,060	24-Parganas	17,098	44,879
Rajshahi	64,965	87,483	Khulna	6,580	7,423
Faridpur	8,781	32,368	Dinajpur	82,607	71,164
Other districts	4,366	10,585	Faridpur	2,810	16,746
Total	3,24,281	5,66,828	Bogra	45,751	28,939
			Balasore	51,891	51,057
			Other districts	16,584	7,623
			Total	3,24,281	5,66,828

WHEAT.					
Importing districts.	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.	Exporting districts.	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.
Calcutta	9,291	5,131	Calcutta	2,408	11,603
Hooghly	1,803	4,209	Nadia	7,616	3,058
24-Parganas	310	6,504	Other districts	1,983	2,741
Other districts	513	1,555	Total	12,007	17,402
Total	12,007	17,402			

GRAM AND PULSES.					
Importing districts.	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.	Exporting districts.	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.
Calcutta	1,88,146	2,51,905	Calcutta	47,812	63,504
Burdwan	11,377	13,105	Nadia	1,43,141	1,92,010
Hooghly	18,729	20,489	Murshidabad	10,280	11,568
24-Parganas	21,747	24,262	Jessore	3,972	26,970
Nadia	659	15,954	Pabna	13,093	6,949
Other districts	17,939	20,480	Faridpur	8,124	13,687
Total	2,58,596	3,46,195	Midnapore	1,521	6,080
			Rajshahi	8,699	7,639
			Balasore	7,003	4,698
			Other districts	14,971	13,112
			Total	2,58,596	3,46,195

OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.					
Importing districts.	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.	Exporting districts.	1896. Mds.	1897. Mds.
Calcutta	6,499	1,391	Calcutta	263	2,148
Murshidabad	2	1,543	Nadia	1,823	1,498
Mymensingh	966	633	Murshidabad	3,952	15
Burdwan	20	375	Rajshahi	638	158
Nadia	52	274	Dinajpur	748	170
Rangpur	612	201	Dacca	1,036	633
Other districts	1,763	646	Faridpur	370	131
Total	9,914	5,083	Other districts	1,185	320
			Total	9,914	5,083

The following statement shows the total food-grain traffic between Bengal Proper and the districts comprised in the Bihar Province during the month of January 1897, as compared with the corresponding period of 1896:—

ARTICLES.	TRADE BETWEEN BENGAL AND BIHAR.						Total.
	Imports into Bengal from—			Exports from Bengal into—			
	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Total.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice { 1896 ...	534	22,071	22,605	10,953	1,194	12,147	34,752
... .. { 1897 ...	64	12,074	12,138	3,48,572	31,196	3,79,768	3,91,906
Paddy { 1896 ...	..	1,839	1,849	76	23	99	1,927
... .. { 1897 ...	..	514	514	8,903	3,154	12,057	12,571
Wheat { 1896 ...	560	9,583	9,952	...	...	...	9,952
... .. { 1897 ...	935	16,190	17,125	..	...	...	17,125
Gram and pulses .. { 1896 ..	45,408	75,966	1,24,464	34	554	588	1,25,052
... .. { 1897 ...	27,373	50,579	83,952	10,675	24,809	35,484	1,19,436
Other food-grains ... { 1896 ..	13	7,508	7,515	2	1	3	7,515
... .. { 1897 ...	971	9,967	10,938	6,020	3,266	9,315	20,253
Total { 1896 ..	48,614	1,19,761	1,68,375	11,065	1,771	12,836	1,79,211
... .. { 1897 ...	29,343	86,624	1,24,967	3,74,179	62,445	4,36,624	5,61,591

A trifling decrease of 41,408 maunds occurred in the imports, but the export trade showed an advance of 4,23,781 maunds which was due to large despatches of rice (3,84,572 maunds against 10,953 maunds) to the Patna Division, chiefly from the Burdwan Division and Calcutta.

The inter-district trade, division by division, of the Bihar Province is illustrated in the following abstract:—

ARTICLES.	LOCAL TRADE OF THE BIHAR PROVINCE.				TOTAL.
	Exports from the Patna Division.		Exports from the Bhagalpur Division.		
	Inter-district or local trade of the Division.	To Bhagalpur Division.	Inter-district or local trade of the Division.	To Patna Division.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice... ... { 1896 ...	95,941	2,080	16,539	1,35,376	2,49,856
... { 1897 ...	26,654	631	19,160	1,36,068	1,83,313
Paddy ... { 1896 ...	9,039	29	1,594	48,405	59,071
... { 1897 ...	19,217	160	2,456	63,132	84,955
Wheat ... { 1896 ...	2,602	139	275	8,566	11,582
... { 1897 ...	1,991	102	258	2,091	4,442
Gram and pulses ... { 1896 ...	4,900	149	3,290	11,621	19,960
... { 1897 ...	14,304	224	4,293	19,896	38,717
Other food-grains ... { 1896 ...	67,109	6,881	1,540	30,992	1,06,522
... { 1897 ...	38,923	200	2,160	90,070	1,31,353
Total ... { 1896 ...	1,79,591	9,228	23,242	2,34,900	4,47,021
... { 1897 ...	1,01,089	1,207	25,327	3,12,157	4,42,780

The local trade of the Patna Division showed a falling off of 78,502 maunds, of which 69,287 maunds occurred in rice. The exports to the districts in the Bhagalpur Division also declined by 8,021 maunds mainly under the head "Other food grains" (6,681 maunds). The local trade of the Bhagalpur Division was practically unchanged, but the exports to the Patna Division showed an increase of 77,197 maunds, which is chiefly observable under other food-grains.

ALTA DIVISION—

Prizes	4,654	1,57,585	14,073	3,400	84	5,350	305	6,045	4,259	2,970	4,120	320	3,128	17,311	83,988	1,38,792	2,295	6,393	64,779	34,486	15,189	1,84,635	1,73,392	1,67,405
Gave	17	2,477	6,099	2,889	56	65	15	746	94	2	2	177	614	5,433	9,189	6,474	2,374	497	251	1,131	12,431	1,84,635	1,73,392	1,67,405
Subsidised	10,344	77,445	361	1,044	268	624	9	373	5,679	2	2	164	3,038	2,669	84,491	26,331	2,434	66	1,890	8,999	30,763	1,84,635	1,73,392	1,67,405
Bureau	1,13,993	1,37,210	340	4,533	25,816	30,516	25,816	1,000	1,000	2,022	2	2	1,47	10,000	8,817	4,047	4,000	60,211	8,158	1,59,694	1,84,635	1,73,392	1,67,405	
Champan	465	8,237	5,466	4,000	2,382	2,382	3,082	1,771	1,000	2,022	2	2	37	11	19	151	458	7,093	8,345	1,59,694	1,84,635	1,73,392	1,67,405	
Musdhar	60,475	60,004	48,964	8,464	61,9	16,42	941	2,44	640	1,04	414	7	1,36	3,555	73	252	17,331	35,349	11,443	8,347	58,06	1,84,635	1,73,392	1,67,405
Darbhanga	46,339	70,688	5,330	13,664	28,833	26,730	4,445	7,640	1,032	41	1,395	23	2,54	4,571	242	2,135	2,103	2,244	62,463	2,765	4,961	1,84,635	1,73,392	1,67,405
Total	2,44,130	5,24,394	1,14,468	37,49	89,136	97,465	9,73	23,93	113,937	5,929	6,51	3,848	1,928	44,934	1,35,533	1,74,130	69,632	1,41,413	1,50,919	74,390	4,94,763	8,07,808	4,17,089	2,13,919

BRISALPOT DIVISION—

Moschyt	10,347	37,324	5,203	5,614	264	1,057	1,941	2,601	161	7	9,065	7,533	1,273	577	47,285	145,954	6,550	7,3	29,545	71,014	94,499	29,728	29,728	1,68,008
Bengalpur	47	5,46	1,65,510	1,55,445	45	1,194	43,307	63,47	-	102	4,442	6,087	1,844	8,616	44,484	50,800	1,122	676	53,245	1,10,364	8,22	11,456	3,31,661	2,58,304
Parua	321	522	29,446	1,43	140	650	7,614	4,472	-	192	1,172	5	785	23	1,530	3,738	365	1,440	2,068	1,10,364	1,521	2,870	44,818	10,189
Barin	370	522	359	396	1,24	2,000	73	1,219	272	2,1	6,172	8,883	1,112	22,943	66,431	1,68,619	530	3,865	17,246	20,444	8,423	46,073	1,05,205	783
Bastid Parganas	2,468	11,135	19,269	17,485	1,24	2,000	73	1,219	272	2,1	6,172	8,883	1,112	22,943	66,431	1,68,619	530	3,865	17,246	20,444	8,423	46,073	1,05,205	2,10,468
Total	19,768	58,031	2,13,179	1,87,109	1,640	5,760	63,732	73,104	44	36	23,395	19,660	5,000	29,328	1,73,644	2,53,237	8,434	8,639	1,02,708	2,01,089	83,369	94,129	1,72,470	7,06,533

CHITRA DIVISION—

COSTA DIVISION--																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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CHITRA NASTOR DIVISION—

Harwarigh	2,028	22,441	251	52	-	116	-	1,192	393	1	1	-	2,414	3,194	1,437	1,195	26	46	-	-	22,621	2,598	1,871	1,849
Bachibum	10,154	2,455	110	3,490	-	116	-	1,192	2,1	424	-	56	1,177	1,400	1,611	5,4	90	50	-	-	21,467	29,346	5,36	4,349
Boughblum	1	347	114	1,410	-	-	-	1	362	631	-	-	9	1,504	-	3	-	105	-	-	15,72	5,913	149	16,682
Total	47,651	45,437	4	10,370	-	116	-	3,384	410	2,11	56	11,538	29,372	1,948	1,948	2,072	114	581	-	-	60,150	70,737	2,376	23,599

GRAND TOTAL

	58,07,644	36,46,412	38,38,934	47,4,457	8,44,881	6,98,224	3,82,980	6,94,298	1,61,628	1,01,556	3,596	44,913	4,63,515	5,73,701	7,03,777	10,2,035	1,26,483	1,66,366	2,72,492	3,85,487	37,40,235	82,07,389	83,36,865	61,50,309
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the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896.

ING DISTRICTS.

BURDWAN DIVISION EXCLUDING HOWRAH.					PRESDENCY DIVISION EXCLUDING CALCUTTA.					
Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Midnapore.	Hugly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	N. a.	Howrah.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	49	147	...	132	3	330
305	58	363	273	1,667	63	2,773	...	7,776
13	...	78	10	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,71	21,630	22,321	7,114	3,331	...	...	...	10,449
631	...	19,051	40,318	50,060	14,472	2,158	...	1,945	25	18,635
...	6,000	6,000	9,528	...	...	...	...	9,528
...	7,464	7,464	9,405	...	...	...	...	9,405
...
...
13	...	6,49	27,640	28,322	10,090	3,482	...	132	3	20,307
980	...	58,071	47,860	1,06,901	24,180	6,860	63	4,718	25	35,816
...	13,709	13,709	5,205	1,058	...	91	...	6,394
...	20,830	20,830	1,501	10,111	11	410	...	15,033
50	17,305	17,315	975	48	194	...	...	1,117
178	1,712	1,890	340	117	33	...	...	509
...
...
...
5	5	191	10	...	...	...	201
50	30,974	31,024	6,240	1,066	124	91	...	7,511
183	29,470	29,725	5,041	10,238	54	410	...	15,743
...	39	...	...	...	30
...	8	8	...	103	...	177	22	309
...	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	...	...	4	...	18
25	20	...	1,663	1,741	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1,100	1,106	30	554	...	...	...	426
...	169	...	...	...	169
...	37	...	...	...	355
...	32	141	...	1,667	...	1,780
...	2,220	...	3,816	...	6,045
25	20	...	1,110	1,151	32	340	...	1,607	...	1,970
6	1,108	1,114	53	3,076	...	7,207	22	7,148
...	21	21	211	1,091	...	...	...	1,009
...	18	323	...	...	...	335
...	90	2,391	...	...	...	2,490
...	5	...	...	...	5
...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	268	...	...	...	268
...	161	...	...	...	161
...	130	130	...	21,237	...	...	45	21,282
...	8	8	...	4,445	...	11	...	4,456
...
...
...
...	164	164	310	25,987	...	...	45	26,349
...	8	8	13	4,953	...	11	...	4,967

Calcutta Port Trust Railway, Howrah, Bowdah and Chittpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of January 1897,

NAMES OF IMPORT

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		RAJSHAHI DIVISION.								
		Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Cooch Behar.	Total.
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta and Howrah—										
By rail ...	1896	8	...	4	87	40	...	85	10	185
	1897	2	...	4,434	1,621	525	56	589	2,028	9,855
.. inland steamer ...	1896	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	86
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
.. country boats ...	1896	...	...	...	...	4,641	...	80	...	4,125
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. road ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. sea ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1896	8	...	4	37	40	...	106	10	205
	1897	2	...	4,434	1,621	4,656	56	669	2,028	14,066
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah—										
Burdwan ...	1896	...	...	...	...	834	...	238	4,876	22,901
	1897	...	...	15,528	1,425	...	...	...	...	...
Birbham ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,509	14,169
	1897	...	...	6,674	1,738	48	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	22,408	3,163	882	...	238	10,419	37,104
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta—										
24 Parganas ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
	1897	...	...	388	2	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	210
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	210	626
	1897	...	...	388	2	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division—										
Rajshahi ...	1896	...	...	103	...	1	...	...	...	104
	1897	...	...	8,797	17,545	3,778	...	6	1,320	32,115
Dinajpur ...	1896	667	...	17,094	12,018	1,310	...	...	9,891	41,467
	1897	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	1896	...	...	...	111	14	...	...	...	125
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	134
Rangpur ...	1896	...	...	1,018	4	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	18	17	686	1,528	603	...	...	277	5,644
Bogra ...	1896	2,485	...	11,856	8,051	681	...	...	211	21,871
	1897	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1896	3,152	...	9,483	19,138	4,381	...	8	1,731	27,893
	1897	1,934	17	30,071	21,024	8,028	...	8	10,577	64,519

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta and all stations of the

the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896—continued.

ING DISTRICTS.

DACCA DIVISION.					CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				PATNA DIVISION.							
Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Total.	Tippera.	Nakhail.	Chittagong.	Total.	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champan.	Manikpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.
26	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
126	126	9,407	8	9,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	14	983	...	1,039	...	...	...	...	15,830	2	2,678	32,567	5,560	10,914	9,546	77,697
...	...	404	...	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	20	775	...	...	775	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
100	50	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	48,296	48,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
135	126	9,871	58	10,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	16	993	18,296	49,357	775	...	...	775	16,430	2	2,678	32,567	5,560	10,914	9,546	77,697
...	43	...	2,716	...	...	...	...	2,761
...	...	592	...	532	...	...	...	...	69,634	471	17,614	14,807	192	5,354	3,900	1,05,999
...	33	...	7,583	...	...	...	...	7,921
...	61,102	1,476	46,031	30,562	773	3,776	3,832	1,35,551
...
...
...	56	...	10	...	...	...	...	66
...	381	...	10,301	...	...	...	...	10,682
...	...	532	...	532	...	...	...	...	1,10,792	2,346	63,189	49,769	965	7,130	7,225	2,41,616
...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	111	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,028	...	1,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	23	...	...	...	...	23
...	6,201	...	4,284	5,806	...	677	1,221	12,188
...
...
...	...	550	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,044	...	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	661	...	661	...	...	...	...	6,201	...	4,284	5,806	...	677	1,221	12,188
...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1,553	...	1,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	149	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...
...
...
...
...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	233	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14,545	...	14,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,906	...	1,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...
...
...
...
...	...	10,113	...	10,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,288	...	2,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	14

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of January 1897.

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		IMPORTING				
		CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.				
		By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boat.	By road.	By sea.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—						
Dacca	{ 1896	...	...	7,305	...	7,305
	{ 1897	...	...	933	...	933
Mymensingh	{ 1896	...	...	500	...	500
	{ 1897	...	...	300	...	300
Faridpur	{ 1896	...	...	7,832	...	7,832
	{ 1897	...	...	2,400	...	2,400
Backergunge	{ 1896	6,523	9,377	9,34,322	...	9,50,122
	{ 1897	14,326	6,241	8,62,144	...	8,82,716
Total	{ 1896	6,523	9,377	9,45,659	...	9,65,759
	{ 1897	14,326	6,241	8,68,782	...	8,86,349
Chittagong Division—						
Tippera	{ 1896	...	...	2,700	...	2,700
	{ 1897	...	...	775	...	775
Neakhrh	{ 1896	51	...	17,500	...	17,551
	{ 1897	...	...	7,295	...	7,295
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	18	...	...	...	18
Total	{ 1896	51	...	20,200	...	20,251
	{ 1897	18	...	8,070	...	8,088
Patna Division—						
Patna	{ 1896	442	...	2	...	444
	{ 1897	23	...	...	...	23
Gaya	{ 1896	1	...	...	...	1
	{ 1897	5	...	...	...	5
Shahabad	{ 1896	6	...	...	...	6
	{ 1897	2	...	...	...	2
Baran	{ 1896	44	...	...	...	44
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	{ 1896	1	...	...	...	1
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...
Mumfarpur	{ 1896	7	...	...	...	7
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	501	...	2	...	503
	{ 1897	30	...	...	...	30
Bhagalpur Division—						
Monghyr	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	5	...	...	...	5
Bhagalpur	{ 1896	10	...	243	...	253
	{ 1897	5	...	...	...	5
Purnea	{ 1896	4	...	...	...	4
	{ 1897	4	...	...	...	4
Malda	{ 1896	...	...	359	...	359
	{ 1897	5	...	300	...	305
Boothal Parganas	{ 1896	1,743	...	...	...	1,743
	{ 1897	27	...	...	...	27
Total	{ 1896	1,757	...	609	...	2,369
	{ 1897	46	...	300	...	346

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of January 1897,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		IMPORTING								
		RAJSHAHI DIVISION.								Total.
		Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Patna.	Oooch Behar.	
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—										
Dacca	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—										
Tippera	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Noakhali	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Patna Division—										
Patna	{ 1896	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—										
Monghyr	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	{ 1896	...	...	171	1,061	21	...	...	...	1,253
	{ 1897	...	...	...	715	...	...	...	...	715
Purnea	{ 1896	...	303	4,150	2,213	1,704	...	...	500	9,069
	{ 1897	1	141	3,691	2,336	55	...	...	2,673	8,807
Malda	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southal Parganas	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	27
	{ 1897	...	...	...	12	18	...	...	145	175
Total	{ 1896	...	303	4,330	3,304	1,849	...	...	500	10,369
	{ 1897	1	141	3,691	3,063	73	...	...	2,818	9,697

the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896—continued.

DISTRICTS.

DACCA DIVISION.					CHITTAGONG DIVISION.					PATNA DIVISION.							
Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Total.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	Total.	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Munshampur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	2,322	...	...	2,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	702	...	...	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	64	...	64	...	...	118	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2,322	1	...	2,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	702	64	...	866	...	...	118	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
84	84	...	...	640	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,068	...	1,068	...	...	167	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	49	1,068	...	1,260	2,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,160	...	61	3,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	208	...	...	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	91	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133	133	1,973	...	1,900	3,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	...	1,068	...	1,759	3,166	...	228	3,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,221	56	...	27	6	3,310	
...	108	566	12	...	...	49	735	
...	2,541	...	3,363	115	...	...	6	6,025	
...	1,308	...	...	1,301	...	...	...	2,609	
...	
...	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	
...	7	...	7	...	20	11	...	45	
...	1,175	8	1,181	
...	70	...	17	2,508	...	402	233	3,349	
...	2	...	12	349	...	121	7	401	
...	4	...	10	40,480	...	...	026	47,12	
...	23	...	24	7,380	594	...	371	8,399	
...	88	...	...	18,624	30	17,348	...	36,099	
...	41	...	41	5,494	4	7,197	...	12,777	
...	2,710	...	6,618	67,783	59	17,178	893	98,941	
...	1,843	108	643	14,836	598	8,491	478	26,654	
...	
...	98	...	38	108	...	15	16	335	
...	615	...	316	1,140	...	845	1,030	4,971	
...	15	...	1,704	40,120	406	42,582	45,310	1,30,927	
...	1,767	...	465	24,075	1,114	30,128	57,689	1,94,833	
...	190	...	479	3,010	...	...	172	3,880	
...	98	370	...	173	271	918	
...	
...	
...	
...	898	...	68	6	...	...	...	964	
...	2,455	51	1,637	2,400	...	...	350	6,946	
...	1,196	...	2,374	43,306	406	42,527	45,297	1,35,376	
...	4,857	51	2,596	28,580	1,114	30,841	59,046	36,968	

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea, during the month of January 1897,

IMPORTING													
NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.		
	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	Sonthe Parganas.	Total.	Cuttack.	Puri.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Dacca Division—													
Dacca	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensinuh	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fardpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—													
Tippera	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—													
Patna	1896	273	...	...	377	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	10	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
Gaya	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1896	103	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	4	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1896	1,217	...	...	...	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	423	50	26	...	...	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1896	1,653	...	...	...	377	2,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1897	440	59	26	...	4	529	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—													
Monghyr	1896	...	33	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
1897	...	103	...	...	6	99	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Bhagalpur	1896	13,820	...	47	217	14,093	...	...	...	...	340	...	...
1897	17,458	...	56	...	51	17,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	1896	16	104	...	1,060	1,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	70	...	...	...	581	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthe Parganas	1896	521	18	4	...	543	...	...	...	...	6,406	111	...
1897	705	61	10	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	1,840	...	...
Total { 1896	14,360	248	51	...	1,877	16,539	...	...	...	...	6,858	111	...
1897	18,323	134	65	...	638	19,160	...	...	...	...	1,840	40	...

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of January 1897.

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		IMPORTING					
		CALCUTTA* AND HOWRAH.					
		By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boat.	By road.	By sea.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Outlack	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	1,216	...	...	1,216
Puri	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belasore	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	792	...	1,42,280	1,43,072
		...	...	1,020	...	79,841	81,670
Total	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	792	...	1,42,280	1,43,072
		...	...	2,848	...	79,841	82,689
Chota Nagpur Division—							
Hazaribagh	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Manbhum	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		23	...	...	...	...	23
Singhbhum	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		8	...	...	...	...	8
Total	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	4	...	...	...	...	4
		31	...	...	...	...	31
Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.							
	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,69,596	55,028	16,14,128	1,13,923	1,42,280	20,94,955
		59,453	31,731	14,43,855	1,19,544	79,841	17,34,424
Other Provinces—							
Assam	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	18	...	...	...	18
		...	...	750	...	...	750
North-Western and Oudh. Provinces	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	6	...	...	...	...	6
		10	...	...	...	...	10
Punjab	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	5	...	...	...	...	5
		29	...	...	...	...	29
Central Provinces	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		108	...	...	...	...	108
Rajputana and Central India	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Berar	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Nizam's Territory	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Bombay	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Madras	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	2,080	2,080
	
Mysore	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Sindh	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Barma	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	9,16,870	9,16,870
	
Other places	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	20	20
		...	...	...	...	5	5
GRAND TOTAL							
	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	1,69,607	55,046	16,14,128	1,13,923	1,42,300	20,95,004
		59,509	31,731	14,44,805	1,19,544	9,98,796	26,54,376

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of January 1897,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		IMPORTING								
		RAJSHAHI DIVISION.								Total.
		Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Cooch Behar.	
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Orissa Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Outlack ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Puri	{ 1896	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Balasore	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Total ..	{ 1896	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—										
Hazaribagh	{ 1896	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...
Manbhum	{ 1896	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
	{ 1897	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Singbhum	{ 1896	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..
	{ 1897	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..
Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.										
	{ 1896	3,100	303	13,817	22,805	6,963	...	114	2,331	48,493
	{ 1897	1,979	158	60,906	28,933	7,639	56	931	26,459	1,26,354
Other Provinces—										
Assam	{ 1896	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	{ 1896	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
	{ 1897	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Punjab	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
	{ 1897	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...
Central Provinces	{ 1896	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
	{ 1897	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
Rajputana and Central India.	{ 1896	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
Benar	{ 1896	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
	{ 1897	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory ..	{ 1896	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay	{ 1896	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Madras	{ 1896	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..
	{ 1897	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..
Mysore	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Sindh	{ 1896	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
Burma	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Other places	{ 1896	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
GRAND TOTAL										
	{ 1896	3,100	303	13,817	22,805	6,963	...	114	2,331	48,493
	{ 1897	1,979	158	60,906	28,933	7,639	56	931	26,459	1,26,354

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Rice of steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of May 1907,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORTING												
		BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.		
		Mouhary.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Madda.	Sonhal Par- ganah.	Total.	Cuttack.	Puri.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57		
Orissa Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Cuttack ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—														
Hazaribagh ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	19
	{ 1897	195	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	77	...	71
Singbhum ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...
	{ 1897	24	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	608	1,514	...
Total ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	50	143	19
	{ 1897	219	...	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	645	1,514	71
Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal		1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	14	14	29,028	2,720	34
		16,547	407	121	300	2,484	19,763	769	782	29,743	21,221	390
Other Provinces—														
Assam ..	{ 1896
	{ 1897
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ..	{ 1896
	{ 1897	...	105	105
Panjab ..	{ 1896
	{ 1897
Central Provinces ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,485	12,473
	{ 1897	805	378	...	...	74	2,099	...	...	...	3,098	1,012	3,103
Rajputana and Central India ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	...
Mysore ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindh ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ..	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	14	14	29,028	2,720	34
		16,547	407	121	300	2,484	19,763	769	782	29,743	21,221	390

the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, for 1891 compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1890—continued.

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[illegible]

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Paddy of the districts in by sea during the month of January 1897 as compared

NAMES OF IMPORT											
NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	*CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.						BURDWAN DIVISION, EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				
	By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
*Calcutta and Howrah—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	1896 1897										
By inland steamer ...	1896 1897						80				80
By country boats ...	1896 1897						1,409		1,865	17,859	17,664
By road	1896 1897									8,037	20,001
By sea	1896 1897									9,745	9,745
Total	1896 1897								1,865	25,601	27,469
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah.							1,749		10,585	16,245	28,779
Burdwan	1896 1897	1,099	84	3,671		5,268				4,755	4,755
Birbhum	1896 1897	21,271	91	4,126		32,568				8,643	8,643
Midnapore	1896 1897	697				697				4,377	4,377
Hooghly	1896 1897	513				813	8			159	162
Total	1896 1897		1,865	35,096		36,560					
Burdwan	1896 1897		12,707	63,821		76,528					
Hooghly	1896 1897	110		2,302	1,115	6,564					
Total	1896 1897	4,634		18,630	4,549	27,151	5				5
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta.											
24 Parganas	1896 1897			11,311	5,606	16,917					
Nadia	1896 1897	1,445		24,321	5,809	31,014				6	6
Murshidabad	1896 1897			703		708					
Jessore	1896 1897			746		746					
Khulna	1896 1897								21	64	85
Total	1896 1897			0,779		6,779					
Rajshahi Division—											
Rajshahi	1896 1897			1,650		1,650					
Dinajpur	1896 1897			5,651		5,651					
Jalpaiguri	1896 1897			4,850		4,850					
Darjeeling	1896 1897										
Rangpur	1896 1897										
Bogra	1896 1897	126				126		11		302	313
Pabna	1896 1897									16	16
Cooch Behar	1896 1897										
Total	1896 1897	126				126		11		302	313
										16	16

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta all stations of the

The Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896.

RAIL DISTRICTS.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA.						RAJSHAHY DIVISION.									
24-Pargana.	Nodda.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.	Rajshahi.	Dumapur.	Jalpaiguri.	Impheling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Fabna.	Cooch Behar.	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	2,177	...	...	...	2,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38,968	...	100	...	39,139	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
5,974	2,444	...	...	...	8,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,300	8,710	270	1,181	...	19,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	...	776
7,771	7	...	5	...	7,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,674	...	...	...	...	6,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
13,745	5,972	...	5	...	18,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,583	47,285	270	1,617	...	65,785	9,800	...	...	...	...	...	776	...	10,585
...	
184	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,700	15,807	...	...	...	17,507	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
185	...	181	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	635	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	41,784	...	21	...	41,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372	...	181	...	...	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,769	60,260	635	21	...	62,685	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
...	
...	12,347	...	424	306	13,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	128
20	...	...	53	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	36
...	
...	
9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	741	...	...	...	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
755	...	...	157	...	912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,151	...	360	...	2,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
784	...	...	157	...	941	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	128
26	15,135	...	813	396	16,770	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	36
...	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	693	...	...	693
...	359	...	...	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	207
...	32,310	...	...	...	32,310	44,091	...	784	115	404	...	...	...	46,397
...	18,184	...	...	...	18,184	40,150	...	101	...	20	...	...	...	49,500
...	
...	366	...	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	101
...	
...	302	...	...	...	302	620	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	...	1,779
...	2,171	...	...	...	2,171	10,791	26	...	...	...	...	612	57	11,386
1,933	21,047	...	...	...	22,979	10,351	22	...	216	111	...	...	...	10,500
...	8,540	...	...	...	8,540	17,640	...	1,130	...	...	...	...	...	18,770
...	
...	
...	
...	
1,939	54,659	...	...	...	56,591	64,965	22	784	331	516	693	1,159	...	68,469
...	39,065	...	...	...	39,065	77,670	26	1,271	...	20	267	836	57	80,077

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Partly of the districts in by sea during the month of January 1897 as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		VALUES OF IMPORT									
		Dacca Division.					Chittagong Division.				
		Dacca.	Naymanich.	Feni.	Khulna.	Total.	Chittagong.	Khulna.	Feni.	Total.	
											24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
Calcutta and Howrah—		Mus.	Md.	Mds.	Mds.	d.	Md.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
By rail	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	7,010	...	2,910	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	111	9,218	...	9,218	...	...	...	...
By inland steamer	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By country boats	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	750
By road	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sea	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		{ 1896 ... ..	...	1,010	...	1,010	...	...	...	...
		{ 1897 ... ..	...	9,218	...	9,218	750	...	...	750
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah.											
Burdwan	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	1,564	...	1,563	...	...	...	...
Barbhum	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	13,111	...	13,111	...	...	...	...
Total		{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 1897 ... ..	...	14,674	...	14,674	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta.											
24 Pargannas	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	181	...	181	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	180	...	186	...	...	...	...
Nadia	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	188	...	188	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	104	...	194	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	86	...	86	...	...	...	...
Total		{ 1896 ... ..	...	379	...	379	...	...	...	...
		{ 1897 ... ..	...	476	...	476	...	...	...	...
Faujshahi Division—											
Rajshahi	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	4,000	...	4,000	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	3,680	...	3,680	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjiling	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	783	...	783	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	2,180	...	2,180	...	...	...	...
Hogra	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	2,633	...	2,633	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	1,804	...	1,804	...	...	...	...
Pulna	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	{ 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		{ 1896 ... ..	...	7,473	...	7,473	...	...	...	...
		{ 1897 ... ..	...	7,473	...	7,473	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Paddy of the districts in sea during the month of January 1897, as compared with the figures for the

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT										
		CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.						BURDWAN DIVISION EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				PRESDEN
		By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Birbhan.	Hoochly.	Midnapore.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dacca Division--	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	1896	...	...	1,180	...	...	1,180	...	...	...	...
	1897	149	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...
Raechgange	1896	...	...	525	...	...	525	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	500	...	...	500	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	1,675	...	...	1,675	...	...	...	...
	1897	149	...	500	...	...	649	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippora	1896	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chattagong	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division--	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champanan	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division--	1896	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	1896	52	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	798	798
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	1896	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	16
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	537	...	...	...	...	537	...	...	798	798
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahm Division--	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outback	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	1896	...	...	6,852	...	45,039	51,891	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	2,750	...	51,807	54,557	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	6,852	...	45,039	51,891	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	2,750	...	51,807	54,557	...	...	...	...

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by corresponding period of 1896—continued.

ING DISTRICTS.

CY DIVISION, EXCLUDING CALOUTRA.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

[illegible]

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Paddy of the districts in sea during the month of January 1897, as compared with the figures for the

[illegible]

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by corresponding period of 1896—continued.

ING DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

*Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Paddy of the
by sea during the month of January 1897, as compared*

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF EXPORTS.								
		ORISSA DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
		Cuttack.	Puri.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Mamhuan.	Singbhum.	Total.	
		51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Dacca Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Backergunge	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,868
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	973
Chittagong Division—										
Tippora	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274
Noakhali	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
Patna Division—										
Patna	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,318
Gaya	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745
Shahabad	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Narain	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Champaran	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,524
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380
Muzaffarpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	941
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,794
Darbhanga	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,480
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,828
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,048
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,767
Bhagalpur Division—										
Monghyr	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	794
Bhagalpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,091
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,326
Purnea	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,819
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,987
Malda	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,849
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,402
Orissa Division—										
Cuttack	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,891
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,057
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,891
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,057

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896—continued.

ING DISTRICTS.

OTHER PROVINCES.

Assam.	North-West- ern Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Pro- vinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	Bihar.	Nizam's Terr- itory.	Bombay.	Madras.	Mysore.	Sind.	Other Foreign Ports.	Grand Total.
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494
...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393
...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,448
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	3,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,693
...
...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612
...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,939
...	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,777
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	941
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,704
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,498
...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,449
...	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,353
...	4,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,829
...	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301
...	1,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,560
...	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,587
...	3,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,363
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,819
...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,979
...
...
...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
...	864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,919
...	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,739
...	5,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,104
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,317	...	...	...	4,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,691
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,067
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,691
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,317	...	...	...	58,374

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Paddy of the districts in by sea during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT										
	* CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.						BURDWAN DIVISION EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				
	By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boat.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hoochly.	Midnapore.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chota Nagpur Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hasaribagh ... { 1896
1897
Manbhum ... { 1896
1897	110	.	16	.	132
Singbhum ... { 1896
1897	10	.	.	.	10
Total ... { 1896
1897	126	.	16	.	142
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL. { 1896	3,158	1,926	74,047	9,721	45,039	1,33,891	...	32	35,898	1,805	37,735
1897	31,224	12,628	1,24,094	10,391	51,307	2,30,244	1,683	15	25,133	10,585	37,416
Other Provinces—											
Assam ... { 1896
1897
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ... { 1896
1897
Panjab ... { 1896
1897
Central Provinces { 1896
1897
Rajputana and Central India { 1896
1897
Berar ... { 1896
1897
Nizam's Territory ... { 1896
1897
Bombay ... { 1896
1897
Madras ... { 1896	1,984	1,984	...	...	...	...	...
1897	10,373	10,373	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ... { 1896
1897
Burmah ... { 1896
1897	22,981	22,981	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ... { 1896
1897
Other Foreign Ports { 1896
1897
GRAND TOTAL ... { 1896	3,158	1,926	74,047	9,721	47,033	1,35,875	...	32	35,898	1,805	37,735
1897	31,224	12,628	1,24,094	10,391	54,661	2,63,598	1,683	15	25,133	10,585	37,416

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Paddy of the districts in by sea during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT								
	DACCA DIVISION.					CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Total.	Tippah.	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	Total.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Chota Nagpur Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hazaribagh { 1896
... .. { 1897
Manbhum { 1896
... .. { 1897
Singbhum { 1896
... .. { 1897
Total { 1896
... .. { 1897
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL. { 1896	8,781	...	8,781	174	...	...	174
... .. { 1897	...	111	32,368	...	32,479	755	4	6	765
Other Provinces—									
Assam { 1896
... .. { 1897
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh { 1896
... .. { 1897
Panjab { 1896
... .. { 1897
Central Provinces { 1896
... .. { 1897
Rajputana and Central India { 1896
... .. { 1897
Berar { 1896
... .. { 1897
Nizam's Territory { 1896
... .. { 1897
Bombay { 1896
... .. { 1897
Madras { 1896
... .. { 1897
Mysore { 1896
... .. { 1897
Burmah { 1896
... .. { 1897
Sind { 1896
... .. { 1897
Other Foreign Ports { 1896
... .. { 1897
GRAND TOTAL { 1896	8,781	...	8,781	174	...	...	174
... .. { 1897	...	111	32,368	...	32,479	755	4	6	765

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896—continued.

NG DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

Statement showing the sources of supply and places of destination in respect of the trade in Paddy of the districts in by sea during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT								
	ORISSA DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
	Cuttack.	Puri.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.	Total.	
	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	
Chota Nagpur Division —	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hazaribagh { 1896
... .. { 1897	103
Manbhum { 1896
... .. { 1897	145
Singhbhum { 1896
... .. { 1897	10
Total { 1896
... .. { 1897	257
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL. { 1896	3,86,289
... .. { 1897	691	691	...	116	...	116	6,64,654
Other Provinces—									
Assam { 1896
... .. { 1897
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh { 1896	1,553
... .. { 1897	216
Panjab { 1896
... .. { 1897
Central Provinces { 1896
... .. { 1897
Rajputana and Central India { 1896
... .. { 1897
Berar { 1896
... .. { 1897
Nizam's Territory { 1896
... .. { 1897
Bombay { 1896
... .. { 1897
Madras { 1896	1,984
... .. { 1897	10,373
Mysore { 1896
... .. { 1897
Burmah { 1896
... .. { 1897	22,961
Sind { 1896
... .. { 1897
Other Foreign Ports { 1896
... .. { 1897
GRAND TOTAL { 1896	3,86,281
... .. { 1897	691	691	...	116	...	116	6,64,654

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896—continued.

ING DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the districts in by sea, during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF IMPORT												
NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	*CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.					BURDWAN DIVISION EXCLUDING HOWRAH.						
	By rail.	By inland water.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hoochly.	Midnapore.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Calcutta and Howrah.—												
By rail	{ 1896 1897											15
By inland water ..	{ 1896 1897										16	16
By country boats ..	{ 1896 1897								78		78	78
By road	{ 1896 1897								1,645	13	1,658	1,658
By sea	{ 1896 1897								2,172		2,172	2,172
Total	{ 1896 1897								1,895		1,895	1,895
							15		3,417	29	3,461	3,461
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah.—												
Burdwan	{ 1896 1897		131			131						
Birbhum	{ 1896 1897		20			20						
Hoochly	{ 1896 1897		279			279						
Midnapore	{ 1896 1897											
Total	{ 1896 1897		430			430						
			20			20						
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta.—												
24 Parganas	{ 1896 1897				40	40						
Nadia	{ 1896 1897	31	12	7,518		7,561	253				253	253
Murshidabad	{ 1896 1897			3,038		3,038						
Jessore	{ 1896 1897			1,007		1,007						
Khulna	{ 1896 1897			642		1,423		12	302		404	404
Total	{ 1896 1897	31	12	8,595		8,570	253				253	253
		738		3,745	40	4,521		12	399		404	404
Rajahmundry Division.—												
Rajahmundry	{ 1896 1897		130			130						
Dinajpur	{ 1896 1897		470			470						
Jalpaiguri	{ 1896 1897		130			130						
Darjeeling	{ 1896 1897											
Rangpur	{ 1896 1897											
Rogra	{ 1896 1897											
Patna	{ 1896 1897		371			371						
Cooch Behar	{ 1896 1897											
Total	{ 1896 1897		501			501						
			590			590						

statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the districts in by sea, during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT									
	DACCA DIVISION.					CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				
	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Total.	Tippah.	Noakhali.	Chittagong.	Total.	
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
*Calcutta and Howrah—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
By rail	1896 ...	...	18 ...	...	18 ...	...	...	...	...
By inland steamer	1896 ...	2 ...	21 ...	...	23 ...	...	17 ...	...	17 ...	
By country boats	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By road	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sea	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 ...	11 ...	
Total	1896 ...	...	18 ...	...	18 ...	...	17 ...	11 ...	11 ...	
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah—	...	2 ...	21 ...	...	23 ...	...	17 ...	...	17 ...	
Burdwan	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinaipur	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boara	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all suburbs

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the district in by sea, during the month of January 1897, as compared

[illegible]

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896—contd.

[illegible]

all villages within radius of 5 miles. Balling, Howrah, Saldah and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the districts in by sea, during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT										
	CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.						BURDWAN DIVISION, EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				
	By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hogbly.	Midnapore.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—											
Dacca { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faizpur { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—											
Tippera { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nontali { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—											
Patna { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897	728	...	...	...	...	728	...	...	...	...	...
Baran { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897	103	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur { 1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga { 1896 ... ..	...	...	400	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1896 ... ..	...	...	400	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897	935	...	...	...	...	935	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—											
Monghyr { 1896	1,108	...	657	...	...	1,765	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
... .. { 1897	4,743	...	160	...	...	4,903	78	...	...	...	78
Bhagalpur { 1896	1,465	...	100	...	...	1,565	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897	4,976	...	...	...	...	4,976	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea { 1896 ... ..	...	...	142	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda { 1896 ... ..	...	...	1,594	...	...	1,594	...	...	...	...	...
... .. { 1897 ... ..	...	...	200	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
Southal Parganas { 1896	2,470	...	...	...	...	2,470	...	35	...	...	35
... .. { 1897	5,048	...	100	...	...	5,148	...	17	...	...	17
Total { 1896	5,038	...	2,293	...	...	7,331	1,080	25	...	...	1,115
... .. { 1897	15,767	...	590	...	...	16,357	78	17	...	...	95

* Calcutta comprised the town of Calcutta, all stations

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the district, in
by sea, during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAME OF IMPORT							
		ORISSA DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
		Cuttack.	Puri.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.
		51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—									
Dacca	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—									
Tippora	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neakhali	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—									
Patna	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	160
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Shehabad	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488
Champaran	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,997
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	414
Muzaffarpur	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,906
Darbhanga	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	3,320
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,498
Bhagalpur—									
Munghyr	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	145	47	...	190
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	119	87	...	203
Bhagalpur	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	48
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,251
Purnea	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Malda	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,904
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Southal Parganas	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,374
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,425
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	193	48	...	236
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	118	88	...	293

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896—contd.

ING DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the districts in and by sea during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS	NAMES OF										
	CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH						BURDWAN DIVISION EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				
	By rail	By inland steamer	By country boats	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hugly.	Midnapore.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Orissa Division—											
Outlark { 1896	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri { 1896	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore { 1896	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1896	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—											
Hazaribagh { 1896	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum { 1896	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum { 1896	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { 1896	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal { 1896	5,071	12	12,539	40	...	17,629	1,359	97	1,893	...	3,370
1897	17,040	...	4,873	...	...	21,913	93	99	4,900	...	4,300
Other Provinces in India—											
Assam { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. P. and Oudh { 1896	1,11,029	...	...	...	...	1,17,699	...	...	...	...	...
1897	31,943	...	...	...	...	34,943	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab { 1896	9,127	...	...	...	...	9,127	...	...	...	...	...
1897	1,025	...	...	...	...	1,025	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces { 1896	2,174	...	...	...	...	2,174	910	...	...	...	940
1897	21,11	...	...	...	...	21,918	358	...	...	...	358
Rajputana and Central India { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	377	...	...	...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...
Berar { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay { 1896	...	...	...	...	1,032	1,032	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindh { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL { 1896	1,40,001	12	12,539	40	1,032	1,43,604	2,229	97	1,893	...	4,300
1897	76,953	...	4,873	...	...	82,826	351	99	4,900	...	4,300

Statement showing the sources of supply and the place of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the districts in by sea during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT							
		DACCA DIVISION.				CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
		Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Total.	Tippora.	Nonkhali.	Chittagong.
		78	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
risa Division—									
Cuttack	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ota Nagpur Division—									
Hazaribagh	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	{ 1896	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	11
	{ 1897	...	2	21	...	23	2	17	10
ther Provinces in India—									
Assam	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India ...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory ...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindh	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	{ 1896	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	11
	{ 1897	...	2	21	...	23	2	17	10

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Wheat of the districts in and by sea during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF PROVINCES.								
		ORISSA DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
		Cuttack.	Puri.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.	
		51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Orissa Division—										
Cuttack	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—										
Hazaribagh	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	88	88
Singbhum	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	88	88
Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	1896	...	...	149	149	353	100	...	453	33,541
	1897	...	...	267	267	118	160	128	406	33,960
Other Provinces in India—										
Assam	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Ondh	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,598
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,490
Punjab	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,127
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,435
Central Provinces	1896	...	...	...	...	...	101	383	483	5,007
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	264	403	666	23,873
Rajputana and Central India.	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
Berar	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	23	23
Mysore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindh	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1896	...	...	149	149	353	201	383	636	1,05,455
	1897	...	23	267	267	118	464	600	1,079	1,07,380

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896-1897.

IMPORTING DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and routes, i.e., by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT					
	CALCUTTA* AND HOWRAH.					
	By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boat.	By road.	By sea.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta* and Howrah—						
By rail { 1896		...	...	...	..	...
1897	..	..	...	...	...	...
.. inland steamer { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	..	...
.. country boat { 1896	...	..	...	..	...	...
1897	...	..	...	...	...	..
.. road { 1896	...	..	...	..	...	...
1897	...	..	...	...	...	...
.. sea { 1896	...	...	..	...	...	...
1897	...	...	..	..	..	..
Total { 1896	..	...	..	..	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan Division excluding Howrah—						
Burdwan { 1896	..	5,304	2,139	..	..	5,433
1897	...	490	1,945	..	...	2,435
Birbhum { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	..
1897	..	...	..	..	...	...
Midnapore { 1896	...	104	1,417	...	...	1,521
1897	...	2,365	3,085	...	..	6,090
Hooghly excluding Howrah { 1896	38	...	1,330	..	..	1,368
1897	14	...	1,909	...	..	1,923
Total { 1896	38	3,408	4,776	...	...	8,222
1897	14	2,855	7,549	..	...	10,418
Presidency Division excluding Calcutta—						
24 Parganas { 1896	...	...	138	752	...	890
1897	...	..	202	3,181	..	3,383
Nadia { 1896	80,215	3,025	43,007	30	...	1,32,343
1897	1,23,110	4,159	45,384	24	...	1,75,677
Murshidabad { 1896	1,785	...	5,959	...	..	7,743
1897	4,082	...	2,816	..	..	6,898
Jessore { 1896	2,305	...	1,798	121	...	4,224
1897	20,578	...	1,687	232	...	22,527
Khulna { 1896	...	...	...	..	...	...
1897	158	..	..	..	..	158
Total { 1896	84,303	3,525	50,902	909	...	1,45,939
1897	1,47,808	4,159	52,889	3,537	...	2,08,093
Rajshahi Division—						
Rajshahi { 1896	1,865	..	4,143	..	...	6,008
1897	4,817	...	1,231	...	...	6,048
Dinajpur { 1896	...	...	...	..	...	...
1897	...	...	360	...	...	360
Jalpaiguri { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	..
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling { 1896	...	...	...	..	...	..
1897	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bangpur { 1896	...	...	...	..	...	...
1897	456	...	14	...	..	470
Bogra { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	132	...	...	...	...	132
Pabna { 1896	1,635	10,641	817	..	...	13,093
1897	6,015	112	822	...	...	6,949
Cooch Behar { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	..	...	...	..	...	...
Total { 1896	3,500	10,641	4,960	...	...	19,101
1897	11,420	112	3,657	...	...	15,189

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and routes, i.e., by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of January 1897,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT									
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.									
	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Cooch Behar.	Total.	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
CALCUTTA* AND HOWRAH—										
By rail	1896 37	76	48	10	491	133	103	53	951	
	1897 36	121	64	130	544	146	20	233	1,344	
By inland steamer	1896 ...	..	..	..	84	..	56	..	140	
	1897 ...	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	49	
By country boat	1896 ...	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
	1897 ...	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	
By road	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By sea	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1896 37	97	48	10	578	133	159	53	1,119	
	1897 36	121	64	130	532	146	20	233	1,339	
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah—										
Burdwan	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly (excluding Howrah)	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta—										
24 Parganas	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Nadia	1896 12	75	103	99	193	127	..	..	609	
	1897 149	10	3	255	10	182	..	..	609	
Murshidabad	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1896 12	75	103	99	193	127	..	..	609	
	1897 149	12	3	255	10	182	..	..	611	
Rajshahi Division—										
Rajshahi	1896 ...	321	538	133	654	1,025	..	..	2,676	
	1897 ...	200	163	101	100	1,088	..	..	1,591	
Dinajpur	1896 2	..	1,010	..	2	..	..	23	1,037	
	1897 ...	..	129	..	6	..	..	..	145	
Jalpaiguri	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	1896 ...	81	..	..	..	..	..	17	48	
	1897 3	..	..	8	..	..	..	26	106	
Bogra	1896 ...	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	
	1897 ...	..	20	..	6	..	..	..	26	
Pabna	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooch Behar	1896 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1896 3	35	1,549	133	670	1,025	..	40	2,720	
	1897 3	200	391	109	116	1,094	..	26	1,899	

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and Pulses of inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT													
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
	Mcghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Patna.	Malda.	Southal ganas.	Total.	Cuttack.	Puri.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
CALCUTTA* AND HOWRAH—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	1896	1	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By inland steamer	1897	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	20	143	61	224
By country boat	1896	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	224	224	...	...	...	...
By road	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	201	...	...	...	...
By sea	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755	755	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	780	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	1	...	20	8	29	...	...	979	979	...	...	...	...
1897	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	990	990	20	143	61	224
Burdwan Division, excluding Howrah—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1896	2	...	330	18	350	...	...	...	...	...	44	45	89
1897	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	94	800	424	1,329
Birbhum	1896	34	...	...	106	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	18	...	...	82	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly (excluding Howrah)	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	36	...	330	124	490	...	...	...	...	...	56	45	101
1897	...	18	...	...	98	116	...	...	...	...	94	800	424	1,329
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
24-Parganas	1896	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	337	...	...	...	1,067	2,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	1896	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	1,838	...	...	...	8,631	10,664	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50
Jessore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	337	1,833	...	...	10,818	12,988	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50
Rajshahi Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rajshahi	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	210	...	...	2,731	2,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	2,070	...	...	5,770	8,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	88	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	116	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	2,089	...	...	8,714	11,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and routes, i.e., by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of January

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT					
		CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.					Total.
		By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boat.	By road.	By sea.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—							
Dacca	{ 1896	...	...	13	..	...	13
	{ 1897	442	262	129	..	...	823
Mymensingh	{ 1896	204	...	250	...	...	454
	{ 1897	180	...	75	..	...	255
Faridpur	{ 1896	6,714	...	1,400	...	...	8,114
	{ 1897	11,062	...	1,350	...	...	13,012
Backergunge	{ 1896	...	...	...	..	...	...
	{ 1897	205	...	...	..	...	205
Total	{ 1896	6,928	...	1,669	...	...	8,597
	{ 1897	12,558	262	1,554	...	...	14,374
Chittagong Division—							
Tippera	{ 1896	...	...	..	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	..	...	...	...
Noakhali	{ 1896	...	..	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	..	175	...	...	175
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	..	...	...	200	200
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	..	...	175	...	200	375
Patna Division—							
Patna	{ 1896	24,124	713	481	...	..	25,318
	{ 1897	15,940	42	...	...	..	16,022
Gaya	{ 1896	1,051	...	..	...	...	1,051
	{ 1897	...	..	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	{ 1896	7,008	...	7,632	...	..	14,640
	{ 1897	5,510	..	2,218	...	...	7,728
Baran	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	238	...	...	..	...	238
Champaran	{ 1896	2	...	...	...	...	2
	{ 1897	...	..	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	{ 1896	..	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	{ 1896	1,876	...	..	...	..	1,876
	{ 1897	1,946	...	...	..	...	1,946
Total	{ 1896	34,062	713	8,113	...	...	42,888
	{ 1897	23,045	42	2,218	...	...	25,305
Rhagulpur Division—							
Monghyr	{ 1896	11,627	...	315	...	..	11,942
	{ 1897	14,571	...	100	...	...	14,671
Rhagulpur	{ 1896	1,864	..	370	...	...	2,234
	{ 1897	..	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	{ 1896	6,094	...	2,456	...	...	8,550
	{ 1897	149	...	...	...	..	149
Malda	{ 1896	...	...	541	..	...	541
	{ 1897	...	..	280	...	...	280
Southal Parganas	{ 1896	18,657	...	804	...	...	19,461
	{ 1897	5,795	...	680	...	...	6,475
Total	{ 1896	41,842	...	4,506	...	...	46,348
	{ 1897	20,515	...	1,060	...	...	21,575
Orissa Division—							
Cuttack	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	7,003	7,003
	{ 1897	...	...	685	...	4,011	4,696
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	7,003	7,003
	{ 1897	...	...	685	...	4,011	4,696

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Pulses of the Districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail and of Calcutta, carried by all 1897, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—continued.

ING DISTRICTS.

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Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and routes, i.e., by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of January 1897.

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT							
		RAJSHAHI DIVISION.							
		Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Patna.	Cooch Behar.
		10	20	31	32	23	24	25	26
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—									
Dacca	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faizpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—									
Tippera	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkhali	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—									
Patna	1896	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	109
	1897	...	...	348	115	40	...	...	...
Gya	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sahadad	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1897	...	26	...	...	31	...	...	...
Faran	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champeran	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	113
	1897	...	26	348	115	71	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—									
Monghyr	1896	...	105	377	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	20	...	...	...	80	...	...
Bhagalpur	1896	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...
	1897	...	33	448	243	...	...	...	...
Parua	1896	...	369	273	331	...	...	...	1,563
	1897	...	13	310	...	123	...	...	...
Malda	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonchal Parganas	1896	...	...	201	...	247	...	51	489
	1897	...	32	...	...	149	...	7	...
Total	1896	...	474	851	331	912	...	51	2,019
	1897	...	104	786	243	279	80	7	1,469
Orissa Division—									
Cuttack	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salasore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Only 1 a comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of January 1897,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT													
		BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
		Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purba.	Malda.	South Parganas.	Total.	Cuttack.	Puri.	Balasore.	Total.	Hambergh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—															
Dacca	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fardpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—															
Tippera	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—															
Patna	1896	76	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	21	40	91	182
	1897	12	4	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	90	32	57	179
Gaya	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1896	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	1897	36	76	...	...	20	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1896	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	51	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1896	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	76	30	18	...	20	149	...	...	...	...	21	54	91	186
	1897	48	149	5	...	20	224	...	...	...	...	90	32	57	179
Bhagalpur Division—															
Monghyr	1896	...	821	465	...	274	1,960	...	...	...	...	1,776	3,192	515	5,783
	1897	...	570	...	...	254	837	...	...	...	...	2,695	3,083	787	6,734
Bhagalpur	1896	124	...	252	...	220	606	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11
	1897	137	...	...	...	180	329	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28
Purnea	1896	...	...	...	...	118	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	105	...	...	2,722	2,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Parganas	1896	16	600	...	85	...	710	...	...	...	...	606	32	...	638
	1897	...	100	199	...	...	307	...	...	...	...	...	10,016	...	10,316
Total	1896	140	1,430	717	85	914	3,290	...	...	...	...	2,393	3,224	815	6,432
	1897	137	793	199	...	3,160	4,293	...	...	...	...	2,923	13,096	787	17,678
Orissa Division—															
Cuttack	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Pulses of the Districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail and of Calcutta, carried by all routes, i.e., as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896—continued.

ING DISTRICTS.

Total of the pulses under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.														Grand Total.
	Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	Bihar.	Nizam's Territory.	Bombay.	Madras.	Burma.	Mysore.	Sind.	Other Indian p. r.	Other Foreign ports.	
99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.	Mda.
597	595
1,499	...	881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,380
454	451
381	381
8,124	8,124
16,327	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,717
...
365	365
9,175	9,175
18,449	...	1,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,113
835	835
430	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559
...
175	175
...
203	203
835	835
808	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937
31,699	...	24,130	20	5,606	27,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,968
29,211	...	1,03,726	...	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,396
1,096	...	8,906	...	1,064	2,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,069
594	...	7,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,078
14,680	...	16,027	...	1,025	2,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,436
9,272	...	17,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,351
135	...	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517
113	...	3,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,047
19	19
194	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
79	79
259	259
2,016	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,421
2,135	2,135
49,047	...	45,516	29	7,785	32,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,899
41,901	...	1,32,009	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,300
30,165	...	16,068	...	837	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,838
34,691	...	30,508	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,304
7,806	...	30,770	...	1,786	5,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,488
11,834	311	38,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,880
10,830	10,830
3,758	3,758
861	861
380	380
44,515	...	20,510	1,010	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,431
30,072	...	1,35,443	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,619
63,677	...	78,379	1,019	2,125	6,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,548
80,768	351	2,04,067	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,85,907
...
...
...
...
...
7,003	7,003
4,096	4,096
7,003	7,003
4,096	4,096

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and routes, i.e., by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT					
	CALCUTTA* AND HOWRAH.					
	By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boat.	By road.	By sea.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Chota Nagpur Division—						
Hasaribagh ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL { 1896	1,70,063	18,287	80,519	909	7,003	2,77,381
1897	2,15,960	7,420	68,287	3,537	4,211	2,99,388
Other Provinces—						
Assam ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh ... { 1896	30,778	...	...	...	...	30,778
1897	2,163	...	...	...	...	2,163
Panjab ... { 1896	19,887	...	...	...	...	19,887
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ... { 1896	105	...	...	...	...	105
1897	142	...	...	...	...	142
Rajputana and Central India { 1896	1,090	...	...	...	...	1,090
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	299	299
1897	...	...	...	...	63,550	63,550
Mysore ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	410	410
1897	...	...	...	...	2,815	2,815
Other places ... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ... { 1896	2,92,523	18,287	80,519	909	7,712	3,90,050
1897	2,18,267	7,420	68,287	3,537	70,577	3,68,088

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and routes, i.e., by rail, inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAME OF IMPORT								
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.								
	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Farjiting.	Kangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Cooch Behar.	Total.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Chota Nagpur Division—									
Hasaribagh { 1896
1897
Manbhum { 1896
1897
Singhbhum { 1896
1897
Total { 1896
1897
GRAND TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL { 1896	51	298	2,550	672	2,350	1,985	189	257	6,399
1897	187	463	1,392	902	1,054	1,406	20	336	5,790
Other Provinces—									
Assam { 1896
1897
N. W. P. and Oudh { 1896
1897
Punjab { 1896
1897
Central Provinces { 1896
1897
Rajputana and Central India { 1896
1897
Bihar { 1896
1897
N. and N. Territory { 1896
1897
Bombay { 1896
1897
Madras { 1896
1897
Mysore { 1896
1897
Sind { 1896
1897
Burma { 1896
1897
Other places { 1896
1897
GRAND TOTAL { 1896	51	298	2,550	672	2,350	1,985	189	257	6,399
1897	187	463	1,392	902	1,054	1,406	20	336	5,790

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in Gram and Pulses of inland steamer, country boat, road and by sea during the month of January 1897, as compared with

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT													
		BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
		Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purpura.	Malda.	Sonthal Gausa.	Total.	Cuttack.	Puri.	Balasore.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.
		48	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Chota Nagpur Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Hazaribagh	1896	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	926	...	926
	1897	52	...	...	...	46	98	...	...	...	...	...	435	84	439
Manbhum	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	346
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	287
Singbhum	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	926	346	1,272
	1897	52	...	...	...	46	98	...	...	...	...	...	435	287	796
GRAND TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE		1896	217	1,498	735	435	1,108	...	...	979	979	2,414	4,960	1,367	7,971
LEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL		1897	574	5,686	203	...	22,803	...	...	990	990	3,181	15,469	1,500	20,170
Other Provinces—		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh	1896	1,061	11	...	...	84	1,166	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	360
	1897	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,502	...	1,502
Punjab	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	1,008
Central Provinces	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	276	293
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam Territory	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1896	1,272	1,500	735	435	1,108	5,090	...	...	979	979	2,414	6,129	2,905	11,439
	1897	577	5,686	203	...	22,803	29,320	...	...	365	990	1,325	15,469	1,500	20,479

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in other Food-grains* country boats, road and by sea, during the month of January 1907,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT													
	PATNA DIVISION.								BAGALPUR DIVISION.					
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bagalpur.	Purnea.	Madha.	South Pak.	Total.
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Calcutta and Howrah—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
1897	...	...	...	54	4,841	422	370	5,687	...	...	...	...	387	387
By inland steamer	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By country boats	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By road	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By sea	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1897	...	...	...	54	4,841	422	370	5,687	...	...	...	...	387	387
Sudwan Division, excluding Howrah—														
Burdwan	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	50	50
Hooghly, excluding Howrah	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	50	50
Presidency Division, excluding Calcutta—														
24 Parganas	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	87	105
Jessore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	...	18	...	...	87	105
Rajshahi Division—														
Rajshahi	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	766	766
Dinajpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	990
Jalpaiguri	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Darjeeling	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	361	370
Bangpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	200
Bogra	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabna	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	2,744

ING DISTRICTS.

[illegible]

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in other Food-grains* country boats, road and by sea, during the month of January 1897,

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT												
		PATNA DIVISION.							BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					
		Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Monaharpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Mcghyr.	Bhaga'pur.	Purnea.	Madda.	Scotbal ganse.
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca Division—														
Dacca	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh.	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—														
Tippera	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Consisting of barley, kodo, shama,
† Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta

of the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail, and of Calcutta carried by rail, inland steamer, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896—conold.

ING DISTRICTS.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.														GRAND TOTAL.
Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.		Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	Bihar.	Nizam's territory.	Bombay.	Madras.	Burma.	Mytore.	Sind.	Other Foreign Ports.		
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	
...	633	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
...	64	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	
...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	
...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	
...	
...	
...	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,466	
...	828	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	
...	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	
...	
...	
...	
...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	

Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.
Port Trust Railway, Sealdah and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in other Food-grains* of the districts
sea, during the month of January 1896, as compared with the

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT																			
		CALCUTTA AND HOWDAH.						BURDWAN DIVISION, EXCLUDING HOWDAH.					PRESIDENCY DIVISION, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA.						RAJSHAH.		
		By rail.	By inland steamer.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hoghly.	Medinipur.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Nadia.	Morshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Patna Division—																					
Patna	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	293	...	...	...	...	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1896	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champan	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	407	...	...	...	...	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	260	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1896	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	9	...	11	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	971	...	...	...	...	971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—																					
Monghyr	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	460	...	...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	1896	61	...	...	...	...	61	8	7	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
	1897	7,363	...	...	...	...	7,363	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	95	...	...	95	...	...	110
Purnea	1896	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	1,805
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	1896	42	...	517	...	...	359	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	85	...	...	85	...	...	2,312
	1897	1,051	...	...	...	...	1,051	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	87	...	...	87	...	16	...
Total	1896	120	...	317	...	...	437	36	7	...	...	43	...	...	85	...	...	85	...	106	4,119
	1897	8,874	...	...	...	...	8,874	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	182	...	...	182	...	16	110
Orissa Division—																					
Cuttack	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—																					
Hazaribagh	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.		1896	4,875	...	2,074	...	6,949	56	7	155	2	220	563	59	85	61	...	761	...	120	4,139
	1897	11,167	...	69	...	...	11,236	373	16	31	1,563	1,955	25	274	187	73	2	561	...	201	220

* Consisting of barley, kodo, shama.
† Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in other Food-grains* of the road and by sea, during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT									
		BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.			
		Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	Sonthal Parganas.	Total.	Outack.	Puri.	Balasore.	Total.
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna Division—											
Patna	1896	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	20	...	...	...	9	39	...	...	...	...
Seran	1896	...	604	...	...	...	604	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1896	...	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...
	1897	109	27	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1896	5,750	349	...	...	31	6,139	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	5,759	1,079	12	...	31	6,881	...	...	...	...
	1897	138	53	...	...	9	200	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—											
Monghyr	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	1896	819	...	34	...	297	1,150	...	...	...	...
	1897	109	...	75	...	13	197	...	...	...	...
Purnea	1896	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	1896	...	69	319	...	...	388	...	...	...	...
	1897	516	3	1,380	...	...	1,899	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	821	69	353	...	297	1,540	...	...	...	...
	1897	625	3	1,455	...	77	2,160	...	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION—											
Outack	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—											
Hazaribagh	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbham	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the Province under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.											
	1896	6,590	1,149	565	...	328	8,632	...	...	...	...
	1897	763	563	1,455	...	2,065	5,046	...	...	...	...

* Consisting of barley, kodo, &c.
† Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta.

THE DISTRICTS.

Indian-corn, oats, millots, &c.
Port Trust Railway, Scaldah and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in other Food-grains* of the districts sea, during the month of January 1897, as compared with the

NAMES OF REPORTING DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF IMPORT																				
		CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.						BURDWAN DIVISION, EXCLUDING HOWRAH.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA.						RAJSHAH				
		By rail.	By inland steam.	By country boats.	By road.	By sea.	Total.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Midnapore.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Nadia.	Murshibad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Other Provinces—																						
Assam	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1896	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	99	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	1896	382	...	...	...	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benar	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1896	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	2,377	2,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	1896	...	...	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1897	...	...	...	136	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1896	5,278	Nil	2,074	Nil	66	7,418	36	7	155	2	220	503	52	85	61	781	...	120	4,139	...	
	1897	11,205	Nil	69	Nil	2,513	13,877	375	16	35	503	1,089	25	274	187	73	2	861	8	201	229	

* Consisting of barley, kolo, shama, † Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta,

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the trade in other Food-grains* of the road and by sea, during the month of January 1897, as compared

NAMES OF REPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT									
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						ORISSA DIVISION.			
	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	Central Purnea.	Total.	Cuttack.	Puri.	Balasore.	Total.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Other Provinces—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Assam { 1896
.. .. { 1897
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. { 1896	...	10	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...
.. .. { 1897	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Punjab ... { 1896
.. .. { 1897
Central Provinces ... { 1896
.. .. { 1897
Rajputana and Central India. { 1896
.. .. { 1897
Berar ... { 1896
.. .. { 1897
Nizam's Territory .. { 1896
.. .. { 1897
Bombay ... { 1896
.. .. { 1897
Madras ... { 1896
.. .. { 1897
Mysore ... { 1896
.. .. { 1897	140	...	140
Sind ... { 1896
.. .. { 1897
Burma ... { 1896
.. .. { 1897
Other places ... { 1896
.. .. { 1897
GRAND TOTAL { 1896	6,580	1,159	365	...	330	8,434	...	...	...	...
.. .. { 1897	763	576	1,455	...	2,805	5,659	...	140	...	140

* Consisting of barley, kodo, ahama,
† Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th May 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.						Inches.		%			Inches.	
May.	9th	155.5	7.7	29.605	92.3	104.6	20.2	81.4	80.0	0.863	74.8	61	S S W, S W by S, and variable.	183	Nil	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, o.
"	10th	155.5	9.5	635	91.1	101.1	17.7	83.4	82.3	.986	78.8	69	S S W, S S E, and S.	176	"	Chiefly clear.
"	11th	152.5	9.9	632	90.0	97.4	14.6	82.8	82.9	1.033	80.2	71	S S W, S S E, and S.	195	"	Chiefly clear.
"	12th	153.2	10.3	616	89.7	98.1	16.6	81.5	82.4	1.013	79.6	74	S S E S S W, and variable.	157	"	Partially cloudy, o.
"	13th	151.6	10.0	671	90.2	97.8	17.0	80.8	81.7	0.971	73.3	70	E, S S W, and variable.	96	"	Partially cloudy.
"	14th	156.5	9.3	687	90.4	100.2	19.2	82.0	81.5	.956	77.9	67	S E, and S S W	91	"	Partially cloudy.
"	15th	157.7	8.9	672	88.8	98.7	17.5	81.2	79.4	.878	75.3	64	S by W, S S W, and variable.	128	0.09	Partially cloudy, o, p, t, <

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	29.650
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	..	...	...	Hours, 65.6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	91.8
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	90.4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	85.9
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	23.8
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	104.6
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles, 15
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	68
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	73
The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th May 1897	...	...	...	Inches, 0.09
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	0.93
The total fall from 1st January to 15th May 1897	...	...	...	4.41
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	6.79

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; < lightning

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 17th May 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 9th to 15th May 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	9th	29.658	94.8	105.4	21.2	84.2	95.7	83.5	.984	78.8	59	Nil
"	10th	.676	98.8	104.0	20.5	88.5	96.6	84.2	1.002	79.3	58	"
"	11th	.687	91.6	100.3	17.5	82.8	94.8	86.0	1.158	83.8	74	"
"	12th	.683	91.5	101.1	19.8	81.8	94.6	83.3	.989	78.9	61	"
"	13th	.779	90.7	100.0	18.7	81.8	93.4	84.1	1.046	80.6	66	"
"	14th	.747	92.8	102.9	20.2	82.7	93.6	81.5	.913	76.6	58	"
"	15th	.730	91.8	101.2	18.9	82.3	94.6	83.6	1.003	79.4	61	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches 29.709

The mean temperature of the seven days ° 92.4

The extreme variation of temperature 24.1

The maximum temperature 105.4

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days % 62

The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th May 1897 Inch. Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th May 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,--BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of March 1897.

Date.	Miles.	RIVER GANGES										RIVER BHAGIRATHI		RIVER JALANGI		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.	
		Mirzapur	Banaras	Buxar	Dinapore	Monghyr	Sahibganj	Ranpur Boala	Goolundo	Berhampore	Serupganj						
		134	46	90	177	87	267	110	361	94	471	80	591	130			
		From Allahabad	From Mirzapur	From Benares	From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Sahibganj	From Ranpur Boala	From Goolundo	From Benares	From Benares			
		Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean of gauge	Height over mean of gauge	Height over mean of gauge	Height over mean of gauge	Height over mean of gauge	Height over mean of gauge	Height over mean of gauge	Height over mean of gauge	Height over mean of gauge	Height over mean of gauge	Height over mean of gauge	Height over mean of gauge			
		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24															
1st		Below zero	Below zero	Below zero	Below zero	Below zero	Below zero	Below zero	Below zero	Below zero	Below zero	Below zero	Below zero	Below zero			
2nd		1.55	1.54	1.53	1.52	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43			
3rd		1.54	1.53	1.52	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42			
4th		1.53	1.52	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41			
5th		1.52	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40			
6th		1.51	1.50	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39			
7th		1.50	1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38			
8th		1.49	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37			
9th		1.48	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36			
10th		1.47	1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35			
11th		1.46	1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34			
12th		1.45	1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33			
13th		1.44	1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32			
14th		1.43	1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31			
15th		1.42	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30			
16th		1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29			
17th		1.40	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28			
18th		1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27			
19th		1.38	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26			
20th		1.37	1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25			
21st		1.36	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24			
22nd		1.35	1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23			
23rd		1.34	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22			
24th		1.33	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21			
25th		1.32	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20			
26th		1.31	1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.19			
27th		1.30	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.18			
28th		1.29	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.17			
29th		1.28	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.16			
30th		1.27	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.15			
31st		1.26	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.14			

Calcutta, The 17th May 1897.

O. O. LEECH,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of March 1897.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall, 1895-96.		REMARKS.	
								Five years, khaili.	Season lease.					Total.	GRAND TOTAL.	During month.	Up to end of month.				
									Khairi.	Babi.	Bugurain.	Bhudol.	Hot-weather.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
CHINA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,348	138	138	19,133	10,027	15,866	2,445	36					2,479	18,145	4.70	59.75			
		Ditto, 2nd "	666	65	65	30,100	16,016	10,270	16,842	23	33				16,899	53,168	5.95	59.75			
		Machgon	776	71	71	54,118	48,497	50,016	3,190	764	2				3,966	53,972	2.90	59.75			
		Kendrapara	1,067	346	195	4,707	10,930	1,280	1,670	806					2,772	3,715	4.08	59.75			
		Gohri	373	107	84	3,772	1,463	2,468	2,468	304					4,701	3,857	1.70	59.75			
		Do. extension	646	47	36	16,549	9,419	9,419	3,468	1,243					14,119	4,300	4.30	59.75			
		Patamundi	885	23	12	23,004	14,355	22,393	330	533	5				667	23,069	2.81	59.75			
		High Level, Range I	608	89	19	3,196	978	1,834	130	197					2,161	2,161	4.15	59.75			
		Ditto, do. II	737	164	144	13,032	2,372	9,712	3,159	811	41				12,942	12,753	2.13	59.75			
		Jajpur Canal	709	54	54	30,487	9,906	7,570	1,264	295					17,673	25,643	4.36	59.75			
CHINA	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727	54	54	234,994	115,932	126,571	54,367	8,148	376				64,391	191,468					
		Total																			
		Total of the corresponding period of last year							113,312	133	6,984	459			7,576	120,589					
		Midnapore	1,411	57,519	54,574	50,542											50,542	2.40	59.17	0.24	49.39
		Panchkura	522	6,089	6,730	7,783											7,780	2.13	61.86	0.71	31.94
		Total Reaches, Ranges I & II		637	1,057	1,071											1,071				
		Total	1,933	60,245	62,481	58,393											68,383				
		Total of the corresponding period of last year							64,020	391						391	65,011				
		Western Main	4,342	1,305	259	64,927	34,307	11,915	6,925	41,115		6			601	46,348	63,933	0.46	29.84		47.64
		Do.	1,326	236	254	152,749	178,099	131,785	27,950	64,533		115			3,563	93,980	147,745	0.86	29.35		33.95
SOUTH	Shahabad	Do.	2,000	611	588	257,123	178,099	131,785	14,185	47,097		4		3	2,566	250,916	4,140	0.54	27.79		33.71
		Do.	1,406	331	341	101,023	53,953	56,737	21,992	15,492		113		1,678	31,273	98,092					
		Do.				549,367	380,184	290,486	71,853	189,436		238		18,153	250,699	350,166					
		Total																			
		Total of the corresponding period of last year						245,390	30,231	79,346		93		13,616	114,145	359,566					
		Grand total				814,310	567,687	465,450	129,220	177,584	376	238		18,153	394,571	789,031					
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year						433,933	30,755	77,330	459	93		13,616	122,133	645,404					
		Do.																			
		Do.																			
		Do.																			

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canal. All leased fields of 'bat' crop now come under one of the other heads.

O. C. LEECH,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of March 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.			TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		
	During the month.		To end of the month.	During the month.		To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5		
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Taldanda Canal System	7,376 7 2	28,428 6 6	5,552 4 3	19,228 15 7		
Kendrapara ditto	5,222 14 2	1,06,255 10 9	8,774 4 10	1,03,794 6 4		
High Level Canal, Range I	2,175 4 9	20,058 8 3	2,474 0 7	16,139 15 10		
Ditto, " II	389 0 0	3,572 2 0	714 7 6	3,944 14 6		
Ditto, " III	128 6 9	962 14 6	262 13 6	2,017 7 0		
Jajpur Canal ...	36 1 0	302 5 9	66 11 9	429 7 1		
Total Orissa Circle ...	15,328 1 10	1,59,579 15 9	17,844 10 5	1,45,555 2 4		
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	12,932 13 0	1,51,176 11 0	19,638 4 3	1,42,098 9 3		
Hijili Tidal Canal	9,258 13 6	90,437 14 0	4,212 6 0	60,159 0 9		
Total South-Western Circle ...	22,191 10 6	2,41,614 9 0	23,851 10 3	2,02,857 10 9		
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System ...	1,592 14 6	20,475 10 3	2,592 14 9	21,892 0 10		
Arrah ditto ...	1,993 14 0	28,105 2 0	2,078 3 0	17,860 11 6		
Buzar ditto ...	1,079 0 6	9,544 7 0	1,203 2 9	11,273 1 0		
Total Sone Circle ...	4,665 13 0	58,125 3 3	5,874 4 6	51,025 13 4		
GRAND TOTAL ...	42,185 9 4	4,59,319 12 0	47,570 9 2	3,99,488 9 8		

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.						TOLLAGE, 1895-96.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	4,912	1,285	4,088 5 7	41,674	7,481	35,307 11 9	3,753	2,018	3,744 5 0	28,500	5,069	28,015 4 3
Total Orissa Circle ...	4,912	1,285	4,088 5 7	41,674	7,481	35,307 11 9	3,753	2,018	3,744 5 0	28,500	5,069	28,015 4 3

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1896-97.			EARNINGS, 1895-96.		
	During the month.		To end of the month.	During the month.		To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Orissa Canals ...	19,416 5 5	1,94,947 11 6	21,588 15 5	1,71,570 6 7		
Midnapore Canal ...	12,932 13 0	1,51,176 11 0	19,638 4 3	1,42,698 9 3		
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	9,258 13 6	90,437 14 0	4,213 6 0	60,159 0 9		
Sone Canals ...	4,665 13 0	58,125 3 3	5,874 4 6	51,025 13 4		
Total ...	46,273 12 11	4,94,687 7 9	51,314 14 2	4,25,453 18 11		

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1897.

O. C. LEE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of March 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.		TOLLAGE, 1895-96.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	28,792 14 9	3,38,939 6 3	28,724 0 0	3,11,112 6 3
Tolly's Nala ...	7,098 8 9	81,513 1 6	7,301 10 9	87,227 14 9
Total ...	35,891 7 6	4,20,452 7 9	36,025 10 9	4,28,340 5 0
Orissa Coast Canal ...	8,413 10 3	81,261 13 0	9,514 15 9	84,978 4 3
Nadia Rivers ...	3,568 5 6	93,392 2 9	3,909 8 0	1,19,974 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,873 7 3	5,95,206 7 6	49,449 2 6	6,33,292 9 3

CALCUTTA,
The 17th May 1897

O. O. LERS,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 15th May 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 15th MAY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 15th MAY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	137	56,805	719	155	39,385	624
Jute ...	18	13,600	208	7	1,300	25
Firewood ...	74	44,550	686	140	66,250	998
Other articles ...	477	1,42,002	2,044	778	2,45,915	3,678
Total ...	706	2,59,957	3,647	1,080	3,52,850	5,325

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of February 1897, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	8,329	6,643	8,358	6,145	14,972	14,401	571	.....
Cotton, raw	.....	787	1	804	787	596	191	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	218	.....	255	.....	218	255	.....	37
Ditto, Indian	180	94	154	219	214	273	.....	159
Piece-goods, European	2,046	9	3,109	5	2,055	3,117	.....	1,062
Ditto, Indian	51	31	36	11	82	47	35	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	5	3	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7
Others	23	.....	26	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	21	.....	15	21	15	6	.....
Myristicins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	36	.....	34	.....	36	34	2	.....
Turneric	6	85	.....	90	50	90	.....	31
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	26	.....	33	3	26	34	.....	9
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	19	14	10	20	33	30	3	.....
Rice in the husk	3,906	3,896	3,821	5,379	7,822	9,201	.....	1,379
Rice not in the husk	5,317	777	5,066	3,183	6,094	8,178	.....	2,084
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	583	4,467	1,065	5,060	5,050	6,155	.....	1,105
Others	115	.....	232	114	115	368	.....	253
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	12	449	18	697	461	715	.....	254
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns	.....	1	.....	12	1	12	.....	11
Jute—								
Raw	267	11,155	77	19,382	11,412	19,399	.....	7,987
Gunny-bags and cloth	284	950	412	1,692	1,274	1,605	.....	331
Lac—								
Stick	.....	151	.....	188	151	188	.....	37
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	41	.....	42	.....	41	42	.....	1
Liquors—								
Beer	23	.....	20	3	23	23	.....	.....
Spirits	3	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Wines	60	.....	65	1	60	66	.....	6
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	16	.....	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	9	.....	2	.....	9	2	7	.....
Brass, do.	168	101	201	75	269	276	.....	7
Iron	2,072	273	1,949	163	2,345	2,112	233	.....
Others	215	8	235	26	224	261	.....	127
Oils—								
Kerosene	6,243	120	7,080	5	6,263	7,085	.....	1,322
Castor	5	.....	14	.....	5	14	.....	9
Coconut	57	.....	80	.....	57	80	.....	23
Others	111	3	482	3	114	425	.....	311
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	149	.....	464	149	464	.....	315
Rape and mustard	45	5,192	164	2,389	5,237	2,435	2,804	.....
Til or jujila	2	733	.....	74	74	74	660	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	253	47	50	253	17	156	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	168	131	104	121	269	225	74	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	42	7	64	3	40	67	.....	18
Dried fruits and nuts	6	.....	1	.....	6	1	5	.....
Others	871	541	967	652	1,412	1,619	.....	207
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	507	.....	.....	.....	507	.....	507	.....
Other sorts	944	.....	.....	.....	944	.....	944	.....
Salt	4,797	128	2,922	79	4,925	2,108	1,817	.....
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	7	.....	8	.....	7	8	.....	1
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	18	.....	13	.....	13	5	.....

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga ... ..	.....	1	.....	...	1	.....	1	.....
Endi ... ..	.....						
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	204	268	216	206	1,252	1,122	130	.....
Pepper	62	85	50	115	62	50	6	.....
Ginger	1	8	247	32	86	302	.....	276
Chillies	348	6	102	32	254	134	120	.....
Cardamoms ... ..	.....	37	.....	32	37	32	5	.....
Others	87	22	87	33	105	122	.....	17
Lime and limestone	600	65	726	380	685	1,112	.....	427
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	23	23	159	11	225	170	55	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,647	1,165	2,305	1,330	2,532	3,095	.....	863
Tea—								
Foreign	2	261	.....	211	263	241	22	.....
Indian	231	177	486	194	408	602	.....	194
Timber								
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	80	1,015	126	961	1,095	1,087	8	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	8	10	13	8	18	21	.....	3
Other sorts ... ..	.....	240	.....	107	240	167	73	.....
Wool, raw								
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....
Ditto, Indian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawls	2,279	2,243	7,529	2,376	11,125	9,905	1,220	.....
All other articles of merchandise								
Total	42,637	44,006	47,780	56,000	93,443	103,780	9,615	19,761

H. STUART,
Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, the 10th May 1897.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th May 1897 on 1,701.11 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	368,834	Rs. 3,59,325 0 0	Mds. 41,74,848 0	Rs. 8,00,089 10 0	Rs. 10,880 0 0	Rs. 12,90,873 10 0	80,941	153,389	234,330
Or per mile of railway	...	211 8 8	...	523 9 8	11 11 9	748 8 11	...	...	...
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	*5,674,945	*56,87,015 8 0	†7,20,74,194 10	†1,49,00,200 6 0	†8,77,923 8 0	†2,06,05,387 8 0	1,678,194½	2,040,673	4,27,867½
Total for 18½ weeks	5,713,779	60,46,340 8 0	7,22,95,042 10	1,57,50,089 0 0	3,97,842 0 0	2,22,36,317 8 0	1,689,186½	2,902,913	4,471,076½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	405,342½	3,04,200 12 10	37,03,423 0	6,74,522 2 5	18,080 9 9	10,57,439 9 0	81,413	133,774	215,187
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	214 3 11	...	396 11 0	10 15 7	621 13 3	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year	6,308,331	70,30,198 8 3	6,70,09,840 20	1,38,14,480 1 4	3,58,304 2 5	2,10,02,887 12 0	1,551,500	2,614,9 5	4,166,495

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,927 and Rs. 10,782

† Ditto Mds. 4,071 and 21,055

‡ Ditto 1,080

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th March 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th May 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	212 6	Rs. 5,815 0 0	Mds. 14,126 0	Rs. 673 9 0	Rs. 8 0 0	Rs. 6,396 9 0	1,108	80	1,188
Or per mile of railway	...	261 2 2	...	33 12 10	0 5 0	274 4 9	...	...	...
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	*132,010	*1,13,168 10 0	†3,53,146 10	†12,208 15 0	†39 0 0	†1,21,406 0 0	19,104	1,664	20,768
Total for 18½ weeks	461,206	1,18,003 10 0	3,67,272 10	12,782 8 0	107 0 0	1,31,883 8 0	20,212	1,744	21,956
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,078	6,081 14 6	10,635 0	440 7 0	18 3 9	6,540 8 0	1,111	77	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	273 9 5	...	19 13 0	0 13 2	294 3 7	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year	472,275	1,21,191 5 6	2,54,637 10	9,240 8 0	227 11 6	1,29,608 4 0	21,133	1,327	22,460

* Deducted No. of passengers 341 and Rs. 140

† Added Mds. 512 and 3

‡ Ditto 4

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th March 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th May 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	*18,054	Rs. 17,110 2 0	Mds. 65,406 0	Rs. 10,513 2 0	Rs. 72 0 0	Rs. 27,730 4 0	6,020	4,748	11,677
Or per mile of railway	...	106 10 7	...	65 11 2	0 7 2	172 12 11	...	...	...
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	†393,326	†2,60,186 8 0	†17,02,607 0	†1,94,914 1 0	†1,074 0 0	†4,66,022 8 0	118,630	63,606	179,336
Total for 18½ weeks	411,380	2,77,296 4 0	17,68,042 0	2,05,254 3 0	1,148 0 0	4,83,752 7 0	122,728	68,314	191,072
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,120	20,080 3 9	1,06,244 20	9,447 10 9	70 1 6	29,538 0 0	5,749	4,466	11,215
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	124 6 7	...	58 8 7	0 7 0	183 6 2	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year	393,554	3,19,506 12 7	12,68,029 0	1,60,854 14 7	1,141 1 3	4,90,608 12 5	125,467	68,608	194,075

* The decrease is due to fewer movements of marriage parties.

† Added No. of passengers 686 and Rs. 2,317

‡ Deducted Mds. 11,627 and 306

§ Added 2

on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th March 1897.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th March 1897 on 348 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weights carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,766	12,434 13 7	1,19,075 20	7,819 6 8	270 0 0	20,515 3 4	8,579	6,139	14,718
Or per mile of railway ...	89.03	35.73 0 0	350.77 0	22.70 0 0	76 0 0	59.18 0 0	10.26	17.11	27.37
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	217,949	123,407 5 8	15,66,020 0	66,713 6 8	5,083 2 1	2,29,173 8 6	42,207	74,301	116,508
Total for 17 weeks ...	238,715	140,842 3 3	16,85,095 0	73,532 6 8	5,353 2 7	2,49,686 11 10	45,863	80,602	126,465
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,988	7,371 7 9	2,23,007 0	3,814 3 3	179 0 0	11,266 3 6	2,140	4,339	6,479
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	46.73	21.31 0 0	657.88 0	11.20 6 0	5.44 0 0	31.76 0 0	3.83	7.96	11.79
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	183,439	131,920 0 11	23,73,344 0	49,336 0 3	1,887 13 0	1,86,108 16 3	30,716	47,749	78,465

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20th MARCH 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21st MARCH 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1896 TO 20th MARCH 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1895 TO 21st MARCH 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
300	Rs. 20,515	Rs. 68.18	157	Rs. 11,266	Rs. 71.75	300	Rs. 6,67,024	Rs.	157	Rs. 3,97,626	Rs.	Rs. 2,69,398	Rs. ...

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 1st May 1897 on 344 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weights carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,171	10,610 0 0	1,05,333 0	7,997 0 0	260 0 0	18,773 0 0	9,836	7,743	17,579
Or per mile of railway ...	58.90	30.80 0 0	308.93 0	23.21 0 0	74 0 0	53.15 0 0	8.15	22.51	30.66
For previous 16 weeks of half-year (a) ...	232,823	1,03,852 0 0	10,44,344 0	1,37,969 0 0	8,479 0 0	3,40,321 0 0	64,023	115,104	179,127
Total for 17 weeks ...	253,094	2,04,392 0 0	11,49,677 0	1,45,967 6 0	8,748 0 0	3,59,094 0 0	66,858	132,207	199,065
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,175	6,808 18 0	2,34,313 0	4,789 8 0	144 0 0	11,742 11 0	2,040	4,501	6,541
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	53.02	19.87 0 0	682.44 0	13.90 6 0	4.40 0 0	34.70 0 0	2.89	12.67	15.56
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	273,543	1,74,351 7 9	15,73,743 0	17,631 11 3	2,930 14 9	2,50,724 1 3	43,367	78,085	121,452

(a) Includes audited figures to 13th March 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1st MAY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2nd MAY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1897 TO 1st MAY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1895 TO 2nd MAY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
300	Rs. 18,773	Rs. ...	157	Rs. 11,743	Rs. 74.79	300	Rs. 22,700	Rs.	157	Rs. 20,092	Rs.	Rs. 22,677	Rs.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BENAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 8th May 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	198,800	1,03,880 0 0	6,28,780 0	1,10,600 0 0	6,190 0 0	2,20,650 0 0	31,000	97,336	68,336
Or per mile of railway ...	244	228 0 0	773 0	136 0 0	1 0 0	265 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year† ...	3,435,764	18,46,183 0 0	1,33,81,948 0	19,92,176 0 0	2,35,723 0 0	40,74,061 0 0	589,957	583,929	1,173,886
Total for 18 weeks ...	3,634,564	19,50,063 0 0	1,40,10,698 0	21,02,776 0 0	2,41,913 0 0	42,96,121 0 0	620,957	681,855	1,302,812
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	330,801	99,479 0 0	6,09,332 0	1,08,075 0 0	7,915 0 0	2,13,009 0 0	30,015	29,005	59,020
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	284	123 0 0	833 0	130 0 0	1 0 0	263 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	8,908,487	19,46,183 0 0	1,50,18,044 0	22,58,003 0 0	2,75,137 0 0	44,73,283 0 0	582,788	568,846	1,151,634

* Excluding steamer earnings.

† Audited up to 18th March 1897.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 8th May 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,310	6,820 0 0	15,590 0	1,330 0 0	60 0 0	8,310 0 0	3,333	449	3,782
Or per mile of railway ...	236	79 0 0	181 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	95 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year* ...	367,010	1,11,568 0 0	504,565 0	48,951 0 0	2,220 0 0	1,63,738 0 0	45,483	16,678	62,161
Total for 18 weeks ...	387,320	1,18,378 0 0	520,155 0	50,281 0 0	3,880 0 0	1,71,948 0 0	48,816	17,127	65,943
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	20,770	6,023 0 0	24,090 0	2,041 0 0	78 0 0	8,141 0 0	3,860	967	4,827
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	242	70 0 0	280 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	95 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	422,980	1,23,400 0 0	490,460 0	45,937 0 0	4,398 0 0	1,83,735 0 0	48,298	15,588	63,886

* Audited up to 13th March 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 1st May 1897 on (a) 815 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 815 miles open ...	113,310	(b) 43,200	6,88,510	(c) 82,100	(e) 17,080	(b) 1,42,470	* 18,848	(d) 24,618	43,466
Or per mile of railway ...	139 08	53 01	842 34	100 85	20 98	172 83	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year (a) ...	1,712,930	7,32,881	77,55,879	9,70,745	2,48,456	19,51,782	254,962	356,474	611,436
Total for 17½ weeks ...	1,826,240	7,75,781	84,44,389	10,52,835	2,68,536	20,24,238	270,800	380,887	651,687
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 766 miles open ...	160,185	63,446	4,95,500	69,394	14,669	1,47,909	14,311	(f) 24,064	38,375
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	211 88	83 72	635 43	92 45	19 27	195 65	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,035,657	8,40,739	85,56,704	11,61,493	2,82,313	23,64,547	246,708	397,897	644,605

(a) Decrease of 4 miles is due to the exclusion of temporary mileage at Pale; a Ghat and revision of mileage between Gonda and Burhwal on 26th April 1897.

(b) Decrease in passengers is chiefly due to earnings having been high last year.

(c) Increase is due to brisker traffic.

(d) Includes 681 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(e) Audited figures up to week ending 27th February 1897.

(f) 2,914 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 8th May 1897	...	...	...	...	...	17,360	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	18,887	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	1,637	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 8th May 1897	...	...	...	...	...	338	3	9
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	370	5	4
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	7
Receipts from 1st January to 8th May 1897	...	...	...	...	...	2,22,568	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	2,69,608	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	47,040	0	0

Saran.—Rainfall on 13th, Chapra 29, Siwan 1·20, Gopalganj 34. Prospects of sugar cane and *china* continue fair. Famine wage calculated on barley selling at 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 15th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,401	4,046	2,757	9,204
Dependents	Nil	Nil	438	438
Relieved in poor-houses	42	30	24	96
Otherwise relieved	3,331	14,486	5,224	23,041
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers	551	1,407	1,041	2,999
Relieved in poor-houses	12	5	3	20
Otherwise relieved	1,142	4,192	1,508	6,842
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,212	3,319	3,413	8,944
Dependents	Nil	Nil	1,099	1,099
Otherwise relieved	3,901	11,659	9,791	25,351
		Total	...	78,034
Private relief—				
Hatwa—				
Relief workers	1,321	2,069	1,420	4,810
Dependents	Nil	Nil	916	916
Relieved in poor-houses	76	76	69	221
Otherwise relieved	43	69	68	200
Maujha—				
Relieved in poor-houses	4	6	10	20
Otherwise relieved	84	3	Nil	37
		Total	...	6,213

Champanan.—Rain on 13th—Motihari 29, Bettiah 72—has benefited *china* and sugar-cane and facilitated sowings of *bhadai* rice. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle scarce in places. Price of common rice at Bettiah has risen sharply to 7 seers 5 chittaks and Burma rice to 8½ seers. Little change at Motihari—common rice 8½ seers, Burma rice 9 seers, maize 9½ seers, wheat 9½ seers, barley 13½ seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 13½ seers. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	17,015	16,949	14,152	48,116
Dependents	32	37	4,123	4,192
Relieved in poor-houses	91	102	54	247
Otherwise relieved	7,753	19,716	16,019	43,488
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers	18,667	20,323	8,218	47,208
Dependents	56	102	4,915	5,073
Relieved in poor-houses	168	164	159	491
Otherwise relieved	5,591	12,064	7,350	25,005
		Total	...	174,153

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall 90. Prospects fair. Lands are being prepared for *bhadai*. Prices are—Burma rice 9 seers, country rice 7½ seers, wheat 9½ seers, *makai* 9½ seers, barley 12 seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 13 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 15th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	10,923	3,508	7,968	22,399
Dependents	10	6	802	818
Relieved in poor-houses	31	13	5	49
Otherwise relieved	4,668	14,429	10,862	29,959
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	4,327	6,273	2,146	12,746
Dependents	Nil	Nil	618	618
Relieved in poor-houses	11	8	3	22
Otherwise relieved	1,739	4,735	1,112	7,586

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 19, 1907.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	12,065	8,091	2,951	23,107
Dependents ..	69	197	2,414	2,710
Relieved in poor-houses ...	207	84	47	338
Otherwise relieved ...	5,635	12,725	11,119	29,479
		Total	...	128,886
Private relief—				
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers ...	1,949	701	221	2,871
Gratuitous relief ..	1,043	3,315	3,065	7,408
		Total	...	10,279

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·56, Samastipur ·62, Madhubani ·64. Rain has done much good to *mung* and *dhan* and to the sowing of *bhadon* crops. Common rice-selling at Sadar 7½ seers per rupee. Price of *maka* 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 15th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	31,956	36,885	7,337	79,178
Dependents ...	655	Nil	6,048	6,708
Relieved in poor-houses ...	81	71	156	308
Otherwise relieved ...	6,648	17,757	8,250	32,655
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	22,428	18,138	4,721	45,287
Dependents ...	83	...	6,493	6,576
Relieved in poor-houses .	76	25	24	125
Otherwise relieved ...	5,176	18,631	9,463	33,270
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,645	3,040	888	6,573
Relieved in poor-houses ...	13	10	2	25
Otherwise relieved .	492	1,250	1,050	2,792
Test-workers ...	72	233	36	341
		Total	...	213,833
Private relief—				
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers ...	9,896	5,673	1,258	16,829
Gratuitous relief ...	2,807	7,772	7,934	18,513
		Total	...	35,342

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar 34, Begusarai ·75, Jamui nil. Weather hot. A hurricane passed on the night of 13th instant damaging trees and houses. *Bhadon* sowings commenced in places. Sugarcane doing well. Ploughing of land for *bhadon* retarded for want of rain. Sufficient fodder and water. Cattle-disease reported from both the subdivisions. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.
Monghyr ...	7	4 to 9	0	
Begusarai ...	8	2 to 8	15 (Burma rice)	
Jamui ..	...	8	0	

} per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·85, Madhipura ·83, Supaul 1·66. Weather hot. Easterly wind. Standing crops continue to be good. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from parts of Banka, Supaul, and Sadar subdivisions. Retail prices—

	Srs.	c.
Common rice—		
Sadar ...	8	14
Banka ...	8	7
Supaul ...	8	8
Madhipura ...	8	0
Kurhi—		
Sadar ...	12	10
Banka ...	11	4
Supaul ...	12	8
Madhipura ...	13	0
Morus —		
Supaul ...	12	8
Madhipura ...	13	0

} per rupee.

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 15th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers	... 8,419	7,804	2,059	18,282
Dependents	... 14	33	870	917
Otherwise relieved	... 381	1,040	342	1,763
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers	... 541	1,551	194	2,286
Dependents	... Nil	2	335	337
Otherwise relieved	... 213	602	159	974
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	... 138	Nil	Nil	138
Banka subdivision—				
Relief-workers	... 153	Nil	Nil	153
Total			...	24,850

In addition to the above, 12,000 persons were relieved from charitable funds in the whole district, but this figure is approximate.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 78, Kishanganj 95, Araria 97. Sowing of *bhadr* paddy, jute and winter rice going on briskly. Agricultural prospects favourable. Cattle-disease decreasing. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice—

Sadar	...	...	...	Srs. 7½
Kishanganj	...	...	...	8
Araria	...	...	...	8

} per rupee.

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 97, Chanchal 4, Shibganj 67. Prospects good. Coarse rice selling at 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 16. Weather much hotter. Occasional dust-storms. Sugarcane doing well. Ploughing going on. *Mahua* berry promising. District prices—rice 7½ to 9 seers, maize 9½ to 12 seers. Jamtara prices—rice 7½ to 8 seers. Fodder and water sufficient except at Deoghur and Danka. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 15th May—

Jamtara—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 1,226	1,033	906	3,165
Dependents	... 9	18	117	144
Fed in kitchens	... 4	4	100	108
Otherwise relieved	... 139	221	93	453
Total			...	3,870

Private relief—

Workers	...	807	789	43	1,639
---------	-----	-----	-----	----	-------

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Banki 25. Ploughing going on. *Beati* and *sarad* being sown in low lands. *Beati* germinating. Cattle-disease reported from places. Common rice sells as follows:—

Cuttack	...	...	...	Srs. c. 11 8
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	...	...	11 13
Banki	...	...	...	14 13

} per rupee.

Balasore.—Rainfall 88 at Sadar. Weather hot. *Beati* seedlings and sugarcane growing well. Cotton flowering and is being gathered in places. Price of rice varies from 12 to 14 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 11 and 12 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Cattle-disease abating. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers in Angul and 13 seers 10 chitaks in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall nil. *Dahua* paddy being harvested. *Sarad* paddy land being tilled and manured, and in places sowing of *beati* and *sarad* commenced. Famine wages calculated at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 15th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 2,150	129	748	3,027
Dependents	... 16	30	161	207
Test-workers	... 87	7	4	98
Total			...	3,332

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Giridih '88. Weather hot and dry. No change since last week. Prices are—rice 6 to 7½ seers, *makai* 8 to 11 seers, *marua* 9 to 14 seers, *mahua* 20 to 40 seers. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 15th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	898	571	458	1,927
Fed in kitchens ...	402	530	1,374	2,306
Otherwise relieved ...	116	848	Nil	964
Giridih subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	758	212	203	1,173
Otherwise relieved ...	78	81	58	217
				<hr/>
	Total			6,587
				<hr/>
Private relief—				
Workers ...	157	100	54	311

Lohardaga.—Rainfall '09. Ploughing and sowing of paddy continue. Rice sells at Ranchi 8 seers and in the interior from 6½ to 10 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather intensely hot. Sugarcane, *teca* paddy, *rahar* and *gondli* doing well. Prices still rising. Six markets against 5 in last week selling rice at over 5 seers, but below 6 seers per rupee; 12 markets against 12 at 6 seers; 32 markets against 24 at above 6 seers, but below 7 seers; 4 markets against 13 at 7 seers; 34 markets against 28 at over 7 seers, but below 8 seers; 2 against 5 at 8 seers. Wheat sold at 8 seers 10 chitaks, against 8 seers 11 chitaks; barley 11 seers 9 chitaks against 11 seers 5 chitaks; gram 10 seers 4 chitaks against 10 seers 10 chitaks; *mahua* 26 seers 13 chitaks against 27 seers. 357 maunds country rice and 605 maunds Burma rice imported under bounty system. Cattle-disease prevalent throughout the district. Fodder and water reported to be insufficient in Latchar thana and Manatoo outpost.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	1,420	1,017	377	2,814
Otherwise relieved ...	556	1,204	335	2,095
				<hr/>
	Total			4,909
				<hr/>

Manbhum.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot. Sugarcane being cut. Cattle-disease reported from Purulia, Raghunathpur, and Baghmundi thanas. Scarcity of water reported from Gobindpur, Chanchi, Chas, Raghunathpur, Paru, and Gourangdi. Average price of common rice 7½ to 8 seers per rupee. Supply as yet sufficient.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Gratuitous relief ...	1,431	3,458	2,580	7,469
Test-workers ..	2,517	1,600	279	4,455
				<hr/>
	Total			11,924
				<hr/>

Singhbhum.—Rainfall '50 at Chaibasa, '30 at Ghatsilla. Rice plentiful. Price of rice from 7 to 11½ seers per rupee.

General Summary. There were scattered showers of rain in the majority of the districts during the week, the fall being heavy in some of the northern districts and in Mymensingh. The general agricultural prospects continue favourable, but more rain is required in many districts. Autumn rice and jute are still being sown, and the sowing of winter rice and *bhadoi* crops has begun in some districts. Sugarcane, *china* and indigo are doing well. The harvesting of spring rice is still going on. The water-supply is reported to have improved in some districts, but in parts of the Chittagong and Chota Nagpur Divisions it is still very deficient. The price of common rice shows a further rise in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 7½ seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8½ seers, Khulna (common rice) 9 seers, Rajshahi (rice) 8 seers, Pabna (rice) 7 to 8½ seers, Shahabad (rice) 8 seers and (pea) 10½ seers, Saran (barley) 12 to 13 seers, Champaran (rice) 8½ seers and (maize) 9½ seers, Muzaffarpur (*makai*) 9½ seers and (*rahar*) 13 seers, Darbhanga (rice) 7½ seers and (*mikai*) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8 and 8½ seers and

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 19, 1897.

(*marua*) 12½ and 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 7½ to 8 seers, Puri (common rice) 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 6 to 7½ seers, Manbhum (common rice) 7½ to 8 seers.

Numbers on relief: -

	Week under report.	Preceding week.
Nadia	... 80,269	41,092
Murshidabad	... 7,933	5,182
Khulna	... 11,270	11,247
Rajshahi	... 615	855
Pabna	... 546	442
Patna	... 136	126
Shahabad	... 30,941	31,107
Saran	... 78,034	76,945
Champaran	... 174,153	148,396
Muzaffarpur	... 128,883	114,876
Darbhanga	... 213,833	233,790
Rhagapur	... 24,850	25,624
Sonthal Parganas	... 3,870	2,643
Puri	... 3,332	3,963
Hazaribagh	... 6,587	4,547
Palamau	... 4,909	5,077
Manbhum	... 11,924	10,424
Total	... 782,088	716,136

The total for the week under report is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 166,291	139,831	64,461	370,586
Dependents	... 1,255	562	37,094	38,911
Relieved in poor-houses	... 1,153	705	678	2,536
Otherwise relieved	... 59,214	187,63	112,439	359,316
Test-workers	... 6,783	2,715	1,241	10,739

Private relief —

Relief-works—

Darbhanga Raj (in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur)	11,847	6,374	1,479	19,700
Hatwa	1,321	2,069	1,429	4,819
Sonthal Parganas	807	789	43	1,639
Giridih	157	100	54	311

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj (in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur)	3,835	11,087	10,999	25,921
Saran { Hatwa	119	165	1,053	1,337
{ Manjha	38	9	10	57
Total				53,784

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 19th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 3841 L.S.-G.—The 25th May 1897.—The following report of the progress made in the district of Bhagalpur in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 153L., dated Bhagalpur, the 11th May 1897.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, ESQ., C.I.E., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

In continuation of my No. 1098L., dated 13th January 1897, I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the water-supply in each district of this Division and the action taken to improve it for the quarter ending March 1897.

2. *Preparation of registers.*—In the Monghyr Municipality the prescribed registers are still being prepared from the reports made by the Ward Commissioners on the water-supply of the town.

3. In Bhagalpur the Local Boards have prepared registers for thanas Amarpur, Supaul, and Partabganj with the help of the local police. The registers for the remaining thanas are in course of preparation.

4. In Purnea forms I and II were reported to have been wrongly prepared, and were found defective. Revised forms of No. I for all the thanas in the Kishanganj subdivision have been received, and the Chairman of the Araria Local Board reports that Return No. II for 105 out of 159 villages have been revised. In the Sadar subdivision form No. II has been revised for all the thanas except Gondwara, and Register No. I is being compiled.

5. In Malda form No. II was completed by the District Board some time ago, and form No. I is in course of preparation.

The registers in forms I and II have since been prepared by the Old Malda Municipality.

6. In the subdivisions of Deoghur and Jamtara in the Sonthal Parganas it is reported that the registers in forms I and II prescribed by Government Circular No. 87 M., dated 15th May 1896, have been completed as far as was possible. In the Pakour subdivision a register in form No. II has been opened. In the Godda subdivision enquiries have been made in 50 villages regarding the existing sources of water-supply. The Deputy Commissioner has not yet received any report from the Subdivisional Officers of Rajmahal and Dumka.

7. *Water-supply and improvement.*—The Commissioners of the Monghyr Municipality have provided a sum of Rs. 800 in the current year's budget for water-works, and intend to sink a few more wells in the town. The town has, however, an ample supply of good drinking-water from the Ganges. The Magistrate has submitted no report as regards the District Board's area, but there is no scarcity of water-supply in any part of it.

8. It is reported that the question of taking steps to improve the existing sources of water-supply will be considered by the Bhagalpur District Board as soon as the information called for from the Local Boards is received. In the town of Bhagalpur itself the water-works extension has been completed, and all the wards are now supplied with filtered water.

9. In Purnea, since the submission of the last report, three more estimates have been sanctioned for repair and renewal of the existing wells on the roadsides.

10. In Malda Rs. 220 were spent during the quarter in re-excavating a tank at Parbatipur in the high land tract. This work was not completed at the close of the quarter. Arrangements were made for digging a new tank at Maharajpur, and for re-excavating tanks at Nachol, Nazirpur, and Pandua. During the quarter zamindars re-excavated a large number of tanks, thus relieving and helping the Board. No steps were taken in either of the little municipalities—English Bazar and Old Malda, which stand on the Mahananda, the water of which is always excellent. One pukka well, however, is being reclaimed in the former Municipality, and in the latter an attempt has been made to induce the Raja Shoshi Shikhar Roy of Tahirpur to cleanse his tank (Babakar), which occupies a central position in the town.

11. The Municipal Commissioners of Deoghur in the Sonthal Parganas have resolved to sink a public municipal well in the hospital compound and to deepen the school well.

The Manager of the Rohini estate under the Court of Wards has been applied to to repair the Haridrakund tank.

The Manager of the Lachmipur estate has similarly been applied to for thorough repairs to the "Bhairab Talao" at a rough estimated cost of Rs. 800.

12. The Deputy Commissioner reports that for Deoghur and Jamtara subdivisions the water-supply is said to be sufficient for the wants of the population. Besides tanks and wells, there are in Jamtara numerous springs, water-courses and rivers, which, if uncontaminated, would provide wholesome and abundant water to the people. Steps are being taken to put a stop to the practice of contaminating these sources by the cremation of dead bodies.

13. In Deoghur Babu Ram Charan Singh Ghatwal wishes to vest his tank "Jamuna" in mauza Bamangama in the Deputy Commissioner as representing Government.

14. The Subdivisional Officer of Godda has, it is reported, taken steps to improve the tanks, bandhs, and wells which were found to be defective.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1896-97.

No 386B., dated Calcutta, the 17th May 1897.

From—H. LUSON, Esq., I.C.S., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the fourth quarter of 1896-97, comprising the months of January, February and March 1897.

SALT.

THE HON'BLE MR. W. H. GRIMLEY.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under review, amounted to 26,63,599 maunds, as compared with 24,40,628 maunds in the previous quarter, and 24,00,904 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 63,09,759, against Rs. 57,12,378 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 54,88,437 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. (In all cases fractions are omitted.)

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the *golas* in Orissa during the quarter under review, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in Table I below :—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Puri.
	Mds.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	4,16,277
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	.....
Total ...	4,16,277
Sold during the quarter ...	2,688
Wastage ...	.....
Total ...	2,688
Balance at the close of the quarter ...	4,13,589

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter under review, amounted to 2,688 maunds, as compared with 9,272 maunds in the previous quarter, and 19,275 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid during the quarter on the full quantity sold.

4. The subjoined Table II shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under

review, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Fourth quarter.		Fourth quarter.		Fourth quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—United Kingdom	Mds. 13,16,358	Mds. 14,28,074	Mds. 8,02,538	Mds. 10,64,097	Mds. 12,15,290	Mds. 11,17,163
II.—Hamburg	3,71,843	3,20,862	1,01,156	3,13,244	3,88,189	2,66,040
III.—Straits Settlements	...	...	3	3	...	...
Victoria	...	...	21	21	...	...
Muscat	66,423	51,304	5	18,034	...	45,240
Langk	3,500	81,866	23,225	23,440	21,100	1,09,950
IV.—Ras Bawayah, &c.	...	1,13,673	...	2,09,196	...	3,61,835
Bahar	89,853	6,180	...	31,440	2,17,778	83,986
Hanjam	98,022	24,214	...	72,150	...	65,162
Ad. n	3,01,697	2,65,038	2,10,075	2,46,510	4,29,021	3,09,307
V.—Madras	...	...	2,032	2,042	15,000	7,998
VI.—Bombay	2,87,204	1,69,863	1,12,936	1,12,102	37,825	1,16,861
Total	25,35,820	23,03,054	13,71,930	21,55,004	23,44,779	24,77,382

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter under review, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	Fourth quarter of 1895-96.	First quarter of 1896-97.	Second quarter of 1896-97.	Third quarter of 1896-97.	Fourth quarter of 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Saltree Government Salt golas	Mds. 25,89,046	Mds. 13,40,339	Mds. 17,03,973	Mds. 13,11,553	Mds. 10,11,030
Kidderpore Dock ditto	5,10,200	1,72,875	1,703	...	...
Ditto private golas	...	...	...	5,466	34,824
Chattagong Government Salt golas	3,06,777	1,45,791	18,168	69	16,361
Ditto private ditto	60,960	48,953	44,161	20,235	...
Narayanganj (Salt Bonded War house of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co)	...	...	...	2,320	21,464
Khulna (ditto)	6,940	1,216	5,034	6,774	4,332
Malabar (ditto)	8,552	1,17	...	3,000	910
Chandbali (ditto)	8,000	3,724	...	10,684	10,324
Bharat Bazar (ditto)	2,800	...	...	2,000	126
Total	34,60,340	17,11,973	18,63,025	13,63,425	11,00,270

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shown in table IV below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	By Balakhal.	By Sankral.	By Govan-bally.	By Kidder-pore.	By Ballis-shata.	By Rutilofar Ghat.	By the First Indian Rail-way.	By the East-ern Bengal and South-ern Rail-ways or by Chittau.	Quantity des-patched to the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity des-patched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fourth quarter of 1894-95.	Mds. 1,63,915	Mds. 1,34,304	Mds. 86,120	Mds. 70,057	Mds. 4,02,299	Mds. 397	Mds. 7,52,183	Mds. 1,63,100	Mds. 2,57,108	Mds. 54,700
Ditto of 1895-96.	86,808	1,26,514	81,546	47,300	3,46,624	1,211	9,36,690	1,64,047	1,72,770	29,370
Ditto of 1896-97.	87,578	1,24,211	88,482	54,480	4,64,910	652	10,02,601	2,24,117	2,85,004	37,560

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review, amounted to 3,747 maunds and 20 seers, as noted in the margin, against 11,991 maunds and 10 seers in the previous quarter, and 33,347 maunds and 10 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.		
January	...	Mds. s. 749 20
February	...	1,873 30
March	...	1,124 10
Total	...	3,747 20

8. The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty, amounted to 13,333 maunds, against 6,982 maunds in the previous quarter, and 12,134 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to the published market reports, were as follows:—

				Tons.
January	...	...	...	15,140
February	...	...	...	7,510
March	...	...	...	37,810
Total	...	...	...	60,460

It is reported that two sailing vessels were *en route* for Calcutta at the close of the quarter, with 3,900 tons of salt from Hamburg.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter under review:—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th Jan. 1897.	Fortnight ending 31st Jan. 1897.	Fortnight ending 15th Feb. 1897.	Fortnight ending 28th Feb. 1897.	Fortnight ending 15th March 1897.	Fortnight ending 31st March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool panca	105 3 6	109 10 0	103 5 6	96 7 9	95 3 1	100 12 0
Hamburg karkuch	99 0 0	98 0 0	...	83 1 7	79 3 8	76 8 7
Muscat ditto	70 7 2	12 11 0	42 2 0	15 11 1	47 5 2	59 0 0
Jeddah ditto	61 1 7	...	78 12 4	78 1 0	50 10 8	77 6 0
Romney ditto	54 14 5	56 0 0	60 0 0	58 8 0	58 0 0	58 0 0
Rock ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...

11. The following table VI shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Narayan-ganj, Khulna, Balasore, Chandbali and Bhairab Bazar (Mymensingh) during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarter of the previous year:—

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		Cleared.	
		Fourth quarter of 1895-96.	Fourth quarter of 1896-97.	Fourth quarter of 1895-96.	Fourth quarter of 1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool	1,21,637 0 0	26,967 0 0	70,569 10 0	53,408 33 4
Narayan-ganj	Maldiva	...	...	0 6 0	0 10 0
Khulna	Liverpool	...	62,344 0 0	21,560 20 0	53,990 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	13,430 0 0	21,270 0 0	7,265 0 0	22,521 0 0
Chandbali	Ditto	19,569 0 0	1,519 0 0	1,518 8 0	7,279 16 12
Bhairab Bazar	Ditto	26,302 0 0	21,705 0 0	25,488 18 0	21,674 37 8
	Ditto	...	25,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	26,634 12 0
	Total	1,80,068 0 0	1,53,186 0 0	1,51,739 20 0	1,82,794 29 8

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack or Puri.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 1257 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during May 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—							
	1st week of May 1896. Mds.	2nd week of Apr. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Apr. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Apr. 1897. Mds.	1st week of May 1897. Mds.	2nd week of May 1897. Mds.	3rd week of May 1897. Mds.	4th week of May 1897. Mds.
Baliaghatta	6,63,000	4,53,000	3,98,000	3,90,000	3,83,000	3,89,500	3,82,000	3,70,000
Utkadanga	61,500	23,200	29,500	27,500	27,800	23,500	27,900	28,200
Chitpur, Golarari, Kumartuly, Hakholah, and Culpai Ghat...	6,33,000	1,70,500	1,63,300	1,59,300	1,50,400	1,72,500	1,59,300	1,44,100
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	3,000	2,500	2,200	2,100	2,100	1,800	2,000	2,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,28,000	1,15,700	1,06,200	1,04,300	88,600	83,100	93,000	94,100
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	61,100	61,500	70,300	71,700	66,700	72,500	78,000
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	1,836	7,981	10,603	4,925	8,075	10,575	8,021	6,896
Total	20,80,936	13,62,950	12,64,303	12,43,425	12,21,675	12,37,675	12,40,321	12,33,294
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	8,650 (on 3rd May 1896).	1,31,533 (on 4th Apr. 1897).	79,736 (on 17th Apr. 1897).	23,222 (on 24th Apr. 1897).	1,17,648 (on 1st May 1897).	46,078 (on 8th May 1897).	84,873 (on 15th May 1897).	1,11,951 (on 22nd May 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	16,438 (on 3rd May 1896).	24,378 (3rd to 5th Apr. 1897).	22,818 (17th to 19th Apr. 1897).	21,371 (24th to 26th Apr. 1897).	29,553 (1st to 3rd May 1897).	37,849 (8th to 10th May 1897).	40,923 (15th to 17th May 1897).	26,265 (22nd to 24th May 1897).
By Canal returns	7,282 (1st to 3rd May 1897).	33,429 (13th to 12th Apr. 1897).	6,769 (17th to 19th Apr. 1897).	16,525 (24th to 26th Apr. 1897).	11,128 (1st to 3rd May 1897).	4,288 (8th to 10th May 1897).	10,030 (15th to 17th May 1897).	1,638 (22nd to 24th May 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	21,13,306	15,34,778	13,73,626	13,23,523	13,79,904	13,25,890	13,76,147	13,73,148

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 25th May 1897.M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1267 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 25th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 14th May 1896, and the corresponding period of 1897, is shown in the following statement:—

		8TH TO 14TH MAY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	46,734	63,610	292,795	3,98,526
„ Indian „	...	46,734	63,610	292,795	3,98,526
Total	...	46,734	63,610	292,795	3,98,526
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	32,390	41,086	9,621	13,095
„ Indian „	...	21,563	29,350	4,201	5,718
Total	...	53,953	73,436	13,822	18,813

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		8TH TO 14TH MAY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	37,176	50,601	233,058	3,17,218
Paddy	...	9,558	13,009	56,829	77,350
Wheat	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	.....	.....	2,908	3,958
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	46,734	63,610	292,795	3,98,526

Imports.—The total imports of rice during the week ending the 14th May 1897 amounted to 233,058 cwts. against 37,176 cwts. in the corresponding period in 1896. Of this quantity, Burma contributed 199,998 cwts., Chandbally 24,501 cwts., Balasore 8,076 cwts., and Madras 483 cwts. Owing chiefly to the import of 56,057 cwts of paddy from Burma, the figures under that head rose from 9,558 cwts. to 56,822 cwts. The imports of gram and pulse were 2,903 cwts. against nil in the corresponding week of 1896, Chandbali contributing 2,505 cwts. and Rangoon 403 cwts.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the week ending 14th May 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896:—

1	8TH TO 14TH MAY.			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	26,600	36,206	9,036	12,299
Paddy	1,327	1,806	.....	...
Wheat	5,783	7,871	536	729
Gram and pulses ..	19,551	26,615	4,123	5,612
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	689	938	127	173
Total ...	53,953	73,136	13,822	18,813

The exports of rice from Calcutta to foreign ports declined from 16,309 cwts. in the second week of May 1896 to 8,649 cwts. in the period under report. During the week ending 14th May 1897, Natal took 3,066 cwts., while in the week under report nothing was sent to that port; Ceylon received 2,786 cwts., against 5,963 cwts. in the corresponding week of last year. An increase, however, occurred in the shipment to United Kingdom, viz., 5,861 cwts. against 3,149 cwts. In paddy there was no trade against 1,097 cwts. in the week ending 14th May 1896. The decline in the wheat trade was almost entirely owing to there being no shipments to the United Kingdom, against 5,005 cwts. in the week ending 14th May 1896. The exports of gram and pulse to the United Kingdom diminished from 9,603 cwts., in the corresponding week of 1896, to only 206 cwts. in the week under review.

The falling off of 9,901 cwts. in the exports of rice to Indian ports, viz., from 10,291 cwts. to 337 cwts., was due to a decrease of 6,502 cwts. in the shipments to Bombay, and of 2,987 cwts. to Madras ports. The trade in gram and pulse was one-third that of 1896, viz., 3,361 cwts. against 9,630 cwts., the decline being chiefly due to the exports to Bombay having diminished by 5,292 cwts. The variations in the other heads are unimportant and call for no remarks.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.										
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	6,502	.....	...	5,292	.....	11,794
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	{ Madras	...	{ 1896 ...	15	.....	.....	962	.....	977
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	146	894	.....	1,040
	{ Bimlipatam	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	{ Calicut	...	{ 1896 ...	1,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,511
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	...	{ Cocanada	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Cochin	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	292	.....	292
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	147	177	.....	324
	{ Negapatam	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	220
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	73
	{ Tellicherry	...	{ 1896 ...	1,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,474
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ...	786	.....	704	2,232	663	4,385
			{ 1897 ...	370	.....	.....	1,856	110	2,336
	{ Akyab	...	{ 1896 ...	3	.....	7	270	.....	280
			{ 1897 ...	4	.....	.....	107	.....	111
Burma	...	{ Kyouk Pyoo	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
	{ Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	92
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	125
	{ Balasore	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40
Balasore	...	{ Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	37	231	.....	268
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	50	47	.....	97
Port Blair	...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cochin—Narrakal	...	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	230
			{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ...	10,221	230	749	9,630	663	21,663
				{ 1897 ...	387	343	3,361	110	4,201
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ...	26,600	1,327	5,783	10,564	689	53,963
				{ 1897 ...	9,036	536	4,123	127	13,822

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1258 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 25th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 21st April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	208	208	283
	{ 1897	...	...	13,168	13,168	17,950
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	376	376	512
	{ 1897	...	.....	379	379	516
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	.....	584	584	795
	{ 1897	...	.....	13,567	13,567	18,466

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	1,096	1,096	1,492
	{ 1897	...	.....	3	3	4
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	36	36	49
	{ 1897	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	27,116	27,116	36,908
	{ 1897	...	.....	38,218	38,218	52,019
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	2,880	32,246	35,126	47,810
	{ 1897	...	46,484	.....	46,484	63,270
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	6,029	1,408	7,437	10,122
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	8,909	61,902	70,811	96,381
	{ 1897	...	46,484	38,221	84,705	1,15,293

Owing chiefly to the receipts of rice and paddy from Burma, Chittagong showed a rise of 12,980 cwts. The falling off of 1,093 cwts. in the export trade of Chittagong was principally due to the cessation of despatches of rice to Cochin. The absence of exports of rice to Columbo, Cochin and Bombay accounts for the decline in the trade of Puri, while that of Balasore and Cuttack improved by 11,102 cwts. and 11,358 cwts., respectively, mainly on account of larger despatches of rice to Calcutta and Mauritius.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports.													
Burma (Akyah	...	9,826	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,202
(Rangoon...	...	2,799	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,922
Calcutta	...	3	...	...	...	...	108	64	...	...	...	171	64
Narayanganj...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	87	...
Total	...	3	12,725	...	399	...	...	205	64	...	...	208	13,186

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>													
Madras-Cochin	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,096	...
Burma-Akyah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,096	3

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil													
<i>Indian Port.</i>													
Chittagong								36				36	
Total								36				36	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta ... ..	...	...	...	.....	15	47	361	176	...	166	378	379
Total .. ..	...	...	...	.....	15	47	361	176	.....	166	378	379

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	15,504	35,824	9,016	235	46	...	2,550	2,159	.....	...	27,116	35,215
Total	15,504	35,824	9,016	235	46	...	2,550	2,159	.....	.....	27,116	35,215

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Pales Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	2,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,880	...
Mauritius ... ..	...	46,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,484
Total	2,880	46,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,880	46,484
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras-Cochin	31,210	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	...	...	...	32,246	...
GRAND TOTAL	34,090	46,484	...	...	...	...	1,036	...	...	...	35,125	46,484

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Foreign Port.												
Columbo	6,029										6,029	
Indian Port.												
Madras-Cochin	734										734	
Bombay	674										674	
Total	1,408										1,408	
GRAND TOTAL	7,437										7,437	

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 1265 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 15th May 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 50,94,878 maunds. The destination of 49,02,678 maunds is specified. About half of this quantity (22,12,626 maunds) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, about one-third (17,07,449 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (9,82,603 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 76,168 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,47,663 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 25th May 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 15th May 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>							
Tarakeswar ..	243	...	...	990	247	...	103
Chandernagore ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ..	2	...	...	10	...	...	...
Pandua ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bainchi ..	17	...	...	...	...	...	320
Bhadreswar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	272	...	...	1,000	247	...	423
<i>Burdwan.</i>							
Memari ..	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ..	95	62	104	370	110	853	...
Baniganj ..	1,460	940	1,270	1,428	2,099	858	394
Sitarampur ..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghushkara ..	103	...	...	...	...	...	349
Kanu Junction ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,730	1,002	1,374	1,798	2,209	1,211	743
<i>Birbhum.</i>							
Murari ..	...	...	378	...	...	...	...
Bolpur ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rampur Hat ..	...	...	...	...	158	150	375
Ahmadpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	200	102
Total	3	...	378	...	158	1,561	477
<i>Nadia.</i>							
Mirpur ..	...	...	380	977	372	...	...
Chuadanga ..	353	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ..	343	742	...	2,585	406	1,135	386
Alamdanga ..	...	888	...	914	...	1,401	227
Bhairamara ..	...	...	1,387	1,517	...	372	...
Damukdia ..	...	...	...	1,147	698	...	...
Bagula ..	...	...	...	...	1,054	...	1,385
Kumarkhali ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
Total	696	1,630	1,767	7,140	2,530	2,908	2,351
<i>Jessore.</i>							
Jessore ..	...	...	...	...	...	371	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>							
Azimganj ..	157	154	445	2,006	2,279	383	...
Jiaganj ..	...	...	...	374	376	...	...
Total	157	154	445	2,380	2,655	383	...
<i>Rajshahi.</i>							
Maihar ..	...	...	...	...	376	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	376	...	...
<i>Dinajpur.</i>							
Dinajpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	373	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>							
Saidpur ..	...	...	...	...	384	383	...
Kurigram ..	...	...	109	...	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hat ..	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domer ..	...	...	...	383	302	...	...
Kaunia ..	...	...	...	...	373	...	...
Kaliganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	383	387
Total	55	...	109	383	1,059	764	387
Cooch Behar ...	755	377	1,493	9,549	2,999	3,868	1,001

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—consolid.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>							
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	1,046	471	551	334
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	2,336	5,694	6,732	4,118	942
Ramshai ...	...	731	362	737	...	...	...
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	394	381	370	...	...
Belakoba ...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...
Total ...	392	731	3,288	7,959	7,593	4,669	1,276
<i>Darjeeling.</i>							
Sonada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372
Siliguri ...	...	...	758	2,650	373	...	379
Ghoom ...	...	...	524	...	492	...	371
Darjeeling ...	382	346	201	...	...	...	372
Kurseong ...	...	...	...	3,364	...	371	382
Rangtang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393
Total ...	382	346	1,483	6,388	865	371	2,259
<i>Pabna.</i>							
Sirajganj ...	...	...	172	...	748	2,259	372
Total ...	...	...	172	...	748	2,259	372
<i>Faridpur.</i>							
Pangsa ...	...	...	...	2,209	378	...	...
Rajbari ...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	...
Goulundo ...	...	...	...	962	...	...	1,165
Pachuria ...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	5,320	378	...	1,165
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	41,917	21,817	18,240	10,544
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>							
Giridih ...	750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138	1,906	758
Total ...	750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138	1,906	758
<i>Mandhum.</i>							
Purulia ...	22	...	...	...	1,851	1,099	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	...	340	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...	153	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	485	388	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...
Total ...	31	...	...	485	2,234	1,693	...
<i>Singbhum.</i>							
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR ...	812	376	1,101	6,003	6,372	3,599	758
BIHAR.							
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>							
Barharwa ...	...	...	...	754	380	374	...
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	386	...	371	...	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	371	746	...	...
Sahibganj ...	380	1,578	6,839	7,138	3,787	6,705	1,891
Baidyanath ...	2	...	2,319	3,015	2,464	750	756
Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	414	1,251	380
Rajnial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390
Total ...	382	2,256	9,544	11,278	8,082	9,170	3,417
<i>Purnea.</i>							
Katihar Junction ...	...	...	...	756	...	1,505	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—contd.							
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>							
Nathnagar ...	...	...	...	1,525	...	881	400
Colgong ...	...	...	881	8,281	7,869	4,099	...
Pirpanti ...	...	...	1,502	7,156	746	1,916	...
Ghoga ...	...	370	1,878	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	4,958	18,105	3,001	2,272	10,630
Sultanganj ..	...	...	...	1,885	746	...	...
Raghupur ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...
Pertabganj ...	...	...	...	...	374	...	...
Total ...	764	370	8,719	37,322	12,786	8,667	11,030
<i>Monghyr.</i>							
Bariaipur ...	...	...	...	382	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	2,620	1,559	...	1,148
Jamalpur ...	...	...	373	...	397	...	...
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	2,629	10,956	2,261	1,884	2,267
Monghyr ...	882	...	1,124	1,524	772	745	380
Garhara ...	2,268	377	885	12,047	2,299	1,453	1,149
Tegra ...	746	...	...	2,642	1,117	747	888
Jamui ...	...	...	...	1,182	...	757	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	...	...	1,516	383	...	...
Simultola ...	...	...	...	742	...	377	758
Nawadi ...	...	...	...	371	...	...	...
Total ...	4,155	377	4,511	33,982	8,788	5,963	6,090
<i>Patna.</i>							
Masaurhi ...	...	...	...	...	375	...	...
Khushrupur ...	...	...	2,682	4,178	1,906	...	2,042
Barh ...	1,548	376	1,532	4,129	2,247	1,504	1,159
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	15,054	47,135	7,631	7,333	17,475
Bankipore ...	1,461	...	...	375	748	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	689	4,158	12,462	2,625	4,564	8,921
Sadisapur ...	375	...	377	...	...	...	...
Bihta ...	1,211	126	376	746	379	389	375
Mokameh ...	...	756	2,340	10,495	377	746	2,265
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	1,516	753	1,119	1,153
Buktiaipur ...	...	...	...	1,868	...	752	380
Fatua ...	...	...	...	...	750	390	390
Total ...	19,782	25,987	26,519	82,904	17,791	16,797	34,160
<i>Gaya.</i>							
Gaya ...	...	1,475	5,271	16,138	9,764	7,477	1,161
Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	1,501	...	...	747
Bela ...	...	...	...	...	...	373	...
Mukdum pore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
Total ...	...	1,475	5,271	17,639	9,764	7,850	2,279
<i>Shahabad.</i>							
Bedadi ...	...	...	...	3,489	...	1,140	...
Raghunathpur ...	...	374	3,404	4,896	391	...	...
Arrah ...	1,129	370	1,896	11,277	1,918	432	1,508
Buxar ...	1,513	2,664	2,268	8,671	746	1,861	380
Dumraon ...	378	1,117	376	2,257	772	1,518	...
Total ...	3,020	4,525	7,944	30,590	3,827	4,951	1,888
<i>Darbhanga.</i>							
Sakri ...	...	...	...	374	...	1,504	380
Tamaria ...	...	...	1,133	371	...	747	...
Samastipur ...	...	3,133	7,136	20,705	10,675	10,580	6,084
Dalsingh Sarai ...	374	378	758	5,603	5,268	8,263	1,554
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,791	26,144	54,972	19,131	20,666	15,975
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...	383	...
Waini ...	...	...	385	744	376	755	760
Total ...	9,647	7,302	35,556	82,769	35,450	42,896	24,753

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>							
Janakpur Road ...	...	...	...	...	882	...	...
Sarai ...	...	...	...	750	...	370	378
Bairagnia ...	...	...	...	1,092	872	...	1,181
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...	381	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	376	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...	374	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,996	40,791	42,067	23,008	27,865	12,585
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	761	3,185	380	...	755
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	7,556	18,458	4,899	5,709	3,062
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	3,771	4,491	1,131	377	1,170
Total ...	9,384	12,702	52,879	70,043	30,829	34,695	19,081
<i>Champaran.</i>							
Maesi ...	1,018	...	3,768	3,357	1,116	1,915	...
Segowli ...	1,410	...	3,024	2,248	374	371	...
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	2,984	...	...	7,139	1,110
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	59,559	27,927	4,896	...	9,861
Bara ...	507	...	2,255	6,349	2,617	5,988	7,627
Motihari ...	...	1,137	14,051	82,417	6,811	4,120	4,169
Pipra ...	...	...	378	1,526	1,127	378	1,141
Total ...	15,897	15,561	86,014	73,854	16,941	19,911	23,908
<i>Saran.</i>							
Dighwara ...	...	...	371	...	...	...	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	3,376	375	...	1,483
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	22,672	23,336	1,121	8,973	6,765
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	371	...	...	...
Daronda ...	372	376	5,133	13,511	1,502	1,492	2,246
Saran ...	16,409	34,235	31,607	46,894	4,113	3,729	7,179
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	20,573	30,541	4,499	5,927	8,884
Mairwa ...	...	...	...	747	...	...	...
Total ...	31,679	57,217	81,855	1,18,776	11,610	20,121	21,057
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,913	1,55,818	1,72,526	1,49,663
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	3,30,427	6,07,833	1,81,007	1,91,365	1,58,965
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.							
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>							
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,410	3,012	6,000	1,132	826	...
Guhmer ...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	373	7,172	1,885	19	886
Total ...	7,585	6,072	3,385	13,172	3,020	845	386
<i>Benares District.</i>							
Shinpur ...	...	...	...	381	...	1,139	...
Zamania ...	1,869	1,875	6,017	10,336	1,505	1,925	1,940
Sakaldiha ...	2,273	761	...	376	...	373	...
Mogulsarai ...	379	...	378	373	376	...	760
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	20,894	20,010	3,451	8,540	8,341
Total ...	31,332	26,107	27,289	31,476	5,332	11,977	11,044
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>							
Bhagalpur Gogra ...	...	...	...	3,000	...	875	...
Chauri Chaura ...	...	2,998	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,136	2,262	1,193	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	1,496	...	...	380	370
Sahjanwa ...	778	1,523	376	758	375	...	1,162
Bhatpur ...	...	...	...	8,629	1,856	744	8,016
Total ...	4,587	7,177	4,134	13,875	2,241	1,499	4,532

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Basti District.</i>							
Khalilabad ...	...	378	...	372	...	...	...
Basti ...	1,933	6,418	782	1,172	...	...	...
Uska Bazar ...	1,146	1,809	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,660	782	1,544	...	...	...
<i>Gonda District.</i>							
Gonda ..	1,485	8,635	4,878	...	...	373	1,121
Other places ...	1,153	6,764	1,127	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,638	15,399	6,005	...	...	373	1,121
<i>Baraich District.</i>							
Naupara ...	...	...	...	1,505	...	...	...
Baraich ...	...	754	1,507	753	...	...	372
Total ...	...	754	1,507	2,258	...	...	372
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>							
Ahaura Road .	1,505	5,653	4,507	2,990	758	1,189	757
Chunar .	823	378	381	377	380	1,119	378
Mirzapur ...	22,465	17,173	7,234	11,006	753	2,660	1,875
Gaunpura ...	383	351	...	376	373	...	...
Total ...	25,176	23,888	12,122	14,749	2,264	4,918	3,010
<i>Allahabad District</i>							
Karchana ...	...	...	1,131	375	745	...	1,169
Naini ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	378	755	...	375	...	372	...
Jasra ...	376	2,652	5,287	8,996	2,280	2,274	1,489
Mija Road .	15,747	21,899	15,460	21,085	6,423	4,880	6,032
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	378	...	...	1,128	379
Allahabad ...	48,683	56,477	21,813	17,353	6,466	3,730	5,351
Bharwari .	7,819	6,029	2,278	1,875	...	767	...
Srathu ...	4,551	5,673	4,517	412	...	...	385
Shinrappur ...	763	...	752	1,863	1,883	386	1,138
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	51,616	52,331	17,797	13,537	15,943
<i>Fitchpur District.</i>							
Bahraunpur ...	...	...	1,515	374	...	...	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	2,270	...	...	...	...
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	10,612	3,138	1,125	1,499	2,642
Fatehpur ...	...	...	387	...	...	...	386
Total ...	14,387	22,780	14,784	3,512	1,125	1,499	3,028
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>							
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	87,057	11,910	380	2,922	5,754
<i>Etawah District.</i>							
Phaphund ...	2,613	3,024	3,775	436	...	...	...
Bharthna ..	388	378	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,360	8,749	2,251	...	373	766
Jasawantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	4,158	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25,062	20,041	16,682	2,690	...	373	766
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>							
Farukhabad ..	...	373	380	...	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>							
Kaurara ..	3,782	1,535	1,126	...	...	...	...
Shukohabad ...	1,966	1,137	2,642	373	...	...	...
Total ...	5,748	2,672	3,768	373	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Agra District.</i>							
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,288	6,557	1,813	...	...	...
Agra ...	20,578	18,522	34,662	19,276	380	2,314	2,640
Total ...	32,593	17,760	41,219	20,489	380	2,314	2,640
<i>Sitapur District.</i>							
Sitapur ...	370	3,022	2,635	2,632	1,140	747	380
<i>Muttra District.</i>							
Kosi ...	...	...	1,178	...	391	...	...
Muttra ...	2,331	1,997	2,628	749	...	377	...
Brindaban ...	...	...	324	372	...	...	...
Total ...	2,331	1,997	4,125	1,121	391	377	...
<i>Alighur District.</i>							
Harduaganj ...	...	...	755	...	...	...	...
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hattraas ...	21,667	8,797	30,653	4,956	...	1,559	413
Alighur ...	6,414	1,815	4,570	2,640	375	...	374
Total ...	28,834	10,612	35,978	7,596	375	1,559	787
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>							
Chola ...	...	...	1,138	...	...	...	...
Secundrabad ...	...	747	1,510	1,506	...	...	...
Khurja ...	5,308	3,826	9,468	3,774	...	760	757
Dibai ...	756	756	3,021	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,064	5,329	15,137	5,280	...	760	757
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>							
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	757	...	...	...	...
<i>Meerut District.</i>							
Ghaziabad ...	506	1,512	1,148	1,135	...	...	...
Meerut ...	6,851	15,779	8,873	6,410	...	1,137	373
Total ...	7,417	17,291	10,016	7,545	...	1,137	373
<i>Banda District.</i>							
Badansa ...	...	...	390	1,133	751	383	378
Banda ...	1,187	5,666	11,376	7,608	...	1,146	380
Bargarh ...	742	1,507	3,042	1,540	377	373	766
Manikpur ...	384	1,129	1,133	1,499	...	...	379
Kurwi ...	1,145	6,465	17,032	5,343	...	747	1,508
Total ...	3,458	14,767	32,973	17,093	1,328	2,649	3,411
<i>Moradabad District.</i>							
Khanth ...	...	374	1,136	375	...	...	...
Moradabad ...	...	4,910	4,148	1,889	...	...	...
Chundowai ...	782	15,416	4,841	382	...	...	...
Total ...	782	20,700	10,125	2,046	...	...	...
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>							
Shahganj ...	7,558	7,522	378	3,151	1,135	...	1,376
<i>Bareilly District.</i>							
Aonla ...	1,510	3,865	2,252	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	2,711	20,324	12,773	2,303	...	...	...
Total ...	4,221	30,689	15,025	2,303	...	...	...
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>							
Jaunpur ...	14,496	25,241	5,637	8,268	...	3,000	1,184

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 21th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>							
Shajehanpur ...	4,180	7,175	6,442	400	371	...	380
Tilhar ...	5,061	7,907	3,058	...	...	...	...
Aujhi ...	2,684	4,199	3,774	...	...	373	...
Rosa Junction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373
Total ...	11,925	19,281	13,274	400	371	373	753
<i>Eta District.</i>							
Jaleswar Road...	...	...	386	...	...	...	...
Kashganj ...	754	...	2,266	373	...	...	...
Total ...	754	...	2,652	373	...	...	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>							
Lucknow ...	17,199	27,988	24,956	5,034	2,640	752	3,754
Alamnagar ...	7,976	9,894	13,975	2,244	...	...	386
Kakori ...	1,491	774	755	...	...	...	...
Malihabad ...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,420	38,656	39,686	7,278	2,640	752	4,140
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>							
Pilibhit ...	...	1,516	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>							
Rurki ...	...	...	373	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	...	379	5,253	9,401	...	...	...
Total ...	...	379	5,626	9,401	...	...	...
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>							
Sahwal ...	...	...	783	...	...	...	...
Radhauli ...	1,133	7,585	2,265	4,124	...	375	1,511
Fyzabad ...	9,146	31,402	6,210	7,563	1,887	1,514	2,622
Ajodhya ...	762	3,026	...	...	376	1,121	1,147
Goswanganj ...	...	789	...	1,122	...	...	750
Total ...	11,041	42,802	9,258	12,809	2,263	3,010	6,030
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>							
Akbarpur ...	1,150	3,008	762	745	...	371	1,123
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>							
Bahramghat ...	...	...	1,881	1,139	1,904	...	372
Duryabad ...	...	378	...	379	766	...	372
Bara Banki ...	3,415	3,416	4,557	1,131	...	...	766
Safdarganj ...	8,795	17,267	14,034	4,848	814	1,514	1,519
Total ...	12,210	21,061	20,472	7,497	3,484	1,514	3,029
<i>Hardai District.</i>							
Balamau ...	...	755	...	...	...	...	...
Hardai ...	6,104	10,703	2,650	371	371	375	...
Baghauli ...	5,493	4,143	4,139	374	...	...	...
Sandila ...	1,138	1,123	3,022	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,735	16,724	9,811	745	371	375	...
<i>Bijnor District.</i>							
Dhampur ...	...	3,017	5,675	...	...	...	...
Nagina ...	...	2,261	4,551	1,128	...	...	383
Najibabad ...	...	2,260	6,426	1,882	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	...	1,124	...	1,494	...	...	...
Total ...	...	8,662	16,652	4,504	...	...	383

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jhansi District.</i>							
Jhansi ... ..	...	1,510	1,530	3,385	..	...	...
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>							
Lalitpur ... ..	...	755	748	2,255	...	...	...
<i>Kheri District.</i>							
Lakshmipur ... ..	...	378	2,257	754	...	...	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>							
Mahoba	399	3,034	4,184	4,494	747	...	...
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>							
Hardwar ... ..	..	...	378	...	...	...	...
<i>Jalaun District</i>							
Ait ... ..	...	...	...	744	...	...	...
Kalpi ... ..	...	...	1,127	..	...	...	368
Total ... ..	..	...	1,127	744	...	...	368
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>							
Haldwani ... ..	..	...	750	750	...	...	...
Other places	14,099	10,580	28,912	2,666	100	766	3,028
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	2,88,137	46,684	57,647	76,168
PANJAB.							
<i>Amritsar District.</i>							
Amritsar ... ..	..	740	..	..	...	...	...
<i>Delhi District</i>							
Delhi	39,817	63,298	58,032	39,484	3,486	6,387	1,442
<i>Jullundur District.</i>							
Jullundur City	3	..	...	..	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>							
Umballa City	402	5,755	7,189	3,306	757	...	...
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>							
Faraknagar ... ..	...	374	...	..	...	...	...
Gurgaon ... ..	...	752	1,138	...	...	...	...
Rewari	12,795	18,111	18,154	10,732	375	610	2,320
Total	12,795	19,243	19,292	10,732	...	810	2,320
Other places	12,187	30,867	26,211	24,157	..	374	...
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	77,679	4,618	7,571	3,762

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	1,129	2,616	743	747	3,765
Katni ...	...	2,614	6,458	5,992	1,515	4,130	5,415
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	31,227	21,167	4,899	7,950	11,046
Peparia ...	...	2,257	8,676	12,988	1,531	1,503	2,308
Kareh ...	...	3,393	4,142	3,768	743	...	3,814
Nagpur ...	...	3,057	5,322	9,176	10,653	9,018	9,108
Other places ...	1,145	8,756	32,567	79,766	40,614	43,771	55,008
Total ...	1,145	36,629	89,521	1,31,513	60,701	67,119	90,463
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.							
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	376	393	...	...	...	...
Sutna ...	3,096	8,307	16,259	28,560	...	2,192	2,699
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...	1,543	...	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	3,809	...	...	...	372
Indore ...	750	756	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	377	1,138	...	...	...
Bawal ...	378	377	...	...	...	...	...
Harphulpur ...	363	766	1,795	1,496	...	...	...
Other places ...	...	3,459	4,431	3,599	...	...	1,512
Total ...	5,524	17,838	27,084	35,153	1,543	2,192	4,583
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR.							
Dhamangaon ...	...	...	600	380	...	756	391
Malkapur ...	26	...	...	407	...	...	...
Khamgaon ...	66	381	432	404	1,135	...	...
Akola ...	53	656	763	...	...	...	378
Amraoti ...	66	1,129	3,388	3,811	...	2,287	...
Total ...	211	2,166	5,183	5,002	1,115	3,043	769
Bombay ...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...
Unspecified places ..	15,320	41,902	24,834	11,112	2,431	5,171	597
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,88,376	10,45,880	11,49,772	11,59,519	3,01,122	3,37,108	3,35,307
ABSTRACT.							
Total of Bengal ...	4,412	4,210	10,511	11,911	21,817	18,240	10,544
" " Bihar ...	91,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,11,113	1,65,818	1,72,516	1,47,663
" " Chota Nagpur ...	512	376	1,161	1,119	6,372	3,539	758
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,03,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	2,88,117	41,681	57,617	76,168
" " the Punjab ...	69,204	1,19,398	1,10,754	77,679	1,618	7,571	3,762
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India	5,524	17,838	27,084	35,153	1,543	2,192	4,583
" " Central Provinces	1,145	36,629	89,521	1,31,513	60,701	67,119	90,463
" " Hyderabad	378	778	...	...	...	...	...
" " Berar	211	2,166	5,183	5,002	1,115	3,043	769
" " Bombay	...	...	374	...	...	...	...
" " Unspecified places	15,320	41,902	24,834	11,112	2,431	5,171	597
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,68,170	10,43,880	11,49,772	11,59,519	3,01,122	3,37,108	3,35,307

**EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE
RAILWAY.**

No. 1266.—Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 8th May 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 3,11,571 maunds. The destination of 3,09,940 maunds is specified. A little less than three-fourths of this quantity (2,31,462 maunds) was carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 12,628 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, about one-eighth (36,465 maunds) to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little over one-eleventh (27,080 maunds) to places in Assam and the rest (2,305 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 25th May 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Sealdah and Calcutta (Port Trust Railway, Chitpur and Kidderpore Dock), by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, from 1st January to 8th May 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>24-Parganas.</i>						
Barrackpore ...	...	...	102	102	102	102
Shamnagar ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Kankinara ...	261	...	...	...	...	...
Naihati ...	...	48	40	40	...	...
Kanchrapara ...	...	20	14	...	...	...
Duttapukur ...	15	28	1	40	...	...
Gobardanga ...	94	133	111	217	38	...
Akra Junction ...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Muslandpur ...	...	...	2	5	2	...
Mugra Hat ...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Guma ...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Total ...	375	238	273	428	142	102
<i>Nadia.</i>						
Chakdaha ...	3	7	...	60	...	...
Ranaghat ...	...	438	10	122	10	...
Aranghata ...	8	22	5	10	...	...
Bagula ...	30	2	9	2,020	1,003	710
Kishanganj ...	1,953	142	28	406	58	135
Banpur ...	72	521	...	...	...	...
Ramnagar ...	267	306	10	8	129	144
Jairampur ...	4	480	10	501	...	108
Chuadanga ...	1,723	1,099	171	1,027	728	1,157
Munshiganj ...	1,290	849	...	738	102	132
Alamdanga ...	12,937	2,857	1,029	3,411	15	372
Halsa ...	523	832	...	358	...	...
Poradaha ...	1,683	12	207	...	...	...
Jagati ...	10	...	10	11	...	130
Kushtia ...	7,227	2,030	1,783	3,092	2,542	971
Numarkhali ...	2,797	290	14	751	721	833
Koksa ...	466	200	559	886	1,119	340
Mirpur ...	3,632	376	310	5,509	217	761
Bhairamara ...	10,998	902	...	2,061	1,717	1,414
Damukdia ...	1	...	1	301	120	579
Gangnapur ...	3	...	10	2	2	...
Total ...	45,677	11,365	4,166	19,286	8,483	7,786
<i>Jessore.</i>						
Chandpara ...	...	68	13	10	20	...
Bangaon ...	455	227	163	243	57	42
Gopalnagar ...	10	39	12	18	49	21
Benapol ...	98	18	12	10	12	...
Nabharan ...	196	40	53	143	81	6
Jhikargacha ...	2,187	1,111	155	394	13	361
Jessore ...	360	224	250	305	229	520
Rupdia ...	6	6	11	22	1	6
Singia ...	35	54	7	38	214	241
Naral ...	25	...	12	...	...	...
Binodpur ...	25	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	3,397	1,787	687	1,183	677	1,197

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL—contd.						
<i>Khulna.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nawapara ...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Phultala ...	2	...	...	28	58	8
Daulatpur ...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Khulna ...	63	42	62	66	...	6
Bagir Hât ...	1	1	11	2	...	...
Total ...	66	50	73	110	58	9
<i>Rajshahi.</i>						
Malanchi ...	...	...	...	...	175	207
Gopalpur ...	...	...	4	69	...	...
Nator ...	2	425	...	61	...	2
Attrai ...	32	...	5	...	...	...
Raninagar ...	100	8	...	...	...	...
Alipur ...	1,827	2,123	2,885	2,175	...	...
Rampur Boalia ...	...	...	...	5	61	2
Total ...	1,961	2,556	2,891	2,310	236	211
<i>Dinajpur.</i>						
Charkai ...	12	10	30	20	22	...
Phulbari ...	18	...	6	22	...	...
Raiganj ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	100	91	57	23	...	...
Total ...	130	106	93	65	22	...
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>						
Belakoba ...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Dam-Dim ...	...	...	...	...	171	...
Chilahati ...	70	...	...	...	...	...
Haldibari ...	2,207	341	393	2,177	5,956	5,181
Jalpaiguri ...	2,434	81	855	116	1,924	4,497
Ramshai Hât ...	...	943	2,341	749	981	2,376
Chalsa Road Ghat ...	...	1,220	...	...	...	...
Malbazar ...	...	506	500	...	...	576
Total ...	4,711	3,091	4,089	3,042	9,032	12,825
<i>Darjeeling.</i>						
Siliguri ...	708	63	577	1,060	836	641
Kurseong ...	2	2	24	10	2,260	501
Sonada ...	...	...	306	...	...	...
Ghum ...	119	387	...	1,144	1,413	4
Darjeeling ...	541	327	140	130	777	206
Total ...	1,370	779	1,047	2,344	5,286	1,352

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL—contd.						
<i>Rangpur.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rangpur ...	264	128	72	119	161	242
Kaunia ...	64	...	4	...	...	...
Badarganj ...	4	...	...	...	...	20
Saidpur ...	134	90	165	254	372	...
Nilphamari ...	96	63	10	...	45	...
Domar ...	65	12	288	2,448	864	2,470
Tista ...	6	...	...	...	386	...
Lalmônir Hât ...	...	2	11	...	169	...
Magal Hât ...	...	22	...	41	117	...
Kuigram ...	301	300	32	79	48	40
Jutrapur ...	2	...	20	...	...	40
Porabari ...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Madarganj ...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Kamarjani ...	47	...	3	80	...	...
Chilmari ...	4	...	...	143	61	...
Rowmari ...	6	...	...	2	10	...
Total ...	1,009	617	609	3,166	2,164	2,812
<i>Bogra.</i>						
Jaipur Hât ...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Jamerbari ...	35	4	4	107	61	192
Sultanpur ...	82	43	16	5	20	1
Akkelpur ...	10	370	10	...	...	...
Hili ...	48	...	...	...	6	...
Jamalganj ...	...	...	4	...	383	...
Total ...	175	417	34	112	486	193
<i>Pahna.</i>						
Nagarbari ...	4	2	23	...	...	...
Banagram ...	8	8	...	8	15	16
Belkuchi ...	6	42	7	101	...	419
Serajganj ...	605	196	174	280	395	1,092
Total ...	623	248	204	389	410	1,527
<i>Cooch Behar.</i>						
Chausa Hât ...	41	19	41	84	445	182
Torsu ...	1,601	377	1,247	1,526	3,447	7,013
Other places ...	...	...	7	...	370	340
Total ...	1,642	396	1,295	1,610	4,262	7,535
<i>Dacca.</i>						
Haserkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Elashin ...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	20	1	20	...
Dacca ...	30	25	40	92	12	20
Kadirpur ...	...	22	...	...	...	...
Tarpasa ...	...	1	26	...	...	...
Kamalaghat ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bahar ...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Total ...	30	48	88	106	32	24

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL—contd.						
<i>Mymensingh.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gafargaon ...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ..	112	...	4	14	...	1
Bhairab Bazar ...	41	...	...	...	...	...
Bahadurabad ...	126	70	7	...	...	...
Hargilachar ...	10	12	...	...	81	20
Jagannathganj ...	17	39	5	...	67	...
Subarnakhali ...	...	14	...	300	...	172
Total ...	306	151	16	314	148	193
<i>Faridpur.</i>						
Daulatdia ...	137	174	773	422	141	101
Lalgolla ...	314	3	39	690	...	...
Pangsa ...	5,940	1,497	64	429	1,546	383
Belgachi ...	237	129	568	642	139	762
Rajbari ...	73	...	458	2,142	259	164
Pachuria ...	664	2	984	3,753	...	225
Goalundo ...	2,103	5	1,263	1,503	1	687
Faridpur ...	...	...	6	15	...	...
Madaripur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,559	1,810	4,155	9,596	2,086	2,322
<i>Backergunge.</i>						
Jhalakati ...	40	...	100	100	...	...
Barisal ...	44	140	24	20	..	...
Total ...	84	140	124	120	...	...
<i>Tippera.</i>						
Comilla ...	...	...	...	10	...	60
Chandpur ...	...	...	6	2	...	...
Akhora ...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Total ...	...	...	6	19	...	60
<i>Noakhali.</i>						
Noakhali ...	19	11	...	..	...	...
<i>Chittagong.</i>						
Chittagong ...	24	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>						
Rasulpur ...	...	..	3	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	428	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	428	...	3	...	...	...
<i>Birbhum.</i>						
Bolpur ...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Sinthia ...	371	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	371	5	...	...	2	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL—concl'd.						
<i>Murshidabad.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Azimganj ...	...	312	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	312	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal ...	71,611	24,121	19,806	44,202	33,524	38,148
CHOTA NAGPUR.						
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>						
Giridih ...	20	...	...	...	370	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>						
Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	370	567
Chandil ...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Total ...	10	...	...	16	370	567
<i>Singbhum.</i>						
Chakradharpur ...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	50	...	...	16	740	567
BIHAR.						
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>						
Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	370
Pakur ...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	6	...	...	...	370
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>						
Colgong ...	381	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Monghyr.</i>						
Monglyr ...	...	...	...	...	370	...
Barowni ...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	742	...	...
Total ...	...	...	10	742	370	...
<i>Patna.</i>						
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	370	...
Diga Ghat ...	...	...	370	370	...	...
Bakhtiarpur ...	...	...	...	377	...	...
Total ...	...	...	370	747	370	...
<i>Punera.</i>						
Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
<i>Darbhanga.</i>						
Samastipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	370

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR—concl'd.						
<i>Gaya.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gaya ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>						
Muzaffarpur	746	392	1,120	...	...	...
<i>Champaran.</i>						
Bettiah ... ..	...	...	370	...	...	...
<i>Saran.</i>						
Revelganj ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,130
Chapra ... ..	...	427	...	...	...	...
Savan ... ..	...	1,850	...	370	740	...
Total ... ..	...	2,277	...	370	740	1,130
Total of Bihar	1,130	2,675	1,870	2,230	1,480	1,870
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.						
<i>Ghazipur.</i>						
Ghazipur ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>						
Gauri Bazar ... ..	...	370	...	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ... ..	...	370	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	740	...	...	...	...
<i>Mirzapur.</i>						
Mirzapur ... ..	...	...	385	...	...	...
<i>Allahabad.</i>						
Naini Junction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	370
Mija Road ... ..	...	385	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	2,204	753	745	...	...	...
Total	2,204	1,138	745	...	...	370
<i>Futtehpur.</i>						
Bindki ... ..	...	385	...	...	...	...
<i>Cawnpur.</i>						
Cawnpur	4,951	740	2,274	...	...	...
<i>Etawah.</i>						
Etawah	2,004	379	...	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri.</i>						
Shakohabad	375	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH—contd.						
<i>Agra.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ferozabad ...	767	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muttra.</i>						
Muttra ...	...	...	379	...	...	...
<i>Alighur.</i>						
Hattrass ...	715	388	385	790	...	...
Alighur ...	...	...	375	...	...	...
Total ...	715	388	760	790	...	...
<i>Meerut.</i>						
Meerut ...	758	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moradabad.</i>						
Moradabad ...	...	...	385	...	...	...
<i>Barielly.</i>						
Aonla ...	...	...	379	...	...	...
Barielly ...	...	...	1,143	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,522	...	...	...
<i>Jaunpur.</i>						
Jaunpur ...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Jalalgunj ...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Shahjehanpur.</i>						
Shahjehanpur ...	374	...	758	...	...	...
Tilhar ...	1,134	380	385	...	...	...
Aujhee ...	...	...	385	...	...	...
Total ...	1,508	380	1,528	...	...	...
<i>Lucknow.</i>						
Lucknow ...	749	...	754	398	...	...
Alamnagar ...	3,401	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,150	...	754	398	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—concl'd.						
<i>Fyzabad.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fyzabad ...	...	...	379	442	...	...
Gosainganj ...	...	385	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	385	379	442	...	...
<i>Hardai.</i>						
Hardai ...	373	...	...	...	...	...
Baghauli ...	748	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	1,119	...	1,124	...	8	...
Total of the North-Western Provinces.	19,686	4,535	10,236	1,630	8	370
Panjab ...	...	...	1,121	395	...	...
Central Provinces ...	...	385	...	...	20	...
Rajputana and Central India ...	...	384	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.						
<i>Sylhet.</i>						
Badarpur ...	2,925	678	50	667	75	107
Balaganj ...	...	...	505	...	...	...
Karimganj ...	750	...	...	...	...	...
Chattak ...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	...	1	4	4	...	...
Total ...	3,675	682	559	671	75	107
<i>Cachar.</i>						
Silchar ...	98	1,423	396	927	...	383
<i>Goalpara.</i>						
Dhubri ...	...	...	...	...	225	...
Kamarjoni ...	...	14	...	13	281	594
Goalpara ...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Total ...	...	14	10	13	506	594
<i>Kamrup.</i>						
Gauhati ...	4	4	...	3	...	10
<i>Darrang.</i>						
Tejpur ...	...	...	152	...	...	105
Mangaldai ...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	...	152	...	...	105

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSAM—concl'd.						
<i>Sibsagar.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nigriting ...	505	542	170	308	30	200
Disangmukh ...	166	310	219	378	25	128
Dekhumukh ...	461	747	921	461	560	...
Kokilamukh ...	...	...	122	57	99	37
Other places ...	...	60	81	337	...	...
Total ...	1,132	1,659	1,513	1,511	714	365
<i>Lakhimpur.</i>						
Dibrugarh ...	1,209	2,388	2,273	2,171	848	423
Palasbari ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	1,300	2,388	2,274	2,171	848	423
<i>Nongong.</i>						
Silghat ...	1	6	...	1	...	...
Other places ...	...	...	...	15	..	...
Total of Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,901	5,612	2,143	1,987
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	247	...	63
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	54,262	37,915	43,005
ABSTRACT.						
Total of Bengal ...	71,611	24,121	19,856	44,202	33,524	38,148
Ditto Bihar ...	1,130	2,675	1,870	2,230	1,480	1,870
Ditto Chota Nagpur ...	50	...	...	16	740	567
Ditto North-Western Prov- inces and Oudh.	19,686	4,535	10,236	1,630	8	370
Ditto Panjab ...	...	...	1,121	395	...	...
Ditto Central Provinces ...	...	385	...	...	20	..
Ditto Rajputana and Central India.	...	384	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,904	5,642	2,143	1,987
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	147	...	63
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	54,262	37,915	43,005

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 24th May 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·60, Kalna 1·80, Katwa 1·39, Raniganj ·34. Ploughing and sowing going on. More rain wanted in Raniganj. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	8 8 to 11 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	8 8 to 9 0	
Katwa	8 8 to 9 0	
R. niganj	8 8 to 9 0	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·38, Rampur Hat 1·16. Weather hot, cloudy in the evening. The rain has facilitated ploughing, which continues. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar 8½ seers and Rampur Hat 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·55, Onda 2·29, Raipur ·91, Sonamukhi ·07, Khatra 2·25, Maliara ·57, Indas ·45, Vishnupur ·90, Gangajalhati ·99. Weather very hot and occasionally cloudy and stormy in the afternoon. The rainfall has benefited the *till* crop and sugarcane and facilitated ploughing. Common rice is selling at 10 seers per rupee at Bankura and Vishnupur, 9 seers in Gangajalhati, 8½ seers in Majia and Sonamukhi, 8 seers in Saltora, 8½ seers in Simlapal. Numbers on relief—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	345	65	1	411
Otherwise relieved	...	207	347	277	831
Total					1,242

Sonamukhi figures said to be incomplete.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·18, Contai ·31, Tamluk ·09, Ghatal 1·21. Weather unsettled. More rain wanted in Contai, Tamluk and Ghatal subdivisions. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* continues. Prospects of indigo and *boro* not good. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur, Narsingah, Keshpur, Benapura, and Basudebpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	9 to 12 0
Tamluk	...	...	...	9 0
Ghatal	...	...	...	9½ to 10 0

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·69, Serampore 1·18, Jahanabad ·73. Sugarcane doing well. Ploughing and sowing continues. Rice sells at 7 to 9 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall ·91. Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute and *aus* still going on. Fodder sufficient. Want of water reported from thanas Bagman and Amita, and from Mandalghat and Singti outposts in the Ulubaria subdivision. Common rice sells at 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·09, Barasat 1·01, Basirhat 1·20, Diamond Harbour ·40. Weather very hot; stormy and cloudy. Prospects favourable, but more rain is wanted in places. Sowing of *aus* and jute still going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	8 to 10 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	8 4
Basirhat	...	...	...	9 0
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	8 6

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·79, Kushtia 1·48, Moherpur 1·04, Chundanga 1·65, Rana-ghat ·90. Prospects of *aus* paddy, sugarcane, and indigo good. Water-supply improved. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells from 7 to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 7½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	13,309	3,397	2,420	19,126
Dependants	...	350	96	9,179	9,625
Otherwise relieved	...	5,538	35,929	22,354	63,821
Test-workers	...	414	Nil	1	415
Total					92,987

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·93, Kandi 2·99, Jangipur ·56. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done much good to the sowing of *aman*, *bhadoi*, and jute. *Til*, indigo, sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Harvesting of *boro* nearly finished. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	Srs. 8	} per rupee.
Kandi	...	...	...	9
Jangipur	...	...	...	8½

Latest price of common rice, where test and relief works are opened, is 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar and Kandi subdivisions—				
Relief-workers ..	1,639	62	306	2,007
Test-workers ...	465	11	83	559
Otherwise relieved ...	350	1,559	19	2,008
Total			...	4,574

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·45, Jhenida ·70, Magura ·56, Narail ·50. Weather variable sometimes hot and sultry and sometimes stormy. Cultivation of *aus* and *aman* in progress. Rain badly wanted. Fodder sufficient, but water not so in all places. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

Jessore	Srs. 8 to 9 0	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	8 0
Magura	...	...	...	7½ to 8 8
Narail	...	...	...	8 14

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 71, Bagerhat 1·31, Satkhwa ·32. Weather hot and stormy. *Aus* cultivation proceeding. Rain wanted. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	Srs. 8 to 8 8	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	9 0
Satkhwa	...	...	...	9 0

Relief wages calculated at 9 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Great scarcity of good water. No cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	4,195	Nil	235	4,430
Relieved in two poor-houses ...	36	47	87	170
Otherwise relieved ...	460	3,622	1,691	5,773
Total			...	10,373

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·16, Nator ·99, Naugaon ·78. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy in progress. Harvesting of *boro* paddy going on; a fair outturn is expected. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice ranges between 7 seers 9 chitaks and 9 seers per rupee. Price of rice at relief-works 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	677	Nil	10	687

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·41. Weather hot. *Bhadoi*, jute and sugarcane are progressing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No report of cattle-disease. Prices of common rice 9 seers per rupee at Sadar, 8 seers at Raiganj and Thakurgaon, 8½ seers at Churamon, 8½ seers at Balughat.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·55, Alipur Duars 5·55. Weather cloudy and hot. Rain is doing good to agricultural operations. *Boro* and jute plants are doing well. Sowing of *bhadoi* almost finished. Average price of common rice 7½ seers per rupee. No want of fodder or drinking-water.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·98, district average 2·70. Weeding of *aus* and jute still continues. Sowing of *aman* in progress. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 7½ to 8 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 1·40. Reaping of *kau* has commenced; outturn 16 annas. *Aus* on low lands in the *pali* soil is coming into ears. Jute and *aus* doing very well. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at head-quarters 8½ seers and in the interior from 6½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·21, Sirajganj 5·44. Weather hot. Prospects of crops fair. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice 7 to 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	689	48	88	820

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·85, Munshiganj 2·10, Manikganj 4·55, Narainganj 2·84. Weather hot. Jute and *aus* plants thriving. Fodder available. Cattle-disease prevailing in Munshiganj subdivision. Price of common rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·94, Netrokona 3·69, Kishorganj 1·97, Tangail 1·26. Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects of *aus* paddy and jute are excellent. Common rice sells from 7½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 50, Madaripur 51. Weather ordinary for the time of the year. Prospects fair. Price of rice 7½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·89, Pirojpur 96, Patuakhali 4·10, Bhola 2·40. Weather cooler. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 7½ to 9½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·17. Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of paddy continues. More rain will facilitate ploughing of high lands. Prices of rice—

	Srs.
Comilla	8
Brahmanbaria	8½
Chandpur	9

} per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·71, Feni 5·38. Rain has done much good to the standing crops. Prospects improving. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water still insufficient. Price of common rice 7 to 9 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2·67. Weather very hot. Fields are under cultivation for *aus* crop. Prospects not fair owing to want of rain. Many tanks are dry. Rain much wanted. Fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Bikram 12, other stations nil. Rain wanted for *bhadoi* preliminaries. Standing crops doing well. Dry fodder available, but green fodder and water for cattle becoming scarce, but no distress reported. Prices slightly easier. Price of rice in Patna 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved in poor-houses	61	47	18	126
Otherwise relieved	14	6	1	21
Total				147

Gaya.—Sugarcane doing well. Price of Burma rice 8½ seers and of country rice 7½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 26. Sugarcane doing well. *China* being harvested. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except at Bhabua. Price of common rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice 8 seers and of peas 10½ seers per rupee fixes the relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhabua —				
Relief-workers	2,995	3,564	2,034	8,593
Dependants	Nil	Nil	2,061	2,061
Relieved in poor-houses and kitchens	250	115	116	481
Otherwise relieved	3,938	10,270	6,969	21,177
Sasaram —				
Relief-workers	64	66	25	155
Dependants	Nil	Nil	84	84
Relieved in poor-houses	33	11	7	51
Otherwise relieved	18	74	27	119
Arrah —				
Relieved in poor-houses	29	11	7	47
Otherwise relieved	5	6	5	16
Dehri —				
Fed in kitchens	51	71	119	241
Buxar —				
Otherwise relieved	1	6	Nil	6
Total				82,981

Saran.—High winds followed by slight showers. Rainfall at Gopalganj ·11. Preparation of land for *bhadoi* has commenced. Prices are—common rice 8 seers 7 chitaks, wheat 10 seers 11 chitaks, barley 12 seers 5 chitaks, *makai* 9 seers 14 chitaks. Famine wage fixed on barley. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,296	4,234	2,961	9,491
Dependants	Nil	Nil	530	530
Relieved in poor-houses	44	32	26	102
Otherwise relieved	3,689	14,275	4,692	22,656
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers	1,107	2,033	1,640	4,780
Relieved in poor-houses	10	4	3	17
Otherwise relieved	1,207	4,583	1,737	7,527
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,610	3,963	3,721	10,297
Dependants	Nil	Nil	1,092	1,092
Otherwise relieved	3,782	11,415	9,822	25,019
	Total		...	81,511
Private relief—				
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers	1,408	2,263	1,606	5,277
Dependants	Nil	Nil	990	990
Relieved in poor-houses	77	77	71	225
Otherwise relieved	46	94	71	211
Manjha—				
Relieved in poor-houses	5	7	12	24
Otherwise relieved	163	27	Nil	190
Kaithwa—				
Otherwise relieved	36	104	14	154
	Total		...	7,071

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·2, Bettiah ·2, Barharwa ·5, Ramnagar ·05. Sowings should commence very shortly. *Bhadoi* rice already being sown in places. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle scarce in parts. Prices show a slight rise at Motihari, stationary at Bettiah. Common rice at Motihari $8\frac{1}{8}$ seers, Bettiah $7\frac{1}{8}$ seers, Burma rice at Motihari $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Bettiah $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers; maize $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, wheat $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, barley 13 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 14 seers. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	20,606	21,523	11,470	53,599
Dependants	52	56	3,420	3,528
Relieved in poor-houses	131	148	85	364
Otherwise relieved	8,047	20,425	16,796	45,268
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers	18,179	19,754	7,896	45,829
Dependants	60	57	3,612	3,729
Relieved in poor-houses	192	189	198	579
Otherwise relieved	6,668	14,378	9,151	30,197
	Total		...	183,093

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall 38. Prospects fair. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* and *dhan*. Prices are—Burma rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers, country rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers, wheat $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, *makai* $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, barley $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	10,508	3,328	3,587	17,423
Dependants	23	34	181	238
Relieved in poor-houses	31	14	5	50
Otherwise relieved	4,850	15,056	10,620	30,526
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	5,767	7,154	2,067	14,988
Dependants	Nil	Nil	769	769
Relieved in poor-houses	12	9	3	24
Otherwise relieved	1,833	5,030	1,239	8,102

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	10,155	8,561	3,333	22,049
Dependants ...	124	265	2,327	2,716
Relieved in poor-houses ...	81	43	49	173
Otherwise relieved ...	6,192	13,976	10,275	30,443
		Total	...	127,501
Private relief—				
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers ...	1,052	698	171	1,921
Gratuitous relief ...	65	232	213	510
		Total	...	2,431

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·15, Samastipur ·56, Madhubani ·48. *Mung, dhan,* and *bhadoi* already sown have been benefited by the rainfall. Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. Common rice selling at Sadar 7½ seers per rupee. Price of *makui* 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	38,952	42,187	6,949	88,088
Dependants ...	807	Nil	5,477	6,284
Relieved in poor-houses ...	91	118	301	510
Otherwise relieved ...	7,220	20,086	9,167	36,473
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	22,313	20,153	4,371	46,837
Dependants ...	55	Nil	3,266	3,321
Relieved in poor-houses ...	89	36	32	157
Otherwise relieved ...	5,406	19,533	9,651	34,590
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,251	3,041	959	5,251
Relieved in poor-houses ...	12	8	3	23
Otherwise relieved ...	523	1,525	1,062	3,110
Test-workers ...	154	222	45	421
		Total	...	225,065
Private relief—				
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers ...	9,201	4,672	1,018	14,891
Gratuitous relief ...	2,835	8,561	8,669	20,065
		Total	...	34,956

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar ·26. No rain at Begusarai and Jamui. Weather hot with west wind. Ploughing of lands for paddy and sowing of *bhadoi* crops continue. Sugar-cane flourishing well. No cattle-disease. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs. c.
Monghyr ...	7 to 8 0
Begusarai ...	8 11
Jamui ...	8 0

} per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·18, Madhipura ·90. Weather hot. Easterly wind. Prospects of standing crops continue to be favourable. Cattle-disease reported from parts of the Banka and Sadar subdivisions. Retail prices—

	Srs. c.
Common rice—	
Sadar ...	8 14
Banka ...	8 2
Madhipura ...	8 0
Kurthi—	
Sadar ...	12 10
Banka ...	11 4
Madhipura ...	13 0
Marua—	
Madhipura ...	13 0

} per rupee.

Fodder and water sufficient. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers	... 8,550	8,125	2,275	18,950
Dependants	... 18	11	1,164	1,193
Otherwise relieved	... 435	1,157	830	2,422
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers	... 452	1,669	153	2,274
Dependants	... Nil	2	259	261
Otherwise relieved	... 211	606	157	974
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	... 53	56	11	120
Banka subdivision—				
Relief-workers	... 329	179	59	567
		Total	...	26,761

In addition to the above, 7,807 were relieved from charitable funds in the whole district, but this figure is approximate.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·76, Kishanganj ·22. *Bhadon* paddy, jute and winter rice are being sown. Agricultural prospects favourable. Cattle-disease decreasing. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice—

Sadar	...	...	...	7½
Kishanganj	...	...	...	7½
Araria	...	...	...	8

} per rupee.

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·23, Obanchal ·03, Gajole ·22, Shibganj ·24. Harvesting of *boro* paddy not yet finished; average outturn expected. More rain wanted for *bhadon* crops. Common rice selling from 8½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy with southerly winds. Dust-storms and a little rain. Average rainfall ·2. In Jamtara ·73, enabling cultivation there to proceed. *Boro* harvest over. Sugarcane promising. Cultivation for *bhadon* crops and winter rice hindered by want of rain. Deoghur and Jamtara water-supply not yet replenished. Fodder fair. District prices—rice 7½ to 9 seers, maize 9½ to 12 seers. Jamtara prices—7½ to 8 seers. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

Jamtara—		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	1,194	1,076	962	3,232
Dependants	...	8	16	81	105
Fed in kitchens	...	8	8	174	190
Otherwise relieved	...	154	270	118	542
		Total	...		4,069

Private relief—

Workers	...	894	665	79	1,638
---------	-----	-----	-----	----	-------

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Jajpur ·22, Kendrapara ·02. Weather hot. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* in progress. Rain wanted. Cattle-disease reported from parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

Cuttack	...	...	...	11 13
Jajpur	...	...	...	13 2
Kendrapara	...	...	...	13 2
Banki	...	...	...	14 13

} per rupee.

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·31. Weather hot. *Beali* seedlings and sugarcane growing well. Cotton gathered. Ploughing going on. Price of rice varies from 10 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 10½ and 12 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall ·16. Ploughing and sowing in full swing. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease abating. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers in Angul and 14 seers 10 chitaks in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. Ploughing and sowing of *beali* and *sarad* paddy being pushed on rapidly. *Dalua* and *china* being harvested. Famine wages calculated at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	2,223	136	696	3,055
Dependants	...	12	29	153	194
Otherwise relieved	...	50	32	60	142
Test-workers	...	7	Nil	Nil	
		Total	...		3,398

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Rain badly wanted. Sowing commenced. Prices are—rice 6 to 7½ seers, *makai* 8 to 11 seers, *marua* 9 to 14 seers, *mahua* 20 to 40 seers: becoming scarce. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 22nd May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	816	593	482	1,891
Fed in kitchens ...	414	594	1,708	2,716
Otherwise relieved ...	127	733	Nil	860
Giridih subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	910	283	223	1,416
Otherwise relieved ...	87	88	70	245
			Total *	7,128

Private relief—				
Otherwise relieved ...	205	118	68	391

Lohardaga.—Rainfall nil. Ploughing and sowing continues. Rice sells 7½ seers per rupee at Ranchi and 6½ to 10 seers in the interior. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palaman.—Rainfall nil. Weather very hot day and night. Sugarcane, *makai*, *gondli* and *tewa dhan* doing well. Four markets selling rice at over 5 seers, but below 6 seers, against 6 markets in last week; 11 markets against 12 at 6 seers; 37 markets against 32 at over 6 seers, but below 7 seers; 8 markets against 4 at 7 seers; 31 markets against 34 at over 7 seers, but below 8 seers. Prices of wheat, barley and gram the same as last week. *Mahua* sold at 25 seers 7 chitaks against 26 seers 13 chitaks. Commissioner has based the famine wage on rice at 9 seers per rupee because forest produce is procurable. Cattle-disease prevalent all over the district. Fodder and water becoming scarce in places. 1,285½ maunds of country rice and 156½ maunds of Burma rice were imported under the bounty system.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	1,328	1,066	434	2,828
Otherwise relieved ...	602	1,258	349	2,209
		Total	...	5,037

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 30, Gobindpur 27. Weather very hot. Sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Purulia and Raghunathpur thanas. Scarcity of water reported from Jhalda, Barabhum, Gourangdi, Paru, Raghunathpur and Chandil. Average price of common rice 7½ to 8 seers per rupee. Supply as yet sufficient.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Gratuitous relief ...	1,660	4,327	3,153	9,140
Test-workers ...	2,720	1,936	289	4,945
		Total	...	14,085

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Chaibasa 70, Ghatsilla 15. Rice plentiful. Price 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was more or less rain in almost all districts during the week, the falls in the eastern districts being heavy. The rain has facilitated ploughing and sowing, which are going on everywhere. More rain is still required in several districts. The prospects of sugarcane and indigo are generally good, and the early rice and jute where sown are coming on well. The harvesting of *boro* or spring rice is almost over. The water-supply is said to have generally improved, but is still deficient in parts. The price of rice shows but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 7½ seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8½ seers, Khulna (common rice) 9 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 seers, Pabna (rice) 7 to 8½ seers, Shahabad (rice) 8 seers and (pea) 10½ seers, Saran (barley) 12½ seers, Champaran (common rice) at Motihari 8½ seers and Bettiah 7½ seers, and (maize) at Motihari 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (*makai*) 9½ seers and (*rahar*) 12½ seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 7½ seers and (*makai*) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8 seers and

(*marua*) 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 7½ to 8 seers, Puri (common rice) 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 6 to 7½ seers, Palamau (rice) 9 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 7½ to 8 seers.

Numbers on relief:—

	Week under report.	Preceding week.
Bankura	... 1,242	.....
Nadia	... 92,987	80,269
Murshidabad	... 4,574	7,933
Khulna	... 10,373	11,270
Rajshahi	... 687	615
Pabna	... 820	546
Patna	... 147	136
Shahabad	... 32,981	30,941
Saran	... 81,511	78,034
Ohamparan	... 183,093	174,153
Muzaffarpur	... 127,501	128,886
Darbhanga	... 225,065	213,833
Bhagalpur	... 26,761	24,850
Sonthal Parganas	... 4,069	3,870
Puri	... 3,398	3,332
Hazaribagh	... 7,128	6,587
Palamau	... 5,037	4,909
Manbhum	... 14,085	11,924
Total	... 821,459	782,088

The total for the week under report is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 170,075	155,327	58,567	383,969
Dependants	... 1,509	566	35,605	35,680
Relieved in poor-houses	... 1,102	832	940	2,874
Otherwise relieved	... 63,747	201,244	122,373	387,364
Test-workers	... 7,197	3,158	1,217	11,572

Private relief—

Relief-works—

Darbhanga Raj (in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur)	10,253	5,370	1,189	16,812
Hatwa	1,408	2,263	1,606	5,277
Sonthal Parganas	894	665	79	1,638

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj (in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur)	2,900	8,793	8,882	20,575
Hatwa	123	171	1,132	1,426
Saran { Manjha	168	34	12	214
{ Koildwa	36	104	14	154
Hazaribagh (Giridih)	205	118	68	391
Total				46,487

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 25th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.
IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of January 1897.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										OILSEEDS.				Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.					
	RICE AND PADDY.		Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags, †	OILSEEDS.		Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.													
	Race.	Paddy.							Total (in rice).	Linseed.										Mustard seed.							
																					2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.																											
Burdwan	35,314	31,356	53,734	80	2,435	8	48,193	410	11,210	59	92	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	4	21,83,986	194	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	87	Mds.	194	Mds.	1,000	1,000
Birbhum	2,04,317	76,358	2,63,042	...	6,090	...	2,58,162	1,911	2,678	768	150	...	...	...	94	6,958	51	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	1,04,476	27,161	1,21,646	...	3,953	...	1,33,974	52,070	310,869	1,837	1,837	...	...	...	140	7,537	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooberly	2,86,203	31,614	4,09,063	...	1,76,677	...	4,69,455	88,003	414,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,537	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	4,362	746	4,858	...	1,869	...	1,84,981	54,927	2,849	897	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medinipur	2,317	...	2,317	...	15	...	10,003	10,463	2,320	1,744	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9,430	1,650	10,431	...	22,527	...	32,978	36,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	4,023	4,550	7,066	...	6,443	...	7,214	8,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	16	...	16	...	360	...	6,538	12,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	3	...	3	...	...	...	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranpur	2,544	...	2,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myrningh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kokhal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal	16,51,331	1,76,167	17,61,447	5,131	2,47,309	1,391	20,15,176	14,50,486	762,725	8,709	28,948	12,496	8,313	1,446	21,90,891	1,803	9,427	94,969	20,383	3,087	1,706						
BIHAR.																											
Patna	23	...	23	...	15,993	286	16,308	...	38,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	6	...	6	...	7,737	...	8,467	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	...	...	...	...	286	...	441	...	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sevan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champanan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konjhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahjpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bihar	576	...	576	16,823	47,480	9,845	74,833	47,819	32,850	77,374	26,034	1	34	84	...	12,906	...	17,369	3,945	...	1,706						

* One measure of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tee. Indian.	Cotton, r. w.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags, †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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† One maseed of paddy is equivalent to 35 seers of rice.

‡ Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	11 8	9 0	8 7	15 8	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum	7 8	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 0	8 4	8 4	16 0	...	...	...
	3	Bankura	9 0	9 0	12 8	11 0	12 0	16 4	8 0	8 0	13 12	10 0	10 0	17 8	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore	8 0	8 0	15 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	19 8	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly	9 8	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 10	11 6	9 0	9 8	14 8	...	...	...
PRESIDENTY DIVISION.	7	24-Pargannas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 12	14 0	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta	8 0	8 0	11 13	10 0	11 13	16 0	5 12	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	10 0	11 13	10 6			
	9	Nadia	9 0	9 2	11 8	10 0	...	21 5	6 2	6 8	6 10	8 3	8 3	12 13	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	...	...	...
	11	Jessore	8 12	8 0	12 6	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 0	8 8	10 0	8 8	9 4	12 0	...	...	...
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 12	9 0	8 0	9 4	10 8	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	9 0	9 0	15 0	...	12 0	25 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	8 4	8 1	13 8	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	8 0	8 6	10 8	...	...	16 0	6 14-3	7-3-1	12 0	7-14-4	9-11-1	15 0	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	8 8	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	7 8	8 0	16 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	8 6	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 8	4 8	5 8	7 0	7 8	12 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	6 9	6 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 12	10 8	7 8	8 4	13 8	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	9 6	9 6	18 0	14 4	15 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 6	8 12	9 0	13 8	...	...	...
	20	Dacca	8 4	12 0	10 8	13 1	17 0	...	7 4	8 4	9 12	9 0	9 0	11 8	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh	7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	5 8	5 1	7 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 7	10 8	8 4	8 15	11 4	...	...	...

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga), Katwa 10 seers 15 chitaks (karkatch), and Ranaganj 10½ seers (panga).
- B. At Rangpur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gontai 8 seers (panga), Tamruk 10 seers and Ghatal 10 seers.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Sorampore 10 seers and Jahanabad 9 seers (panga).
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 8½ seers, Magrahat 8 seers, and Baduria 9 seers.
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga), Chudagna 10 seers, Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (karkatch) per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jangipur 10½ seers and Kandi 11 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.

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8 0	8 0	14 8
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...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...
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2054a

Districts of Bengal on the 15th May 1897.

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.				DISTRICTS.	Number.
SALT.					
Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		

BENGAL.

S. Ch.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		
Crushed.					
11 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Burdwan.	1
Karkatch.					
10 8	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2
Panga.					
9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Dankura.	3
Crushed.					
9 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	3 14 0	Midnapore.	4
Crushed.					
11 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5
Panga.					
9 11	4 0 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Howrah.	6
Panga.					
10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	24-Parganas.	7
11 13	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8
Panga.					
10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Nadia.	9
Karkatch.					
10 3	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Murshidabad.	10
Panga.					
9 2	4 0 0	3 15 0	3 14 3	Jessore.	11
10 12	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Khulna.	12
Panga.					
9 9	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13
9 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	Dinajpur.	14
Panga.					
9 4	4 1 0	4 1 0	3 15 0	Lalpaiguri.	15
Panga.					
7 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16
Rora.					
8 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	Rangpur.	17
Panga.					
9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Rangpur.	17
Panga.					
7 14	4 4 0	4 5 4	4 5 4	Bogra.	18
9 12	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	Patna.	19
Panga.					
10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Dacca.	20
Panga.					
8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21
Panga.					
9 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	Faridpur.	22
Panga.					
8 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Buckergunge.	23

BURDWAN DIVISION.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

RAJSHAH DIVISION.

DACCA DIVISION.

upoo are.—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitka, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks,

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers 2 chitaks and Satkhira 9 seers.
 L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) are :—Nator 8½ seers and Naugaon 8 seers and 11 chitaks.
 M. Retail price of salt at Kurree, 8 seers and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.
 N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nilphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda 8 seers, Kurigram no report.
 O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
 P. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madunguri 10 seers 10 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshihati and Mirkadim no report.
 Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 8 seers, 14 chitaks, Kagrani 8 seers and Netrokona 8 seers.
 R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 10½ seers (crushed) and Goalundo 9 seers (panga).
 S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur and Patuakhali no reports, and Bhola 8 seers

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE.			KANONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (Setaria italica.)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (Cicer arislinum.)			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL—concluded.																	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	7 6	7 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0
	26	Chittagong	...	6 8	6 10	10 14	7 0	7	8 0	8 0	12 0
BIHAR.																	
PATNA DIVISION.	2	Patna	...	10 8	11 0	14 0 and 15 0	13 8	14 8	24 0	8 0	8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0
	28	Gaya	...	9 0	9 4	13 0	12 4	12 0	22 0	6 0	6	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 8
	29	Shahabad	...	9 8 and 10 0	9 8 and 10 0	14 0	12 0	11 8	20 0	7 8 and 8 0	7 and 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	Saran	...	10 6	10 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	6 0	6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0
	31	Champanan	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	26 0	6 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	5 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga	...	8 4	8 8	13 2	11 0	11 0	21 14	6 8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	...	9 7	9 15	15 8	12 9	13 5	24 0	6 13	6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	...	9 8	9 8	15 7	12 10	12 10	22 11	7 9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	9 8	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	10 0	10 0	15 8	...	...	...	7 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Patna-nam.	...	7 12	7 12	11 0	...	...	...	7 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																	
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	7 14	7 9	13 2	...	...	...	8 8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0 to 10 0	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41	Puri	...	6 9	6 9	11 0	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	...	8 4	8 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	6 1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	...	5 8 to 8 0	5 8 to 8 8	8 0 to 11 8	9 0	9 0	15 0	6 6	6 8 to 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44	Palamanu	...	8 11	8 12	11 4	12 6	13 8	18 1	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	46	Singbhum	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 ch.
 U. At Feni HAT the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
 V. In the subdivision the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 10 se.
 W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 9½ seers, and
 X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Bhabua 9
 Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 7 chit.
 Z. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
 a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers and Si

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th May 1897—(concluded).

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.						DISTRICTS.	Number.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CAJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			SALT.			SALT.										
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
BENGAL—concluded.																			
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	T 9 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	Tippora.	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 8 0	8 0	10 0	Panga. 0 1 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	Noakhali.	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	Chittagong.	26
BIHAR.																			
...	...	21 0	14 8	15 0	25 0	V 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 0 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	Patna.	27
...	...	20 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	W 10 0	9 0	10 0	Panga. 5 1 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	Gaya.	28
...	...	20 0	...	12 12	26 0	X 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	...	...	...	Snah. bad.	29
11 0	11 0	22 0	13 12	13 12	22 8	Y 10 0	9 0	9 12	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 1 0	...	...	...	Saran.	30
9 4	9 4	23 0	13 0	13 4	23 0	Z 10 4	10 4	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	Champaran.	31
9 12	10 0	24 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	a 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 0 13 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.	32
9 8	9 0	25 2	11 4	11 8	21 0	b 9 0	10 0	11 7	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	...	...	...	Darbhanga.	33
...	...	23 0	14 11	13 10	16 0	c 9 15	9 7 1/2	10 0	14 3 4	4 7 2	3 9 3	...	...	...	Monzhyr.	34
...	11 6	25 4	13 4	13 4	20 13	d 10 0	10 0	10 1	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	Bhagalpur.	35
...	...	...	10 8	12 0	20 0	e 10 0	9 0	10 0	13 10 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	...	...	...	Purnea (Kasba).	36
...	...	26 0	...	...	12 0	f 9 8	9 0	8 0	4 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37
9 8	10 0	24 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	g 10 0	10 4	10 0	Karkatch. 1 10 11 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	Southern Parganas.	38
ORISSA.																			
...	...	...	18 2	13 2	17 1	h 10 12	10 12	10 12	0 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	Cuttack.	39
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	i 10 5	10 5	10 5	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	Balasore.	40
...	...	...	11 0	10 8	14 7	j 13 0	12 8	11 13	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	Puri.	41
CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
...	10 0	18 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	k 8 0	9 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	...	...	...	Hazaribagh.	42
8 8	9 0	16 0	6 12 to 7 0	6 8 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	l 8 0	8 0	8 8	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	Lehrd. a.	43
...	...	16 14	11 13	11 1	16 14	m 8 12	9 0	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palamu.	44
10 0	11 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	n 9 8	9 11	9 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	3 12 0 to 4 0 0	...	...	...	Manbhum.	45
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	o 7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	Singbhum.	46

- b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers and Madhubani 10 seers 6 chitaks.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bogusara 11 seers and Jamui 9 seers.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bauka 8 seers 6 chitaks, Madhupura 8½ seers, Supaul not reported.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Araria 9 seers and Kishanganj 9 seers.
f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara no report, Pakaur 11 seers (karkatch), Rajmahal 8 seers (panga) and 10 seers (karkatch).
g. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
h. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
i. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
j. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MARTS.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (mota chaul)			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 7 0
2	Burdwan	5 4 0	5 12 0	...	4 6 0	4 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	4 8 0	4 10 0	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	4 9 0	4 6 0	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	5 4 9	5 6 0	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	5 7 0	4 14 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 3 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	...
7	Chittagong	5 4 0	5 8 0	3 15 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...
8	Patna	4 14 0	4 12 0	3 4 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	2 1 6	3 7 0	3 6 0	{ 2 10 0 and 2 13 0 }	2 13 0	2 10 6	1 10 0
9	Muzaffarpur	8 0 0	6 2 6	...	5 1 7	5 0 0	...	4 3 6	4 3 6	...	3 5 3	3 5 3	...
10	Bhagalpur	5 4 0	5 5 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	4 3 6	4 3 6	...	3 2 6	3 3 0	...
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 0 0	3 4 6	3 8 3	1 13 0	4 13 0	5 1 0	3 2 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	6 2 0	{ 5 11 0 to 6 2 0 }	...	{ 5 0 0 to 6 5 0 }	{ 5 0 0 }	...	{ 5 0 0 to 7 4 0 }	{ 4 11 0 to 7 4 0 }	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...

CALOUTTA,
The 25th May 1897.

JOWAR OR GHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR FAGI (<i>Elousine coracana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OF SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arretinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 4 0	2 1 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	2 12 0
...	3 13 6	3 14 0	...
...	4 2 0	4 0 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	4 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 0
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 3	3 4 0	1 13 0
...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...
...	3 8 0	3 6 3	...
...	Bui or kalai.		...
...	3 0 9	3 0 9	2 0 0
...	4 11 0	5 0 0	}
...	5 11 0	5 11 0	

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zeamays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			LINSKED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	..
..	...	...	5 4 0	4 11 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Black mustard. 4 12 0	4 12 0	...
...	...	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	White mustard. 5 0 0	5 4 0	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	11 0 0	11 0 0	...	Rapeseed. 5 4 0	5 4 0	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 2 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0
...	...	1 11 0	2 10 6	2 9 0	1 9 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	3 12 0	3 14 0	...
4 1 9	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3 8 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	4 5 6	4 7 0	...
...	...	...	2 14 6	2 14 6	2 4 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...
...	...	...	8 0 0	7 4 0	...	6 2 6	5 11 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	8 6 6	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	4 11 0	...

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 8 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 14 0
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 5 0	...	16 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	...	4 4 0	4 3 6	5 8 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 4 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	...
...	...	...	6 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	13 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 8 0	3 12 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 5 0	3 5 0	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	...	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 11 0	{ 5 11 0 5 14 0 }	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
30 0 0	30 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	{ 260 0-0 per 250 0-0 per 100 pieces, 100 pieces. }		...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	...	Madhakhali.		...	Uncleaned hides, per piece.		...	...	...	...
{ 28 8 0 to 82 0 0 }	{ 82 0 0 }	...	{ 4 8 0 to 6 0 0 }	{ 5 4 0 to 8 8 0 }	...	{ 0 8 0 to 2 2 0 }	{ 0 8 0 to 2 2 0 }	...	...	...	...
27 0 0	27 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	Cleaned hides, per piece.		...	...	...	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	...	8 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	6 bundles per rupees.	6 bundles per rupees.	...
33 0 0	33 0 0	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...
38 0 0	30 0 0	38 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
22 0 0	22 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...
24 9 9	22 13 9	...	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 1 6	25 10 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 8 0	30 8 0	...	0 0	4 0 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
{ 24 9 9 to 30 7 6 }	{ 26 10 0 to 32 0 0 }	...	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0 }	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0 }	...	{ 2 0 0 per piece. }		...	{ 0 4 0 per maund. }		...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th May 1897.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									MART.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 8 0	5 4 0 per kahan.	5 6 0	..	..	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
6 8 0	7 7 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	2. Burdwan.
2 0 0	2 0 0 per kahan.	...	...	...	...	4 4 0 to 4 8 0	4 4 0 to 4 2 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 14 0 Panga. 3 11 0 Crushed.	3 15 0 3 11 0	...	3. Midnapore
0 15 0	0 13 8 per maund.	0 12 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 1 3	4. Pabna.
10	10 bundles per rupee.	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	7. Chittagong.
0 6 0	0 5 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	9. Munaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	0 4 3	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0	3 3 0 per kahan.	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
16th to 22nd May 1897.**

Month	Date.	Maximum in ° F.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 3½ Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.								%.			Inches.	
May.	16th	152.7	10.1	29.607	88.2	97.2	21.4	75.6	81.1	100.3	78.1	73	S S W and S	187	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	17th	154.5	9.1	29.572	89.9	96.9	12.1	84.6	81.1	103.1	80.2	72	S S W and S	207	"	Partially cloudy.
"	18th	151.2	7.1	29.56	88.9	95.1	9.1	85.7	81.1	109.2	78.7	73	S S W and S	350	0.45	Partially cloudy, o, p, t, <
"	19th	118.8	3.2	29.628	81.5	91.8	19.6	72.2	71.1	109.1	75.5	76	S S E and S S W	326	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
"	20th	149.8	7.5	29.621	86.8	94.7	17.0	76.7	80.2	104.7	77.6	71	S S W and S	261	"	Partially cloudy.
"	21st	153.2	7.1	29.616	88.9	94.1	10.7	83.4	81.1	103.4	80.3	81	S S W and S	262	Not measurable	Partially cloudy, d.
"	22nd	150.0	10.0	29.679	88.0	91.2	14.1	79.8	79.7	100.8	76.1	68	S S E and S S W	267	"	Partially cloudy

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	29.620
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	51.8
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	87.7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	86.5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	25.0
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	97.2
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	Miles.
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	74
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	73
The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd May 1897	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	0.45
The total fall from 1st January to 22nd May 1897	...	...	...	...	1.00
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	4.86
	...	...	...	...	7.79

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kow Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; < lightning,
d, drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 24th May 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 16th to 22nd May 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Falt.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	16th	29.675	87.1	98.2	22.3	75.9	91.5	81.2	1.077	81.5	73	0.56
"	17th	29.619	91.7	99.0	14.6	81.4	94.6	85.6	1.103	82.3	68	Nil
"	18th	29.621	91.3	97.0	11.4	85.6	94.5	81.4	1.015	80.6	61	"
"	19th	29.667	82.4	92.9	21.1	71.8	88.6	82.5	1.030	80.2	77	0.76
"	20th	29.675	86.8	96.0	18.4	77.6	91.1	82.0	0.971	78.4	67	Nil
"	21st	29.685	89.6	96.0	12.8	83.2	92.1	83.5	1.033	80.2	69	"
"	22nd	29.719	88.8	96.8	16.0	80.3	93.3	82.5	0.967	78.2	62	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches.
29.666

The mean temperature of the seven days °
88.2

The extreme variation of temperature °
27.2

The maximum temperature °
99.0

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days %
69

The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd May 1897 Inch.
1.32

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 24th May 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd May 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 22ND MAY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD MAY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	139	14,695	169	107	26,360	365
Jute	9	8,750	81	6	3,125	61
Firewood	65	27,700	409	114	85,350	1,293
Other articles	436	85,360	1,060	593	1,64,322	2,576
Total	649	1,36,405	1,719	820	2,79,157	4,295

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of March 1897.

Divisions.	Districts.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.	
		Number registered.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.		CHOLERA.	SHALL-FX.	FEVER.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.	INFANT.	OTHER CAUSES.	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
		4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Burdwan	Burdwan	4,339	1,891,880	40.04	40.04	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	Not under Registration.
	Birbhum	2,117	1,068,254	21.17	21.17	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	
	Bankura	3,678	1,068,668	34.46	34.46	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,270	
	Midnapore	10,160	2,681,518	37.89	37.89	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	
Presidency	Hoojly, including Serampore.	3,462	1,694,356	20.43	20.43	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	439	Not under Registration.
	Hooghly	2,945	763,935	38.59	38.59	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	
	24-Parganas	6,947	1,892,063	37.09	37.09	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	
	Calcutta	1,116	681,706	19.06	19.06	916	916	916	916	916	916	916	916	916	916	916	916	916	
Rajshahi	Nadia	7,313	1,644,105	44.53	44.53	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	730	Not under Registration.
	Medinipur	5,483	1,550,046	35.36	35.36	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	548	
	Jessore	4,483	1,683,827	26.63	26.63	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	448	
	Kulna	7,435	1,171,632	63.45	63.45	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	
Dacca	Rajshahi	8,405	1,333,335	62.32	62.32	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181	Not under Registration.
	Dinajpur	3,040	1,033,335	29.40	29.40	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	
	Jalpaiguri	8,731	1,033,335	84.53	84.53	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	
	Barisal	8,731	1,033,335	84.53	84.53	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	
Chittagong	Barisal	8,731	1,033,335	84.53	84.53	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	Not under Registration.
	Dacca	8,731	1,033,335	84.53	84.53	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	
	Chittagong	8,731	1,033,335	84.53	84.53	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	
	Chittagong	8,731	1,033,335	84.53	84.53	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	873	
Pahar	South Lushai Hills	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	Not under Registration.
	Pahar	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
	Pahar	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
	Pahar	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
Bhagalpur	South Lushai Hills	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	Not under Registration.
	Bhagalpur	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
	Bhagalpur	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
	Bhagalpur	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
Orissa	South Lushai Hills	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	Not under Registration.
	Orissa	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
	Orissa	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
	Orissa	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
Chota Nag.	South Lushai Hills	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	Not under Registration.
	Chota Nag.	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
	Chota Nag.	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
	Chota Nag.	5,944	1,774,333	33.52	33.52	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	
Total		281,506	71,070,333	47.52	47.52	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	Not under Registration.
Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		286,707	71,070,333	39.16	39.16	19,067	19,067	19,067	19,067	19,067	19,067	19,067	19,067	19,067	19,067	19,067	19,067	19,067	
Difference + or -		+54,799	0	+9.36	+9.36	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	
Difference + or -		+54,799	0	+9.36	+9.36	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	+1,033	

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Major, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 22nd May 1897.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of March 1897.

District.	Town.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.										REMARKS.							
		Population under registra- tion.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.			OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
		Number. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.		Number. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	...	34,477	18.00	14	4.08	14	2	66	70	24.56	20	6.06	...	...	15	6.24	122	42.36	162	56.28	...
Midnapore	...	82,284	24.12	15	5.52	15	1	36	61	22.90	17	3.24	...	...	17	6.24	130	40.90	127	47.16	...
Hoochly	...	53,040	25.92	16	6.04	16	1	40	64	21.36	18	10.32	...	...	18	6.48	181	66.09	121	51.36	...
Howrah	...	116,006	30.72	17	10.80	17	2	40	213	21.84	63	6.60	...	...	14	7.20	52	29.76	383	94.00	...
24 Parganas	...	116,006	30.72	17	10.80	17	2	40	213	21.84	63	6.60	...	...	14	7.20	52	29.76	383	94.00	...
Calcutta	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Nadia	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Murshidabad	...	21,907	25.08	19	12.96	19	4	80	51	20.64	10	3.48	...	...	10	1.68	135	47.16	108	98.32	...
Rajshahi	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Dacca	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Chittagong	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Fatma	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Gaya	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Shahabad	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Champanan	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Muzaffarpur	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Derbhanga	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Monghyr	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Bhagalpur	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Cuttack	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Balasore	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Puri	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Lohardaga	...	23,500	29.64	18	11.76	18	3	72	31	11.76	6	2.16	...	...	17	3.24	60	29.76	48	91.12	...
Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.		2,303,945	26.28	1312	6.84	115	60	3,325	17.28	636	3.24	100	1.87	7.68	6,079	36.48	7,120	37.20	...	...	...
Average of the corre- sponding month of pre- vious five years.		4,563	93.76	1,043	5.40	279	1.44	3,450	18.12	636	3.24	85	1.568	8.28	7,120	37.20	...	...	...	...	...
Difference + or -		446	+9.52	+270	+1.44	-161	-.94	-154	-.84	Equal	Equal	+15	+12	-.60	-141	-72	...	...	...	...	...

H I DYSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon-Major.

**H. J. DYSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon-Major,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.**

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 22nd May 1897.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th May 1897 on 1,701.11 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	351,201	Rs. A. P. 3,23,858 12 0	Mds. s. 41,79,696 0	Rs. A. P. 8,05,682 3 0	Rs. A. P. 19,929 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,13,440 15 0	87,938	156,494	244,432
Or per mile of railway	...	190 6 1	...	510 10 4	11 11 5	713 11 10	...	...	...
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	5,742,611	5,66,502 2 0	77,57,76,440 10	1,57,78,424 0 0	13,95,400 0 0	2,22,30,116 2 0	1,668,185½	2,902,012	4,471,007½
Total for 18½ weeks	6,093,812	61,80,080 14 0	7,90,56,145 10	1,66,47,046 3 0	4,15,419 0 0	2,34,42,566 1 0	1,756,123½	2,961,406	4,717,530½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	319,603½	3,35,532 0 11	20,83,561 20	6,36,309 5 6	19,042 11 5	9,00,884 11 1	80,878	126,508	207,386
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	197 5 7	...	374 4 2	11 3 2	582 12 11	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year	6,716,531½	73,65,726 2 2	6,99,03,445 0	1,42,50,790 6 10	3,77,246 14 1	2,19,93,772 7 1	1,632,438	2,741,408	4,373,846

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,168 and added Rs. 9,862 }
 † Ditto Mds. 4,78,393 and .. 12,565 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
 ‡ Ditto .. 2,362 } 3rd April 1897, less Mds. 1,42,647 and Rs. 23,105 adjusted in the week ended 17th April 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th May 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	31,371	Rs. A. P. 5,369 13 0	Mds. s. 16,390 2½	Rs. A. P. 657 9 0	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,035 6 0	1,109	79	1,188
Or per mile of railway	...	241 8 2	...	29 9 3	0 5 1	271 6 6	...	...	...
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	464,800	5,19,874 10 0	13,67,372 10	12,706 8 0	110 0 0	1,32,781 2 0	20,212	1,744	21,956
Total for 18½ weeks	486,171	1,21,243 17 0	13,83,662 30	13,134 1 0	117 0 0	1,38,814 8 0	21,331	1,923	23,254
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,561	5,162 5 5	10,630 20	449 10 0	12 8 9	5,624 8 2	1,119	69	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	232 3 7	...	20 3 8	0 9 0	253 0 3	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year	493,836	1,27,156 10 11	2,66,307 3½	9,695 13 0	240 4 3	1,38,292 12 2	22,252	1,696	23,948

* Added No. of passengers 1,534 and Rs. 861 }
 † Ditto .. 14 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd
 ‡ Ditto .. 3 } April 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th May 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	17,670	Rs. A. P. 16,543 1 0	Mds. s. 79,162 3½	Rs. A. P. 9,099 3 0	Rs. A. P. 72 0 0	Rs. A. P. 25,624 4 0	7,166	4,279	11,445
Or per mile of railway	...	98 11 6	...	59 14 1	0 7 2	169 0 11	...	...	...
For previous 18½ weeks of half-year	313,008	2,50,402 4 0	17,63,816 0	12,04,010 3 0	11,150 0 0	4,85,652 7 0	192,768	68,314	191,072
Total for 18½ weeks	330,678	2,50,335 5 0	18,42,078 3½	13,13,619 6 0	1,222 0 0	5,11,176 11 0	199,924	72,593	202,517
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,394½	17,463 7 1	52,609 20	6,733 4 0	76 2 6	24,272 13 7	7,096	4,563	11,659
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	108 3 2	...	41 11 6	0 7 7	150 6 3	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 18½ weeks of previous year	409,951	5,30,309 3 8	13,11,237 20	1,78,592 2 7	1,230 3 9	5,14,781 10 0	132,503	68,081	200,584

* Added No. of passengers 1,028 and Rs. 3,210 }
 † Deducted Mds. 24,226 and .. 1,344 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd April
 ‡ Added .. 2 } 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY
(INCLUDING N. B. Dacca, K. D. and ASSAM BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th May 1897 on 811 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	MTS. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	204,080	97,750 0 0	6,37,790 0	1,08,870 0 0	5,200 0 0	2,11,820 6 0	31,500	38,018	69,518
Or per mile of railway	251	120 0 0	786 0	134 0 0	1 0 0	255 0 0			.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	3,620,957	19,49,446 0 0	1,41,16,713 0	20,04,159 0 0	2,42,600 0 0	12,80,765 0 0	621,384	691,909	1,223,293
Total for 18 weeks	3,811,037	20,47,196 0 0	1,47,56,432 0	22,03,060 0 0	2,47,800 0 0	13,98,085 0 0	652,881	697,977	1,252,821
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	205,762	91,763 0 0	6,59,801 0	1,05,074 0 0	6,800 0 0	2,04,513 0 0	30,428	28,638	59,066
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	251	113 0 0	820 0	130 0 0	1 0 0	244 0 0			.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,112,180	20,36,946 0 0	1,57,07,943 0	23,58,977 0 0	2,81,943 0 0	14,17,866 0 0	613,106	697,429	1,210,615

* Audited up to 20th March 1897.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th May 1897 on 86 miles open.

Appropriation of Receipts.									
	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,180	5,890 0 0	17,696 0	1,600 0 0	40 0 0	7,490 0 0	2,913	889	3,802
Or per mile of railway	235	66 0 0	205 0	20 0 0		88 0 0		...	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	386,478	1,18,294 0 0	682,696 0	60,204 0 0	3,201 0 0	1,71,779 0 0	4,838	17,127	21,965
Total for 18 weeks	406,658	1,24,164 0 0	690,766 0	61,864 0 0	3,301 0 0	1,79,370 0 0	51,774	18,016	69,790
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	19,702	5,848 0 0	24,477 0	2,151 0 0	71 0 0	8,095 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	220	69 0 0	235 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	94 0 0	...	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	442,662	1,21,248 0 0	614,937 0	48,089 0 0	4,408 0 0	1,91,800 0 0	47,780	16,299	64,079

* Audited up to 20th March 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 8th May 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	36,103	13,181 0 0	68,083 0	4,981 0 0	722 0 0	17,904 0 0	4,412	2,950	7,362
Or per mile of railway	273	106 0 0	505 0	33 0 0	6 0 0	144 0 0			
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	571,941	2,30,613 0 0	12,21,451 0	70,008 0 0	6,247 0 0	2,96,825 0 0	70,583	47,044	117,627
Total for 18 weeks	608,044	2,33,694 0 0	12,81,613 0	74,146 0 0	6,969 0 0	3,11,800 0 0	74,945	52,991	127,936
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	39,672	12,321 0 0	69,087 0	4,645 0 0	60 0 0	16,973 0 0	3,080	1,992	5,072
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	317	99 0 0	553 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	136 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	633,910	2,17,670 0 0	12,20,432 0	74,790 0 0	3,106 0 0	2,98,573 0 0	70,046	47,173	117,219

Audited up to week ending 8th March 1897.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 8th May 1897 on 348 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	19,985	11 146 0 0	2,02,553 0	8 924 0 0	234 0 0	20,304 0 0	3,460	7,143	10,603
Or per mile of railway ..	57 43	32 03 0 0	582 91 0	24 70 0 0	65 0 0	57 47 0 0	9 04	19 84	20 78
For previous 17 weeks of half-year (a) ..	841,877	2,05,012 0 0	28,90,729 0	1 47,067 0 0	8,656 0 0	8,61,334 0 0	66,502	122,184	188,776
Total for 18 weeks ..	374,802	2,16,158 0 0	30,03,242 0	1,56,591 0 0	8,890 0 0	3,61,638 0 0	70,052	129,327	199,379
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	14,029	7,073 0 0	1,04,491 0	3,640 0 0	182 0 0	10,943 0 0	2,384	3,810	6,194
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	40 30	45 04 0 0	1,238 80 0	23 50 0 0	1 16 0 0	69 70 0 0	15 18	24 27	39 45
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	287,572	1,81,433 0 0	40,68,231 0	86,121 0 0	3,113 0 0	2,70,667 0 0	44,751	79,398	124,149

(a) Includes audited figures to 20th March 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH MAY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1897 TO 8TH MAY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 9TH MAY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
360	Rs. 20,304	Rs. 57 47	157	Rs. 10,943	Rs. 69 70	360	Rs. 1,03,073	Rs.	157	Rs. 70,035	Rs.	Rs. 33,038	.....

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIBHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 8th May 1897 on 815 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 815 miles open ..	116 110	(c) 15,410	670,509	(b) 81,740	16,060	(b) 1,43,200	15,711	(c) 23,116	40,827
Or per mile of railway ..	142 83	55 73	822 77	100 20	19 60	175 70	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year (d) ..	1,833,134	7,77,268	8,557,904	10,43,174	2,73,467	30,83,907	269,381	382,770	652,151
Total for 18 weeks ..	1,949,818	8,22,676	9,228,464	11,24,915	2,89,517	22,37,107	286,093	407,886	692,978
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ..	182,609	60,520	510,481	65,298	15,861	1,41,479	15,438	(e) 23,918	39,356
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	201 73	80 05	675 24	86 37	20 72	187 14	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	2,158,166	9,01,259	9,067,185	12,26,704	3,07,973	23,96,026	262,144	421,805	683,949

- (a) Decrease is chiefly due to earnings having been high last year.
(b) Increase is due to brisker traffic.
(c) Includes 547 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) Audited figures up to week ending 15th March 1897.
(e) 3,556 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 15th May 1897 ..	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding period of 1896 ..	17,167 0 0
Decrease ..	19,649 12 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 15th May 1897 ..	2,492 12 0
Corresponding period of 1896 ..	336 6 7
Decrease ..	385 4 8
Receipts from 1st January to 15th May 1897 ..	48 14 1
Corresponding period of 1896 ..	2,39,725 0 0
Decrease ..	2,89,258 0 0
Decrease ..	49,533 0 0

DISTRESS IN PATNA AND OTHER DIVISIONS.

No. 1220 (Fam.).—The 27th May 1897.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 299 $\frac{T.R.}{(Fam.)}$, dated Darjeeling, the 19th May 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

IN continuation of this Government's letter No. 1132—Fam., dated the 15th April 1897, I am directed to submit the following report, under section 29 of the Bengal Famine Code, on relief operations in this Province during the month of April. This report has been delayed in consequence of delay in the submission of the report of the Commissioner of Patna for the second-half of April. Unlike the reports of the other Divisions, which are up to the 24th April, the report of the Patna Division for the second-half of the month deals with the three weeks ending 1st May, and the figures collected and compiled involved much extra labour in the Commissioner's and the district offices. Besides this, the report for the district of Darbhanga, which is now the worst district in Bengal, was not received by the Commissioner till the 12th May, in consequence of the misbehaviour of a messenger, and the Commissioner's report reached this office on the evening of the 15th idem. I am to enclose a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 1015F.G., dated the 21st April 1896, with enclosures, for the first-half of the month. Copies of his report No. 1158F.G., dated the 11th May, with enclosures, for the second-half of April, will be sent from Calcutta as soon as it is printed. I am also to enclose maps of the districts of Palamau, Manbhum, Nadia, Khulna, Murshidabad, the Sonthal Parganas and Puri, showing the tracts affected during the period under report. A consolidated map for the Patna Division will be submitted later.

2. *Patna Division.*—The condition of the districts of Patna and Gaya continued good as before. There was rain in these districts during the period under report. It was beneficial to the standing crops, and improved the supply of fodder and the prospects of the *bhadai* crops, without doing any material damage to the *rabi*, as the work of harvesting it had been almost completed. The outturn of this crop has been good in both districts. The *mahua*, which is an important crop in the district of Gaya, specially in the south, is reported to have been better than it was last year. Prices, specially in the case of common rice, had a tendency to rise, but this was as might be expected at this time and under the special circumstances of the year. The Bankipore poor-house in the district of Patna, and the poor-houses and kitchens along the Grand Trunk Road in the district of Gaya, continued to be kept open, the average daily number in the second-half of the month being 111 persons in the former, and 539 in the poor-houses and kitchens in Gaya, including a kitchen kept by a *mahant*. Public health was exceptionally good in the Gaya district, and in Patna it was fair, except that cholera and small-pox had broken

out, as is usual in this season of the year, in the Patna city and in certain parts of the Barh and Bihar subdivisions. No loans were given in these districts for village works under the modified rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

The following paragraphs deal with the main features of famine relief in the districts of Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, which continued to be the severely distressed districts in the Patna Division.

3. *Rainfall and prospects of crops.*—The rainfall during the period under report was as follows:—

					Inches.
SHAHABAD	{	Sadar	...	...	86
		Bhabhua	...	...	58
		Sasaram	...	...	75
		Buxar	...	...	12
SARAN	{	Chapra	...	...	19
		Siwan	...	...	02
		Gopalganj	...	...	47
		Motihari	...	...	58
CHAMPARAN	{	Bettiah	...	...	11
		Barharwa	...	...	07
		Bagaha	...	...	06
		Muzaffarpur	...	...	41
MUZAFFARPUR	{	Hajipur	...	...	13
		Sitamarhi	...	...	...
		Sadar	...	...	46
DARBHANGA	{	Madhubani	...	...	16
		Samastipur	...	...	99

During the first-half of the month the fall was slight, except in Shahabad and Champaran. In the former district it did some slight damage to the *rabi* on the threshing-floor, but on the other hand greatly benefited sugarcane and *cheena*. In Champaran rain fell on the 6th April, accompanied by heavy hail in parts of the Bettiah and Dhaka thanas, and in the former place is reported to have done great injury to an excellent *rabi* crop; this crop in Champaran being later than in other districts in North Bihar, a good deal of it was still standing. In every part of the district the rain greatly injured the indigo, which in most factories has this year had to be sown two or three times. There was rain in all districts on the 20th and 21st April, and in most on the 28th, it being heaviest in Champaran and Darbhanga. It is reported to have been everywhere entirely beneficial except to the indigo crop. The Commissioner reports that the prospects of the crops are excellent.

4. *Estimated area and population affected.*—There was no change under this head in the districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

Shahabad.—In consequence of a revision of the areas, and the addition of two new tracts to that portion of the Rhotas plateau which lies in the Sasaram subdivision, and a narrow strip of land south of Akbarpur between the Sone and the Rhotas plateau, which were previously reported to be under observation, the total distressed area in the district has been raised to 1,632 square miles, with a total population of 382,000.

Saran.—The full *rabi* harvest reaped in this district has reduced the extent of distress in the Siwan subdivision, and the Collector now reports the affected total area to be 1,512 square miles with a population of 1,416,000, against 1,684 square miles with a population of 1,484,000 previously reported.

Champaran.—The total extent of distressed area in this district remained the same as before, but the area classed as slightly affected has deteriorated with the cessation of the employment afforded by the *rabi* harvest and the prolongation of famine conditions. Of the total affected area of 2,593 square miles, 2,100 square miles with a population of 1,184,000 are now reported to be seriously affected, and the remaining 493 square miles with a population of 370,000 are slightly affected.

5. *Numbers on relief.*—As was expected, the special feature of the period under report has been a general rise in the numbers on relief. The following table shows the numbers and the percentages of population on relief under

all heads in the several districts in comparison with the numbers and percentages since the middle of February :—

DISTRICT.	18TH FEBRUARY.		27TH FEBRUARY.		15TH MARCH.		27TH MARCH.		10TH APRIL.		1ST MAY.	
	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected tract.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected tract.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected tract.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected tract.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected tract.	Numbers on relief.	Percentage on population of affected tract.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Shahabad	3,227	86	5,065	18	17,863	48	24,732	685	32,639	877	30,858	87
Saran	33,709	251	39,891	289	58,377	283	44,171	209	57,189	385	78,987	527
Champanan	147,712	1519	170,251	1533	205,486	185	181,429	1088	147,414	948	139,079	894
Muzaffarpur	26,891	10	30,85	185	51,990	313	80,768	368	88,012	531	113,983	683
Darbhanga	2,0,078	881	160,511	740	180,467	748	202,84	89	216,650	954	234,175	1048
Total	411,417	621	415,293	613	483,483	714	401,411	676	542,589	739	597,021	823

The figures for the district of Saran include the numbers relieved by the Hatwa Raj, and those for Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga include figures for the relief operations conducted by the Darbhanga Raj. There is a rise everywhere except in Champanan, where the numbers and the ratio have been falling steadily since the 13th March. The drop in Champanan is attributed to the harvesting of *rabi* crops which are reaped later there than in other districts, and to field operations for the next *bhadoi* crops. It is also probably to some extent due to stricter enforcement of task-work and of the labour test generally.

6. *Relief works.*—The number of works open at the end of the month was as follows:—

		Under the Public Works Department.	Under Civil Officers.	Total.
Shahabad	...	...	7	7
Saran	...	6	33	39
Champanan	...	27	54	81
Muzaffarpur	...	20	74	94
Darbhanga	...	44	108	152
Total	...	97	276	373

The total number of works open at the end of March was 322, of which 87 were under the Public Works Department and the rest under civil officers. The Public Works Department are much hampered by the difficulty of obtaining qualified subordinates, and have not made much progress in taking over or opening large works. During the period under report two important canals, the Tribeni and Dhaka Canals, which will employ large numbers of relief-workers, have been taken in hand by that Department in the district of Champanan. The remarks of the Government of India on the large number of works open in North Bihar, contained in paragraph 5 of Mr. Holderness' letter No. $\frac{1110F}{7-14}$, dated the 4th May 1897, have been communicated to the Commissioner, and the Lieutenant-Governor's views on the subject will be submitted to the Government of India on receipt of Mr. Bourdillon's reply.

The following statement compares the numbers on Government relief works at the end of March with those at the end of April:—

DISTRICT.	MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TAKEN TOGETHER.				AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF ADULT MALE UNITS.					
	27th March.		1st May.		Half-month ending 27th March.			Half-month ending 1st May.		
	Number.	Percentage of population of affected area.	Number.	Percentage of population of affected area.	Task work.	Daily wage.	Total.	Task work.	Daily wage.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Shahabad	6,215	107	6,046	189	3,613	285	3,998	5,558	811	6,369
Saran	12,444	9	23,094	183	7,419	1,057	8,476	11,790	2,704	14,494
Champanan	91,995	59	70,947	450	76,300	6,399	82,705	48,910	12,344	61,254
Muzaffarpur	27,011	102	53,325	321	17,365	2,072	19,437	59,219	10,685	43,904
Darbhanga	108,502	48	137,673	87	60,920	5,136	66,056	73,875	21,280	95,155
Total	251,227	83	282,047	89	155,623	14,948	170,571	178,350	47,824	226,174

The numbers on relief works, taking men, women and children together, increased in all districts except Champaran. The reason why the numbers in Shahabad do not show any considerable increase, notwithstanding that the area of distress has extended, is principally that two roads which employed a large number of labourers have been closed. One has been finished and the other (Hata-Dargaoti Road) has been stopped because it was close to the Gaya-Mogulserai Railway line. The railway authorities have raised their rate to Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet, which has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of their labourers. During the week ending 1st May, the number employed on the railway was 10,231. The local officers of Government have been instructed not to retain or open any relief work which, being close to the railway, would compete with it. The proportion of male units on daily wage, irrespective of task, as compared with the corresponding number on task-work, shows an increase, but this is due mainly to the inclusion for the first time under the former head of payments made for the Sunday wage.

The average reported outturn of work, cost rate and wages were as follows:—

DISTRICT.	AVERAGE DAILY WAGE OF ADULT MALE UNIT.				AVERAGE OUTTURN OF WORK PER ADULT MALE UNIT ON TASK-WORK.		COST RATE PER 1,000 C. FT.	
	Second-half of March.		Second-half of April.		Second-half of March.	Second-half of April.	Second-half of March.	Second-half of April.
	Task-work.	Irrespective of task.	Task-work.	Irrespective of task.				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Shahabad	1 9	2 0	1 6	1 10	42	38	2 10 9	2 7 7
Saran	1 5½	1 10	1 3½	1 6	38½	32½	2 6 8½	2 9 5
Champaran	1 6½	1 10	1 6½	1 8	25½	31	3 11 0½	3 1 7
Muzaffarpur	1 4	1 8½	1 5	1 8	49	56½	1 11 8	1 10 2
Darbhanga	1 4	1 7½	1 6	1 6	31½	39½	2 11 11	2 7 0

This shows in three districts a satisfactory rise in the daily average outturn of work and in four a fall in the cost rate. The differences in cost rates between the several districts are also diminishing. The cost rates reported are so low as to suggest doubts of their correctness. The Commissioner is taking special measures to test their accuracy. On the whole, the works were carried on smoothly and satisfactorily. Seven military officers have joined and about 60 British non-commissioned officers and privates have also arrived, and have been posted to the four North-Gangetic districts.

7. *Private relief works.*—In Shahabad private works, which consisted of tanks and irrigation channels, are reported to have been employing 1,678 persons daily. The Hatwa Raj had nine works open in the Gopalganj subdivision of Saran, and the total number employed on them on 1st May was 4,708. An additional number of about 2,500 were employed in the Sadar, Gopalganj and Siwan subdivisions on tanks and wells undertaken by private individuals with loans given under the modified rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The Darbhanga Raj had several works open in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga as before, and the number employed on them was 2,634 in Muzaffarpur on the 28th April, and 16,534 in Darbhanga on the 1st May.

8. *Poor-houses and kitchens.*—There were 25 Government poor-houses open in April against 21 in March. The four poor-houses of the Hatwa Raj and the Manjha poor-house in the district of Saran and the Darbhanga Raj poor-house in the district of Muzaffarpur continued to do good work.

As regards kitchens maintained by Government, there were 5 in Shahabad, 11 in Champaran, and 26 in Muzaffarpur. The Collector of Darbhanga has noticed that children are not being properly fed, and at the date of the report was about to open kitchens for them. The Collector of Saran also reports that he is arranging for cooked food to be given to children on the large relief works who are treated as dependants.

9. The following table shows the numbers on gratuitous relief and the daily doles in comparison with the corresponding figures for March :—

DISTRICT.	ON 27TH MARCH.		1ST MAY.		AVERAGE DOLE PER ADULT UNIT.	
	Total number.	Percentage of population of affected area.	Total number.	Percentage of population of affected area.	Second-half of March.	Second-half of April.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shahabad	17,225	4.63	22,517	5.08	A. P. 0 10	A. P. 0 10
Saran	27,319	1.24	50,849	3.59	0 8	0 7
Champaran	61,501	3.95	66,895	1.30	0 10½	0 11½
Muzaffarpur	31,274	1.88	62,040	4 16	0 9	0 9
Darbhanga	59,374	2.65	78,003	3.40	0 8½	0 9.42
	196,696	2.69	267,313	3.99	.....	.....

Percentage of population on—		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
* Shahabad ...	1.82	5.08
Saran ...	1.63	3.59
Champaran ...	4.56	4.30
Muzaffarpur ...	3.21	4.16
Darbhanga ..	5.7	3.49
Whole Division...	3.9	3.9

The numbers on gratuitous relief, which include dependants of relief workers, are large in comparison* with the numbers on relief works. This is specially noticeable in the case of Shahabad and Saran. The Collector of Shahabad explains the highness of the numbers on gratuitous relief in his reports for the

first-half of February and of March thus :—

“At present acute distress is chiefly confined to the pauper population and to the lower strata of the labouring classes. The pauper population in this subdivision (Bhabhua) is large, and its number is swelled by a number of adult males wholly or partially crippled in their legs, many of them still in early manhood or the prime of life. Men in this state are to be found in most villages: in one village of 60 houses I found no fewer than 14. The disease, whatever it is, is prevalent in this part of the country, and appears to come from an over-diet of khasari. The physique of the pauper and lower labouring classes, especially among the children, has got very low, and there are a certain number of adult men and women who in their present condition are hardly fit for work, though later on they may become so. I anticipate, therefore, that our gratuitous relief lists will be rather large to begin with, and the number on them in this month and next will be from 12,000 to 15,000.

“There is always a stream of travellers up and down the Grand Trunk Road, and this year there has been some increase owing to the scarcity up-country. There has been a very large emigration of men from the Bhabhua subdivision to the east in search of work. Every year this emigration takes place, but it has doubtless been intensified this year by the approach of distress. It may also be noted that in ordinary years very little attention is paid to this matter, while this year the subject has been forcibly impressed upon our notice, and it is found that the number of women and children left by their husbands and fathers is very large indeed. It is almost impossible to obtain figures, nor could much reliance be placed upon what figures were given. It remains to be seen whether these men will return home when the *rabi* harvest is over. If they do, the difficult problem of finding work for all the women and children, who can carry but not dig, will be more easily soluble. In Sabar outpost in the Sadar subdivision, about 150 men are reported to have gone to Eastern Bengal in search of employment. Some needy persons have come from Balliah and Azamgarh districts to the Dumraon thana jurisdiction, and find employment in the *rabi* harvest. When this is over, they will return to their respective districts.

In Saran large numbers of able-bodied men are reported to have temporarily emigrated to Eastern Bengal, leaving their families behind, who in consequence of the high prices have to be provided for by the State. Further and constant checking of the lists of gratuitous relief, and the introduction of the system of piece-work lately sanctioned for certain large works and in certain local areas, will, it is hoped, have the effect of reducing the present numbers of gratuitous relief in some of the districts of North Bihar as well as in other parts of the Province. The remarks conveyed in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Mr. Holderness' letter No. ^{1191F} 7-14, dated the 4th May 1897, have been communicated to the officers concerned, and a further communication will be made on the subject when their reports are received.

There is still some variation in the average dole, which continues to be lowest in Saran and highest in Champaran.

10. *Physical condition of the people, &c.*—Public health and the physical condition of the people continued to be generally good. The death-rate in the affected tracts in Shahabad was higher than usual in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox throughout the whole of the Bhabhua subdivision and the Chenari outpost of the Sasaram subdivision. The total number of deaths in the affected area in March 1897, caused by small-pox, amounted to 270 against 11 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The condition of the cattle was fairly good, except in the Bhabhua subdivision of the district of Shahabad, where the supply of fodder and water is said to be deficient. Cattle disease is reported from Darbhanga.

11. *Loans.*—The following table shows the advances made for village works under the modified rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act:—

		Up to 31st March 1897.	Since 1st April 1897.
		Rs.	Rs.
Shahabad	...	1,950	6,625
Saran	...	9,950	2,178
Champaran	...	...	2,155
Muzaffarpur	...	3,100	2,067
Darbhanga	...	1,412	3,900
Total	...	16,414	16,925

Out of the five lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India for ordinary loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the current financial year, three lakhs have been allotted to the Patna Division. The greater part of this amount will be given out in loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the purchase of seed and cattle, but the funds provided by Government will not be sufficient to meet requirements. The Commissioner has asked for a further grant of thirteen lakhs. The Collector of Champaran writes that the question of the supply of seed for the autumn crops and winter rice is now of pressing importance, and the Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that there is need of similar help in other districts also. The Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund have allotted Rs. 8,00,000 to the Patna Division, out of which a portion will be devoted to loans or gifts for purchase of seed.

12. *Food-stocks, importation of grain, and prices.*—The following table shows the imports and exports since the second half of November in all districts of the Patna Division, including Patna and Gaya, as far as this Government is aware:—

Half month ending—	Imports.	Exports.
	Mds.	Mds.
28th November 1896	1,55,757	1,93,596
12th December "	1,16,316	2,26,189
26th ditto "	1,76,725	1,48,550
9th January 1897	3,03,426	1,96,409
30th ditto "	4,68,288	1,96,617
13th February "	2,89,425	1,07,564
27th ditto "	2,62,344	76,892
13th March "	2,77,227	83,640
27th do. "	3,47,503	75,003
10th April "	4,20,044	95,701
1st May "	6,57,050	1,58,505
Total	34,74,105	15,56,686

During the five weeks under report the total quantity imported was 10,77,094 maunds, and the quantity exported was 2,52,206 maunds, against 6,24,730 maunds imported and 1,58,643 maunds exported in March. From the middle of November up to 1st May the total net excess of imports over exports is 19,17,439 maunds, or about 70,442 tons. A great part of the imports consists of Burma rice. No deficiency of food-supplies has been reported from any of the affected tracts; but it is apprehended that in the Rhotas Plateau in the district of Shahabad, where there are no grain stocks and population is sparse

and villages are scattered in the jungle, it will be very difficult for petty traders to import grain into the tract, specially during the rains, and the Lieutenant-Governor has authorised the grant of loans to grain-dealers, as in Palamau, up to a limit of Rs. 10,000. Prices have a tendency to rise slowly. In the outlying tracts in the district of Champaran prices are very high, the price of common rice being $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers in thana Hardih and $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers in Bagaha, but the people are said to be living commonly on cheaper grains, such as barley and gram.

13. *Cost.*—The figures given in columns 8 and 9 of Famine Statement B have not in all cases been correctly reported by the District Officers. Their attention will be drawn to this with a view to correct figures being furnished in future. The Commissioner states the total cost from the beginning of the operations to the end of April to have been as follows:—

	Rs.
Relief works	19,80,387
Gratuitous relief	7,38,466
Establishment, tools and plant, &c. ...	52,231
Total	27,71,084

This includes Rs. 4,117 on account of the district of Patna. Of the total amount Rs. 17,10,920 were spent in 1896-97, and the remainder, Rs. 10,60,164, has been spent in the current financial year.

14. *Chota Nagpur Division.*—Of the districts in the Chota Nagpur Division, the position remained unchanged in Singhbhum, except that continued exportations had raised the price of rice, especially in the neighbourhood of the railway, where it was selling at less than 8 seers per rupee during the latter end of April. There were no visible signs of acute distress in any part of Lohardaga. The *mahua* has been gathered, and is reported to be a 10 to 12 anna crop all round. There have recently been frequent showers of rain, enabling cultivators to sow rice in many places. Food-stocks are reported to be sufficient, but there is a marked increase of crime, and during the latter half of the month there were several cases of dacoity, a crime almost unknown in this district, and more than one case occurred of granaries being broken into by gangs of villagers. A road was taken in hand as a test-work at a piece-work rate of Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet; on the 24th April the number of male units at work on it was 996. Arrangements are being made to open other test-works. A kitchen has been opened at Ranchi by the local Relief Committee. Public health and the condition of cattle continued good.

The condition of the district of Palamau, the whole of which continued to be affected, is reported to have become worse. During the first half of the month there was 1.14 inches of rain, but none fell in the second half. The *rabi* has been harvested and the *mahua* flower gathered. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that the yield of neither crop exceeds 6 annas. Prices have risen higher than in any other district. At the date of the report rice was selling at three markets at between 5 and 6 seers for a rupee, and the lowest price recorded is a little over 9 seers per rupee, the average being 7 seers 7 chitaks per rupee. Having regard to the constricted state of the markets, the period for the payment of a bounty of 8 annas per maund of imported rice, which was previously sanctioned up to the 30th April 1897, has been extended for such time as the roads may remain open, subject to the limit of Rs. 25,000 in all. On the recommendation of the Commissioner and the local officers, the Lieutenant-Governor has also taken advantage of the general authority conveyed in the Government of India's letter No. ²⁴⁸⁷₄₅₋₂₈₇ dated the 20th January 1897, to sanction the grant of loans to respectable grain-dealers of Palamau up to an aggregate amount of Rs. 75,000, for the purchase and importation of grain, the loans to be repaid, before the 31st March 1898, with interest at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The total quantity of rice imported up to the end of the period under report, on which the bounty of 8 annas per maund has been paid, is 5,046 maunds, and the total amount lent to grain-dealers is Rs. 24,500. The Commissioner has been asked to report whether, in view of the abnormally high prices prevailing in parts of this district, he thinks any further action on the part of Government is required in order to stimulate trade or replenish local stocks.

Notwithstanding the exceptionally high prices, the numbers employed on the Government relief works have decreased. There were altogether 18 relief works open in April against 13 in March, but the total number employed on the 24th April was 2,665, against 3,181, the corresponding number for March. The number rose to 3,119 on the 8th May, as stated in the weekly weather and crop telegram. The Deputy Commissioner considers the comparatively small numbers of Government works to be due to the following causes:—

- (1) The Maharaj Kumar of Chota Nagpur has opened relief works in pargana Tori, and pays wages higher than those given on the Government works; two of the latter have in consequence come to a standstill.
- (2) There was a strike among the relief-workers on roads owing to the reduction of the rate per 1,000 cubic feet from Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 2 for hard soil, Re. 1-11 for medium soil, and Re. 1-5 for soft soil. The *mahua* crop enabled the relief-workers to hold off for a time, and it is stated by the Deputy Commissioner that they are now coming back.
- (3) A number of persons found employment in gathering the *Bysakh* (April—May) lac crop.

A considerable portion of the distressed population have found employment on private relief works. The Deputy Commissioner reports that 3,593 persons were being relieved on 26 of these works, and that eight other works existed for which he had not received returns. The total number on gratuitous relief was small, being 1,672 against 1,524 at the end of March. Public health continued to be good. There was some foot-and-mouth disease among cattle. Advances for village works under the modified rules sanctioned by the Government of India appear to have been more freely taken in this than in many other districts. The total amount advanced during 1896-97 is reported to be Rs. 11,000, and during the current year Rs. 5,833.

The price of rice in Manbhum ranged from about eight to ten seers. Exports decreased and imports increased during the month. The total imports by rail during the period under report amounted to 20,438 maunds, while the quantity exported was only 1,977 maunds. The total area affected is now reported to be 3,373 square miles with a population of 991,000 persons, comprising the whole of the district except thanas Manbazar and Burrabazar. The seriously affected thanas are Gobindpur, Tundi, Nirsha and Topohanchi. The number of relief works open was 11, on which 3,484 persons were employed on the 24th April, against 3,459, the corresponding figure for March, and the total number on gratuitous relief was 4,861 against 4,118 at the end of the previous month. It is reported that considerable numbers of labourers are employed on village works undertaken with advances given by Government. At the close of the period under report arrangements were being made to open three kitchens on the Grand Trunk Road, and to introduce the system of employing women on cotton-spinning which is in force in Hazaribagh. Cholera broke out in several thanas, but has abated.

There were thunder-storms in Hazaribagh in the beginning of the month, which did further damage to the *mahua* crop. During the latter half of the month, however, the weather was favourable, and the Deputy Commissioner estimates the outturn of this crop at over 9 annas for the whole district. There has been a further rise in prices; that of rice varied from 6 to 10 seers, notwithstanding that 40,784 maunds of food-grains were imported during the period under report. The Deputy Commissioner apprehends a failure in the general food-supply of the district before the next *bhadoi* harvest comes to the market, and thinks that assistance from Government in the shape of advances to stimulate trade will possibly be needed. There were altogether 35 test-works open in this district at a piece-work rate of Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet; the average daily number employed on them was 1,678 in the last week of the period under report, against 2,618 at the close of March. This falling off is attributed by the local officers to the gathering of the *mahua* flower and to the opening of private works. Nineteen kitchens were open, the total number relieved in them being 1,006. A considerable amount of relief is also given in the form of cotton

spinning and weaving, and as many as 689 persons received cotton in the town of Hazaribagh during the last week of the period under report. Public health and the condition of cattle were generally good.

15. *Presidency Division.*—The marginal table shows the rainfall in the several districts in the Presidency Division. The rain has improved agricultural prospects, but there is in the distressed districts considerable difficulty in procuring seed.

In the 24 Parganas there is no scarcity. The district of Jessore is only slightly affected, and it has not been found necessary to open relief works there, though some gratuitous relief is being given, together with loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and gifts from charitable relief funds to the poorer cultivators who are in difficulties for seed-grain.

The three worst districts in this Division are Nadia, Khulna and Murshidabad. During the month under report Mr. Finucane, Revenue Secretary to this Government, paid a visit to the affected tracts in these districts, and found that there was acute distress amongst a great part of the population, and that the local officers were efficiently carrying out the requisite measures of relief. In thanas Assasuni and Kaliganj, the worst tracts in the district of Khulna, he noticed specially that among the relief workers there were many usually well-to-do cultivators, who had been driven by distress to work as labourers. He also found that the supply of good drinking water was failing, and on his recommendation the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that in these three districts the relief measures should, during the financial year 1897-98, be conducted entirely at the expense of Government, the limited resources of the District Boards being mainly devoted to the improvement of the water-supply.

Food-stocks throughout the district of Nadia are reported to be very low, and during the latter half of the month there was a sudden cessation in the importation of rice from Burdwan and Murshidabad, the grain-dealers in those districts refusing to sell rice except to their regular customers. The Collector has caused supplies to be imported from Calcutta, and has arranged with a contractor for weekly consignments to be sent to the tract in question, and has induced two residents of the locality to import rice for sale at their own risk. The price of common rice has risen to 8 seers for a rupee, and although the area and population affected, and the number of relief works (14) remained the same as in March, the numbers on relief increased considerably. The total number in receipt of gratuitous relief, which was 32,763 at the close of the period under report, is very large in comparison with the number (18,051) employed on relief works. Women in this and other districts of Lower Bengal will not work on rods or tanks, and therefore have to be employed in husking rice or spinning thread, and to be entered on the gratuitous relief lists, but allowing for this, the numbers are still very large, and the Collector's attention is being given to the possibility of reducing them. The condition of cattle was good, and as regards public health, the Collector writes that he sees no reason to believe that the famine has so far caused any marked increase in mortality. The total amount advanced for village works in this district during the past financial year was Rs. 17,600, and Rs. 6,850 have been advanced under the same head during the current year. The Collector has also sent Rs. 4,000 from the Charitable Relief Fund to be distributed in advances for seed-grain in the Kalantar tract (comprising thanas Kaliganj, Nakashipara and Tehatta), where considerable difficulty is reported to exist about seed. The Collector writes that without this help the lands of indigent cultivators would remain fallow.

The area and population affected in Khulna remained the same, but distress had become more acute, especially among the high-caste poor. To meet the difficulty which the Collector reports is being experienced in procuring seed-grain, steps were taken to give loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and gifts from the Famine Charitable Fund. The price of rice rose from 10 to 9

		Inches.
24-PARGANAS	Badar	1.54
	Harnhat	3.05
	Basthat	3.30
	Diamond Harbour	1.94
JESSORE	Badar	1.73
	Jinnida	3.07
	Magura	3.03
	Narail	1.42
	Bangson	3.21
NADIA	Krishnagar	3.05
	Kushtia	1.82
	Meherpur	4.15
	Chusdanga	1.43
	Banaghat	4.10
KHULNA	Badar	1.60
	Nagiphat	3.43
	Sarkhara	2.02
	Nadar	1.0
MURSHIDABAD	Kandi	1.08
	Jangipur	1.83

seers per rupee, and the distressed tract continued to depend entirely on importations from elsewhere. There were 31 relief works open against 16 in March; 22 of the former were tanks and the rest roads and embankments. The total number employed on the relief works at the end of the period under report was 3,764 against 2,669 in March, while the number on gratuitous relief was 5,360 against 4,090, the corresponding figure for the previous month, but a large proportion of these twist jute or husk paddy in return for the relief given, and can hardly be said to be on gratuitous relief pure and simple. Having regard to the fact that women are debarred by social custom from working publicly on relief works, Mr. Finucane, after his inspection of the distressed area in Khulna, recommended the introduction of a system of payment by results at such a rate as would leave to the labourers a margin for the support of their dependents at home. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted this recommendation, and sanction was accorded to the introduction of the piece-work system. This system has not been well started before the date of the last district report. Several private works and a large number of works undertaken with loans given by Government were in progress and continued to afford employment to a considerable number of labourers. Cholera continued to rage during the period under report, but was checked to some extent by the heavy rain. Two doctors were at work in the affected tract, and, in addition to this, cholera medicines have been freely distributed at thanas and post-offices. The total amount granted as loans for village works during the current year up to the close of the period under report is stated to be Rs 8,950.

The operations in the district of Murshidabad have now passed beyond the test work stage. The total area reported to be distressed is 167 square miles comprising portions of thanas Burwa, Noada, Gorbazar, Gokarna, Bharatpur, Goas, Jalangi, Hariharpara and Daulatbazar, with a total population of 95,000. The general condition of the affected tract has not undergone any material change except that a considerable portion of the *aus* (autumn paddy) growing here already been sown and that *boro* (spring) paddy, which has been grown on about 8,000 bighas, is nearly ripe and promises a bumper crop. The prices of food-grains have, however risen, the price of rice being 8 to 8½ seers for a rupee, and distress is reported to be increasing. Four relief works and two test works were open, and the total number employed on the 3rd May was 3,517. It is reported that 4,000 persons found employment on tanks undertaken by private individuals. A small number was relieved gratuitously, and steps have been taken to employ artisans and women in weaving, spinning, husking paddy, &c. Large numbers are relieved by doles distributed by Maharani Sarnamayi and other wealthy landholders of the district. Cholera has broken out throughout the district. Rupees 6,473 have been given out as advances for village works, and Rs. 6,76 as loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

16. *Bhagalpur Division.*—Prices continued to rise slowly throughout the Division, but actual distress requiring relief measures on a considerable scale was still confined to the districts of Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas. Burma rice began to be sold during the month in the Sonthal Parganas as well as in other districts of the Division.

During the latter half of the month heavy rain fell throughout the district of Bhagalpur, the recorded fall for the whole period under report being as noted on the margin. The rain was very beneficial to sugarcane and *mung*, and generally brightened the prospects of the next *bhadai* crops, but there has been no immediate improvement. Prices have gone up, the price of com-

Bhagalpur.		Inches.
Sadar	...	1.00
Banka	...	1.93
Madhipura	...	3.04
Supaul	...	1.91

mon rice being 8 seers per rupee in Madhipura and 8½ seers in Supaul, and the poorer classes are reported to be coming to the end of their slender stocks, with the result that the number of persons requiring relief is increasing. The more seriously affected parts of the district continued to be the Bongong thana of the Madhipura subdivision and about 300 square miles in the Supaul subdivision. A test work has been opened in the Colgong thana of the Sadar subdivision, but has not yet attracted any considerable numbers. In the Katuria thana of the Banka subdivision there has been no material change, but it is believed that relief works will be necessary in this tract during the current month. The

outturn of the *mahua* crop in this subdivision is estimated at ten annas. Up to the date of the report the only form of relief found necessary here was gratuitous relief to beggars and to the very poor out of the Charitable Relief Fund. There were eleven relief works open in North Bhagalpur against nine in the latter half of March, and the number of relief-workers at the close of the period under report was 18,965 against 9,819, the corresponding figure for that month. There were also several private works open, but precise information regarding them has not been furnished. There was practically no increase in the numbers on Government gratuitous relief, the number at the end of the period being 3,413 against 3,394 in March, but relief from the funds of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was being given over large areas throughout the district, and gratuitous relief was also being regularly given by certain zamindars in North Bhagalpur. The public health was satisfactory, and the condition of cattle good.

The area of actual distress in the Sonthal Parganas was, as before, 367 square miles in the Jamtara subdivision. The outturn of the *mahua*, which is an important food crop throughout the district, is reported to have been better than was anticipated, and is now estimated at 10 annas. There was about an inch and a half of rain, which has benefited the sugarcane and has improved the pasturage and water-supply for cattle. Five relief works were open against four in the latter half of March, and the number employed was 2,064 against 2,313 at the close of that month; but several tanks were under construction by private individuals, which gave employment to a large number of labourers. The number in receipt of gratuitous relief increased from 235 at the end of March to 1,046 at the close of the period under report. Public health was generally good. Advances for village works given during the period under report amounted to Rs. 1,250.

As regards other parts of the district, the rain has improved future prospects, but the condition of the Deoghur subdivision is reported to have become slightly worse in consequence of the rise in prices. Arrangements have been made to open test-works wherever they may be required.

17. *Rajshahi Division*.—The only districts in the Rajshahi Division with regard to which anxiety is felt are Rajshahi and Pabna. Two test-works were open in each district, besides several tanks undertaken by private individuals. At the close of the first half of the month the total numbers on the Government works, as given in the weekly weather and crop reports, were 1,163 in Rajshahi and 654 in Pabna. Copious rain has since fallen, which has been very beneficial to the *boro* or spring rice, and has drawn off labourers for field operations for the next *bhadoi* and *aman* crops, the prospects of which have been improved by the rainfall. The telegraphic report for the week ending 3rd May shows that the numbers on the test works were 781 in Rajshahi and 192 in Pabna. Prices are, however, very high. The Collector of Rajshahi writes that the price of rice at several markets varied from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 seers per rupee, while in Pabna it went up to 7 seers, but after the rain in the second half of the month came down to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. It is apprehended that some distress will continue to exist until the next *bhadoi* harvest comes to the market. Public health and the condition of cattle were generally good.

18. *Orissa Division*.—Of the districts in the Orissa Division, there is at present no sign of distress in Angul and Balasore. In the district of Cuttack an area of 1,477 square miles with a population of 649,000 is under observation. But as yet no general distress has appeared in any part of this area. At present there is only one small relief circle of 33 square miles consisting of pargana Kuhunda-Jaipur in the Sadar subdivision and portions of two parganas in the Jajpur subdivision. No relief or test-work has been opened, but arrangements have been made to give gratuitous relief out of the Charitable Relief Fund. Labourers find employment on private works and ordinary works undertaken by the District Board and on the railway, which is reported to have been of immense service. The recent falls of rain have been of great benefit here as elsewhere, and the Commissioner sees no occasion to take a gloomy view of the condition of this district at present. The stocks of food-grains in the tract above mentioned are, however, reported to be small, and the local officers apprehend that when the rains set in and the rivers rise steps will have to be taken to

stimulate the importation of grain into the tract, because the people will not have the means to obtain their own supplies from a distance. Public health was fair and the condition of cattle good.

The affected area on the Chilka Lake in the district of Puri is now reported to be 231 square miles with a population of 74,000, of which 8 per cent., or 5,920, may, in the opinion of the local officers, be said to be actually distressed. An additional area of 76 square miles, with a population of 26,000, is reported to be affected in the Khurda subdivision, but this Government is not now in possession of full particulars regarding this tract. In the Chilka Lake tract the supplies of food were found to be failing. The Lieutenant-Governor, at the instance of the local officers, has authorised the grant of advances to grain-dealers, as in Palamau. It is reported that the measure has been so far successful that there is now no want of food-grains in the tract. The total rainfall during the period under report was 3.22 inches in the Sadar subdivision and 3.25 inches in Khurda. There were fifteen relief works and five test works open, and the total number employed on them on the 24th April was 2,874, as given in the weekly telegraphic report, against 4,204 at the close of March. Besides these there was a road under construction by the District Board, which employed an average of about 850 persons daily during the latter half of April, and about 1,500 men found employment in two salt factories. The number on gratuitous relief on the 24th April was 193 against 75 in March. Public health and the condition of cattle continued to be generally satisfactory.

19. There is nothing of importance to report with regard to the Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

20. Since the close of the period under report, a Resolution No. 181 ^{T. R.}_{Res.}, dated the 6th May, has been issued, sanctioning the introduction of the system of piece-work or payment by results, in the Divisions and local areas noted on the margin.

Chota Nagpur	} whole Division.	Patna Division.
Bhagalpur		
Rajahmundry		
Orissa		
Samanthipur subdivision of Darbhanga, and Tolaeni and Bhugmati canals, and the Sakri-Jalougar, Bethah Bagaha and Raksaul-Ramanagar Railway lines, and on other major works at the Commissioner's discretion and at the Commissioner's discretion in the Bhabhua subdivision of Shahabad, and the district of Saran ...	} in the	Premi-Divi.
In the Khulna and Murshidabad districts, and at the Commissioner's discretion in the Nadia district ...		

A copy of the Resolution has been submitted to the Government of India with

my letter No. 183 ^{T. R.}_{Res.} of the same date.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS OF RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.				Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEER PER RUPEE.					MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.	
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.		Total.	Common rice.	Pea.	Mareh.	Makul.	Kutli.	In the district.		In the affected area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PATNA DIVISION. {Shahabad Saran Chhapra Muzaffarpur Darbhanga	Sq. miles.	2,063	1,623	393	...	6,943	...	...	6,943	22,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL.
		2,056	1,513	1,316	...	22,547	...	...	23,034	26,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		3,131	2,619	1,553	...	40,070	...	...	20,189	66,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		3,944	2,711	1,951	...	52,471	...	...	52,385	63,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		2,335	2,041	2,234	...	122,281	...	...	127,673	74,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Total for the Division	10,979	11,912	10,525	7,245	71	244,237	...	...	252,047	237,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. {Palaman Manbhum	Sq. miles.	4,912	4,912	276	...	2,665	...	...	2,665	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL.
		4,147	3,373	691	...	...	...	...	3,404	4,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	
		9,059	1,789	8,243	1,567	...	2,665	...	...	6,069	4,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENT'S DIVISION. {Nadia Khulna Murshidabad	Sq. miles.	2,793	827.76	478	...	13,229	...	...	13,051	28,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL.
		2,077	442	263	...	3,716	...	...	3,764	8,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
		2,144	1,220	93	...	...	...	...	3,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Division	7,014	4,071	1,539.76	875	...	16,945	...	...	25,332	36,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BAGALPUR DIVISION. {Bhagalpur Sonhat gaus.	Sq. miles.	4,256	640	325	...	1,043	...	...	106	3,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL.
		3,470	367	93	...	2,084	...	...	2,034	1,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	
		9,626	3,756	887	418	...	4,660	...	...	21,922	4,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA DIVISION. {Puri	Sq. miles.	2,473	307	190	...	2,224	...	...	2,374	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL.
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	
		45,141	22,493	21,535.76	10,186	1,934	270,151	48	31,899	337,351	386,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The figures for the districts of the Patna Division relate to the five weeks ending 1st May 1897.
 * This includes 30,748 labourers employed on daily wages irrespective of task work, who have not been classified in columns 7 and 9.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1st APRIL 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 1st APRIL 1897 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue suspended.		
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 ⁴	8	9	10	11	12		
PATNA DIVISION...	Shahabad ...	12,000	10,940	3,802	6,524	2,922	1st May .	Rs. 21,411	Rs. 34,138	Rs. 5,535	Rs. 3,728	Nil.	
	Baran ...	75,000	42,691	7,677	34,308	791	Do.	60,620	91,971	16,391	5,554	Do.	
	Champaran ...	210,000	205,500	87,700	180,000	75,000	Do.	2,03,531	1,03,232	2,292	10,943	Do.	
	Muzaffarpur ...	300,000	79,906	85,919	75,498	84,645	Do.	1,10,406	73,703	2,097	873	Do.	
	Darbhanga ...	351,964	128,478	213,486	88,086	154,467	Figures not correctly furnished.						Do.
Total for the Division		948,564	477,094	408,641	387,054	321,516	.....	.....	.....	30,523	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	Palamau ...	87,372	18,792	68,580	18,792	66,415	24th April	2,625	2,605	5,533	Nil.	Nil.	
	Manbhum ...	120,000	52,379	69,325	52,379	69,325	Do.	3,536	2,923	325	178	Do.	
	Total for the Division		207,372	71,171	137,905	71,171	135,740	12,161	5,528	6,158	178	Nil.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Nadia ...	38,280	9,605	11,445	9,605	11,445	24th April	1,07,704	43,730	7,550	6,510	Nil.	
	Khulna ...	10,480	6,325	4,915	Accounts not yet made up.						Do.
	Murshidabad ...	51,606	17,440	26,792	17,088	35,474	Figures not correctly furnished.						Do.
	Total for the Division		100,378	27,045	54,742	26,693	51,834	23,973	15,546	Nil.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	Bhagalpur ...	30,475	Tanks are selected wherever required. There is no difficulty in obtaining sites.				Accounts for current year not yet made up.			1,200	7,706	Nil.	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	40,408	2,845	44,755	2,845	44,691	23rd April 1897.	1,700	212	1,250	.....	Do.
	Total for the Division		70,872	2,845	46,755	2,845	44,691	2,450	7,706
ORISSA DIVISION ...	Puri ...	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	5,000	24th April	21,963	162	1,000	53	Nil.
GRAND TOTAL		1,334,494	578,085	654,096	467,763	550,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,104	.....

The figures for the districts of the Patna Division relate to the five weeks ending 1st May 1897.
Columns 8-5—Champaran.—The figures include 73 miles of the proposed railway from Bairaigia to Bagaha, which would give employment to about 14,120 persons for three months.

No. 1158F.G., dated Bankipore, the 11th May 1897.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my famine report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the second-half of April. The figures in the statements refer to the three weeks ending 17th and 24th April and the 1st May. I regret that the report is so late, but the figures to be collected were those for three weeks instead of a fortnight involving much extra labour both in the local offices and in mine. The report for the Darbhanga district, in which both the numbers relieved and the number of works open are larger than anywhere else, was not received in my office till midday on the 12th owing to the misbehaviour of the messenger.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. Since the date of my last report I have made two short tours in the Division.

3. On the evening of the 21st April I met at Bankipore the Hon'ble Mr. James, Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and accompanied him to Motihari. After spending the 22nd at Motihari, we travelled by night to Muzaffarpur, and after passing the forenoon of the 23rd there proceeded to Darbhanga, arriving in the evening. On the afternoon of the 24th Mr. James went on to Calcutta, and I returned to Bankipore. During this tour we discussed at great length with the three Collectors the condition of their districts and the proposals for the expenditure of the funds allotted by the Provincial Committee. We also interviewed at each place the members of the District and Sadar Local Committee, and discussed their plans with them. Mr. James was also shown the poor-houses, as well as our systems of task work and of gratuitous relief.

4. My next tour was in the Saran district. On the 29th April I went up to Chapra by the morning train, and spent that day and the next at Chapra, as it was essential that I should discuss with Messrs. Earle and Chapman together not only famine affairs, but also important matters connected with the Hutwa Estate and others. I inspected the Chapra poor-house, which is the best that I have yet seen for completeness and good management. Mr. Chapman, who has had charge of this work, deserves credit for it. On the evening of the 30th I proceeded with Mr. Knyvett, District Superintendent of Police, to Siwan where I spent the night, and saw Messrs. Tytler and Lyall. On the morning of the 1st May I drove to Hutwa, where there were many matters to be discussed with the manager and his assistants; here I was met by Messrs. Gauntlett and Garrett. In the evening, after an interview with the Maharani, I drove to Gopalganj with Mr. Chapman, Officiating Collector, who had joined me at Hutwa in the afternoon. On the 2nd May I drove with Messrs. Chapman and Lister (Subdivisional Officer of Gopalganj) to Jhajwa (18 miles), where we met Mr. Lang (Charge Superintendent), Mr. Pridham (R.E.), Assistant Engineer, and Messrs. Vipin and Berrill, local planters. As it was Sunday, there were no workers visible; but we examined two large works on the way. In the afternoon we drove on to Bansghat Factory (7 miles), where we found Messrs. Toogood and Maconchy. On the 3rd May Mr. Chapman and I drove to Rajaputty Factory (7 miles), where I had some conversation with Mr. Mackenzie, the Manager, and then rode about 7 miles (there and back) to the Jagdispur tank, where we were met by Messrs. Toogood and Maconchy again. The people on this tank, which is under Public Works Department agency, were on strike, because the task had been raised under my orders: they were in excellent condition, and fully capable of doing the task. We next drove to Bahrowlie Factory, (8 miles) where we were entertained by Mr. Filgate, the Manager, who has been of great assistance to the Collector in many ways. From Bahrowlie we drove through Mashrak to Chapra, 26 miles—arriving at dark. On the 4th May I returned to Bankipore.

5. My observations on this tour fully supported Mr. Earle's differentiation of the distressed portions of his district. East Gopalganj and the north-eastern corner of the Sadar subdivision are certainly the worst parts of the district that I have yet seen, and undoubtedly require help, but I doubt

whether the distress is so acute as Mr. Earle thinks, and the attitude of the people towards relief works shows that they still have some resources: here, as elsewhere, there is a small percentage who are in very acute distress from high prices and the failure of crops. The prospects of the crops in the country all along the road from Mashrak to Chapra were very good, but this is admittedly one of the best parts of the district.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

6. *Patna*.—The brief statement that “all’s well” is almost sufficient for a report of this district during the past three weeks. Crop prospects are excellent. Prices are fairly steady with a slight tendency to rise, especially in the case of common rice. Cultivators are said to be holding on to their *rahi* everywhere.

7. Food-grain traffic is as brisk as ever. The imports during the three weeks under review aggregated 1,16,890 maunds, while the exports were 70,114 maunds, leaving a balance of 46,776 maunds in favour of the district. At the end of the previous fortnight the balance in favour of imports was only 17,231 maunds. Out of these imports, 85,141 maunds were rice, and 12,440 maunds wheat, the latter mostly from the westward.

8. The Collector has been trying to carry out his ordinary repairs to District Board roads this year by a system of direct payments, but finds that the labourers are well enough off to be able to refuse $2\frac{1}{2}$ and even 3 annas a day. Nothing could be more eloquent of the good condition of the people in this district.

9. The Bankipore poor-house contained on an average 111 persons a day during the last three weeks.

10. *Gaya*.—There is no change in the prosperous condition of this district. The *china* crop, which ripens here earlier than to the north of the Ganges, is nearly harvested, and this will add to the already ample food stocks in hand. The *makua*, which is an important crop in this district, especially in the south, has been better than it was last year.

11. Prices show a tendency to harden, but the difference is very slight. Burma rice is selling everywhere a little cheaper than country rice.

12. Imports for the three weeks were 22,691 maunds against 11,244 maunds, and exports 977 maunds as against 1,177 maunds, so that for this longer period the balance in favour of the district was 21,911 maunds as against 10,067 maunds in the preceding fortnight. It is probable that much of the imports which were chiefly rice (17,630 maunds) were intended for re-exportation to Palamau, as 2,232 maunds of that grain went southward.

13. A considerable number of persons were fed at the kitchens along the Grand Trunk Road, the average daily numbers being as follows: Barachatti 36, Kusa 98, Madanpur 86, Aurangabad 133. A relief kitchen at Nawada had an average daily attendance of 88, and that at Badhaul, kept by a local Mahant, gave cooked food to 66 and grain doles to 82 persons a day on the average.

14. *Shahabad*.—From this district also the reports show that matters are progressing satisfactorily, although the Collector has had to extend his affected area by including the Rohta’s plateau and the Akbarpur tract along the Sone. The total area affected has been carefully recalculated, and including the two tracts just named, it amounts to 1,632 square miles with a population of 381,296 persons.

15. The public health in the district is good, although in the Bhabhua subdivision the death-rate for March was somewhat higher than usual; but Mr. Windsor in his 12th and 13th paragraphs has shown that this was almost entirely due to small-pox, which also caused many deaths in February.

16. Prices remain practically stationary; and this fact, coupled with the large exports to be noticed below, seems to show that stocks are plentiful in the district as a whole. At Bhabhua while rice and peas remain the same, wheat is half-a-seer cheaper and *rahar* a seer dearer than it was three weeks ago.

17. There has been a further development of exports in the period under report. Imports by rail were 26,368 maunds against 28,777 maunds, and exports 26,998 maunds against 28,407 maunds, so that the result was a net loss to the district of 30,630 maunds instead of a small gain of 370 maunds. The imports

consisted mostly of rice, and the exports were *rabicereals* and pulses. The arrangements for getting information from Zamania and the river side ghats are now completed.

18. The following statement, as usual, gives the figures for relief works and gratuitous relief:—

SHAHABAD.

Week ending.	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependants.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3rd April 1897	7	7,196	616	16,311	24,023	C. ft. 39	Rs. A. P. 2 13 2
10th " " "	7	6,418	619	17,899	24,936	35	2 14 1
17th " " "	7	7,297	909	18,390	26,596	36	2 12 1
24th " " "	7	5,174	855	19,319	25,348	39	2 7 2
1st May " "	7	4,196	668	18,596	23,460	39	2 3 7

The number of works open remained the same, for though two have been closed, the Hata-Bhabhua road because it was finished, and the Hata-Durgaoti road because it was near the Railway works, two others have been opened, viz., the Bhabhua-Rajghat and Bhabhua-Jahanabad roads. A tank is also being excavated at the expense of the Sabar Ward.

19. The daily average number on task work shows a steady diminution, due partly to the reduction of the wage caused by an alteration of the grain basis from rice at $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers to a mixture of peas and rice at $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers. It is also partly due to the closing of the two roads mentioned above, which has not yet been followed by a corresponding increase in the numbers on the two new roads, and the railway: there is also some private work which attracts labour. The increased railway rate of Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet is beginning to attract rather larger numbers, the daily average of persons on the railway in the three weeks under review having been 6,702, 9,236 and 10,231.

20. The numbers on daily wage irrespective of task show some increase as compared with the figures for previous periods, and are now 14.61 per cent. of those on task work, whereas in the previous fortnight they were only 8.63. The reason is that under recent orders those who receive the Sunday wage are entered in this category, and not among the task workers.

21. The outturn of work and cost rate remain good, considering the hardness of the soil. The Collector has just made a tour in Bhabhua, visiting all the relief works, and he was on the whole satisfied with what he saw. The individual digger system is in force in this district, and as it is working well and can be maintained, because the numbers are small, I have decided not to interfere with it, or to insist on the pit-gang system being introduced. The results are good enough to justify non-interference.

22. Gratuitous relief is still very large in this district. Since the date of my last report I have been in correspondence with the Collector on the subject, and he urges strongly that the peculiar circumstances of the district, which have more than once been detailed before, justify the high figures. However a remark in the report now under review shows that the classification of labour in this district is not the same as that adopted elsewhere. Mr. Windsor says that all his labourers are B class, and that none of them are so weakly as to require to be set a special task. As it is certain that many such weakly persons must be in existence, and as the numbers on daily wage are too small to allow of their all being included in that category, the inference is irresistible that many of those who are now in the receipt of gratuitous relief ought to be working as D class labourers. On the other hand, the Collector reports that he has carefully checked the gratuitous relief lists, and finds that they are satisfactory. The point will be further discussed with Mr. Windsor.

23. The poor-houses, along the Grand Trunk Road and elsewhere, continued to relieve a number of persons, the daily average for each of the three weeks having been 581, 610 and 701.

24. *Saran*.—The feature of the last three weeks in this district is a steady rise in the numbers on relief works and in those receiving gratuitous relief: in other respects there is not much to notice.

25. Rain fell here, as elsewhere, on the 21st and 28th. Much benefit to the pasture has occurred from these flying storms, as well as to the *china* and sugarcane.

26. Crop prospects are excellent. As already stated, I have during the past week made a short tour in Saran, and I was gratified, though not surprised, to find with what readiness and resource the raiyats have almost everywhere adapted themselves to the season. *Chours* and swamps usually abandoned to the village pig, the buffalo, and the cattle egret, are this year green with early rice and *janera*; almost every piece of land which it is possible to irrigate has a crop of *china*, which may be seen in every stage of growth, and vast stretches of land lie waiting for the *bhadai* or the rice crop, all ready ploughed or dug up with the hoe. Mr. Tytler, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Siwan, estimates that 50,000 bighas in the north and west of the district have this year been sown with *china*, and it would probably not be too much to say that the district contains 100,000 acres of this useful grain, which, if well watered, yields 15 or 20 maunds an acre.

27. Having regard to these prospects and to the effect which the *rabi* crop has had on the condition of different parts of the district, the Collector has revised his areas of distress, and has reduced the area to 1,512 square miles with a population of 1,416,176 persons. He has submitted his monthly map coloured accordingly.

28. Prices show very little variation, and are if anything easier at Gopalganj than elsewhere.

29. Taking the statistics for rail, road and river together so far as they can be ascertained, the imports during the three weeks amounted to 162,652 maunds against 94,256 maunds in the previous fortnight, and the exports were 18,115 maunds against 9,761. The result is the large balance in favour of the district of 144,547 maunds, against 84,495 in the previous fortnight. Most of these imports were rice from Calcutta and the Burdwan Division, but there is a considerable importation of "other food-grains" from the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces. The total rice imported aggregated 89,820 maunds, and wheat reached 20,163 maunds.

30. The accompanying statement gives the usual particulars as regards relief works and gratuitous relief:—

SARAN.

Week ending—	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1897.		A.—Under the Collector.				C. ft.	Rs. A. P.
3rd April	...	5,160	1,008	27,206	33,374	32.9	2 8 3
10th "	33	8,000	1,495	31,398	41,093	31.2	2 11 9
17th "	...	9,601	2,068	36,601	47,070	34.4	2 6 7
24th "	...	12,270	2,519	38,307	53,096	30.3	2 12 8
1st May	39	13,601	3,525	42,976	60,102	34.1	2 9 1
		B.—Hutwa Raj.					
3rd April	...	3,061	518	402	3,981	23	3 2 9
10th "	10	3,162	625	860	4,647	19	3 14 3
17th "	...	2,670	578	345	3,593	19	3 13 8
24th "	...	3,103	549	345	3,997	19.3	4 0 0
1st May	9	3,392	595	349	4,336	18.4	4 2 7

Six new works have been opened, and out of the total, 33 are under civil and 6 under Public Works Department agency.

31. Turning first to relief works, it will be seen that there has been a steady advance during each of the last three weeks in the numbers on works equivalent to 76·54 per cent. in all during that period, the increase being 70 per cent. in the case of task workers and 107·9 in that of those paid by daily wage irrespective of task. As the figures in Form 5 are still submitted in the old form, it is difficult to say where this increase has occurred, nor has the Collector said anything on this point.

32. The daily outturn of work is fair and the cost rate low. This is partly because the Collector takes, as his basis for the grain equivalent, barley at from 12 to 14 seers the rupee. The Public Works Department figures of outturn are better than those for Civil Agency works (see Form 7): first, because many of the Civil Agency works are tanks; and, secondly, because the chief Public Works Department work in the district is in extraordinarily light and easy land.

33. The pit system is now being introduced. Mr. Earle, the late Collector, hesitated to introduce it, partly because he had no forms and partly because he found that with his small numbers he could manage to measure up and pay for the work of each digger and his carriers, which is after all the ideally fair system. I found that there was much leniency in regard to classification of soils, but I am now glad to learn that my orders for the exaction of a task of 200 cubic feet are being introduced: it can be done with ease almost everywhere.

34. The numbers on gratuitous relief are again very large, and Mr. Chapman, who has just taken charge, is disposed to think that it has been somewhat overdone in some parts of the district. I have little doubt of the fact, and hope that by close scrutiny he will be able to keep the numbers down. It is significant that there are very few D class labourers, and (a fact which was brought to my notice when I was in the district) the number of children who are relieved as dependants is extremely large, especially on works under Public Works Department agency, where there were 31 children dependants gratuitously relieved to every 100 task workers of all sorts. I have instructed the local officers that they must scrutinise more carefully the claims of children to be classed as dependants, and I also ordered that, if the numbers still continued large, kitchens were to be opened for the children at all large works, and that they should be fed on the spot instead of receiving pice to take to their parents. I trust that these two changes in practice will have the desired effect. During the last week of the period the average daily number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief amounted to 70·14 per cent. of all the adult units relieved in every way.

35. The relief works under the Hutwa Raj again give results much below those on works under Government officials: the outturn per male unit was not much more than half that obtained on Government works, and the cost rate therefore is nearly twice as high. The Collector has called on the Manager to explain, and I trust that he will be able to improve the administration; it is true that many of the Raj works are tanks, but even if this point be conceded, there is no doubt that there is still room for more strictness and closer supervision.

36. The numbers in the poor-houses have begun to rise again, as the *rabi* harvest is over: in the four Hutwa institutions, the daily average was 409 against 231 in the previous period, and in the Government poor-houses it was 106 against 85.

37. The appended statement giving payment of money-orders month by month shows that the total receipts in April 1897 were only about half what they were in April 1896: the meaning obviously is that the emigrants are returning earlier than usual, for in 1896 the large drop occurred in May 1896: as times are hard and prices high all over the Province, it may well be that such large savings are not being brought back as usual; but, as I have already reported in a separate letter, more than 16 lakhs of rupees have been remitted to this district by small money orders between the 1st October 1896 and the 31st March 1897.

38. *Champaran*.—In this district the two principal features of the last three weeks' administration have been a steady decrease in the numbers on task work, and a somewhat disquieting rise in the prices of food-grain.

39. Public health continues good, and for April was relatively better than in March, the death-rate of the district being only 2·15 per mille, against an average for the past five years of 2·34. In Motihari, Madhubani and Adapur thanas the rate is slightly above the average; elsewhere it is below it, as details are not yet available. They will be discussed in Mr. Macpherson's next report.

40. Rain fell on the 20th April in scattered showers, very variable in quantity, Motihari receiving an inch and a third, and Bagaha little more than a quarter of an inch. The effect was everywhere beneficial except to the indigo in a few places.

41. To show the range of prices, the Collector has given as usual the prices of the common grains at Motihari and Bettiah for the last day of the past four weeks, and has supplemented the information by the remarks in paragraph 12 of his report. At Motihari common rice and barley are a quarter of a seer dearer than they were four weeks ago, and *rahar* is 7 chitaks dearer: on the other hand, wheat is 1½ seers cheaper, and gram 7 chitaks cheaper than before: maize is stationary. At Bettiah all grain is cheaper than at Motihari, but a glance at the average for five years shows that this is practically a constant incident: at this mart common rice and maize are unaltered in price, but there is a rise of a seer in barley, and a quarter of a seer in wheat. On the other hand, grain is a seer cheaper, and *rahar* is cheaper by a seer and a-half. In the bazars of Hardih thana common rice is sold between 7½ and 7¾ seers, and in Bagaha it has risen from 9 to 8¾ seers; it is impossible that, at these rates, rice can be the common food of the people, and it is more likely that they are living on barley and gram. The Collector's latest weekly telegram states that the famine wage is based on maize at 9¾ seers.

42. Mr. Macpherson further states (paragraph 7) that the question of seed grain is now of pressing importance, and he will be asked at once to submit a special report on the subject. He has funds at his disposal for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and these can be freely used at once.

43. For the first time for many weeks there appears to be some check in the amount of grain imported by rail. The figures for the three weeks are 42,216 maunds imported and 671 maunds exported, against 71,854 imports and 246 maunds exports for the previous fortnight. The net result of the period is a balance in favour of the district of 41,545 maunds against 71,608 maunds for the fortnight previous. The imports to Bettiah also fell off considerably for some reason not explained. Most of the imports were rice and paddy as usual, viz., rice 28,014 maunds and paddy 12,719 maunds, of which almost all came from Howrah, viz., 26,657 maunds and 12,169 maunds respectively.

44. The following table gives as usual comparative statistics of relief works and gratuitous relief:—

CHAMPARAN.

Week ending—	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task work.	Daily wages, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependants.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3rd April 1897	...	60,626	7,134	49,745	117,605	C. ft. 24 5	Rs. A. P. 3 14 11
10th " " "	70	65,494	7,170	48,696	111,360	25 5	3 12 11
17th " " "	70	62,143	10,850	49,578	112,371	30	3 4 6
24th " " "	73	50,697	13,913	52,658	117,268	30	3 3 0
1st May " "	81	43,891	12,271	54,057	110,219	33	2 18 4

The number of works has been increased again by the opening of three new Civil Agency works, and eight under Public Works Department Agency. The former now number 54 and the latter 27: of the eight new works under the Public Works Department, five are sections of the two big canals at Tribeni and Dbaka.

45. There has been a steady reduction in the number of task-workers (as a reference to my previous reports will show) since the week ending the 13th March, when the daily average was 92,654. Mr. Macpherson explains that it is partly spurious, since during the last three weeks those who receive the Sunday wage have for the first time been placed under those who receive the daily wage irrespective of task: it is also partly due to "the changes consequent on the closing of a number of works in North Bettiah, in order to transfer as much labour as possible on to the Tribeni canal." These explanations affect the last few weeks, while for the earlier weeks of the period, it was said that the *rabi* harvest attracted a good deal of labour. All these causes, however, seem to me hardly to account for the quantity and persistence of the decrease, and the Collector will be specially addressed on the subject.

46. The outturn of work is improving, and is better on Public Works Department works than on those under Civil Agency, as the latter include an immense proportion of tanks. In a circular now under issue, I am directing all officers in whose district the piece-work system has been sanctioned to show the results separately from those for task-work, and in a separate letter to Government, I have asked permission to amend Form 7 for this purpose.

47. The decrease in cost rate is partly due to the elimination from the calculation of the payments made on Sunday, but this should not have been done: it is fair enough in calculating the outturn to divide only by the numbers of those who actually helped to produce it, but in calculating the cost of work, the whole of the attendants, special gangs and others should be included, since without them the work could not go on. The numbers on daily wage, irrespective of task, have risen for the reasons given in paragraph 45 above.

48. Mr. Macpherson's verdict is strongly in favour of the pit-gang system for reasons stated in his 22nd paragraph. In this district the piece-work system has been sanctioned in five large works, and was introduced on the Tribeni canal effectually only during the last week of the period under report. The rate of Rs. 1-14 per 1,000 cubic feet, first offered was found by actual experience to give less than could be earned on task works, and had not Government sanctioned as a special case a rate of Rs. 2-8, the experiment would have broken down: it will be most carefully watched.

49. The numbers on gratuitous relief are still going up slowly, and the Collector points out that during the three weeks just past the daily average of persons (not adult units) relieved, has gone from 60,870 to 64,484, which last figure is the equivalent of 4.3 per cent. of the population of the distressed area. This proportion is rather above the 3 per cent. which has been taken as a fair standard, but the Collector is alive to the fact that incessant checking is necessary, and with the additional officers now at his disposal, or shortly to be so, this closer supervision will be possible. Some of the recipients also will go off our lists on to those of the Charitable Relief Committees. A reference to Form 6 will show that in this district the number of dependants relieved on the relief works is well kept down. The percentage in the last week under report is 7.9 to all the persons gratuitously relieved.

50. In the six Government poor-houses in the district, a daily average of 585 persons was fed throughout the period under report. The high rate of the dole, 1 anna 8 pies is explained to be due to the miserable condition of the inmates of these institutions, who are mostly sick beggars and waifs, who have been discovered and brought in, and require to be fed up with special diet and comforts.

51. The number of kitchens open was 11 with a daily average of 607 persons: it is clear that these institutions are not needed for the special purpose which makes them so valuable in Muzaffarpur.

52. Three of the Collectors' Charge Superintendents have been ill during the period under report.

53. *Muzaffarpur*.—As has been anticipated for some time, the three weeks under review have been marked by a steady increase in the number of those on relief works and in the receipt of gratuitous relief, but the increase though considerable, has not been so great as was expected.

54. The health of the district remains remarkably good, and the rain which fell about the 20th and 28th of April, greatly benefited the growing crops, *china*, *moong* and sugarcane, and secured the pasturage at any rate for the present.

55. Prices are fairly stationary. That of rice has risen everywhere, but as regards other grains the Muzaffarpur market is steady. At the two sub-divisional head-quarters some grains rose in price and others fell; wheat falling at both, and gram, which has not been a very good crop this year, rising at either place. There is no apprehension as to the sufficiency of food stocks.

56. Imports have apparently developed largely, but taking into consideration the longer period under report, the result is about the same as in the previous fortnight. Imports were 94,887 maunds against 62,386 and exports 4,656 against 1,647—the balance in favour of the district as the outcome of three weeks' traffic was 90,231 maunds against a net importation of 60,739 maunds in the previous fortnight. Of this quantity the greater portion (52,280 maunds) was rice, while 28,597 maunds of "other food-grains" were imported. Next to Muzaffarpur which imported 48,201 maunds, comes Sitamarhi with 12,427 maunds, two-thirds of which were rice.

57. The usual comparative statement of relief of all kinds is given below:—

MUZAFFARPUR.

Week ending	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependants.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3rd April 1897	...	25,242	3,619	32,206	62,127	60.59	Rs. 1 12 7
10th " "	78	27,888	6,912	39,339	74,139	64.73	1 10 6
17th " "	...	28,778	8,924	41,131	81,843	51.44	1 13 1
24th " "	...	33,160	10,783	49,823	94,366	57.	1 10 0
1st May "	94	37,108	12,349	55,888	1,05,345	62.08	1 7 6

There has been a considerable increase in the number of works open, and in this respect Muzaffarpur now stands second to Darbhanga only: of the 94 works open, 74 were under Civil Agency and 20 under that of the Public Works Department.

58. It will be seen that for the last five weeks there has been a steady rise in the numbers on relief works and in the receipt of gratuitous relief. The Collector has not stated whether this rise was general, but I have had the

Date.	SUBDIVISION.		
	Sadar.	Hajipur.	Sitamarhi.
1	2	3	4
1897.			
17th April	55,903	42,107	128,441
24th " "	62,723	57,486	147,050
1st May	76,726	61,160	188,909

figures totalled, and I find that for the last three weeks the grand total of male units on relief works in each subdivision has been as in the margin. The figures denote a steady increase of pressure from high prices all over the district. That the rush has not been greater is probably due to the causes detailed in Mr. Hare's 4th paragraph: he has certainly succeeded in exacting a very high average outturn,

and it is also true that the people are as a rule in good condition: for these results he undoubtedly deserves every credit, especially as they have been obtained at the expense of more anxiety than most officers would care to undergo. It is too early yet to say more on the subject. Except in the middle week of the period the outturn under Civil Agency was superior to that obtained on works under Public Works Department Agency.

59. On the Darbhanga Raj relief works in the Parihar Circle, a daily average number of 2,128 persons was employed.

60. Under gratuitous relief there has also been an advance to almost exactly the same extent—for whereas in the three weeks under review there has been an advance of 41.54 per cent. in the average daily number of male units on relief works, the increase in the average number of adult units daily receiving gratuitous relief has been from 39,339 to 55,888, or 42.04 per cent.

I do not suppose that these figures will rise much higher, for the proper objects of charitable relief should by this time all have been entered on the Circle Officers' lists, while the number of new candidates should be more than counter-balanced by those who are transferred to the agents of the Charitable Relief Fund. The ratio of those in receipt of gratuitous relief to those in receipt of all relief was 53·04 during the last week of the period.

61. The six Government poor-houses in each of the three weeks contained a daily average of 232,218 and 223 inmates. In the Darbhanga Raj poor-house at Parihar an average of 254 persons was fed daily.

62. The kitchens for children which form an important feature of relief in this district have again done excellent work: they were 26 in number, and in the three weeks under review there were fed on an average every day 2,587, 4,044 and 4,865 persons; of these 73·64 per cent. were children, and they averaged respectively 1,929, 3,027, and 3,510 per diem in each week. The fact stated by Mr. Haro, that particularly in the Sitamarhi subdivision the people have begun deliberately to starve their children, especially the girls, rather than suffer themselves, is eloquent of the height which the pinch of hunger has reached. The same fact has been reported from Darbhanga and the worst parts of Champaran also. The attention of other District Officers will be drawn to the matter.

63. *Darbhangā*.—In this district steady progress is being made, and I am glad to be able to report that numbers are not rising. The expected rush has not yet begun.

64. Prices still remain stationary. Common rice is dearer at all the sub-divisional head-quarters, and *marua* and *rahar* are dearer at Darbhanga, while gram is cheaper. At Samastipur *rahar* is cheaper: at Madhubani there is a fall in the price of wheat, barley, *marua* and *rahar*: all grains not mentioned above have undergone no change in price. Food stocks in the bazars seem to be sufficient everywhere, except perhaps in parts of Bahera thana, where, according to the Collector, the grain is in the hands, not of bunniahs so much as zamindars, who are holding back for higher prices. The Local Committee of the Charitable Fund applied for leave to spend Rs. 5,000 in importing and selling grain to break this ring, but I have refused to sanction the proposal. If the difficulty continues, and the holders will not listen to reason, the Collector may have to appoint contractors under section 36 of the Famine Code, and to plant bunniahs on his relief works with the privileges allowed in paragraph 20 of Government Resolution No. 420M.P.I.

65. Imports of food-grain by rail show a satisfactory increase. The total imports for the three weeks aggregated 1,86,346 maunds, and the exports were 4,974 maunds, giving a net excess of imports of 1,81,372 maunds, or an average net import of 60,457 maunds a week: in the previous fortnight the average weekly net import was 40,967; the imports having been 85,063 maunds against 3,128, and the balance in favour of the district 81,935 maunds. Out of the total imports, i.e., 1,86,346 maunds, as much as 63,249 was rice, and 79,581 other food-grains.

66. The statistics for relief works and gratuitous relief are compared as usual in the following statement:—

DARBHANGA.

Week ending	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Average daily outturn per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Task work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependents.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3rd April 1897	.....	62,636	6,584	50,726	125,926	33	Rs. 2 11 6
10th " "	134	74,523	9,711	56,645	140,919	33	2 12 5
17th " "	.....	62,689	12,580	56,140	131,314	33·8	2 7 2
24th " "	.....	80,161	26,968	61,702	168,821	41·5	2 6 3
1st May "	152	78,836	24,387	64,069	167,240	38·08	2 7 6

There has been an advance in the number of works which now number 152 divided as follows:—Civil Agency, 108; Public Works Department Agency, 44.

67. As regards male units on relief works, the total daily average numbers for the last five weeks are as follow, including both task workers and those on daily wage irrespective of task: 75,200, 84,234, 75,174, 107,119 and 103,172. The oscillations in the total are remarkable and are apparently due to the *rabi* harvest. The increase in the number of persons on daily wage, which is noticeable in the last three weeks, is due partly to larger numbers being employed in dressing gangs, partly to the effect of my orders that all those receiving the Sunday wage should be shown as receiving daily wage irrespective of task. The outturn is rising, and the cost rate falling. Form 7 shows that the outturn of work is still better on Civil Agency works than on those under the Public Works Department.

68. The figures below show what fluctuations have occurred in each subdivision. It will be seen that in the last week of the period under report, the falling off is accounted for in the Madhubani subdivision and on Civil Agency works in the Sadar subdivision where Public Works Department works have gained what the Civil Agency works have lost, clearly implying a taking over of works. In the previous week all the advance was in the Sadar subdivision, Madhubani remaining stationary:—

SUBDIVISION.		April 3rd.	April 10th.	April 17th.	April 24th.	May 1st.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	{ Civil Agency	26,841	28,420	31,011	37,393	41,790
	{ Public Works Dept. Agency	21,753	26,586	26,057	29,039	34,610
	Total	48,594	55,006	57,068	66,432	76,400
Samastipur	{ Civil Agency	2,874	3,234	4,024	4,405	5,589
	{ Public Works Dept. Agency	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Total	2,874	3,234	4,024	4,405	5,589
Madhubani	{ Civil Agency	16,029	18,502	20,403	23,309	19,714
	{ Public Works Dept. Agency	20,236	21,551	23,006	20,503	19,631
	Total	36,265	40,053	43,409	43,812	39,345
Total Civil Agency		45,744	50,156	55,438	65,117	67,004
Total Public Works Department Agency		41,089	48,117	49,123	49,600	54,274
GRAND TOTAL.		86,833	98,273	1,04,561	1,14,717	1,21,278

69. Paragraphs 17 to 27 of Mr. Carlyle's report contain a valuable and interesting criticism on the pit-gang system which may be read: as soon as the reports on this subject are received from all districts, they will be collated and a separate report submitted. In the meanwhile I propose to circulate to other officers for information and guidance Mr. Carlyle's account of the modified system introduced by Mr. Blackwood. I have seen the system working and it succeeded admirably.

70. Gratuitous relief has increased slowly in the three weeks from 65,685 adult units to 64,068: the rise is equivalent to 13.02 per cent. The dole is now steady at about 9.7 pie, except those distributed by Public Works Department Agency, which are all to children dependants on relief works.

71. Poor-houses were opened in eight places as before: the daily average of inmates in the last week of the period was 238, as against 194 in the last week of the previous fortnight. Mr. Carlyle notices that children are not being properly fed, and I shall be glad to see him open kitchens in several places, as has been done in Sitamarhi.

72. The Darbhanga Raj had a daily average of 18,347 persons on relief works during the fortnight, and 10,334 on gratuitous relief.

PART III.—CONCLUSION.

73. The three weeks under review have been a period of steady progress, and it has witnessed the introduction of one or two improvements in administration. There has been a rise in the numbers both on relief works and in the receipt of gratuitous relief, but these have not been so great as has sometimes been anticipated.

74. There was rain in all districts on the 20th and 31st April, and in most on the 28th. This fell in scattered showers, varying as much in intensity as in locality. The result has been purely beneficial, except in the few cases where damage has been done to indigo, for the rain has refreshed the crops on the ground—sugarcane, *china*, *moong*, early rice and *janera*, has gone far to secure pasturage, and has to some extent filled the wells and tanks.

75. Crop prospects in these circumstances are excellent, and it is the subject of universal remark that lands have been prepared for *bhadoi* and early rice this year unusually early, and to an unusually large extent.

76. The public health continues good everywhere except in Bhabua, where there has been a good deal of small-pox, and in Patna City, where (as is always the case at this time) cholera has broken out. Cattle disease has been very bad in Patna City and in parts of Darbhanga.

77. Prices remain fairly steady with a tendency to rise slowly: in one or two outlying tracts in Bagaha and Hardih, in Champaran, they are very high, and in Bahora, in Darbhanga, the Collector reports that they are kept up by a combination, not of bunniahs, but of zamindars. I give as Appendix B a statement showing the prices of common rice, wheat and barley on the last Saturday of each of the last seven months: it will be seen that the rise is nowhere alarming.

78. The imports and exports of the past three weeks are set forth below:—

DISTRICT.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		EXCESS—I. OR E.	
	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Three weeks ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Three weeks ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Three weeks ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	68,856	1,10,890	51,335	70,114	I. 17,231	I. 46,776
Gaya	11,244	22,091	1,177	977	I. 10,067	I. 21,714
Shahabad	28,777	30,308	28,407	58,988	I. 370	E. 30,630
Saran	92,164	1,67,852	9,701	18,115	I. 82,893	I. 1,49,537
Champaran	71,564	42,216	240	671	I. 71,608	I. 41,545
Muzaffarpur	62,386	94,887	1,647	4,856	I. 60,739	I. 90,251
Darbhanga	85,063	1,86,340	3,128	4,974	I. 81,935	I. 1,81,372
Total	4,30,044	6,57,050	95,701	1,56,606	I. 3,24,343	I. 5,00,548

It will be observed that there is a large increase in the excess of imports in all districts, except Champaran and Shahabad. In Cham-

DISTRICT.	FOR THE PERIOD ENDING—			
	13th March.	27th March.	10th April.	1st May.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	10,225	7,899	23,067	48,503
Gaya	745	.....	1,123	10,037
Shahabad	1,499	4,872	2,314	7,934
Saran	36,870	32,169	44,247	68,435
Champaran	13,580	34,907	56,800	26,657
Muzaffarpur	11,670	16,051	15,074	36,182
Darbhanga	4,542	6,814	19,943	63,139
Total	78,132	1,02,712	1,62,568	2,60,867

paran imports still exceed exports, but the balance is smaller than before. Shahabad has again been exporting her *rabi* so fast that the balance is heavily on the side of exports. The increase in Darbhanga and Saran is very large. The imports of rice from Howrah are shown in the margin for the last four periods. There is a large rise on the whole in spite of the sudden fall in Champaran, the increase in Darbhanga being especially large.

79. The following statement shows the number of persons receiving relief on the 1st May as reported in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the percentage to the population of the affected area in each district on that date and on the last day of four previous half-monthly periods. There is a rise everywhere except in Champaran, where the numbers and the ratio have been falling steadily since the 13th March. The increase is apparently greatest in Saran, but that is partly

due to a change in the Collector's estimate of the total population affected. Muzaffarpur has advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ and Darbhanga about 1 per cent.:—

DISTRICT.	Estimated population of affected area.	Number in receipt of relief of all kinds on 1st May.	PERCENTAGE RECEIVING RELIEF ON THE—				
			27th February	18th March.	27th March.	10th April.	1st May.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shahabad ...	381,296	31,858	1.6	4.8	6.65	8.77	8.7
Saran ...	1,416,176	78,957	2.86	2.83	2.99	3.85	6.67
Champanan ...	1,654,000	139,079	8.71	13.21	10.58	9.48	8.94
Muzaffarpur ...	1,680,000	113,952	1.85	3.31	3.68	5.34	6.86
Darbhanga ...	2,234,000	234,175	7.46	7.48	8.9	9.54	10.48
Total ...	7,245,472	597,021	5.76	6.70	6.76	7.89	8.23

80. The statement below compares the main statistics of relief works and gratuitous relief for the past and the previous period taking a mean of the weeks' averages in each.

DISTRICT.	FORTNIGHT ENDING 10TH APRIL 1897.								THREE WEEKS ENDING 1ST MAY 1897.								
	TASK-WORK.				DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		TASK-WORK.				DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		C. ft.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		C. ft.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		A. P.		18-18	A. P.
Paina																	1 3
Saya																	
Shahabad	6,807	37	1 8	2 13 7	867	1 11	17,105	0 10	5,556	38	1 6	2 7 7	811	1 10	18,764	0 10	
Saran	6,580	38	1 4	2 10 0	1,351	1 6	29,308	0 7	11,790	32 0	1 3	2 9 5	2,704	1 6	34,928	0 7	
Champanan	58,090	25	1 6	3 13 11	7,152	1 9	44,220	0 10	48,910	31	1 6	3 1 7	12,844	1 8	52,031	0 11	
Muzaffarpur	24,548	53	1 5	1 11 6	5,295	1 8	36,302	0 9	33,219	56 8	1 5	1 10 2	10,635	1 8	48,047	0 9	
Darbhanga	71,579	33	1 5	2 11 11	8,137	1 7	53,705	0 10	73,875	39 29	1 6	2 7 0	21,380	1 6	60,637	0 9	
Total	1,69,691				82,472		1,85,034		1,73,360				47,884		2,20,326		

There is an increase of 3,759 in the average daily numbers of male units on task-work equivalent to an advance of 2.21 per cent. Including those on daily wage irrespective of task, the advance is 29,111, or 15.15 per cent. The large advance in those under the latter category is due to the inclusion of those paid for Sunday.

81. As is natural, with both officials and people becoming daily more familiar with the work to be done, the daily average outturn is rising and the cost rate falling; the mean outturn of the five districts represented is 39.59 against 35.8 cubic feet and the mean cost rate nearly Rs. 2-7-2 instead of Rs. 2-12-2. So, too, the range of discrepancy under this head is shrinking; in the previous fortnight the highest outturn (Muzaffarpur was 25 cubic feet, and the lowest Champanan 25 cubic feet) giving a range of 27 cubic feet, in the three weeks under review, the highest outturn was 56.8 cubic feet and the lowest 31 cubic feet, a range of 25.8 cubic feet, Muzaffarpur and Champanan again occupying the extremities of the scale. In respect of cost rate the difference is now only between Rs. 3-1-7 in Champanan and Rs. 1-10-2 in Muzaffarpur, as against Rs. 3-13-11 and Rs. 1-11-6 in the same two districts previously.

82. In gratuitous relief there has also been an advance of 34,692 in the daily average number of adult units relieved, which is equivalent to 18.88 per cent. There is still some variation in the average dole which, in both periods, is lowest in Saran, owing partly to the cheapness of the grain taken as the equivalent, and highest in Champanan.

83. The distribution of works, as between the Civil and the Public Works

DISTRICT.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Department Agency.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Shahabad ...	7	.....	7
Saran ...	33	6	39
Champanan ...	54	27	81
Muzaffarpur ...	74	20	94
Darbhanga ...	108	44	152
Total ...	276	97	373

Department Agency, is given in the margin. During the past three weeks the total number of works open has increased by 51, the advance having been 41 under Civil Agency and 10 under Public Works Department Agency; as before, the Public Works Department seem to be much hampered by the difficulty of obtaining qualified subordinates. During the period under review the important step was taken of authorising a

modified system of piece-work on the principles finally laid down in Government Resolution 181 of the 6th instant. As far as my information goes, this system is actually at work only on the Tribeni canal in Champanan and the Bhagmati canal in Muzaffarpur, but I trust that within the current fortnight it will be extended to the other large works indicated in the Resolution, and perhaps in the Samastipur subdivision in Darbhanga, and in certain parts of Saran.

84. I have also drawn special attention to the necessity of checking more carefully than ever the measurements on relief works and exacting an honest task. I have also reminded District Officers that if the price of grain falls, the basis of the grain equivalent has to be altered. It is only the strict observance of these precautions that will prevent a large influx, not only of those who really require relief, but of all those also who are out of work at this the slackest season of the agricultural year.

85. Between the date of my last report and the present date, seven officers of the Indian Staff Corps have reported themselves to me for famine duty and have been posted as follows:—Mr. Harding, 19th Madras Infantry to Saran, Mr. MacBarnett, 5th Punjab Cavalry to Champanan; Messrs. Bliss, 21st Madras Pioneers; Harvest, 9th Madras Infantry, and Fagan, 6th Madras Infantry to Muzaffarpur; Mr. Hudson, 22nd Madras Infantry, and Hole, 19th Madras Infantry, to Darbhanga. Mr. Harvest has since been recalled for civil employment elsewhere. Some 60 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British Army have also arrived, and been posted to the four north Gangetic districts: it is perhaps too soon to judge of the usefulness of these men, but I may be allowed to note that many of them are hardly of the type that we hoped to receive; a majority being young soldiers with little knowledge of the country and little ability to provide for themselves. I have for the present stopped the supply.

86. Details of the amounts advanced in each district during, and previous to, the last period are given below. Shahabad is the foremost so far, but in all districts many applications are pending, which will be disposed of as soon as possible.

DISTRICT.	Amount advanced up to the 31st March 1897.	AMOUNT ADVANCED SINCE THE 1st APRIL 1897.			REMARKS.
		Previous to period under report.	During period under report.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaya ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahabad ...	1,950	2,900	3,725	6,625	
Saran ...	9,952	746	1,432	2,178	
Champanan ...	.....	155	2,000	2,155	
Muzaffarpur ...	3,100	450	1,617	2,067	
Darbhanga ...	1,412	37	(a) 3,862	3,900	
Total ...	16,414	4,288	12,636	16,925	(a) Not stated whether advanced under the modified rules or not.

87. During the period under review, a sum of eight lakhs of rupees in all was allotted for expenditure in this division by the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. This sum was distributed by me on the 19th April, as detailed in the margin.

	Rs.
Shahabad	25,000
Saran	1,15,000
Champaran	1,89,000
Muzaffarpur	2,15,000
Darbhangha	2,56,000
Total	8,00,000

Subsequently, as the outcome of certain correspondence with the Secretary of the Fund, another sum of five lakhs of rupees was allotted to this division. A circular distributing this sum was in print and about to issue, when I received intimation that the allotment might be reconsidered, and I have therefore taken no steps to distribute this further sum of five lakhs.

88. The usual statement of expenditure is appended. It will be seen that so far as these figures go, the expenditure to date has been Rs. 27,71,084, of which Rs. 17,10,920 were spent up to the 31st March last, leaving an expenditure in the month of April of Rs. 10,60,164. During the last three weeks a sum of Rs. 6,58,719 has been expended. Of the total expenditure to date, Rs. 19,80,387 has been spent on relief works, and Rs. 7,38,466 on gratuitous relief.

89. The usual statements and maps are appended, but as this report is already very late, I do not delay it further to add any remarks on the progress for the month of April. The statements from Darbhanga have not been checked. I have already forwarded to Government a memorandum giving such information as I have been able to procure on the subject of food stocks, and a careful note on the agricultural operations of the next six months, prepared by Mr. Stevenson-Moore, Settlement Officer of North Bihar.

APPENDIX A.

DISTRICT.	RELIEF WORK.				GRATUITOUS RELIEF.						MISCELLANEOUS.						GRAND TOTAL.
	Paid for task work.	Daily wage, irrespective of task.	Depen- dents under section 83 and 84.	Total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Poor- houses, &c.	Relief of artisans.	Relief by grain doles.	Relief by money doles.	Kitchens.	Miscella- neous charitable relief.	Total of columns 6 to 11.	Estab- lishment and contin- gencies.	Tools and plant.	Cash and stores.	Bounties for digging wells.	Total of columns 13 to 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Patna	Rs. A. P. 3,101 0 1	Rs. A. P. 62 13 9	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 2,163 13 10	Rs. A. P. 747 10 10	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 305 10 3	Rs. A. P. 949 13 0	Rs. A. P. 983 10 3	Rs. A. P. 983 5 1	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 4,117 3 11
Gaya	Rs. A. P. 3,179 14 1	Rs. A. P. 6,571 0 9	Rs. A. P. 1,744 7 3	Rs. A. P. 41,435 6 1	Rs. A. P. 9,597 11 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 40,476 3 4	Rs. A. P. 949 13 0	Rs. A. P. 983 10 3	Rs. A. P. 61,003 3 7	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 1,02,567 9 8
Bankabad	Rs. A. P. 78,378 11 8	Rs. A. P. 14,113 15 9	Rs. A. P. 388 4 6	Rs. A. P. 92,739 15 11	Rs. A. P. 463 6 8	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 80,159 12 3	Rs. A. P. 2,349 14 6	Rs. A. P. 1,00,553 6 8	Rs. A. P. 2,03,444 11 11	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 1,04,323 6 7
Seon	Rs. A. P. 7,14,773 6 1	Rs. A. P. 74,558 1 2	Rs. A. P. 17,932 13 3	Rs. A. P. 8,07,263 3 6	Rs. A. P. 2,571 3 1	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 1,86,553 11 4	Rs. A. P. 2,349 14 6	Rs. A. P. 1,00,553 6 8	Rs. A. P. 2,03,444 11 11	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 10,24,830 13 7
Champanan	Rs. A. P. 1,70,713 13 4	Rs. A. P. 36,163 11 4	Rs. A. P. 3,290 3 6	Rs. A. P. 2,09,166 11 3	Rs. A. P. 1,703 11 4	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 16,736 6 2	Rs. A. P. 2,380 10 10	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 1,07,569 9 11	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 3,16,736 5 1
Muzaffarpur	Rs. A. P. 6,59,485 4 11	Rs. A. P. 1,50,381 9 2	Rs. A. P. 9,761 6 2	Rs. A. P. 8,36,639 4 3	Rs. A. P. 734 0 6 1/2	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 2,40,428 8 7 1/2	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 3 10 0	Rs. A. P. 2,64,914 0 8	Rs. A. P. 7,400 8 0	Rs. A. P. 29,730 6 3	Rs. A. P. 896 14 6	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 38,117 13 6	Rs. A. P. 11,29,660 3 5
Darbhanga	Rs. A. P. 19,5 330 1 2	Rs. A. P. 2,50,790 3 11	Rs. A. P. 32,017 1 9	Rs. A. P. 19,50,357 6 9	Rs. A. P. 15,546 10 3 1/2	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 1,51,420 14 10	Rs. A. P. 5,04,516 2 11 1/2	Rs. A. P. 5,690 5 4	Rs. A. P. 3 992 4 3	Rs. A. P. 7,39,496 6 10	Rs. A. P. 19,553 9 8	Rs. A. P. 32,750 3 6	Rs. A. P. 896 14 6	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 59,250 11 8	Rs. A. P. 27,71,064 8 3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PATNA COMMR.'s OFFICE ;
BANKIPORE,
The 7th April 1897.

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the progress of prices in the Patna Division during the last seven months.
Common rice.

STATION.	NUMBER OF SEERS FOR THE RUPEE ON THE LAST SATURDAY IN—						
	October 1896.	November 1896.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	April (May 1st) 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna	9 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	9 0
Dinapore ... ..	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	8 12
Barr ... ..	...	11 8	11 4	10 4	11 0	9 8	8 8
Bihar ... ..	...	13 0	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	9 8
Gaya	8 12	9 4	9 12	9 3	9 12	8 12	8 0
Nawada ... ..	...	11 8	10 12	10 10	10 8	9 12	8 8
Jahanabad ... ..	...	9 10	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 10	7 8
Aurangabad ... ..	...	1 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 8
Arrah	8 8	11 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	9 8	8 8
Basaram	8 12	9 12	9 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8
Buxar	8 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	9 0
Bhabhua	7 8	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8
Chapra	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	9 0
Siwan ... ..	...	9 10	9 9	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8
Gopalganj ... ..	...	9 8	9 8	9 2	9 8	9 8	9 8
Motihari	11 0	9 0	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 8
Bettiah ... ..	...	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0
Muzaffarpur	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 0
Siwan ... ..	...	8 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	8 0	7 12
Hajipur ... ..	...	10 0	9 8	9 7	9 4	9 0	8 2
Darbhanga	10 0	10 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0
Madhubani ... ..	...	11 0	9 8	10 8	9 15	8 12	8 1
Samastipur ... ..	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	8 4

Wheat.

	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna	8 8	9 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0
Dinapore ... ..	...	9 4	9 4	8 4	8 8	10 0	9 12
Barr ... ..	...	8 12	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 8
Bihar ... ..	...	9 0	10 12	9 0	10 0	10 8	9 12
Gaya	9 0	8 8	8 4	8 8	8 4	9 10	9 2
Nawada ... ..	...	8 8	9 8	9 3	8 10	9 8	9 8
Jahanabad ... ..	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	8 12
Aurangabad ... ..	...	10 0	10 2	9 10	10 0	11 8	10 4
Arrah	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 12	9 0	9 8	9 0
Basaram	9 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	11 8	10 12	10 8
Buxar	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 8	10 4
Bhabhua	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 12	10 4	10 0
Chapra	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8
Siwan ... ..	...	8 8	9 0	8 3	8 6	11 7	11 1
Gopalganj ... ..	...	8 10	8 15	8 4	8 14	11 11	11 11
Motihari	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	7 9	8 1	9 2
Bettiah ... ..	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8
Muzaffarpur	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8
Siwan ... ..	...	9 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 8	8 4
Hajipur ... ..	...	9 3	8 15	7 10	8 10	9 0	9 8
Darbhanga	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	8 8
Madhubani ... ..	...	9 12	8 0	8 4	8 8	7 12	8 1
Samastipur ... ..	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 0

Barley.

	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Dinapore ... ..	...	10 0	12 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	12 4
Barr ... ..	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0
Bihar ... ..	...	12 0	12 0	11 4	12 0	15 8	15 0
Gaya	11 0	8 14	10 2	10 12	10 8	12 2	12 1
Nawada ... ..	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	13 1
Jahanabad ... ..	...	10 14	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8
Aurangabad ... ..	...	10 8	10 0	10 3	...	14 4	10 4
Arrah ... ..	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Basaram ... ..	...	8 12	...	...	...	...	...
Buxar ... ..	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...
Bhabhua ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapra	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 14	13 0
Siwan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8
Gopalganj ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14
Motihari	12 8	9 8	Not in mar- ket.	12 4	Not sold.	Not sold.	12
Bettiah ... ..	...	8 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	14
Muzaffarpur	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12
Siwan ... ..	...	15 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12
Hajipur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Darbhanga ... ..	...	10 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11
Madhubani ... ..	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	44 8	11 11	11
Samastipur ... ..	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	11

No. 106F., dated Bankipore, the 10th May 1897.

From—T. INGLIS, Esq., Collector of Patna,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following half-monthly report under section 24 of the Bengal Famine Code for the three weeks ending 17th and 24th April and 1st May 1897.

2. SECTION 24 (1).—*Area affected, &c.*—No change.

3. SECTION 24 (2) (a).—*General state of the affected tracts, &c.*—The condition remains unchanged though the critical period anticipated has set in. The agricultural operations in connection with the standing crops, viz., sugarcane, millets (choena), banga, cotton, tobacco, still afford employment to a considerable number of the agricultural poor. The annual house repairs and the marriage festivities also support not an inconsiderable population. The marriage season has fortunately come off later than usual and at a time when the poor classes would otherwise be largely unemployed. The April rains, if followed by rain in the Rohan asterism, which begins early in Jeth, will, I hope, provide the agricultural classes with sufficient employment up to the *bhadoi* harvest. The District Board repairs to unmetalled roads have failed to attract this class who will not work for 2½ annas, nor in some places even for 3 annas. In Patna this morning coolies could not be obtained for unskilled work at 3 annas. The road repairs have been given out to contractors in order to get the work completed before the rains set in. The recent occasional rains have been distributed all over the district.

4. SECTION 24 (2) (b).—*Crop prospects.*—The prospects of the crops now on the ground—sugarcane, millets, vegetables, cotton—are hopeful. The recent rainfall has done them much good. The damage done to the *rabi* crops at the threshing floor was immaterial. It has improved the supply of fodder.

5. SECTION 24 (2) (c).—*Food-stocks.*—I have no doubt that food-stocks are sufficient. There are no signs of depletion. The large excess of imports over exports during these three weeks shows that cultivators are holding on to their *rabi* crop as they have been holding on to the rice crop.

6. SECTION 24 (2) (d).—*Importation or exportation of food-grains.*—The export amounted to 70,114 maunds, or 46,776 maunds less than the imports. The former consisted principally of "Grain and pulses" sent mostly to Howrah, Allahabad, Lucknow, Gaya, Gwalior, by rail, and to Sahibganj by river. The chief exporting centres were Mokameh, Barh, Patna Ghat and Khusurpur.

Rice was exported in small consignments, destined for the most part for Allahabad and Daronda by rail, and Gopalpur, Lalgauj and Reva by steamers, to the extent of 4,602 maunds. The largest consignment of 526 maunds went to Daronda.

The imports consisted mainly of rice (amounting to 85,111 maunds) drawn mostly to Patna Ghat, Mokameh, Barh, Bankipore and Bihta. The imports were fairly distributed over the district. The bulk of the imports came from Howrah, Burdwan, Bolepur, Ahmadpur, Raniganj, Mollarpur and Durgapur by rail. The river traffic was too small to notice.

Wheat was imported to the extent of 12,440 maunds by country boat, principally from Dohrie, Gola, Gopalpur, Burhuj and Tewarihatti.

The following quantities of the food-grains specified below were imported from the stations named in the Commissioner's Famine Circular No. 15 of 1897:—

		Rice. Mds.	Paddy. Mds.
Howrah	...	45,864	5,281
Kidderpore (Docks)	...	2,639	Nil
Calcutta	...	Nil	Nil
Sealdah	...	Nil	Nil
Total	...	48,503	5,281

7. SECTION 24 (2) (e).—*Rainfall.*—The following figures were recorded during the three weeks under report:—

Station.	Week ending 24th April.	Week ending 1st May.
Sadar	0.95	Nil
Bikram	0.50	0.09
Barh	0.27	Nil
Bihar	0.33	0.32
Hilsa	0.70	Nil
Dinapore	0.56	Nil

There was no rainfall during the first week. The rain in the week ending the 24th April was looked on as unusual by the residents of this district, who are now anxious in the fear that the rains may also be abnormal. The rain followed in the wake of a "nor-wester"—a not uncommon occurrence in Bengal Proper.

8. SECTION 24 (2) (f).—*Public health*.—Cholera and small-pox prevail throughout Patna City and in parts of the Barh subdivision. Small-pox of a mild type is also prevalent in Bihar.

The number of deaths in Patna, according to the latest reports, amounted to 268 from cholera and 14 from small-pox.

No deaths have been reported from Bihar.

9. SECTION 24 (2) (g).—*Emigration or immigration of famished people*.—Nil.

10. SECTION 24 (2) (h).—*Condition of cattle*.—Rinderpest still continues in Patna. It is confined to the limits of the Pirbahore and Sultanganj thanas, and is said to be under control: 104 deaths are reported.

The segregation camp under the Veterinary Assistant, maintained at the joint expense of the District Board and the Patna Municipality, is reported to be doing good work.

The opposition on the part of the owners to send their cattle, affected or suspected, to the camp is being gradually overcome.

Three cases of anthrax, all fatal, were also discovered in Patna. Segregation was immediately enforced. No more cases have occurred.

Green fodder is becoming scarce, but the rainfall has improved the supply to a considerable extent.

11. SECTION 24 (2) (i).—*Prices*.—Prices are oscillating, showing a tendency to rise, which is specially noticeable in common rice in all the subdivisions, except Bihar. Wheat shows improvement in Sadar and Barh. The rise in Bihar, where a considerable area was under this cereal, is probably due to the cultivators having ceased to sell.

The usual list of prices is appended.

12. SECTION 24 (3).—*Relief Works open, &c.*—Nil. The District Board's annual repairs of roads started at convenient centres all over the district to meet the wants of unemployed labour, and have failed in their object. No one will work for 2½ annas, and in some places even for 3 annas, though tools and baskets and daily payments have been provided for. I have been obliged to make the work over to contractors.

13. SECTION 24 (4).—*Poor-houses, &c.*—There were 55 men, 40 women and 16 children in the Bankipore poor-house. Cooked food is distributed on the scale laid down in the Code.

There were four deaths, including those of two children who were received in an emaciated condition with their parents, though the latter were in good condition. They were quite young. Most of our inmates come in bad health when their strength failing them; they were unable to go about begging. The Code ration is supplemented occasionally from presents made by the visitors, and clothes are given from the Charitable Relief Fund.

14. SECTION 24 (5).—*Organisation for employment of artisans, &c.*—Nil.

15. SECTION 24 (6).—*Grain doles or money doles*.—Relief is given in money doles through the Charge Superintendents for reasons explained in previous reports.

The Charge Superintendent of thana Masandhi made a village-to-village enquiry into the condition of the people entitled to gratuitous relief, and made advances, amounting to Rs. 44-3-6, to meet urgent cases of destitution. These were paid to punches and other respectable persons of the village for distribution by grain doles through the village *bania*.

Seven persons, including children, were sent by him to the poor-house at Bankipore. It may be noted that all of these except one came from Gorakhpur or Saran.

Such of the recipients of relief above mentioned as fell under one or other of the four heads of Mr. Baker's Circular No. 1 have been directed by me to be transferred to the lists of the Charitable Relief Fund, to which the advances will be debited. In other cases relief will be continued at the expense of the District Board.

16. SECTION 24 (7).—*Relief in kitchens*.—Nil.

17. SECTION 24 (8).—*Loans*.—A sum of Rs. 250 has been advanced to five persons, on an average of Rs. 50 to each, under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Occupancy holdings have been mortgaged by the recipients in security of repayment of the loan. Individual securities have been accepted after necessary enquiries.

The rate of advance has been the standard fixed by the Commissioner, *v.c.*, Rs. 4 for each bigha of occupancy tenure. Eleven applications under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 108 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were filed and distributed among the kanungo and Subdivisional Officers for enquiry and report. Those under the former Act will be struck off. I have asked the Deputy Collector, Maulvi Syed Mohamad, who receives these applications on my behalf to reject them directly they are put in.

18. SECTION 24 (9).—*Financial statement*.—The usual statement is appended.

19. SECTION 24 (10).—Nil.

20. SECTION 24 (11).—Nil.

21. SECTION 27 (iii).—*Water-supply*.—Wells have commenced drying up earlier and more widely than usual—a natural consequence of the drought which has now lasted two years.

The Subdivisional and other officers have been directed to keep up a special outlook and to devote a special paragraph in their half-monthly reports, anything of importance being immediately reported.

From the report to hand it is satisfactory to notice that nothing like a water-famine is apprehended.

The people are in places taking steps to protect themselves against such a contingency. This is quite within their power, but I notice that there is a tendency to look to Government to deepen the existing wells. This is impossible. As a temporary measure, the wells may be

cleaned or kutchra wells sunk, and this the villagers will see to themselves, and it would be more cruelty to hold out any hopes of Government, and which could not be effective over any large area, or with the short time at our disposal. The villagers will make their own arrangements as they did when the rains stopped in September, and kutchra wells were sunk by them all over the district for irrigation purposes.

Statistics of admissions into jail.—Out of 62 admissions during March last, 49 prisoners were in good health, 9 in indifferent and 4 in bad health.

The admissions of convicts in indifferent or bad health are not above the usual average.

Appendices.—The following statements are appended :—

- (1) List of prices.
- (2) Form 6 for each week.
- (3) " 7.
- (4) " 8.
- (5) " 9.
- (6) Famine Statement A.
- (7) " " B.
- (8) Abstract statement of exports and imports.
- (9) Weekly returns of the poor-house.

The map is not required.

General.—The district continues in the same condition. The current of the imports is in favour of the district, and the excess over exports is increasing. The only subject of import-
ance is the water-supply. There is no ground for alarm if the rains set in in due time and are evenly distributed over the district area.

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of retail shop prices for week ending 1st May 1897, as compared with those for week ending 17th April 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	PATNA CITY.		SADAR.		BARR.		BIHAR.		DINAPORE.		DISTRICT.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Common rice	9 to 9½	8 to 9½	8 to 9½	8 to 9	7½ to 9	7½ to 8½	8 to 9½	7½ to 8½	8 to 9	7½ to 8½	7½ to 9½	7½ to 9½
Wheat	9 to 10	8 to 10	8 to 9½	8 to 10	8 to 9½	8 to 9½	8 to 13	8 to 9½	9 to 9½	9 to 9½	8 to 13	8 to 10
Barley	12	12 to 13½	11 to 14	10 to 14	11 to 12½	11 to 13	12 to 15	11 to 15	12½ to 13	12 to 13½	11 to 15	10 to 15
Makai	11	11 to 12½	10 to 12	11 to 14	10 to 11½	9½ to 11	10 to 12	10 to 13	11 to 12	11 to 12	10 to 12	9½ to 14
Gram	12 to 13	11 to 13	11 to 13	11 to 13½	12	11½ to 12½	11 to 13	11 to 13	11½ to 12½	11 to 12½	11 to 13	11 to 13½
Arhar	13 to 14½	13½ to 14½	12 to 15	12 to 15	12 to 14½	12 to 15	12 to 15	11½ to 13	8 to 13½	13 to 13½	8 to 13	11½ to 15
Murua	14	14 to 15	14 to 20	14 to 15	13 to 17	15 to 17	12 to 15	12 to 15	14	14	12 to 20	12 to 17

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 17th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE, CHARGE, THANNA OR RELIEF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY.					Rs. A. P.
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					
Charge No. 3 (Masandhi)— Under Chapter V ...	14	.....	.....	14	1 0 0(a)
In poor-house at Bankipore ...	56·71	83·93	17·21	107·85	Money not paid to contractor. 0 7 3
Wanderers ...	1·14	·28	.....	1·42	
Total of charge ...	57·99	34·21	17·21	109·41	1 7 3
Charge No. 7 (Khajekalan)— Wanderers ...	·28	.....	.....	·28	0 2 0
Total of Sadar Subdivision ...	58·27	34·21	17·21	109·69	1 9 3
<i>Barh Subdivision.</i>					
(Charge not specified in subdivisional return)— Wanderers ...	14	.....	.....	14	0 1 0
<i>Bihar Subdivision.</i>					
Charge No. 10 (east of Bakhtiarpur Giriak road)— Under Chapter V ...	3	.....	.....	3	Nil. Re. 1-10-3 of previous advance covers this week.
Charge No. 11 (west of Bakhtiarpur and south of Bihar-Ekangar road)— Under Chapter V ...	2	1	.....	3	Rs. 6-2 (of this amount Re. 1-8-6 re- presents ayment for the week).
Total of Bihar Subdivision ...	5	1	.....	6	6 2 0
Grand total of district ...	63·41	35·21	17·21	115·83	7 12 3

(a) Represents fooding and railway charges of a beggar.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE, CHARGE, THANNA OR RELIEF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY.					Rs. A. P.
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					
Charge No. 3 (Masandhi)—					
Under Chapter V ...	8·57	12·86	4·28	25·71	14 2 0
In poor-house at Bankipore ...	59·78	39·85	16·57	116·20	Money not paid to con- tractor. 0 3 3
Wanderers ...	·43	·28	.....	·71	
Total of charge ...	68·78	52·99	20·85	142·62	14 5 3
Charge No. 7 (Khajekalan, &c.)—					
Wanderers ...	.....	·14	.....	·14	0 1 0
Total of Sadar subdivision ...	68·78	53·13	20·85	142·76	14 6 3
<i>Barh Subdivision.</i>					
(Charge not specified in subdivisional return)—					
Wanderers ...	·14	.....	.....	·14	0 0 6
<i>Bihar Subdivision.</i>					
Charge No. 10 (east of Bakhtiarpur- Giriak road)—					
Under Chapter V ...	3	.....	.....	3	2 3 0 (Re. 1-10-3 only of this advance and previous ad- vances covers this week.)
Charge No. 11 (west of Bakhtiarpur- and south of Bihar-Ekangar road)—					
Under Chapter V ...	2	1	.....	3	Nil. (Re. 1-8-6 of previous ad- vance cov- ers this week.)
Total of Bihar subdivision ...	5	1	.....	6	2 3 0
Grand total of district ...	73·92	54·13	20·85	148·90	16 9 9

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 1st May 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE, CHARGE, THANNA OR RELIEF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women	Children	Total.	
1	2	3	4 ⁺	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY.					
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					
In poor-house at Bankipore ...	56·92	50·85	16·82	124·59	Rs. A. P.
Charge No. 3 (Masandhi)— Wanderers ...	·43	.....	.....	·43	Money not paid to con- tractor. 0 3 3
Charge No. 7 (Khajekalan, &c.) ...	·28	.....	.....	·23	0 2 0
Total of Sadar Subdivision ...	57·63	50·85	16·82	125·30	0 5 3
<i>Bihar Subdivision.</i>					
Charge No. 10 (east of Bakhtiarpur- Giriak road)— Under Chapter V ...	3	.....	.....	3	2 3 0 (Re. 1-10-3 of this and previous ad- vance cov- ers this week.)
Charge No. 11 (west of Bakhtiarpur and south of Bihar-Ekangar road)— Under Chapter V ...	2	1	.....	3	Nil. (Re. 1-8-6 of previous ad- vance cov- ers this week)
Total of Bihar Subdivision ...	5	1	.....	6	2 3 0
<i>Dinapore Subdivision.</i>					
Charge No. 5 (Dinapore)— Wanderers ...	·14	·14	.....	·28	0 2 6
Grand total for the district ..	62·77	51·99	16·82	131·58	2 10 9

Combined statement of gratuitous relief for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

<i>Civil Agency.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Week ending 17th April 1897 ...	63·41	35·21	17·21	115·83	7 12 3
" " 24th " " ...	73·92	54·13	20·85	148·90	16 9 9
" " 1st May " ...	62·77	51·99	16·82	131·58	2 10 9
Total ...	200·10	141·33	54·88	396·31	27 0 9

FORM No. 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT PATNA.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

WEEK—	A, B, C, AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES RESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average daily dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. R.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ending 17th April 1897	798 (a)	0 1 4	7 12 8
" 24th "	3058 (b)	0 1 3	16 0 0
" 1st May	699 (c)	0 1 2	2 10 9

(a) This figure represents the daily average of the week exclusive of the figures for the poor-house against which no expenditure has been mentioned in Form 6. Reduced to terms of one day, the aggregate for the week would be 59 86, or 57 in whole numbers. The average dole has been calculated on the latter figure on the basis of the relative payments for the week, amounting to Rs. 4-13, as explained in the remarks in the last column of Form 6.

(b) This figure represents the daily average of the week exclusive of the poor-house against which no expenditure has been mentioned in Form 6. Reduced to terms of one day, the aggregate number of adult units would be 215 92 or 214 in round numbers. The average dole has been calculated on the latter figure on the basis of the proportionate payments for the week, amounting to Rs. 17-9-6, as explained in the remarks in the last column of Form 6.

(c) This figure represents the daily average of the week exclusive of figures for the poor-house against which no expenditure has been mentioned in Form 6. Reduced to terms of one day, the total number of adult units would be 18 63 or 19 in round numbers. The average dole has been calculated on the latter figure on the basis of the proportionate payment for the week, amounting to Rs. 3 10-6, as explained in remarks in the last column of Form 6.

FORM No. 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 17th April 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, morwa, in dunn-cott, oats, millet, &c.	Total of columns 2 to 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna Ghut	21,990	...	...	07	342	26,341
Pigha Ghut .. .. .	...	...	...	82	02	174
Mokameh	7,554	...	...	...	...	6,622
Barh	718	...	...	...	...	747 8
Fatwah	803	...	...	345	...	718
Patna	1,413	...	...	...	...	1,208
Bankipore	410	1,871	...	31	...	1,413
Khusrabad	731	...	8	3	14	2,335
Bibla .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	750
Total imports for the week	42,081	2,809	89	529	489	45,998
Deduct local trade	371	...	...	82	02	513
Net imports by rail ...	41,710	2,809	89	447	387	45,460
Imports for the week by steamer and country boats.						
Fatwa .. .. .	...	...	4,244	204	...	5,598
Total imports for the week	41,710	2,809	4,333	740	386	49,948

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 24th April 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	Total of columns 2 to 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Mokameh	Mds. 2,594	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. 2,594
Barh	3,491	...	...	...	...	3,491
Bakhtiarpur	376	...	...	...	...	374
Khusrapur	16	1,507	33	...	...	1,555
Fatwah	794	...	...	...	...	796
Patna	2,377	563	130	12	...	3,082
Patna Ghat	11,911	374	594	...	616	13,495
Bankipore	1,422	...	...	...	...	1,422
Digha Ghat ... ..	...	...	...	129	...	129
Dinapore	690	...	...	...	...	690
Bihta	413	...	...	...	...	413
Poonpoo ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	7
Total imports for the week ...	24,074	2,443	763	141	553	27,973
Deduct local trade ...	...	...	...	129	...	129
Net imports by rail ...	24,074	2,443	763	12	553	27,844
<i>Imports for the week by steamer and country boats.</i>						
Patna ... ..	...	...	2,849	2,223	800	5,871
Total imports for the week ...	24,074	2,443	3,611	2,231	1,353	33,711

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending the 1st May 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	Total of columns 2 to 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Mokameh	Mds. 714	Mds. ...	Mds. 201	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. 915
Barh	3,902	...	...	...	275	4,237
Bakhtiarpur	248	...	...	...	...	243
Khusrapur	377	1,820	23	...	...	1,929
Fatwah ... ..	...	751	...	...	...	751
Patna	60	688	131	404	24	1,310
Patna Ghat	9,710	...	490	447	...	10,662
Bankipore	2,057	...	...	...	...	2,057
Digha Ghat	164	...	...	412	...	606
Dinapore	752	...	...	...	...	752
Bihta	1,176	...	277	7	...	1,460
Poonpoo ... ..	...	...	...	7	...	7
Total imports for the week ...	19,818	2,908	1,117	1,311	290	25,513
Deduct local trade ...	461	...	...	647	...	1,108
Net imports by rail ...	19,357	2,908	1,117	664	290	24,405
<i>Imports for the week by steamer and country boats.</i>						
Patna ... ..	...	...	3,379	4,475	928	8,782
Total imports for the week ...	19,357	2,908	4,496	5,139	1,227	33,167

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the week ending the 17th April 1897.

Station from which exported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	Total of columns 2 to 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mokameh	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. ...	Mds. 8,366	Mds. ...	Mds. 8,366
Barh	208	...	...	2,027	...	2,235
Bakhtiarpur	514	...	...	483	...	997
Fatwah	2	...	...	1,754	...	1,756
Patna	147	...	...	135	...	282
Patna Ghat	682	...	...	4,406	...	5,088
Bankipore	111	...	...	...	71	182
Poonpoo ... ..	...	...	...	222	...	222
Nadauli ... ..	...	...	...	647	118	115
Mokameh Ghat ... ..	...	...	...	91	...	647
Pandarak ... ..	...	...	...	1,809	...	1,809
Khusrapur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bihta	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total exports for the week ...	1,678	...	...	10,004	180	21,769
Deduct local trade ...	584	...	...	666	55	1,305
Net exports by rail ...	1,092	...	...	10,238	134	20,464
<i>Exports for the week by steamer and country boats.</i>						
Patna	976	...	...	110	90	1,276
Total exports for the week ...	2,068	...	...	10,348	224	21,740

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the week ending the 24th April 1897.

Station from which exported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as berley, kodo, ahaina, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	Total of columns 2 to 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mokameh ... ..	...	...	...	8,890	...	8,890
Pandarak ... ..	...	...	...	379	...	379
Barh	280	...	...	2,867	...	3,146
Bakhtiarpur	31	...	...	930	...	961
Khusrapur ... ..	...	...	...	3,298	...	3,298
Fatwah	25	...	...	378	...	403
Patna	18	...	...	297	...	315
Patna Ghat	338	...	...	4,712	...	5,050
Hankipore	208	...	64	178	...	450
Dighi Ghat ... ..	...	...	...	107	...	107
Poonpore ... ..	...	...	...	98	...	98
Masaurhi	631	...	...	720	...	1,351
Nadoul ... ..	...	...	...	8	...	8
Total exports for the week ...	1,630	...	64	22,590	...	24,118
Deduct local trade ...	822	...	...	1,133	...	1,655
Net exports by rail ...	1,008	...	64	21,456	...	22,638
Exports for the week by steamer and country boats.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	877	...	406	225	...	1,508
Total exports for the week ...	1,885	...	530	21,681	...	24,106

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the week ending the 1st May 1897.

	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Mokameh ... ..	...	...	...	8,032	...	8,032
Pandarak ... ..	...	...	...	400	...	400
Barh	26	...	19	1,290	...	1,325
Bakhtiarpur	70	...	...	740	...	810
Khusrapur	560	...	...	2,314	...	2,874
Fatwah	37	...	...	765	...	802
Patna	43	...	...	242	...	285
Patna Ghat	181	...	31	6,207	...	6,419
Hankipore ... ..	...	...	...	134	...	134
Poonpore	9	...	...	1,030	...	1,039
Masaurhi	21	...	...	643	...	664
Nadoul ... ..	...	...	...	...	38	38
Total exports for the week ...	943	...	70	22,017	38	23,068
Deduct local trade ...	310	...	51	1,247	...	1,608
Net exports by rail ...	633	...	19	21,670	38	22,360
Exports for the week by steamers and country boats.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	10	...	612	1,390	...	2,008
Total exports for the week ...	643	...	631	23,050	38	24,368

Abstract and comparative statements of imports and exports in the district of Patna for the three weeks ending 17th and 24th April and 1st May 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS
	1896-97.			1897-98.			1896-97.			1897-98.			
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Rice				85,141	3,44,771	4,29,912				4,002	87,038	92,540	
Paddy				8,230	11,830	20,060					1,786	1,786	
Wheat				12,440	18,625	31,065				1,161	3,018	4,179	
Gram and pulses				8,113	10,364	27,507				64,080	1,46,385	2,10,474	
Other food-grains				2,976	31,980	34,956				283	4,20,102	4,20,414	
Total				1,10,690	4,26,578	5,44,468				70,114	6,65,259	7,36,403	

FORM 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 1st May 1897.

District.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	Numbers on relief works on last day of month.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	Price of one or more principal food-grains in seers per rupee.			Monthly death-rate—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Patna	Sq. m. 2,082	1,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131'68	7½ to 9½	9½ to 14	11 to 18½	None reported from sub-divisions. Civil Surgeons' returns not received.		

FORM 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PATNA.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 1st May 1897.

District.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in last programme of relief works.		Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.		Expenditure since 1st April 1897.			Advances since 1st April 1897 up to end of month under—		Revenue expended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Patna	177,030	2,042*	15,123	2,082*	17,123	1st May 1897	Rs. A. P. Nil	Rs. A. P. (a) 32 2 0 393 14 11½	Rs. A. P. Nil	Rs. A. P. 250 0 0	Rs. A. P. Nil
Expenditure during the year 1896-97.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,144 10 3	...	...	...	...

* These figures do not include any 1st May.

(a) This is the aggregate of the cost as shown in Form 7 for the present and the previous report. The subdivisional statements have not been correctly filled up.

Financial Statement.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Head of expenditure.	Allo'tments.	Balance at close of previous fortnight.	Expenditure during current fortnight.	Balance at close of this fortnight.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Sadar Famine Deputy Collector	Gratuitous relief	400	351 6 10½	15 2 0	366 8 10½	
	Police	100	83 0 0	0 13 0	82 8 0	
City Magistrate	Poor house	2,800	301 5 9*	† 114 12 0	186 9 9	
	Gratuitous relief	200	173 0 0	0 1 0	172 15 0	
	Police	60	57 1 0	0 4 0	54 13 0	
Subdivisional Officer, Barh	Gratuitous relief	200	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	Police	60	54 9 0	0 1 6	54 7 6	
Ditto ditto, Rihar	Gratuitous relief	300	244 5 6	10 8 0	233 13 6	
	Police	80	78 12 0	...	78 12 0	
Ditto ditto, Dinapore	Gratuitous relief	100	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	
	Police	20	9 14 0	0 2 6	9 11 6	
	Total	4,320	1,653 6 10½	141 12 0	1,511 10 1½	

* Previous balance was reduced by Rs. 4-3-0 by mistake.

† Price of pump and one iron tank.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 29, 1897. 2107

Statement of poor-houses opened in Bankipore during the weeks ending 17th and 24th April and 1st May 1897.

PERIOD.	Name of station.	DAILY AVERAGE OF THE INMATES.				Total.	RICE.		DAL.		OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Total value.
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
From 11th to 17th April 1897.	Bankipore ..	56'71	33'43	10'78	6'43	107'85	Mds. s. c. 7 13 1	The value has not been paid to the contractor.	Mds. s. p. 0 36 64	The value has not been paid to the contractor.	Nil	Nil.
From 18th to 24th April 1897	Ditto ..	59'78	30'45	11'57	5'00	116'80	5 23 10	Ditto	1 2 11	Ditto	Nil	Nil.
From 25th April to 1st May 1897.	Ditto	56'92	50'45	10'82	6'0	124'59	9 6 12	Ditto	1 3 124	Ditto	Nil	Nil.

T. INGLIS,
Collector.

No. 327G., dated Gaya, the 4th May 1897.

From—H. SAVAGE, Esq., c.s., Collector of Gaya,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division, Bankipore.

I HAVE the honour to submit Famine Report for the second-half of the month of April 1897. The figures relate to the period under report, with the exception of statements 8 and 9, which are for the two weeks ending 17th and 24th ultimo, as information for the week ending 1st May has not yet been received.

2. *Section 24* (1).—No area is affected by famine.

3. *Section 24* (2).—Crop prospect. Harvesting of *china* is nearly completed. Sugar-cane is doing well. During the period under report I visited the south-eastern part of the district where *mahua* is largely grown, and found that the crop, though somewhat damaged by rain and hail, is much superior to last year's crop.

4. *Prices of food-grains*.—The subjoined table (Appendix A) shows the prices of the principal food-grains for each subdivision. Prices are hardening. There are, however, no signs of distress as yet.

5. *Importation or exportation of food-grains*.—The figures of statements 8 and 9, annexed to this report, show:—

				Mds.
Import	...	...	...	22,691
Export	...	...	...	977

against 11,244 and 1,177 maunds respectively of the previous fortnight, leaving a net excess of import of 21,911 maunds during the period under report. One thousand three hundred and ninety-three maunds of Burmese rice and 836 maunds of country rice (total 2,232 maunds) have been exported to Daltonganj, against 2,179 maunds of the previous fortnight. The principal item of import by rail is rice (17,630 maunds). Rice came here from Howrah (10,027 maunds), Bolepur, Burdwan and Raniganj. No rice came from Calcutta, Sealdah or Kidderpur.

6. *Rainfall*.—There has been no rainfall during the period under report, except 0.62 of an inch on the 29th ultimo at Nawadah.

7. Public health continues extraordinary good. The death-rate per mille for the month of March last was 1.9 against 3.4 for the corresponding period of 1896.

8. No case of emigration or immigration of famished people has come to my notice.

9. *Section 24* (3).—Relief works. Nil.

10. *Section 24* (4).—Ninty-eight persons were on the average fed daily at the cook-house at Kusa, the quantity of rice, &c., country consumed being 82 maunds during the period under report.

11. An average number of 133 and 86 persons were respectively fed daily at Aurangabad and Madanpur kitchens, at a daily cost of Rs. 5 in each place.

12. The kitchens at Barachatti fed 775 persons at a cost of Rs. 35.

13. The average number of persons relieved daily at the Nawadah kitchen was 38 against 46 of the previous half month. Grain doles were also distributed daily to 11 persons who refused to take cooked food, or to those who came after the distribution of the cooked rice. The cost incurred amounted to Rs. 168.

14. The Mahanth of Budhauhi distributed cooked food to 66 persons, and grain doles to 82 persons on an average per diem. The persons relieved are said to be travellers from up-country and *sadhus*, besides a few local *musahars*, &c. The quantity of grain distributed was about 10 maunds.

15. *Section 24* (5 to 7).—Nil.

16. *Section 24* (8).—No loan has been given under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act during the period under review.

APPENDIX A.

Comparative statement showing the prices of food-grains for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

NAME OF GRAIN.	NAME OF SUBDIVISION.							
	SADAR (GAYA).		JAHANABAD.		AURANGABAD.		NOWADA.	
	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Three weeks ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Three weeks ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Three weeks ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Three weeks ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Common rice local ...	8½	8	8½	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Common Burmese ...	9	9½	...	8½	...	8½	...	8½
Wheat ...	9½	9½	9½	8½	10½	10½	9½	9½
Barley ...	12½	12½	12½	12½	14	10½	13½	13½
Makai ...	11	...	10½	10½	...	...	...	...
Gram ...	11½	10½	12	11	12½	12	11½	18½
Arhar ...	11½	11½	13½	12	...	...	...	...
Marua ...	...	...	12½	12½	12	...	...	...

FORM No. 8.

GAYA DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jahanabad ...	1,501	120	...	...	899	2,520
Bela ...	825	...	...	...	266	1,091
Gaya ...	15,304	...	...	2,136	1,640	19,080
Total ...	17,630	120	...	2,136	2,805	22,691

FORM No. 9.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

STATIONS FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jahanabad ...	385	...	...	...	197	582
Makhdumpur ...	49	...	...	...	...	49
Bela ...	343	...	...	...	...	343
Gaya ...	8	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	780	...	...	...	197	977

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Gaya during the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS
	1897-98.			1896-97.			1897-98.			1896-97.			
	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice	Mds. 17,630	Mds. 9,220	Mds. 26,850	Mds. 680	Mds.	Mds. 680	Mds. 790	Mds. 305	Mds. 1,088	Mds. 4,843	Mds. 6,000	Mds. 10,612	
Paddy	120	.....	120	....	.. ..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	85	85	
Wheat ... ..	.....	4	4	.....	.. ..	.....	..	263	283	35	368	403	
Gram and pulses ...	2,136	2,002	4,138	180	338	527	...	608	608	1,195	481	1,677	
Other food-grains ..	2,806	18	2,823	..	...	...	197	...	197	..	.....	.. ..
Total	22,691	11,244	33,935	869	338	1,207	977	1,177	2,154	5,777	7,000	12,777	

FORM 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

GAYA DISTRICT.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 1st May 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN RUPEES PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.					In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gaya	Sq. miles. 4,712	2,138,000												19		

FORM 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

GAYA DISTRICT.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 1st May 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious fam	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 189			ADVANCES SINCE 189 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue suspended
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gaya									Rs.	Rs.	

GAYA COLLECTORATE,
The 4th May 1897.

H. SAVAGE,
Collector.

No. 852F., dated Arrah, the 4th May 1897.

From—J. WINDSOR, Esq., C.S., Collector of Shahabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the second half-month of April 1897. The figures dealt with in the report refer to the weeks ending 17th and 24th April and 1st May 1897. The three weeks' figures have been dealt with according to the instructions contained in the Divisional Circular No. 20 Famine of 1897, dated 17th April last.

2. *Section 24(1); Area affected.*—As stated in my previous reports, the Rohtas plateau portion of the Sasaram subdivision and the narrow strip of land lying south of Akberpur have been hitherto under observation. The Subdivisional Officer of Sasaram has now reported that relief measures have become necessary in these tracts, and accordingly they have been included in the famine area. These tracts were fully described in the fortnightly reports Nos. 3198 and 3322, dated 3rd and 17th February 1897, respectively, and it is needless to recapitulate the facts here again. The area of the plateau is 195 square miles with a population of 3,472, and the approximate area and population of the tract south of Akberpur comes to 50 square miles and 6,000 people, respectively. These figures are subject to further modification on receipt of definite information regarding the area affected and the list of villages in that area called for from the Subdivisional Officer of Sasaram.

3. My attention has been drawn to the alterations made in the affected area, shown in the statement which accompanied my report for the second half of March last, and I have the honour to state as follows:—In the beginning of the operations about 640 square miles in the south-western portion of Bhabua subdivision became affected, and this was shown in the return. Subsequently, the whole subdivision and Chenari outpost of the Sasaram subdivision became affected and declared as under famine, but the area originally shown in the return continued to be repeated in the subsequent statements. However, the figures were partially corrected in the statement of March last, after making a reference to you, which formed the subject of correspondence, ending with your letter No. 893 of 1st April last. After the submission of my report for the second half of March, I had the area again checked in the office of the District Engineer. The correct figures of area now stand thus:—

				Square miles.
Charge No. I	...	...	...	316
„ No. II	...	...	...	276
„ No. III	...	...	...	260
„ No. IV	...	...	...	535
		Total	...	1,387
Rohtas plateau	..	...	...	195
Narrow strip south of Akberpur	...	...	...	50
		GRAND TOTAL	...	1,632

The last area is subject to further modification, as stated above.

4. The arrangements of charges and circles in the affected area remain the same as reported previously, with the exception of the Adhowra plateau, where a second circle officer has been appointed and placed at Deori about 8 miles south-west from Adhowra.

5. The newly added tracts of the Sasaram subdivision have not yet been manned. It is proposed to establish one circle at Rehah, which will embrace the whole plateau and the other at Akberpur to give gratuitous relief to villages lying south of it. This will commence as soon as the circle officers are appointed. I have also ordered the Akberpur-Jadunathpur Road and the excavation of Bamantolah tank on the Rohtas plateau to be started as relief works. I shall be able to give full details of the management of these tracts in my next report. The mahua plucking is now over and the people require work and relief, but I do not anticipate that the numbers on gratuitous relief or on relief works will be large in this newly-added area.

6. *Section 24 (2); (a) General state of the affected tract.*—The general condition of the people in the affected area has been fair. Public health is generally good and small-pox reported to be abating; there are, however, many cases of fever and deaths therefrom, but this is about normal for this time of the year. There was also one death from cholera reported. A munshi from the Hatta-Durgaoti Road, who was taken ill at Khelaspur, died in the hospital at Bhabua. There has also been three deaths from cholera at Buxar barrack during the period under report. No case has been reported from any other part of the district.

7. *Section 24 (2); (b) Crop prospect.*—China showing is going on in places where there is well irrigation possible, but china which was sown earlier is being reaped. The crop is doing well. Sugarcane is promising everywhere and employs a certain labour in irrigating and weeding, but this labour is supplied by the cultivators and their families as usual. The two falls of rain during the period in the Sadar subdivision have materially benefited these crops.

8. *Section 24 (2); (c) Food-stock.*—Forms 8 and 9 appended to the report will show that during the period under report 26,368 maunds of grain were imported by rail and 56,998 were exported. The corresponding figures for the preceding fortnight were 28,777 maunds and 28,407 maunds, respectively. The exports during the period exceeded the quantity of

grain imported by 30,630 maunds. The imports consisted chiefly of rice and exports of wheat, gram and pulses and other food-grains. Out of the imports 7,924 maunds of rice came from Howrah. A statement showing the quantity of rice and the stations to which imported is appended. The increase in exports is very remarkable, and shows that the rabi crops recently harvested are being largely sent to other districts. It also shows that food-stocks, except in the affected area, are ample and sufficient. As reported in my letter No. 330, dated 30th April, arrangements have been made to obtain statistics from Zamania and Buzar, and I expect to furnish figures for these from next fortnight complete. The Zamania figures given in Form 8 are for the week ending 1st May only.

9. The arrangements for the supply of grains in the affected area remain the same. As reported before, orders have not yet been received regarding the supply of grains on the Adhowra plateau. This matter had formed the subject of a separate correspondence, and my final proposal made in my No. 233, dated 10th ultimo, was to allow Makund Saho the cost of carriage in addition to the rate for grain in the plains. There will be six depôts on the Adhowra plateau and two on the Sasaram plateau, the latter being supplied with grain from Sasaram. The arrangements will be completed as soon as sanction is received.

PRICES.

10. A statement showing the prices at each subdivision annexed to the report, will show that the prices of staple food-grains during the period under report were nearly stationary, with a very slight tendency to rise.

11. *Section 24 (2) ; (d) Rainfall.*—During the period under report there has been some rain at Arrah and its vicinity, but none in any other subdivision of the district. The recorded rainfall of 21st April was 0·21 and that of 28th 0·43. The latter was attended with a little hail, but this was not sufficient to cause damage to china and sugarcane, the standing crops, and the rain benefited them. The mango crop has been much damaged by the rain and hail of 28th, which commenced with a high north-west wind.

12. *Section (2) ; (e) Public health.*—Public health has been generally good, as reported above.

A statement showing the mortality of the whole district and of the affected area, compared with the corresponding month of the previous year and the five years' average, is appended. The total number of deaths during the month of March for the whole district was 5,580 against 6,036 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 2·70 against 2·92 per mille for the month. The figures for the affected area are 1,493 against 1,034 in the preceding year, and the death-rate 4·00 against 3·94 per mille. No deaths have been reported to be due to starvation.

13. From the above it would appear that this month, taking the figure for the whole district, was healthier than March of the previous year, but the number of deaths in the affected area has increased, which is due chiefly to the small-pox throughout the whole of the Bhabua subdivision and Chenari outpost of the Sasaram subdivision. The total number of deaths in the affected area caused by small-pox amounted to 270 against 11 in the corresponding month of the previous year, the number of deaths caused by fever and other diseases during this month being nearly the same as in the corresponding month of the previous year.

14. My attention has been drawn to this return of February, appended with the report, for second half of March last, which shows increased deaths in the affected area. This was due not only to small-pox, but also to an increase in deaths from fever. The total number of deaths in that area caused by small-pox during the month of February 1897, was 150 against 17 in February 1896, and by fever 997 against 781, respectively. It appears that last year, February was much healthier than March, whereas this year the difference in favour of February was only slight. It should also be noted that Bhabua always shows a higher death-rate than the rest of the district in normal years. The average for five years cannot be accepted as being as correct as the current figures. Registration has gradually improved.

15. I annex a statement showing the health of prisoners admitted in the district jail during the month of April 1897, as furnished by the Superintendent of Jail. This statement does not show any decline in the health of prisoners admitted in the jail, and requires no special notice.

16. *Section, 24(2F), Emigration and Immigration.*—There is practically no emigration or immigration now, except travellers on the Grand Trunk Road.

17. *Section 24(2G), Condition of cattle.*—The condition of cattle in the Bhabua subdivision is reported to be bad, and cases of death are more noticeable. The Subdivisional Officer of Bhabua reports that he has seen cattle dying by the roadside; but in my last tour, although I noticed a certain number of enfeebled cattle, I did not consider that there was any marked deterioration in their condition compared with ordinary years. The supply of fodder and water is deficient, but there is no complaint of this in any other part of the district than the affected area.

18. *Section 24(3) ; Relief Works.*—During the period under report two of the relief works have been closed and two new ones have been opened. The works open at the end of the period were :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Hata-Karamnasa road. | 4. Bhabua-Jahanabad road |
| 2. Hata-Dharauli road. | 5. Bhabua-Sahar road. |
| 3. Rajghat-Bhabua road. | 6. Jahanabad-Mullickpur road. |
| 7. Adhowra tank. | |

In addition to these seven works, the Sahar tank is being excavated at the cost of the ward, but under Government supervision.

19. The Hata-Bhabua road has been finished and the staff transferred to the Bhabua-Rajghat road. The Hata-Durgaoti road has been closed, as the railway authorities have increased their rates for earthwork to Rs. 2-8 per 1,000 cubic feet, and it was not thought desirable to have a large work open near at hand which might compete with the railway. During the past three weeks the rates of wages on relief works have been decreased by one pice all round, and the new rates are based on the mean of rice at 8½ seers and pea at 10½ seers, which gives a rate of 9½ seers. The new wages are:—

			Maximum.	Minimum.	Penal.
			As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
Diggers ...	...	...	2 0	1 6	0 9
Adult carriers ...	...	...	.....	1 6	0 9
Child ...	...	...	.....	0 9	0 6
Dependent child ...	...	...	.....	.....	0 3

The introduction of this rate has caused some grumbling, but there has been no distress among the labourers on account of this reduction. In my tour, which lasted from 19th to 23rd ultimo, I inspected all the relief works and paid special attention to this question of wages. I found generally that when the labourers clearly understood the new scale of wages, they as a rule were moderately satisfied. It was the stoutly-built professional labourers who made the most outcry. It is not possible to fix a standard which shall absolutely agree with prices, but the wages, as given above, enable the labourers to purchase the grain equivalents as prescribed in the Famine Code.

20. The total number of labourers employed on the last day of the period, i.e., 1st May, on task works, was 5,898, and on daily wages irrespective of task 1,050, against 9,880 and 457 on the last day of the preceding period.

21. The following table compares the daily average of male units on task-work and daily wages irrespective of task, daily outturn, and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet for the last five weeks:—

Week ending	Number of works.	Task work.	Daily wages.	Total.	Average daily outturn.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3rd April 1897	7	7,196	516	7,712	39	Rs. A. P. 2 13 2
10th " "	7	6,417	619	7,036	35	2 14 1
17th " "	7	7,297	909	8,206	35½	2 12 1
24th " "	7	5,174	855	6,029	39	2 7 2
1st May "	6	4,196	668	4,864	39	2 3 7

22. The decrease in the number of labourers is noticeable to a certain extent on all the works. This is due to several causes; first of all to the decrease in the rate of wages, which has driven away all who came on to the works to add to their income, and not because they required the wages for the sake of subsistence; *secondly*, to the closing of the Hata-Bhabua and Hata-Durgaoti roads, which employed a large number of labourers, whereas the Bhabua-Rajghat and Bhabua-Jahanabad roads are not yet fully attended; and *thirdly*, to the increase in the railway rates, which has induced all professional labourers to go to the railway line rather than earn a famine wage on our works, and *fourthly*, to the fact that several private works have been opened which absorb a certain amount of labour. The number is now the same practically as in the week ending 27th March. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the number of relief works now in progress is sufficient, and that there will not be any considerable increase in our numbers. The railway rates should continue to attract more and more labour as they become generally known. The daily outturn is fairly satisfactory considering the hard soil on some of the roads. In my recent inspection I was, on the whole, satisfied with the management of the works and the amount of work done by the labourers. The tasks are quite as high as they can be made, considering the nature of the soil and the recent reduction in wages. On two of the roads many of the labourers were content to do a task which gave them only the penal wage, showing that they did not depend upon the relief works for their subsistence. The reduction in wages will tend to eliminate these people. On only one road (Jahanabad-Mullickpur) did I find the workers out of hand. I raised the task, and the labourers left in a body. The management had been slack, and the distress there (Chenari outpost) is not as keen as in Bhabua Proper. Mr. Stephenson reports that more than half the workers returned next day, and have done the prescribed task steadily. The reduction in the cost per 1,000 cubic feet is due to the lowering of the wages. The pits system

has been a complete success in this district. There has been no difficulty in finding carriers, as on road works one adult carrier and one child can carry for one digger. In fact, the difficulty has been to find sufficient diggers for the carriers. We have all along worked with small gangs of one digger and his carriers. In this way payments are more certain, and the labourers are better satisfied than with the four-digger gang. The numbers on the works have never been so great as to make it impossible to measure and settle up separately with each digger. Suitable arrangements for hutting and for water-supply and sanitation have been made on all the works, and the absence of any epidemic or any sickness among the labourers is evidence of the care taken in this respect. There are no D class workers shown in the returns, as none of the labourers are so weakly as to be given a specially light task; the same task is fixed for all workers. The condition of the workers struck me as being very good indeed on the whole. Some of them showed signs of the times being hard, but there was nothing approaching emaciation. Other private works besides the Sahar tank are tanks at Patesar and Sersi, which are being excavated by Shaikh Elahi Buksh, large gilandasi works in Dumraith by Muhammad Hossein, and a tank at Bhabua. The Sahar tank has a daily average of 678 persons, and the other works employ about 1,000 labourers daily.

23. On the Moghalsarni-Gaya Railway 6,702 men, women and children were employed during the week ending 17th April, 9,236 during the week ending 24th April 1897, and 10,231 during the week ending 1st May 1897. Since the increase of rates from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8, there has been considerable increase in the number of labourers, but the Railway Company complain that they are still short of labour. I have asked the Subdivisional Officer of Bhabua to enquire and submit a full report about the number of labourers on railway works and wages earned in his next report. I anticipate a further increase in the numbers on the railway line.

24. *Section 24 (4): Poor-house.*—The number of poor-houses and kitchens remain the same as reported before. All were open during the period under report, and continued distributing food to needy persons. The daily average number of persons relieved in these poor-houses and kitchens was as follows for the period under report:—

Week ending 17th April	...	...	581
Ditto 24th "	...	...	610
Ditto 1st May	...	...	701

25. *Section 24 (5): Organization, &c.*—The same as reported before.

26. *Section 24 (6): Organization of doles.*—Gratuitous relief is given in grain-doles, and the arrangement remains the same as reported in the previous fortnight. The following table compares the figures for the weeks and the cost per head:—

Week ending	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Cost per head male units.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3rd April 1897 ...	4,093	8,594	7,249	19,936	10½ pias.
10th " " ...	4,422	9,586	7,783	21,791	10½ "
17th " " ...	4,455	9,869	8,132	22,456	10 "
24th " " ...	4,664	10,514	8,282	23,460	10 "
1st May " " ...	4,456	10,218	7,843	22,517	9½ "

Mixed doles of rice and gram have been supplied wherever gram could be procured, and in the Ramgarh charge mixed doles of wheat, flour and gram have been given. The average dole has therefore slightly decreased. In my last tour I inspected several hundreds of people in receipt of gratuitous relief, and except in a very few cases of women, whom I ordered to be sent to relief works, I did not find that any persons had been wrongly placed on the lists. I have gone into this question in more detail in my No. 309F., dated 27th April, and you have agreed with the conclusions at which I arrived. Careful checking has slightly decreased the total numbers on relief. It should be noted that the following are the numbers of children included in the lists who are dependents of relief workers, and who are retained on the works:—

Week ending	Children dependent of relief workers.
17th April 1897	1,697
24th " "	1,002
1st May "	970

Section 24(8).—There were 18 petitions under the modified rules of the Land Improvement Act, and 2,017 under the Agriculturists Loans Act at Bhabua during the period under report, of which 7 petitions, to the extent of Rs. 3,725, were granted under the former head

and 142 petitions for Rs. 2,735 under the latter head. No payments were made any where else, except at Bhabua, during the period under review.

The total amount advanced during the period under the modified rules amounts to Rs. 3,725, and that in the preceding fortnight amounted to Rs. 2,900, making a total of Rs. 6,625. The amount advanced during the preceding year under this head amounts to Rs. 1,950.

1,950.
The necessary statements and maps are annexed.

Comparative statement showing the prices of staple food-grains for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

DIVISIONS.	COMMON RICE.		WHEAT.		GRAM.		MAIZE.		ARHAR.		PEA.		MASURI.		KITESARI.	
	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Fortnight ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Fortnight ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Fortnight ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Fortnight ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Fortnight ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Fortnight ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Fortnight ending 1st May 1897.	Fortnight ending 10th April 1897.	Fortnight ending 1st May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr.ch.	Sr.ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr.ch.	Sr.ch.	Sr.ch.	Sr.ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr.ch.	Sr.ch.	Sr.ch.
Arrah	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	12 0	11 12	.....	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 12	12 2	11 2	12 2	13 2
Buxar	2 2 2	2 2 2	10 2	10 4	12 2	12 2	.....	.....	12 0	13 0	12 2	12 2	12 2	11 2	12 2	13 2
Gazavan	2 2 2	2 2 2	10 2	10 2	11 12	11 7	.....	.....	12 0	12 2	10 2	11 12	11 2	11 2	12 2	13 2
Bhabua	2 2 2	2 2 2	9 2	10 0	11 0	11 0	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 2	12 2	13 0

5.

the Code.]

MENT D

DISTRICT.

1st May 1897.

ON TASK-WORK.			AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.						GRAND TOTAL OF RELIEF WORKS.		DEPENDENTS.			
Total.	Total of work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	CHILDREN.		Total.	Total amount paid.	Person.	Amount paid.	Non working children.		Adults.	
					Big.	Small.					Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
30,607	854,239	2,561 14 3	2,703	812	175		3,720	415 15 3	40,327	2,977 11 6	8,117	191 7 0	.....	.....
10,707	180,384	1,073 15 0	1,357	442	126	44	1,969	214 2 3	21,716	1,848 2 0	3,563	83 5 6	.....	.....
119	10,308	50 14 6	76	159	61	92	378	30 9 3	827	81 7 9	184	6 0 0	.....	.....
56,764	1,555,025	4,290 12 0	4,166	1,443	322	136	6,087	660 8 9	62,880	4,917 5 3	1,1508	280 12 0	...	.....
43,763	.....	.....	4,166	1,082	176	34	5,458	.....	.....	.....	2,967	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,200	1,623	411	19	4,311	243 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
24,749	707,060	1,780 10 3	2,392	691	93	.....	3,178	367 10 3	27,227	2,107 4 0	5,039	91 9 0	.....	.....
14,463	511,165	1,165 8 6	1,881	489	206	76	2,163	218 7 6	19,656	1,384 0 0	2,785	43 10 0	.....	.....
507	19,709	48 5 0	77	213	64	1.1	465	34 6 6	972	82 11 0	200	4 1 3	.....	.....
3,740	1,228,064	3,013 7 9	3,860	1,303	465	107	5,405	620 8 3	45,574	3,631 0 0	5,081	130 5 9	.....	.....
31,040	.....	.....	3,860	1,044	177	491	5,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,971	2,246	917	45	5,280	290 2 9	.....	.....	2,248	.....	.....	.....
.....
17,118	687,204	1,278 7 0	1,814	578	98	.....	2,090	229 13 0	19,198	1,524 4 0	3,544	54 12 3	.....	.....
14,010	341,528	827 15 3	1,401	381	12	48	2,000	176 10 3	16,919	1,004 9 6	2,372	26 9 0	.....	.....
648	10,830	51 12 9	91	263	62	132	437	32 2 6	1,005	83 15 3	231	3 11 0	.....	.....
32,578	979,602	2,178 3 0	3,020	1,061	285	174	4,546	438 9 9	37,122	2,616 12 9	6,147	85 1 6	.....	.....
23,173	.....	.....	3,026	705	142	43	4,007	.....	.....	.....	1,536	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	804	1,091	404	30	2,426	104 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

the three weeks.

43,763	1,555,025	4,290 12 0	4,166	1,082	176	34	5,458	660 8 9	40,211	5,180 12 3	2,967	280 12 0	...	.....
31,040	1,228,064	3,013 7 9	3,860	1,044	177	491	5,131	620 8 3	36,177	3,033 2 9	2,248	130 5 9	.....	.....
2,173	979,602	2,178 3 0	3,026	706	142	43	4,007	438 9 9	29,181	2,780 13 0	1,536	85 1 6	.....	.....
100,002	3,763,651	9,474 7 3	11,052	2,022	406	126	14,307	1,719 10 9	114,609	11,903 42 0	6,761	605 3 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	706 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FORM 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Bhabua, for the week ending 17th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
CIVIL AGENCY.					Rs. A. P.
<i>Sadar subdivision.</i>					
3 In poor-house ...	32	8	7	47	22 2 10
6 Others ...	4	7	2	13	13 3 6
Total ...	36	15	9	60	35 6 4
<i>Sasaram subdivision.</i>					
3 In poor-house ...	31	17	8	56	25 1 9
4 In kitchens ...	30	44	71	145	73 9 6
6 Others ...	10	31	4	45	17 6 6
Total ...	71	92	83	246	116 1 9
<i>Buzar subdivision.</i>					
6 Others ...	4	3	1	8	3 2 11
Total ...	4	3	1	8	3 2 11
<i>Bhabua subdivision.</i>					
Charge No. I, Ramgarh, under Chap. V	999	2,041	1,062	4,102	1,289 0 2
6 Wanderers ...	9	10	2	21	1 15 0
4 Kitchens ...	151	26	22	199	43 11 3
Total ...	1,159	2,077	1,086	4,322	1,334 10 5
Charge No. II, Champaran, under Chapter V.	1,838	3,842	2,047	7,727	2,617 6 1
Dependents of relief workers ...	...	.....	1,161	1,161	91 7 0
Total ...	1,838	3,842	3,208	8,888	2,708 13 1
Charge No. III, Bhabua, under Chap. V	1,266	3,716	3,117	8,099	2,336 9 5
In poor-house ...	54	49	41	144	62 5 10
Dependents of relief workers ...	...	.....	509	509	83 5 6
Total ...	1,320	3,765	3,667	8,752	2,682 4 9
Charge No. IV, Plateau, under Chap. V	27	75	51	153	118 9 6
Dependents of relief workers ...	...	.....	27	27	6 0 0
Total ...	27	75	78	180	124 9 6
Subdivisional Total ...	4,344	9,759	8,039	22,142	6,850 5 9
District Total ...	4,455	9,869	8,132	22,456	7,005 0 9

Statement of gratuitous relief, Shahabad, for the week ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY.					Rs. A. P.
<i>Sadar subdivision.</i>					
3 In poor-house ...	33	10	9	52	25 10 9
6 Others ...	7	6	2	15	12 7 0
Total ...	40	16	11	67	38 1 9
<i>Sasaram subdivision.</i>					
3 In poor-house ...	26	17	7	50	24 3 9
4 „ kitchens ...	29	47	73	149	56 10 6
6 Others ...	32	53	16	101	38 4 9
Total ...	87	117	96	300	119 3 0
<i>Buxar subdivision.</i>					
6 Others ...	2	2	2	6	2 3 1
Total ...	2	2	2	6	2 3 1
<i>Bhabua subdivision.</i>					
Charge No. I, Ramgarh, under Chapter V ...	975	2,007	1,034	4,016	985 11 0
In kitchens ...	150	34	18	202	45 1 3
Wanderers ...	8	9	4	21	2 4 9
Total ...	1,133	2,050	1,056	4,239	1,033 1 0
Charge No. II, Champaran, under Chapter V ...	1,885	4,001	2,209	8,095	2,705 0 4
Dependents of relief workers ...	...	.....	548	548	91 9 9
Total ...	1,885	4,001	2,757	8,643	2,796 10 1
Charge No. III, Bhabua, under Chapter V ...	1,879	4,097	3,710	9,186	2,759 2 4
In poor-house ...	56	52	49	157	67 13 0
Dependents of relief workers ...	...	.....	427	427	46 11 3
Total ...	1,435	4,149	4,186	9,770	2,873 10 7
Charge No. IV, Plateau, under Chapter V ...	82	179	147	408	312 12 6
Dependents of relief workers ...	...	.....	27	27	4 1 3
Total ...	82	179	174	435	316 13 9
Subdivisional Total ...	4,535	10,379	8,173	23,087	7,020 3 5
District Total ...	4,664	10,514	8,282	23,460	7,197 11 3

Statement of gratuitous relief

for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY.					Rs. A. P.
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					
3 In poor-house ...	40	18	10	68	33 11 9
6 Others ...	4	1	1	6	4 2 0
Total ...	44	19	11	74	37 13 9
<i>Sasaram Subdivision.</i>					
3 In poor-house ...	24	16	6	46	22 15 0
4 In kitchens ...	38	43	97	178	65 6 3
6 Others ...	7	27	2	36	13 7 6
Total ...	69	86	105	260	101 12 9
<i>Buxar Subdivision.</i>					
6 Others ...	1	2	2	5	1 11 3
Total ...	1	2	2	5	1 11 3
<i>Bhabua Subdivision.</i>					
Charge No. I under Chapter V ...	1,040	2,151	1,083	4,274	1,222 8 10
In kitchens ...	167	43	20	240	53 14 3
Wanderers ...	6	2	4	12	1 10 0
Total ...	1,213	2,196	1,117	4,526	1,278 1 1
Charge No. II, Chainpore, under Chapter V.	1,588	3,518	1,854	6,960	2,304 14 5
Dependents of relief works ...	...	...	506	506	54 12 3
Total ...	1,588	3,518	2,360	7,466	2,359 10 8
Charge No. III, Bhabua, under Chapter V	1,452	4,277	3,672	9,401	2,631 13 0
Dependents of relief work ...	...	.....	431	431	36 11 6
In poor-house ...	58	50	62	169	66 6 4
Total ...	1,509	4,327	4,165	10,001	2,734 14 10
Charge No. IV, plateau, under Chapter V.	32	70	50	152	119 1 6
Dependents of relief work ...	...	.....	33	33	3 11 6
Total ...	32	70	83	185	122 13 0
Total of subdivision ...	4,342	10,111	7,725	22,178	6,495 7 7
District total ...	4,456	10,218	7,843	22,517	6,636 13 4
<i>Combined figures.</i>					
Week ending 17th April 1897 ...	4,456	9,869	8,132	22,456	7,005 0 9
Ditto 24th " " ...	4,664	10,514	8,282	23,460	7,179 11 3
Ditto 1st May " " ...	4,456	10,218	7,843	22,517	6,636 13 4
Total ...	13,575	30,601	24,257	68,433	20,821 9 4

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C and D workers paid by task-work.				Workers paid by daily wages, irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wages earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wages earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult unit in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 17th April 1897.	7,297	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	909	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	18,300	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Week ending 24th April 1897...	5,174	39	0 1 7	2 12 1	885	0 1 11	4,947 5 3	19,319	0 0 10	7,005 0 9
Week ending 1st May 1897 ..	4,190	39	0 1 4	2 3 7	698	0 1 9	2,610 12 9	18,500	0 0 10	6,626 13 4

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kulbaria	714	...	...	...	31	24	769
2. Arrah	11,778	...	...	...	...	...	11,778
3. Karisath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bahia	6	...	...	...	39	...	39
5. Raghunathpur	4,864	...	...	...	...	142	5,006
6. Dumraon	1,187	...	...	...	...	14	1,201
7. Buxar	6,325	...	...	...	52	20	6,397
8. Chowsa	38	...	...	...	17	7	55
9. Zamania	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	1,121
Total	26,028	...	...	...	133	207	26,368

FORM No 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

STATION FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kulbaria	20	...	...	...	4	...	24
2. Arrah	400	...	1,526	...	2,309	2,494	12,529
3. Karisath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bahia	28	...	...	...	5,006	...	5,034
5. Raghunathpur	25	...	4,229	...	10,231	...	14,505
6. Dumraon	241	...	351	...	2,612	...	3,204
7. Buxar	6	...	2,259	...	2,677	216	17,264
8. Chowsa	...	...	2,920	...	217	267	2,944
9. Zamania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	526	...	1,574	...	26,146	3,257	54,508

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Shahabad for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1896-97.			1897-98.			1896-97.			1897-98.			
	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to previous fortnight.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Rice	5,512	3,03,689	3,09,211	26,028	3,03,323	4,10,351	14	5,913	5,927	834	21,605	22,339	
Paddy	20	2,393	2,263	...	672	672	...	61	61	...	7,483	7,483	
Wheat	28	1,31,899	1,24,927	...	2,906	2,906	13,098	8,182	21,247	10,761	92,367	1,09,144	
Gram and pulses ...	112	16,786	16,908	113	176	309	7,332	1,21,324	1,28,666	86,116	23,107	66,251	
Other food-grains .	116	30,490	30,606	207	26,792	26,989	5,921	18,718	24,037	3,267	4,00,426	4,03,689	
Total ...	5,818	4,82,087	4,87,905	26,368	4,23,919	4,50,287	29,362	1,54,166	1,80,424	56,908	5,44,879	6,01,876	

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 1st May 1897.

DISTRICT.	A. res.	Population in thousands.	Aff. ctd area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gra- tuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD- GRAINS IN SEERS PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATHS- RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Pea.		In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Shahabad ...	4,395	2,043,000	1,032	382,000	....	5,808	....	.....	5,808	22,817	Rs. 8½	Rs. 10½	....	270	400	Nil.
				Daily wages.		1,060	....	....	1,060							
						6,948			6,948							

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 1st May 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 28TH MARCH 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 189 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shahabad ...	12,000	10,249	8,862	6,524	2,922	1-5-97	Rs. A. P. 21,410 9 9	Rs. A. P. 34,137 12 5	Rs. A. P. 5,635 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,725 0 0	Nil.

Financial statement for the period commencing from the 11th April to 1st May 1897.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.						
GRANT FROM DISTRICT BOARD.	GRANT FROM PROVINCIAL REVENUE.		Private subscription.	ON RELIEF WORKS.		On relief in houses.	On relief to artisans.	On relief of grain or money doles.	On relief in kitchens.	On other kinds of miscellaneous charitable relief.
	Date of each grant.	Amount.		Sums paid on account of daily wages.	Sums paid for task-work.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. 67,021	Commissioners No. 1001, dated 30th April 1897.	Rs. 84,000	Rs. ...	Rs. A. P. 2,425 4 9	Rs. A. P. 9,978 7 3	Rs. A. P. 350 7 0	Rs. ...	Rs. A. P. 19,827 9 7	Rs. A. P. 333 5 0	Rs. A. P. 505 3 2

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works and task exacted, Bhabua subdivision, for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

DISTRICT.	RATE OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wages calculated in No. 1 portion of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers per rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.
	MEN.		WOMEN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIT.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
bad— maximum minimum	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0 0 1 0	C. ft. 130 & 83 100 & 61	Rs. A. P. 0 1 6 0 1 6	C. ft.	Rs. A. P. 0 0 9 0 0 9	C. ft.	Rs. A. P. 0 0 3 0 0 3	C. ft.	Rs. A. P. 0 1 7 1/2 1 1/2	C. ft. 1 1/2 1 1/2	Common rice, 100.	Seers. 100	Rs. A. P. 2 2 3	

Statement showing the imports of rice from the following places during the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

Stations to which imported.	STATIONS FROM WHICH CAME.							
	Calcutta.		Howrah.		Baldah.		Kedarjun.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Week ending 17th April 1897.</i>								
Arrah	Mds.	...	...	...	...	...
Maghanathpur	1,100	...	...	...	...	...
Buxar	1,870	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Week ending 24th April 1897.</i>								
Arrah	1,516	...	...	...	...	...
Maghanathpur	1,132	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Week ending 1st May 1897.</i>								
Dumroo	578	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,984	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of deaths for the month of March 1897.

DISTRICT.	MARCH 1897.		MARCH 1896.		Average deaths for five years and per mille.	Deaths from starvation.
	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Whole district ...	5,580	2.70	6,036	2.92	4,557 or = 2.20	Nil.
Affected area ...	1,493	4.00	1,304	3.49	1,046 or = 2.81	Nil.

Statement showing the health of prisoners admitted to district jail during the month of April 1897.

DISTRICT.	APRIL 1896.		APRIL 1897.	
	Convicted.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Under-trial.
1	2	3	4	5
Good ...	30	8	49	27
Indifferent ..	19	16	18	5
Bad ...	5	6	2	2
Total ...	54	30	69	34

Statement of advances for the month of April 1897 in district Shahabad.

KIND OF LOANS.	Amount advanced during the period under report.	Amount advanced during the preceding fortnight.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Amount advanced during the preceding year.
1	2	3	4	5
Under the modified rules of Land Improvement Act.	Rs. 3,725	Rs. 2,900	Rs. 6,625	Rs. 1,950

Statement of the poor-houses opened in the district of Shahabad during the half-month ending 1st May 1897.

PERIOD.	Names of stations.	DAILY AVERAGE OF INMATES.				RICE.		PULSE.		OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD-GRAINS.	TOTAL.	JUTE.
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Total amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Week ending 17th April 1897	Arrah	32	8	.....	7	M. S. CH. 3 28 6	Rs. A. P. 16 0 0	M. S. CH. 0 18 11½	Rs. A. P. 1 14 9	Rs. A. P. 4 4 1	Rs. A. P. 22 2 10	
	Sasaram	31	17	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 1 9	
	Bhabua	54	40	32	19	9 35 4½	48 17 7	1 12 1	6 7 11	7 2 4	62 5 10	
Week ending 24th April 1897	Arrah	33	10	.....	9	4 4 5	18 4 1	0 21 2	2 42 9	5 8 11	25 10 9	
	Sasaram	26	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 8 9	
	Bhabua	50	32	29	20	10 27 3½	53 2 9	1 16 4½	7 0 3	7 10 0	67 15 0	
Week ending 1st May 1897	Arrah	40	15	.....	10	5 16 12	24 1 4	0 28 2	3 15 3	6 11 8	33 11 9	
	Sasaram	24	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 15 0	
	Bhabua	57	50	35	27	11 2 9	51 2 9	1 20 1½	7 7 10	7 0 6	64 11 1	
											349 11 9	

Special death-rate return for April 1897, No 305F.

DISTRICT.	Death-rate of the month.	Average death-rate of the month in previous years.	Death from starvation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Shahabad	2.37	1.90	Nil.	

J. WINDSOR,
Collector.

No. 1846F.—G., dated Chapra, the 6th May 1897.

From—E. P. CHAPMAN, Esq., Officiating Collector of Saran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division, Bankipore.

IN continuation of my letter No. 1150, dated 17th April 1897, I have the honour to submit my famine report for the three weeks ending the 1st May.

2. SECTION 24 (1).—*Area affected during the period under report and approximate estimate of the portion of population affected.*—The demarcation of distress in the Siwan subdivision

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Gopalganj thana	358	275,023
Minus non-affected tract	126	50,400
	232	224,623
Mirganj thana	435	359,807
Minus non-affected tract	7	2,800
	428	356,807
Siwar subdivision	829	800,738
Minus non-affected tract	412	397,916
	417	402,822
Sadar subdivision affected tracts ...	435	431,994
Total affected tracts	1,512	1,416,176

has been revised. It must be remembered that an excellent rabi harvest relieved the greater part of the subdivision at the end of March. The situation, therefore, was completely altered. The revised map, which is herewith annexed, shows the area where serious distress is expected shortly to ensue, and not exactly that in which it has existed during the month. The figures, as they now stand, are given in the margin. Two small areas—one in the Ekma outpost, and the other to the north of Amnour—have been added to the tracts in the Sadar.

3. SECTION 24 (1).—*Number of relief circles and of officers in charge.*—A statement appended shows the names of Charge Super-

intendents and Circle Officers. Mr. Grimley relieved me of the West Chapra charge on the 20th April 1897. The number of Circle Officers has increased from 64 to 66, two more officers having been appointed in the Sadar subdivision, where the numbers on gratuitous relief have been increasing rapidly.

4. SECTION 24 (2).—*General state of the affected tract during the half month under report.*—The Siwan subdivision, as was expected, gave no cause for anxiety during the month, and relief operations were on a small scale. Mr. Lyall is, however, preparing for a considerable increase of distress in the course of May. In the Gopalganj subdivision the conditions have been somewhat alleviated by the harvesting of the rabi. The relief offered to the people has been more than ample, and the feeling of anxiety has much diminished. In the Sadar subdivision the rabi crop made little difference to the tracts more seriously affected. The continued strain of high prices has not been without its effect, and many families have been put to hard straits. At the same time both panches and Circle Officers have learnt how to make use of the opportunities given by the panch's lists and thereby relief has been brought within easier and more certain reach of the village poor. The result has been a considerable increase in the figures. I suspect, however, that the number includes many cases which the panches have recommended, though not really deserving, and which the Circle Officers have accepted without enquiry. I have urged on Mr. Grimley the necessity of taking strong measures to check this. Circle Officers also cannot have drafted all the suitable cases on to relief works. This matter will receive special attention. The yearly migrants to Lower Bengal have not yet returned in large numbers. The first Commissioners are reported to have brought back with them considerably less than usual. Their return, however, will necessarily tend to the alleviation of distress for the time. The large amount sent by small money-orders into the district must also have added to the resources of the people.

5. SECTION 24 (2).—*Crop prospects.*—Every available plot of suitable land seems to have been sown with cheema. The crop is an excellent one, and its constant harvest means a very considerable increase to the food-supply of the district.

(b) Paddy is coming up well in the low-lying chars, and janera looks very promising in places. Sugarcane is also doing well. The mango crop will, I am afraid, prove a failure.

6. SECTION 24 (3).—*Food-stocks.*—There is no cause for anxiety under this head at present. The bazars show no signs of depletion, and the rabi harvest is not yet exhausted.

7. SECTION 24 (4).—*Importation and exportation of food-grains. Itinerary statistics.*—The import and export statistics in the three weeks under review show a steady advance. This means that the produce of the harvest is still ample in the markets. Rice was chiefly imported from Howrah, Burdwan, Raniganj, Nirmah (district Bhagalpur), Balliaghat, Aska Bazar and Nalhati; wheat from Khalilabad, Basti, Monghyr, Tashil Deoriah and Nawabganj (Gonda); and other food-grains from Tashil Deoriah, Gorakhpur, Aska Bazar, Bhatpur and Gorakhpur. Exports of rice were chiefly to Balliaghat, of wheat to Howrah, Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur, of gram and pulses to Muzaffarpur, and of other food-grains to Hajipur Ghat, Howrah, Bhagalpur and Darbhanga.

Revelganj Statistics.—Imports increased from 3,450 maunds to 15,331 maunds, while exports declined from 1,539 to 1,341.

Rice was chiefly imported from Murshidabad and Malda; gram and pulses from Ballia, Patna and Arrah, and other food-grains from Ballia, Bhagalpur, Patna and Azimgarh. Exports of rice and other food-grains were chiefly to Ballia.

Sattarghat Statistics.—Imports increased from 442 maunds to 1,304 maunds, while exports declined from 1,243 to 490.

Imports were chiefly from Muzaffarpur, Nepal and Champaran.

8. SECTION 24 (2).—*Prices*.—The prices of the rabi cereals vary considerably in different parts of the district. The tendency is towards a slight rise, specially in grain, which was poor this year. Wheat is a good deal cheaper owing chiefly to imports. There are indications of a rise in the price of rice. This is what is to be expected.

9. SECTION 24 (2).—*Rainfall*.—Rain fell all over the district on the 21st and 28th April. This has done great good to the grass as well as to the chenna, and has dispelled all fear of scarcity of fodder for cattle for the present.

10. *Public health*.—(a) Small-pox has shown itself in places, and there is cholera in one of the Garkha villages, otherwise public health continues excellent. Special efforts have been made through Charge Superintendents for the cleaning and disinfecting of wells.

(b) The monthly death-rate is given in form 10. It is above the normal, and shows an increase of .85 over the previous month. The chief increase is under the head of fever and other causes. As the increase has occurred all over the district, and not in any particular localities, it should not be regarded as any cause for apprehension.

11. SECTION 24 (2).—*Emigration or immigration of famished people*.—The total number of persons from the Gorakhpur district that have found their way into the poor-houses is 33.

12. SECTION 24 (2).—The condition of the cattle is good. The only fear is scarcity of drinking water in a few places, and in these loans for wells under the special rules are being encouraged.

13. SECTION 24 (3).—(a) The number of relief works has been 33 under Civil Agency and 6 under Public Works Department. The cause of increase in the number is that the extension of relief works is being pushed on to meet the demand expected in May.

(b) A daily average of 3,060 male units under Civil Agency and 465 under Public Works Department received daily wages irrespective of task. The number for task-workers was 9,264 on Civil Agency and 4,337 on Public Works Department works. The number of non-task-workers on Civil Agency works is excessive. The West Chapra charge has been the worst offender. This is to be explained by the fact that on two large tanks and a hand the work of finishing is going forward on a large scale. I have ordered Mr. Grimley to reduce the number to the smallest possible limits. The rates of wages have been calculated on barley from 12 to 14 seers. There has been a steady increase in numbers owing to the rabi harvest being over.

(c) The outturn of work was small in Siwan and West Gopalganj. Mr. Lyall explains that a large number of persons paid irrespective of task were included among the task-workers. I look to him to take steps to prevent the mistake recurring. Mr. Lister will also be called on to explain.

(d) The cost has been largest in Siwan. I do not press for decrease in cost, as accuracy is more essential. Very much depends on measurements being made correctly. The number of carriers may perhaps be decreased on some of the tanks in Siwan.

(e) The statement required by your Circular No. 31 (Famine), dated 16th February 1897, is herewith submitted.

(f) Your circular letter No. 971 F.G., dated the 14th April 1897.—The pit system is gradually being introduced throughout the district. My personal experience of it, which has been confirmed by the opinion of such of the Charge Superintendents as have reported, is that the system is easy to organize, works smoothly when well started, and makes checking of measurements more possible. It is difficult always to find an additional two carriers for each squad at the moment they are required, and this part of the system is not very exactly carried out. The covering letter from the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, gives a sufficient latitude to the officers in charge. In practice, the number of carriers allowed is found to be ample.

(g) The task of 200 cubic feet, laid down in your Circular No. 20 of 1897, is being universally adopted. The result has been in some cases the desertion of the whole body of relief workers. They will no doubt shortly return, but it is an indication that in such areas distress is not very severe. In two cases I have allowed a task of 150 cubic feet where the soil is exceptionally hard.

14. SECTION 24 (3).—*Private Agency Works*.—*Gopalganj Subdivision*.—(1) *Hatua Raj*.—New works were open during the week ending the 1st May, employing a daily average of 3,392 male units on task-work and 595 on work irrespective of task. The cost per thousand cubic feet is Rs. 4-2-7, which is excessive as an average. The work done per male unit is also far too low. The Manager has submitted no explanation, and I am pointing out to him that a relief work fails in its object if a full task is not exacted.

(2) *Raj Kishore Narayan* at *Baikunthpore* has been employing some three or four hundred persons on tanks and wells which he is excavating with money advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The work is not very efficiently done, but famine wages are paid, and the relief given makes the starting of Government relief work in the neighbourhood unnecessary.

Siwan Subdivision.—Nine tanks are now being excavated with money advanced under the Loans Act. Mr. Lyall estimates that 2,000 people are employed, and states that the work thus provided has been of great assistance in alleviating distress.

(3) In the *Sadar* subdivision two bands and a tank are under construction on similar terms and have also been of material assistance.

15. SECTION 21 (4).—*Poor-houses*.—(a) There were two Government poor-houses open as before. The *Siwan* poor-house is nearly empty, but numbers are sure to increase shortly.

(b) The average number of persons relieved in the four Hatwa poor-houses during the last week under report was 210, as against 283 at the close of the previous period. I understand the decrease is due to the fact that some persons have been released and brought on to gratuitous relief and others have been drafted to relief works.

(c) There are now 27 inmates in the Manjha poor-house, as against 23 at the end of the period last reported on.

16. SECTION 24 (5).—There is no regular organization for relief of artisans except on a very small scale in Mirzapur and Amnour. A return from Siwan shows 89 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief who are employed on tasks. The number so employed in the Sadar subdivision is large, but no return is forthcoming. I am putting a stop to the system, as I consider that the advantages do not compensate for the loss of time and money involved and the opportunities for fraud given. If relief of artisans becomes necessary, it will be separately organized.

17. SECTION 24 (6).—The daily average number of men, women and children in receipt of gratuitous relief for the week ending 1st May was 7,676, 27,428 and 15,745, respectively, and total 50,849, as against 5,935, 20,407 and 10,113, respectively, and total 36,455. At the end of the period last reported on I attribute the increase, as stated in my paragraph 4, chiefly to the fact that the people have become accustomed to this means of relief, and now take it readily for the most part. It is also partly due to the temporary alleviation of the rabi harvest having ceased and the ever widening effect of the continued strain of high prices.

18. SECTION 24 (7).—There are no kitchens open, but I am arranging for cooked food to be supplied to children on the larger relief works, who are now treated as dependants. The number in some cases have grown suspiciously large.

19. SECTION 24 (8).—*Advances.*—(a) In the Chapra subdivision Rs. 500 and in the Siwan subdivision Rs. 932 have been advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act new rules for tanks and pukka wells. Circle Officers are made definitely responsible for seeing that the money is spent on the purposes for which the advances are made, and that the famine rates of wage are followed.

(b) Under the Agriculturists Loans Act, Rs. 4,982 were advanced in Siwan and Rs. 10,179-8 in Gopalganj. The advances are usually made on the joint security of a body of villagers. The most distressed villages are selected for this form of relief. The senior kanungo is now employed in the Sadar subdivision in making enquiries into applications from distressed areas.

(c) The Hatwa Raj is also making rice and money advance to tenants. Up to the 15th April 1,375 maunds of rice had been advanced. The villagers are not coming forward very readily, and it is apparent that the mahajans have not yet withdrawn their aid. They are not likely to do so unless at the last extremity.

20. SECTION 24 (9).—The prescribed statement is submitted.

21. SECTION 24 (10).—I have nothing further to add.

22. SECTION 24 (11).—I have noted no change in the tracts outside the affected area. But the excellent prospects of the cheena and the timely efforts of the raiyats to take advantage of every opportunity confirm me in my opinion that any very widespread increase of distress is not to be anticipated. There is no sign of loss of spirit among the people.

23. SECTION 27 (iii).—There were 28 irrigation works under Civil Agency in progress during the fortnight. The number of persons employed on them was 109,111. The amount of loan advanced was Rs. 2,178.

24. *Your Famine Circular No. 1 of 1897.*—The statement furnished is based on such figures as are available.

25. *Your Famine Circular No. 3 of 1897.*—The jail statistics are forwarded herewith. The statement of money-orders shows an amount much less than this month last year. I am unable to explain the decrease.

26. *Your letter No. 290F.—G., dated 7th 8th February 1897.*—The total numbers on (1) relief works and (2) in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the period under report was 24,674 and 48,856, respectively. These figures are exclusive of the Hatwa and other private agency works.

27. *Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.*—Chairmen of Committees have now been arranged for throughout the district. There are only a few census circles left out. The Chairmen have been provided with funds and with all necessary instructions, and in some instances have already taken charge of the respectable poor from the Circle Officers. Regular nominal lists of this class of recipients of gratuitous relief are being prepared, and they will all be made over to the fund as soon as the organization is complete. The majority of the Chairmen, however, appear to be of the opinion that the Government system of relief is sufficient for the present and do not evince much keenness to take up the work. The Chapra Town Committee are doing good service.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 15th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chittaks.	Money value of grain.	Money expended.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hatwa poor-house	20	27	30	77	Rice	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.			
					Dal	3 35 8	18 9 0			
					Satus	0 24 8	2 11 6			
					Salt	1 13 6	6 10 9			
					Oil, vegetable, &c.	0 7 14	0 13 0			
Gopalganj	20	10	16	61	Total		30 10 8			
					Rice	2 9 14	10 11 6			
					Dal	0 18 8 1/2	2 0 9			
					Satus	1 20 11	7 9 6			
					Salt	0 2 6 1/2	0 4 3			
Bhorey	0	11	5	22	Oil, vegetable, milk & sugar, &c.		5 3 0			
					Total		26 3 0			
					Rice	1 7 4	5 5 2			
					Dal	0 8 15	1 0 0			
					Satus	0 17 6	2 3 8			
Kateya	20	21	13	53	Salt	0 2 1	0 3 0			
					Oil, vegetable, &c.		1 10 8			
					Total		10 7 0			
					Rice	3 35 12	13 13 0			
					Dal	0 31 0	2 5 3			
Grain doles at Hatwa	42	80	65	106	Satus	0 31 15	3 15 6			
					Salt	0 4 8	0 7 3			
					Oil, vegetable, &c.	0 37 7	1 6 6			
					Total		21 15 6			
					Rice	10 8 4	46 2 0			
GRAND TOTAL	117	164	128	409	Dal	4 5 8	17 14 0			
					Total		64 0 0			
							153 3 9			

DAHENDRA NATH DUTT,
For Manager, Raj Hatwa.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 22nd April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Description of grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chittaks.	Money value of grain.	Money expended.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hatwa poor-house	21	25	26	72	Rice	Mds s. c.	Rs. A. P.			
					Dal	3 26 0	17 6 0			
					Satus	0 23 1	2 9 0			
					Salt	1 10 0	6 4 0			
					Oil, vegetable, &c.	0 7 14	0 14 0			
Gopalganj	30	16	17	63	Total		28 14 6			
					Rice	2 00 8	13 3 3			
					Dal	0 16 6	2 2 5			
					Satus	1 13 11	6 11 4			
					Salt	0 2 3	0 3 9			
Bhorey	0	11	5	22	Oil, vegetable, milk & sugar, &c.		7 13 9			
					Total		30 1 6			
					Rice	1 6 6	5 3 7			
					Dal	0 8 12	0 15 9			
					Satus	0 17 1	2 3 9			
Kateya	10	18	11	48	Salt	0 2 3	0 3 3			
					Oil, vegetable, &c.		2 4 2			
					Total		10 14 6			
					Rice	2 31 3	13 10 0			
					Dal	0 10 13	2 2 0			
Grain doles at Hatwa	44	93	66	203	Satus	0 30 11	3 13 6			
					Salt	0 3 8	0 5 6			
					Oil, vegetable, &c.		1 10 3			
					Total		21 0 3			
					Makni	14 5 4	63 14 0			
GRAND TOTAL	120	168	123	407	Total		63 14 0			
							154 5 9			

M. BUSKIN,
Manager, Raj Hatwa.

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN—RAJ HATWA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 29th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITIOUS RELIEF.				Description of Grain.	Quantity of grain in standard maunds, seers and chittabs.	Money value of grain.	Money expended.	Total.	REMARKS
	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hatwa poor-house ...	22	25	2	49	Rice Dal Satur Salt Oil, vegetable, &c. Total	Mds. S. C. 3 23 8 0 22 12 1 0 0 0 7 14 0 2 6 ...	Rs. A. P. 15 10 6 2 8 6 0 2 9 0 13 0 0 2 6...	...	...	...
Gopalganj	31	15	16	62	Rice Dal Satur Salt Oil, vegetable, &c. Total	2 27 4 0 17 8 1 15 1 0 2 0	13 9 3 1 12 10 7 2 9 0 4 7 4 15 1...	...	...	...
Bhorey	8	11	3	22	Rice Dal Satur Salt Oil, vegetable, &c. Total	1 10 2 0 0 0 0 18 6 0 2 7	5 10 4 1 0 10 2 4 5 2 3 9 2 5 5...	...	...	...
Kateya	20	10	12	42	Rice Dal Satur Salt Oil, vegetable, &c. Total	2 34 15 0 21 0 0 31 6 0 4 0	18 0 0 2 3 9 3 0 0 0 0 0... .....	...	...	...
Grain doles at Hatwa	43	...	67	202	Makal Total	13 34 0 ...	60 8 6...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	124	102	20	246	...	...	161 7 0	...	...	...
Total of persons receiving gratuitous relief on the last day of Thursday.	124	102	20	246	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORM No. 7

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT SARAN—HATWA RAJ.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 22nd April 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK- WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult to it in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average doles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 15th April 1897	2,870	0.4	Rs. A. P. 0 1 1	Rs. A. P. 3 13 8	579	Rs. A. P. 0 1 5	Rs. A. P. 1,174 8 3	346	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0	Rs. A. P. 153 3 9
Week ending 22nd April 1897	3,103	0.3	0 2 3	4 0 0	649	0 1 6	1,700 8 9	343	0 1 0	164 5 9
Week ending 29th April 1897	3,392	0.4	0 1 8	4 2 7	695	0 1 1	1,041 12 6	349	0 1 0	151 7 9
								1,163	0 1 0	73 12 0

* Dependents of relief workers - 4,000.

E. LISTER, Subdivisional Officer, Gopalganj.

DISTRICT SARAN.

[Section 26 (4) of the Bengal Famine Code.]

Statement showing Prices-current of principal food-grains.

SUBDIVISION	COMMON RICE		WHEAT.		MAHUA.		GRAM.		MAKAL.		ARHAR.		BARLEY.	
	On 15th April.	On 20th April.	On 15th April.	On 20th April.	On 15th April.	On 20th April.	On 15th April.	On 20th April.	On 15th April.	On 20th April.	On 15th April.	On 20th April.	On 15th April.	On 20th April.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chapra	S. CH. 9 12	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 8	S. CH. 13 7	S. CH. 13 6	S. CH. 11 8	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 13 12	S. CH. 13 12	S. CH. 12 14	S. CH. 13 0
Siwan	9 8	9 5	10 13	11 1	13 7	13 6	11 11	11 1	9 11	9 15	13 12	13 7	14 5	13 6
Gopalganj	9 8	9 5	11 11	11 11	...	...	11 8	11 3	9 13	9 13	13 13	14 7	14 8	14 7

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (h) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Saran division, for the week ending 17th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
A.—CIVIL AGENCY.							
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>							
West Chapra charge—					Rs.	A.	P.
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,820	7,949	2,785	12,554	8,515	6	4
3. In poor-houses ..	87	27	19	88	39	4	9
5. Wanderers	3	1	..	4	1	0	0
Total of charge	1,800	7,977	2,804	12,641	8,555	11	1
East Chapra charge—							
1. Under Chapter V ..	600	2,557	412	3,619	1,088	6	8
Total of Sadar Subdivision	2,460	10,534	3,266	16,260	4,644	1	9
<i>Siwan Subdivision.</i>							
1. Under Chapter V ...	820	2,726	872	4,418	1,000	10	3
3. In poor-houses ...	10	2	3	16	8	7	9
Total of Siwan Subdivision	830	2,728	875	4,433	1,009	2	0
<i>Gopalganj Subdivision.</i>							
East Gopalganj—							
1. Under Chapter V ...	600	1,797	1,666	4,063	931	0	3
2. Dependants of relief workers.	...	...	...	...	.....
Total of charge ...	600	1,7	1,666	4,063	931	0	3
West Gopalganj—							
1. Under Chapter V ...	410	1,231	743	2,384	445	14	11
2. Dependants of relief workers.	...	...	60	60	6	9	6
Total of charge ...	410	1,231	803	2,444	452	8	5
East Mirganj—							
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,052	3,465	1,828	6,345	1,454	10	0
2. Dependants of relief workers.	...	...	6	6	0	10	3
Total of charge ..	1,052	3,465	1,834	6,351	1,455	4	3
West Mirganj—							
1. Under Chapter V ..	1,433	3,318	2,505	7,256	1,348	2	0
Total of charge ...	1,433	3,318	2,505	7,256	1,348	2	0
Total of Gopalganj Sub-division.	3,495	9,811	6,808	20,114	4,186	14	11
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AGENCY.	6,785	23,073	10,949	40,807	9,900	2	8
B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.							
2. Dependants of relief workers, Gopalganj Subdivision.	3	...	331	334	37	8	9
Total of Public Works Department Agency.	3	...	331	334	37	8	9
C.—BOTH AGENCIES.							
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	6,788	23,073	11,280	41,141	9,937	11	5

Statement of gratuitous relief, Saran Division, for the week ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Womn.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY.					
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					Rs. A. P.
West Chapra charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,969	8,595	3,329	13,893	3,793 0 10
3. In poor-houses ...	43	26	19	88	42 3 7
5. Wanderers ...	4	2	1	7	2 0 0
Total of charge ...	2,016	8,623	3,349	13,988	3,837 4 5
East Chapra—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	773	3,296	648	4,717	1,403 14 2
Total of East Chapra ...	773	3,296	648	4,717	1,403 14 2
Total of Sadar Subdivision	2,789	11,919	3,997	18,705	5,241 2 7
<i>Siwan Subdivision.</i>					
1. Under Chapter V ..	880	3,002	953	4,835	1,119 10 5
3. In poor-houses ...	13	2	4	19	10 7 6
Total of Siwan charge ...	893	3,004	957	4,854	1,130 1 11
Total of Siwan Subdivision	893	3,004	957	4,854	1,130 1 11
<i>Gopalganj Subdivision.</i>					
East Gopalganj—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	627	1,941	1,804	4,372	967 9 2
2. Dependants of relief workers.	...	...	20	20	2 2 0
Total of charge ...	627	1,941	1,824	4,392	969 11 2
West Gopalganj—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	421	1,366	899	2,686	607 7 3
2. Dependants of relief workers.	...	...	90	90	9 13 6
Total of charge ..	421	1,366	989	2,776	617 4 9
East Mirganj—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,112	3,393	1,774	6,279	1,402 12 9
2. Dependants of relief workers.	...	..	5	5	0 9 0
Total of charge ...	1,112	3,393	1,779	6,284	1,403 5 9
West Mirganj—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,337	3,178	2,524	7,039	1,186 2 9
Total of charge ...	1,337	3,178	2,524	7,039	1,186 2 9
Total of Gopalganj Subdivision.	3,497	9,878	7,116	20,491	4,176 8 5
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AGENCY.	7,179	24,801	12,070	44,050	10,547 12 11
B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.					
Gopalganj subdivision ...	...	...	584	584	65 15 9
Total of Public Works Department Agency.	...	...	584	584	65 15 9
C.—BOTH AGENCIES.					
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	7,179	24,801	12,654	44,634	10,613 12 8

Statement of gratuitous relief, Saran, for the week ending 1st May 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY.					
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					Rs. A. P.
West Chapra charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	2,062	9,451	3,693	15,206	4,145 8 11
2. Dependants ...	...	...	374	374	30 11 9
3. In poor-houses ...	47	25	20	92	42 8 5
Total of charge ...	2,109	9,476	4,087	15,672	4,218 13 1
East Chapra—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	948	3,872	899	5,719	1,788 14 2
2. Dependants ...	...	...	22	22	2 7 9
Total of charge ...	948	3,872	921	5,741	1,791 5 11
Total of Sadar Subdivision ...	3,057	13,348	5,008	21,413	6,010 3 0
<i>Siwan Subdivision—</i>					
1. Under Chapter V ...	949	3,362	1,038	5,349	1,269 5 2
2. Dependants ...	...	...	30	30	3 5 3
3. In poor-houses ...	16	4	4	24	13 13 0
Total of Siwan charge ...	965	3,366	1,072	5,403	1,286 7 5
Total of Siwan Subdivision	965	3,366	1,072	5,403	1,286 7 5
<i>Gopalganj Subdivision.</i>					
East Gopalganj—					
1. Under Chapter V ..	752	2,524	2,681	5,907	1,268 2 3
2. Dependants ...	...	...	27	27	3 0 0
Total of charge ...	752	2,524	2,658	5,934	1,271 2 3
West Gopalganj—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	451	1,533	1,109	3,093	703 14 11
2. Dependants ...	...	...	76	76	8 4 9
Total of charge ...	451	1,533	1,185	3,169	712 3 8
East Mirganj—					
1. Under Chapter V ..	996	3,118	1,716	5,830	1,398 8 2
2. Dependants ...	...	...	48	48	8 15 0
Total of charge ...	996	3,138	1,764	5,878	1,402 7 2
West Mirganj—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,455	3,539	3,045	8,039	1,602 13 9
Total of charge ...	1,455	3,539	3,045	8,039	1,602 13 9
Total of Gopalganj Subdivision.	3,654	10,714	8,652	23,020	4,988 10 10
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AGENCY.	7,676	27,428	14,732	49,836	12,285 5 3
B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.					
Gopalganj Subdivision ...	...	...	1,013	1,013	102 13 9
C.—BOTH AGENCIES.					
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	7,676	27,428	15,745	50,849	12,388 3 0

Statement of gratuitous relief

for the half month ending 1st May 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY.					
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					
					Rs. A. P.
West Chapra charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,950	8,665	3,269	13,884	11,454 0 1
2. Dependants of relief workers.	...	...	124½	124½	30 11 9
3. In poor-houses ...	42½	26	19½	87½	124 0 9
5. Wanderers ..	2½	1	½	3½	3 0 0
Total of charge ...	1,994½	8,692	3,413½	14,100	11,611 12 7
East Chapra charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	773½	3,241½	669½	4,685	4,281 3 0
2. Dependants * ...	...	...	7½	7½	2 7 9
Total of East charge ...	773½	3,241½	677½	4,692½	4,283 10 9
Total of Sadar Subdivision	2,768½	11,933½	4,090½	18,792½	15,895 7 4
<i>Siwan Subdivision.</i>					
1. Under Chapter V ...	883	3,030	954½	4,867½	3,449 9 10
2. Dependants ...	...	...	10	10	3 5 3
3. In poor-houses ...	13	2½	3½	19½	32 12 3
Total of Siwan Subdivision	896	3,032½	968	4,896½	3,485 11 4
<i>Gopalganj Subdivision.</i>					
East Gopalganj charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	659½	2,087½	2,033½	4,780½	3,166 11 8
2. Dependants ..	...	...	15½	15½	5 2 0
Total of charge ...	659½	2,087½	2,049½	4,796½	3,171 13 8
West Gopalganj charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	427½	1,376½	917	2,721	1,757 5 1
2. Dependants ...	...	...	75½	75½	24 11 9
Total of charge ...	427½	1,376½	992½	2,796½	1,782 0 10
East Mirganj—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,053½	3,325½	1,772½	6,151½	4,255 14 11
2. Dependants ...	...	...	19½	19½	6 2 3
Total of charge ...	1,053½	3,325½	1,792½	6,171	4,261 1 2
West Mirganj—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,408½	3,345	2,691½	7,444½	4,137 2 6
Total of charge ...	1,408½	3,345	2,691½	7,444½	4,137 2 6
Total of Gopalganj Sub-division.	3,548½	10,134½	7,525½	21,208½	13,352 2 2
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AGENCY.	7,213	25,100½	12,583½	41,897½	32,733 4 10
B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.					
Gopalganj subdivision ...	1	...	642½	643½	206 6 3
C.—BOTH AGENCIES.					
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	7,214	25,100½	13,226½	45,541	32,939 11 1

FORM 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT SARAN.

Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the half-month ending 1st May 1897.

WEEK	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IN PROPORTION OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wages earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wages earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Ending 17th April 1897.</i>		C. FT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency Works	6,250	29'4	0 1 3	2 10 5	1,434	0 1 6	3,782 14 3	35,332'5	0 0 7	9,900 2 8
Public Agency	3,251	44	0 1 5	2 1 8	634	0 1 5	2,145 5 6	168'5	0 0 6	37 8 9
Total	9,501	34'4	0 1 3	2 6 7	2,068	0 1 6	5,928 3 9	35,501	0 0 7	9,937 11 5
<i>Ending 24th April 1897.</i>										
Civil Agency Works	8,663	27'4	0 1 3	3 0 3	2,180	0 1 6	5,545 8 0	39,015	0 0 7	10,597 12 11
Public Agency	3,607	37'4	0 1 5	2 6 3	389	0 1 6	2,101 7 6	292	0 0 6	63 15 0
Total	12,270	30'3	0 1 4	2 12 8	2,569	0 1 6	7,706 15 6	39,307	0 0 7	10,613 12 8
<i>Ending 1st May 1897.</i>										
Civil Agency Works	9,264	32'3	0 1 4	2 11 1	3,460	0 1 6	16,043 5 6	42,470	0 0 7	12,285 5 3
Public Agency	4,337	38 2	0 1 5	2 5 5	465	0 1 6	2,592 7 2	500 1	0 0 6	102 13 9
Total	13,601	34'1	0 1 4	2 9 1	3,925	0 1 6	9,235 12 9	42,970 1	0 0 7	12,388 3 0

FORM 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of Imports of Food-Grains, in mounds, by Rail during the week ending 17th April 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sonepur	2	2	4	8
Paloza Ghat	284	.....	.....	284
Bunwarchak	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Dighwara	464	393	85	.....	105	1,047
Goldinganj	505	.....	.....	6	8	519
Chapra	4,242	2,453	3,471	.....	2,520	12,686
Revelganj	6,348	30	.....	.....	449	6,827
Ditto Ghat	2,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,593
Kopa Samhota	6	5	.....	.....	11
Ekma	1,072	8	.....	.....	108	1,188
Daronda	1,992	2,030	93	.....	1,604	6,409
Siwan	10,000	.....	.....	.....	962	10,962
Mairwa	920	75	.....	.....	.....	995
Total	28,142	5,595	3,940	8	5,850	43,535

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending 24th April 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sonepur	143	.....	67	.....	3	213
Banwar Chak	13	.....	.....	.....	30	43
Palasa Ghat
Dighwara	45	185	1,168	.....	257	1,655
Goldinganj	2	.....	8	.....	8	18
Chupra	7,029	871	4,527	20	2,692	14,639
Revelganj	5,150	.....	337	.....	1,164	6,651
Ditto Ghat	1,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,880
Kopa Samhota	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ekma	1,457	4	150	.....	628	2,248
Daronda	1,186	4,157	65	.....	1,794	7,202
Mairwa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Siwan	11,607	440	.....	.....	2,011	14,058
Total	28,512	5,157	6,331	20	8,587	48,607

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the week ending 1st May 1897.

		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sonepur ... ..	.....	24	.....	816	.....	63	933
Palasa Ghat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	403	.....	.....	403
Banwar Chak ... ..	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Dighwara ... ..	.....	23	.....	3,231	.....	387	3,641
Goldinganj ... ..	.....	12	6	15	8	10	51
Chupra ... ..	.....	5,341	2,953	3,790	1,275	5,661	19,020
Revelganj ... ..	.....	5,220	769	221	.....	1,294	7,494
Ditto Ghat ... ..	.....	340	.....	4	.....	.....	344
Kopa Samhota ... ..	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	18	21
Ekma ... ..	.....	2,289	.....	190	421	1,110	4,010
Daronda ... ..	.....	753	1,136	266	205	3,475	5,885
Siwan ... ..	.....	12,637	372	349	.....	3,722	17,070
Mairwa ... ..	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	6	13
Total ... ..	.....	29,689	5,226	9,305	1,909	15,746	58,876

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by river during the half month ending 1st May 1897.

Week ending the 17th April 1897.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Revelganj ... ..	.....	366	.....	...	125	381	872
Week ending the 24th April 1897.							
Revelganj ... ..	.....	1,546	.....	160	1,174	2,230	5,100
Week ending the 1st May 1897.							
Revelganj ... ..	.....	4,280	.....	437	2,800	1,892	9,359

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending

Week ending 16th April 1897.		Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sattar Ghat ... ..	.....	183	112	.....	96	85	426
Week ending 23rd April 1897.							
Sattar Ghat ... ..	.....	177	6	.....	146	112	441
Week ending 30th April 1897.							
Sattar Ghat ... ..	.....	25	.....	.....	64	348	437

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SARAN.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail, during the week ending the 17th April 1897.

STATION FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sonepur	27	.....	.....	.....	108	108
Palesa Ghat	Nil	.....	186	218
Banwar Chak	Nil	.....	.....	.....
Digwara	Nil	.....	.....	.....
Goldinganj	2,147	27	238	2,412
Chapra	292	.....	4	108	146	640
Revelganj
Revelganj Ghat	Nil	.....	.....	.....
Kopa Sambhata	Nil	.....	.....	.....
Ekma	57	57
Daronda	211	.....	.....	.....	331	542
Saran	Nil	.....	.....	.....
Mairwa
Total	530	.....	2,151	225	1,064	3,970

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail, during the week ending the 24th April 1897.

		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sonepur ... ..	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	140	140
Palesa Ghat ... ..	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Banwar Chak ... ..	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Digwara ... ..	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Goldinganj ... ..	.....	25	.....	1,203	29	897	2,247
Chapra ... ..	.....	119	.....	180	285	1,854	2,288
Revelganj ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	209
Revelganj Ghat ... ..	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kopa Sambhata ... ..	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	245	250
Ekma ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	12
Daronda ... ..	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Saran ... ..	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mairwa ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	166	.....	1,431	314	3,345	5,246

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail, during the week ending the 1st May 1897.

		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sonepur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	113	32	61	206
Palesa Ghat ... ..	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	176	176
Banwar Chak ... ..	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	Nil	Nil
Digwara ... ..	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	161	263
Goldinganj ... ..	.....	145	145	350	74	1,340	2,064
Chapra ... ..	.....	145	.....	10	901	933	1,989
Revelganj ... ..	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Revelganj Ghat ... ..	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kopa Sambhata ... ..	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	579	597
Ekma ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	174	387
Daronda ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	157
Saran ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,239	1,239
Mairwa ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	290	145	593	1,220	4,820	7,068

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by river, during the half-month ending the 1st May 1897.

For the week ending the 17th April 1897.		Mds.				Mds.	Mds.
Revelganj ... ..	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	306
For the week ending the 24th April 1897.							
Revelganj ... ..	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
For the week ending the 1st May 1897.							
Revelganj ... ..	.....	595	.....	.....	.....	0	6

FORM No. 9—consolid.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by river, during the half-month ending the 30th April 1897.

STATION FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
For the week ending the 16th April 1897.						Mds. 225	Mds. 225
Sutter Ghat							
For the week ending the 23rd April 1897.						201	201
Sutter Ghat							
For the week ending the 30th April 1897.						64	
Sutter Ghat							

Abstract and Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports of food-grains in the district of Saran carried by Bengal and North-Western Railway for the five weeks ending the 1st May 1897.

KIND OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						REMARKS.
	1896-97.			1897-98.			1896-97.			1897-98.			
	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	Month under report.	Up to end of previous month.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice	Mds. 98,804	...	Mds. 98,804	Mds. 81,341	.....	Mds. 83,343	Mds. 25	..	Mds. 25	Mds. 976	...	Mds. 976	
Paddy	4,911	.....	4,911	15,978	.....	15,978	50	..	50	145	.....	145	
Wheat	12,888	.....	12,888	19,878	.....	19,878	"	.....	"	4,175	.....	4,175	
Gram and pulses	591	.....	591	1,837	.....	1,837	119	.....	119	1,739	.....	1,739	
Other food-grains	37,880	.....	37,880	30,193	.....	30,183	2,428	.....	2,428	9,229	.....	9,229	
Total	1,55,084	.....	1,55,084	1,51,017	.....	1,51,017	2,624	.....	2,622	16,284	.....	16,284	

Statement showing imports of (a) rice, (b) paddy from Calcutta, Howrah, Sealdah and Kidderpore to the district of Saran, for the three weeks ending the 1st May 1897.

STATISTICS.	RICE.					PADDY.				
	Calcutta.	Howrah.	Sealdah.	Kidderpore.	Total.	Calcutta.	Howrah.	Sealdah.	Kidderpore.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
By Rail.		Mds.			Mds.		Mds.			Mds.
Sonapur
Palosa Ghat
Banwar Chak
Highwara
Goldinganj	372	...	...	372	...	...	...	...	...
Chapra	12,492	...	...	12,492	...	5,681	...	...	5,681
Revolganj	12,673	...	...	12,673	...	759	...	...	759
Revolganj Ghat	3,784	...	...	3,784	...	...	...	...	...
Kopa Sambuta
Ekma	1,123	...	...	1,123	...	...	...	...	...
Daronda	3,000	...	...	3,000	...	7,890	...	...	7,890
Biwan	34,214	...	...	34,214	...	372	...	...	372
Mairwa	747	...	...	747	...	...	...	...	...
By River.										
Revolganj
Total	68,435	...	...	68,435	...	14,702	...	...	14,702

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 1st May 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thou- sands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRIN- CIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN RUPEES PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to star- vation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Barley.	Makai.	Coarse rice.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saran	...	2,651	2,400	Sq. miles. 1,512	1,410	71	22,547	...	476	22,094	50,849	S. ch. 13 9	S. ch. 10 5	S. ch. 9 3	2'48 [Chapra Manjhi Parsa Masrak Siwan Darauli Basantpur Gopalganj Mirganj]	2'45 2'48 1'28 2'37 2'11 2'01 2'73 2'73 2'71

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 1st May 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agricul. turists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saran	1,416,176 less 30 per cent who will be on gratuitous relief = 991,324	42,801*	7,677*	30,908	791	1st May 1897	Rs. A. P. 80,820 3 7	Rs. A. P. 91,971 8 5	Rs. A. P. 16,381 0 0	Rs. A. P. 55,511 0 0	Rs. A. P. ...

* Refers to affected area only.
N.B.—Figures in columns 3 and 5 do not include railways.

DISTRICT SARAN.

[See Section 24 (9), Famine Code.]

Financial Statement for the fortnight ending the 27th March 1897.

A.—RECEIPTS. (BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD.)			B.—EXPENDITURE.							C.—BALANCE OF FUNDS IN HAND UNDER EACH HEAD.			
Grant from District Board.	Grant from Provincial Government, and date of sanction.	Private subscription.	(a) ON RELIEF WORKS, (JAIER (3), SECTION 24.)		(b) On relief in poor- houses, clause (4).	(c) On the relief of artisans, &c., clause (5).	(d) On relief by grain or money doles, clause (6).	(e) On relief in kitchens, clause (7).	(f) On any other kind of miscellaneous charitable relief.	Grants from District Board.	Grants from Provincial Government.	Private subscriptions.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Rs. A. P. 2,25,916 12 9	...	Rs. A. P. 4,715 6 9	Rs. A. P. 16,156 9 3	Rs. A. P. 156 12 0	.....	Rs. A. P. 22,739 14 1	.....	.....	...	Rs. A. P. 1,74,105 13 5	.....	Expenditure on es- tablishment and miscellaneous con- tingencies is not in- cluded in this state- ment. The balance, therefore, is not a true balance.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test works) and tasks exacted.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage is calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.	
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIT.						
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
DISTRICT SARAN.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	Barley	12 seers	Rs. A. P.	In the tanks the task set is 216 c ft. per kudall, and carriers are given indiscriminately according to lead and lift as laid down by the Honourable Mr. Glass.	
Under sub-division. { Maximum ...	1 6	200	1 3	150	1 3	150	0 6	100	0 6	None Sit.					1 5	36	2 11 0
Under sub-division. { Minimum ...	0 9	110	0 9	100	0 6	...	0 6	...	...	...	1 3	19 3	4 6 2	
Siwan sub-division. { Maximum ...	1 9	...	1 3	...	0 9	...	0 6	Barley	13 seers	...		2 14 0
Siwan sub-division. { Minimum ...	1 0	...	1 0	...	0 6	...	0 6					
Gopalganj sub-division. { Maximum ...	1 6	200	1 3	*Varies	0 9	Varies	0 6	Do.	14 seers	...		* Based on Mr. Glass' table of task.
Gopalganj sub-division. { Minimum ...	1 0	170	1 0	Do.	0 6	Do.	0 6					

DISTRICT SARAN.

[See Section : 4 (8), Bengal Famine Code.]

Statement of advances made during the fortnight ending the 30th April 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SUBDIVISION.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED UP TO DATE THIS FINANCIAL YEAR.		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED UP TO THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST FINANCIAL YEAR.		System and security on which such advances are given.	Average amount usually lent to each individual.	TOTAL AMOUNT LENT UP TO DATE.
	Under Land Improvement Act.	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Under Land Improvement Act.	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act.			
Chapra ...	13	141	886	1,485		Rs. A. P. 500 0 0 for tank. 5 0 0 10 11 0	Rs. A. P. 500 0 0 6,020 8 0 13,300 8 0
Siwan ..	455	75	604	983		1,678 0 0	7,698 8 0
Gopalganj ...	...	1,251	22	1,430		...	13,300 8 0
District Total ...	468	1,467	1,592	3,003		2,178 0 0	21,499 0 0
							Rs. 2,660 7,302 9,962

Statement regarding loans for village works under modified rules under the Land Improvement Act, XIX of 1883, for the fortnight ending 30th April 1897, required by paragraph 4 of Government Letter No. 841 Agr. (Fam.), dated 25th March 1897.

SUBDIVISION.	(a)		(b)	(c)	REMARKS.
	Amount advanced during the period under report.	Total amount advanced during the month	Total amount advanced during the current financial year, including (a).	Total amount advanced during preceding year (financial).	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chapra ...	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 2,660	Rupees 2,796 under old rules
Siwan ...	932	1,678	1,678	7,302	
Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,432	2,178	2,178	9,962	

Statement of convicts admitted into the Chapra Jail from 16th to 30th April 1897.

Years.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1896 ...	20	9	5	34	General health of newly admitted prisoners below average. Standard; but no cases of illness or starvation caused by famine seen, and no scorbutic cases observed.
1897 ...	22	11	7	40	

		1896.	1897.
Percentage of those admitted into hospital and in bad health.	Bad health	... 14.70	17.50
	Hospital	... 47.11	31.73

Memorandum of payments of money-orders from the Post Offices in the district of Saran during the month of April 1897.

NAME OF MONTH.	Amount in 1896.	Amount in 1897.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
January ...	2,55,734 12 4	3,21,696 2 11	
February ...	2,40,249 9 3	3,17,761 1 9	
March ...	2,21,927 10 7	3,07,063.5 10	
April ...	4,99,737 0 7	2,59,486 8 8	
May ...	2,01,501 6 5	...	
June ...	4,97,241 4 4	...	
July ...	4,83,380 14 1	...	
August ...	1,81,033 15 2	...	
September ...	1,87,966 11 7	...	
October ...	2,12,713 7 4	...	
November ...	2,17,981 0 0	...	
December ...	2,41,055 9 2	...	
Total ..	34,40,523 4 10		

E. P. CHAPMAN,
Offg. Collector.

POOR-HOUSES—(DISTRICT SARAN).

Section 113 (2) for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

NAME OF POOR-HOUSE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF				Description of food-grains issued.	Quantity of food-grains, &c., issued, viz., floor rice, pulse, salt, ghee or oil, vegetable and condiments.	Value of food-grains issued.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Week ending 17th April 1897— Chapra poor-house ...	36.5	27	19	82.5	Rice ... Pulse ... Other articles of food	MDS. S. CH. 5 88 0 0 29 6½ ..	MDS. S. CH. 29 12 0 3 1 11 6 8 10 30 4 9	Daily cost per adult unit ... A. P. 1 2
Siwan poor-house ...	8	1	3	12	Rice ... Pulse ... Other articles of food	0 33 9 0 4 4 ..	3 15 10 0 4 0 2 0 11 6 8 9	Daily cost per adult unit ... 1 5
Ditto hospital	2	1	..	3	Rice ... Other articles of food	0 5 10 ..	0 10 6 1 4 6 1 15 0	Daily cost per adult unit ... 1 5
Week ending 24th April 1897— Chapra poor-house ...	12.6	25.7	19	57.3	Rice ... Pulse ... Other articles of food	0 12 6½ 0 29 14 ..	31 8 10 3 2 6 7 8 3 42 3 7	Daily cost per adult unit ... 1 2
Siwan poor-house hospital	4	1	..	5	Rice ... Other articles of food	0 7 8 ..	0 14 2 1 11 4 2 9 6	Average daily cost per adult unit ... 1 2
Siwan poor-house	9	1	4	14	Rice ... Pulse ... Other articles of food	0 39 10 0 5 0½ ..	4 10 7 0 9 6 2 9 11 7 14 0	Average cost ... 1 6
Week ending 1st May 1897— Chapra poor-house ...	40.0	24.0	22	86	Rice ... Pulse ... Other articles of food	0 23 15 0 30 0 ..	32 15 11 3 7 2 6 1 1 12 8 5	Average daily cost 1 2
Siwan poor-house ...	10	2.5	4	16.5	Rice ... Pulse ... Other articles of food	1 8 2 0 6 2½ ..	5 10 7 0 11 7 2 9 7 8 15 9	Daily cost per adult unit ... 1 4
Ditto hospital	6	1	..	7	Rice ... Other articles of food	0 22 12 ..	2 12 3 2 1 0 4 11 3	Average daily cost per male unit ... 1 6

CHAPRA,
The 7th May 1897.

M. F. GAUNTLET,
for Offy. Collector.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]
FAMINE STATEMENT D.
DISTRICT SARAN.

For the half-month ending 29th April 1897.

HAWAIIAN FIGURES.

CIRCLE (OR RELIEF WORK OR THANA).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.						Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 24).	NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPENDENTS (SECTIONS 85 AND 86 OF THE CODE).						
	A				B				C				D.				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.		Men.	Women.		Big children.	Small children.	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29				
Week ending 15th April 1897.																																
1. Turbaba tank					1,019	2,341	1,024	65					124	164			63,904	277 12 9	503	128	61		62 11 6	310 8 3	160	2 8 0						
2. Pochodeori "					1,131													249 5 0	104	57			13 7 9	13 7 9								
3. Khatyeh "					1,246	1,560	1,009	267									63,514	249 5 0	359	18			1 15 6	1 15 6								
4. Khatyeh No. 22A. (Kantha tank).	90					1,816	589	246					78	253			43,080	202 13 3	369	115	109	41	59 0 3	261 13 6	58	0 14 6						
5. Bellova "					627	892	513	424									34,547	111 11 0	290	223	129	55	41 12 9	153 7 9	147	2 4 9						
6. Khatyeh "	73				413	634	245	114					34				26,439	79 10 6	184	93	32	10	21 14 0	101 6 6	103	1 1 6						
7. Damatia "	30				304	214	173	46					65	11			20,259	52 11 6	248	27	21	6	27 7 0	80 5 6	69	1 1 3						
8. Sikatia "					318	811	315	124					3				20,544	60 7 9	62	52	13	2	8 2 6	74 10 3	908	12 10 0						
9. Bagadhi "					648	550	445	502									33,783	101 6 0	85	124	55		10 14 6	112 4 8	238	3 11 0						
10. Chasapura Mandpura "					125	208	139	92									6,660	26 4 0	86				15 0 0	41 4 0	66	1 0 6						
11. Chasapura tank "																																
12. Garpurva tank "																																
13. Baragotola "																																
GRAND TOTAL	202				5,391	8,756	4,526	1,536					301	431			303,226	1,165 4 9	2,123	1,152	447	215	306 3 6	1,474 8 3	3,183	49 11 9						
Made units	202				5,391	8,756	2,263	427					301	323					2,823	861	234	54										
Total for the week							15,193								621						3,465											
Week ending 22nd April 1897.																																
1. Turbaba tank					1,235	2,298	1,140	60					158	186			78,952	396 7 0	470	94	60		58 4 9	494 11 9	268	4 3 0						
2. Pochodeori "					1,383	2,122	1,216	183									86,215	306 1 6	69	28	163		74 12 0	380 3 0								
3. Khatyeh "					1,192	1,878	688	254					88	291			44,707	233 2 0	249	165	54	8	43 2 0	276 4 0	1,232	19 4 0						
4. Khatyeh No. 22A. (Kantha tank).	78																21,755	106 4 6	162	23	12	5	19 9 0	125 13 6	118	1 13 6						
5. Bellova "					533	878	564	328					34				30,457	98 10 6	225	83	63	9	28 11 6	127 6 0	180	2 13 0						
6. Khatyeh "	74				439	772	425	150					59	13			21,360	63 12 0	332	38	24	3	38 1 6	101 14 6	102	1 9 6						
7. Damatia "	30				289	293	245	78					4	15			27,698	99 1 6	101	106	26	4	17 11 3	116 12 9	1,328	20 12 0						
8. Sikatia "					303	1,169	398	258									32,481	143 0 6	133	32	12	13	17 13 6	120 14 0	296	4 10 0						
9. Bagadhi "	23				686	733	379	402									17,503	65 4 3	108	45	29	10	13 9 0	78 13 3	144	2 4 0						
10. Chasapura Mandpura "					325	666	406	178																								
11. Chasapura tank "																																
12. Garpurva tank "																																
13. Baragotola "																																
GRAND TOTAL	205				6,385	10,799	5,460	1,886					343	510			360,428	1,441 12 9	2,416	861	433	101	318 12 0	1,760 8 9	3,968	57 5 0						
Made units	205				6,385	8,099	2,730	472					343	392					2,416	638	217	25										
Total for the week							17,686								725						3,296											

Week ending 29th April 1897.										Ra. A. P.			
1. Turbaha tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Khajooria "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Koteys No. 22A. (Kur-maha) tank	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bellova tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Kayaba "	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Dehakia "	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Sakatia "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Begadeti "	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Champur-Nundpur tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Gurpurwa tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Bairagi tola "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the week	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunday wages paid to relief-workers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

M. Buskin,
Manager, Raj Hatra.

No. 482F., dated Motihari, the 7th May 1897.

From—D. J. MACPHERSON, Esq., Collector of Champaran,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report, under section 24 of the Famine Code, for the second-half of April 1897. As instructed by you, it covers a period of three weeks, the figures dealt with relating to the weeks ending on Saturdays, the 17th and 24th April and 1st of May.

2. The report was due on the 2nd of May; but as the period it covers ended only on the preceding day, and returns have to come from a large number of works situated at a great distance, you recognised that there would be some delay in its submission. The figures for professional agency works were not received until the evening of the 4th instant. Some delay has also occurred owing to the relief work figures having to be put into the new form of Statement D, and these had to be compiled at head-quarters from the old form 19, as there was no time to get the new forms circulated. There was a serious conflagration at Bagaha on the 25th April, in which the Charge Superintendent's office was burnt down at the moment the weekly returns were being compiled, but notwithstanding this he managed to send in his figures without much delay.

3. *Section 24 (1) (a)—Area affected.*—As regards the total area affected, I have no change to report. It extends to 2,593 square miles with an estimated population of 1,554,000. The proportion of this classed as only slightly affected has, however, contracted with the cessation of the employment afforded by the *rabi* harvest and the prolongation of famine conditions, and may be put down now as only about 493 square miles with an estimated population of 370,000. The area seriously affected becomes therefore 2,100 square miles with a population of 1,184,000.

4. The total number of persons on relief of all kinds on the last day of the period under review (1st May) was 139,279, of whom 89,728 were men, 57,400 women, and 42,151 children. This amounts to 8.96 per cent. of the population affected (1,554,000). Of the total number 72,027 or 51.7 per cent. were relief workers, and 67,252 or 48.3 per cent. were gratuitously relieved in poor-houses, kitchens, at their homes, or as dependants. Of the relief workers 27,248 were men, 28,850 women and 15,929 children. Of those gratuitously relieved 12,480 were men, 28,550 women and 26,222 children. The men therefore formed 37.8 per cent. of the relief workers, but only 18.5 per cent. of those gratuitously relieved. The total numbers on relief show a slight decrease of 2,669 as compared with the close of the period last reported on (April 10th), but the decrease in relief workers has been 8,613, while those gratuitously relieved in all ways has increased by 5,944. The figures given above agree with those published in the last issue of the *Gazette*, but they were not all for the 1st of May, and differ therefore somewhat from those shown in Form 10 annexed.

5. *Section 24 (1) (b)—Relief Circles.*—I have no changes to report in regard to the final arrangement of charges as shown in the statement in paragraph 4 of my last report, except to mention that I have still to keep Maulvi Syed Abdul Salek, Officiating Deputy Collector, on Land Acquisition work. He is now, however, urgently required to assist the Charge Superintendent of Bagaha, and I hope he will be able to join there this week. Two of the Charge Superintendents, Messrs. Coupland and Foster, have been ill, but they have been able to look after their office work, and are now going about again. As I write this, I hear of Mr. Wood being now ill.

6. *Section 24 (2) (a)—General state of the affected tracts, crop prospects, and rainfall.*—The spring crops have now been gathered, and threshing is also nearly finished. On the whole I should say that about 80 per cent. of the normal area was sown this year, and that the outturn on that area, taking it all round, was about 12 annas, or three-fourths of an average crop. The harvest generally would thus be about three-fifths of an average. This estimate relates to food-crops only.

7. During the three weeks rain fell on one day, the 20th of April. The recorded fall was 1.32 inch at Motihari, 1.04 at Barharwa, .55 at Bettiah, and .28 at Bagaha. The rain, though the accompaniment of a thunderstorm, was general throughout the district, but light in the west of it. There was some hail in places, and the indigo crop suffered a little damage; but otherwise the rain did a great deal of good to the *china* and *kodai* millets, and facilitated the preparation of lands for the *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops. The question of the supply of seed for these is now of pressing importance. The opium weighments are over with very disappointing results. Sugarcane, which is grown only in a limited tract in this district, is doing well.

8. *Section 24 (2) (b)—Food-stocks and traffic in food-grains.*—Forms 8 and 9 annexed to this report show that during the three weeks ending on the 1st May 42,216 maunds of food-grain were imported by rail into the district and 671 maunds exported. This gives a weekly import of 14,072 maunds and export 224 maunds against 35,927 and 123 maunds respectively during each week of the preceding fortnight. There has thus been a marked falling off in

the rate of importation, especially to Bettiah, which took only 14,115 maunds during the whole three weeks; Motihari took 17,852 maunds. The imports were almost entirely rice and paddy, and the great bulk came from Calcutta (Howrah), whence 26,657 maunds of rice and 12,169 maunds of paddy were imported. The net balance of imports of food-grain by rail since the 1st October 1896 amounts now to 1,71,516 maunds.

9. The returns received from the traffic registering stations on the Nepal frontier show a total importation of food-grain into the district during the whole month of April of 12,577 maunds and no exports to Nepal. There has been a great falling off in this traffic during the latter part of the month, and the smuggling of rice and paddy from Nepal is reported to have practically ceased.

10. The lessees of ferries on the Gandak river have returned 604 maunds of food-grain imported and 1,737 exported during the month of April. Half these exports were paddy, probably intended as seed for Saran district.

11. Stocks continue to hold out, but the Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah reports that in some of the northern bazars he had been visiting he found very little except Burma rice and *masuri* (lentils). These bazars are apparently dependant almost entirely on imported grain.

12. *Section 24 (2) (c)—Prices.*—I annex a statement showing the prices of the principal food-grains at Motihari and Bettiah. The price of common rice has risen at Motihari from 8 seers 9 chitaks to 8 seers 5 chitaks per rupee: at Bettiah it is stationary at 9 seers. The price of maize is the same as before. The prices of *rabi* grains have, on the whole, risen, but they have varied irregularly. The average price of common rice in the bazars of Hardih thana is between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers, which shows a distinct rise. In Bagaha also there has been some rise, namely, from 9 to $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers. There Burma and ordinary rice are selling at the same price, but elsewhere the former is generally about $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer cheaper. It is significant that prices are not, on the whole, lower than they were a month ago in spite of the heavy importation of rice and of *rabi* grain being now generally in the market. The price at Motihari of the grains reported in the annexure is, taking them all round, Rs. 3-10-6 per rupee against an average for the last five years of Re. 1-15-3, thus showing an increase of 87 per cent. Away from the railway, the divergence is considerably greater, as this is in ordinary years an exporting district, whereas this year grain has to be imported to almost every part of it, and especially to the more remote parts.

13. *Section 24 (2) (d)—Emigration and immigration of famished people.*—Nothing of this kind is observable at present.

14. *Section 24 (2) (e)—Condition of cattle.*—The cattle continue in very fair condition, as the pasture has been improved by the showers that have fallen during the spring. There are complaints, however, of their having in places to be taken to some distance for water, but they have not to go very far.

15. *Section 24 (2) (f)—Public Health.*—I gave a statement of the mortality thana by thana in the month of March in my last report and discussed its main features. Special enquiries that have been made have failed to detect any mortality due to inadequacy of the ordinary relief arrangements. The great bulk of the deaths, of which the cause is not specified in the returns, occurred among infants under one year of age. I have just received a statement showing the deaths recorded in the month of April. The death-rate of the district was only 2.15 per mille against 2.34, the average of the last five years in that month, and only in Motihari, Madhuban and Adapur thanas is the rate higher than the average, and then not largely so. The thana showing the highest death-rate in April is Hardih, but even here it is only 2.72 against an average of 3.33 per thousand. I am unable to discuss the matter further, as the figures showing the deaths from each cause have not been received. There has been a good deal more small-pox about than usual, but still only 56 deaths were reported as due to this cause in March. No deaths from starvation have been reported.

16. A statement is annexed showing the result of observations on the health and weight of prisoners admitted into the Motihari Jail during the three weeks ending on 1st May as compared with the corresponding period of last year. It shows a marked deterioration in health.

17. *Section 24 (2) (g)—Crime.*—The number of burglaries, thefts and the like reported during the second-half of April, was 71 as compared with 65 in the corresponding period of 1896, and 19 of the cases were thefts of food-grain as compared with only 5. The increase in crime is small compared with what it has been during the last few months. Conflagrations are numerous, but no special information has been received showing them to be of an incendiary nature, though no doubt a good many are in a year like this.

18. *Section 24 (3) (a)—Government Relief Works.*—Statements D (Form 5) and E (Form 7) enclosed gave particulars of relief works open during the weeks, ending on the 17th and 24th April and 1st May. The number of works open at the close of the period was 81, an increase of 11 during that time. There were 54 civil agency works, of which 42 were tanks, 7 roads, 3 embankments, and 2 irrigation channels. Under the Public Works Department were 27 works, namely, 3 tanks, 18 roads, 1 embankment, and 5 canals (really five sections of two large canals). There was thus an addition of 3 to the number of civil agency works and of 8 to that of professional works. The Civil Department are now resuming the excavation of tanks that had to be stopped when the water level for the time being was reached. Under the Public Works officers two important canals have been begun during the period under review, namely, the Tribeni and Dhaka canals.

19. The subjoined statement shows the principal figures regarding persons on relief during the three weeks under review as compared with the preceding two weeks.

Week end.ing.	Number of works open at close of fortnight	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Daily outturn of work per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	DAILY WAGE OR DOLE PER MALE UNIT—		
		Task work.	Daily wages, irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief, including dependants (adult units).	Total.			On task work.	On daily wages.	On gratuitous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	Pies.
3rd April 1897	70	60,696	7,134	49,745	117,805	26½	3 14 11	1 6	1 9	10½
10th " "	70	55,894	7,170	48,646	111,890	27½	3 14 11	1 6½	1 9	10½
17th " "	73	52,143	10,880	49,374	112,371	30	3 4 5	1 7	1 8	11
24th " "	73	50,897	13,013	52,058	117,248	30	3 3 0	1 6	1 8	11
1st May	51	43,891	12,271	51,057	110,219	31	2 13 4	1 6	1 8	11½

The number of male units employed on relief works remained practically stationary during the three weeks ending on the 10th, 17th, and 24th of April, but during the week ending 1st May there has been a decrease of no less than 8,418 male units. The decrease is almost entirely in the Bagaha and Hardia thanas of the Bettiah subdivision; and although it is as marked on professional as on civil agency works, it is to be attributed to the changes consequent on the closing of a number of works in North Bettiah in order to transfer as much of the labour as possible on the Tribeni canal, which work was practically not started until the week ending on the 1st May. A marked increase will be observed in the number on daily wages irrespective of task in the period under review. This is chiefly due to the numbers paid for Sundays being now shown under this head. There has, moreover, been an increase in the works requiring the employment of considerable numbers in dressing. The increase in the number gratuitously relieved will be commented on later on.

20. There has been an improvement in the outturn of work both on civil agency and professional works. The average of the preceding fortnight was 27 cubic feet per male unit on civil agency works and 28 on professional works, but during the three weeks now reported on the average has been 29 and 36, respectively. Indeed, in the last week the outturn on professional agency works has increased to 43 cubic feet. This is no doubt due in part to the introduction of piece-work on the Tribeni canal, but it should be noted that only 3 of the 27 professional works are tanks, whereas no less than 42 out of the 51 civil works belong to this category, and are therefore characterised by long leads and lifts. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet has decreased more than in proportion to the increased outturn. This is because payments for Sunday, when no work is done, are excluded from the calculation from the beginning of the period dealt with in this report. The Sunday figures had been eliminated from the calculation of outturn of work at an earlier stage under instructions received from you. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet averaged Rs. 3-4-7 on civil agency works and Rs. 2-11-6 on professional works during the three weeks covered by this report as compared with Rs. 3-13-8 and Rs. 3-14-2 respectively in the preceding fortnight. The average wage per male unit has been 1½ anna on task work and 1¾ anna on daily wages irrespective of task. The higher rate on the latter is due to the employment of special gangs.

21. Allusion has been made above to the introduction of piece-work on the Tribeni canal. This canal skirts the Someswar range of hills, and runs through a tract of country, which becomes extremely unhealthy in the rains. It is a work, however, which will be of the greatest possible utility in protecting from future famine the tract which suffers from drought more than any other in the district. It is an excellent means of employing famine labour, but the country it passes through is for the most part thinly populated. In view of its unhealthiness, it is extremely desirable to push on the work as fast as possible before the rains, and the only way of inducing labour to move to a distance from works conducted on the task-system was to offer piece-work. The great difficulty, moreover, of securing a competent staff to serve in that remote and unhealthy locality rendered it necessary to introduce a system much more easily supervised than task-work. A rate of Rs. 1-14 per 1,000 cubic feet was offered at first, but it was found that the people could not earn enough to live on at that rate, and they speedily deserted the work for others, though situated at a great distance. The rate had to be raised to Rs. 2-8, which is only 25 per cent. above what has to be given to professional labourers for road work in that locality in ordinary years and at a less trying season. Prices are very high, as there are no bazars near the work, and all grain has to be imported. It is too early yet to judge whether this rate will suffice.

22. In your letter No. 971F.G.—Cir., dated the 13th April, you have asked me to mention in this report how the pit system works. Those whose reports I have received are unanimous in saying it has worked satisfactorily, and is much preferable to any other way of exacting task-work. Inconvenience is felt when members of a gang, especially the diggers, absent themselves, and on roads and other works with short leads and lifts it is difficult to arrange for the employment of all who are unfit to dig. But these difficulties would arise equally where the task is fixed at so much per head to be dug and carried, as this system likewise postulates, and is indeed expressly based, on a stated proportion of carriers to diggers. Under any system some latitude requires to be allowed in regulating that proportion according to circumstances. The great trouble is the extreme difficulty of obtaining an adequate and properly qualified staff. The men available are quite as incompetent as they are prone to dishonesty. But this difficulty would apply equally to all modes of

existing task-work, and piece-work seems the only way of lessening it. The system of making the gang working in one pit the unit for task and payment is a great improvement on that which was at first tried on professional agency works of making the unit a gang of about 60 persons without regard to the pits they were distributed over. It has greatly diminished complaints of inadequate payment. When the task is fixed according to what the digger can excavate, the labourers can understand how much work they have to do to entitle them to the full wage, and this is a useful check on the subordinate staff.

23. The scale of wages has not been changed as yet, and will be found in the task and wages table annexed to this report. They represent the grain equivalent of the ration at $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee under section 104 of the Code. The scale will now have to be changed, as *rabi* grains are now as much in the market as they are ever likely to be, though the prices fluctuate considerably, and in most places imported rice is the principal grain offered for sale, the *rabi* being mostly kept for home consumption. I have only this week received a statement of prices from different parts of the district for the purpose of considering what the wage should be.

24. Of the 81 works open on the 1st May, no less than 45 were tanks, 2 large canals and 2 smaller channels, all designed to improve the supply of water for irrigation. The tanks will also be useful for water for cattle in the dry season.

25. *Section 24 (3) (b)—Private relief works.*—I annex a statement showing particulars of two small tanks that are being excavated at the expense of the Bettiah Raj. A daily average of only 150 labourers have been employed on these during the three weeks. A mahajan of Madhubani in North Dhaka Charge, Babu Isa Rai, has had a tank work going for some time with about 200 coolies on it. He pays them at the rate of Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet. In the Madhubani outpost of Bagaha thana, Mr. P. Broucke has begun cleaning out a small tank, but no particulars are reported.

26. *Section 24 (4)—Poor-houses.*—A statement is annexed giving particulars of the number of inmates in the various poor-houses and the cost of dieting them. Details of the quantity and value of articles of food consumed have not been given by the Charge Superintendent of Bagaha for the weeks ending 17th and 24th April, although several times asked for them. A supplementary statement is added giving the particulars of the Patahi poor-house for the three preceding weeks which were not received for last reports. There are six poor-houses, one at the head-quarters of each charge, except of Adapur and Kessaria, where they are not needed. The daily average number of inmates throughout the period dealt with in this report was 242 men, 203 women, and 140 children, making a total of 585. The average dolo per adult unit cost 1 anna 8 pies, the high rate as compared with the cost of the ration being explained by the fact that these poor-houses are to all intents and purposes hospitals. The rate was specially high in Makhwa. This is due to expensive dieting of sick people, of whom there is an unusually large proportion in that poor-house. None of the Charge Superintendents gives any information as to the work the inmates do; but as the people are all waifs and strays, and most of them sickly, it is difficult to put them to any regular work.

27. *Section 24 (5)—Employment given at homes.*—Cotton continues to be spun by women on the gratuitous relief lists in South Dhaka and Gobindganj charges, and in the former the thread is now being given to a few weavers requiring employment. In Motihari, North Dhaka and Bettiah arrangements for spinning and weaving are also being made. There are very few weavers in this district who do not work as labourers when necessary.

28. *Section 24 (6)—Gratuitous relief in the shape of grain and money dolo.*—Four statements in Form G are annexed, showing the gratuitions relief administered during each of the three weeks covered by this report and during the period as a whole. The statement includes those relieved in poor-houses and at kitchens and also dependants of relief workers. The following statement shows the average daily number relieved under each head during the three weeks under review as compared with the fortnight preceding:—

Name of gratuitous relief.	FORTNIGHT ENDING 10TH APRIL 1897.				THREE WEEKS ENDING 1ST MAY 1897.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Relieved under Chapter V ..	11,275	24,995	17,781	53,991	11,627	26,632	18,485	56,744
Dependants of workers ..	239	363	5,153	5,755	179	272	5,062	5,513
In poor-houses ..	205	142	101	448	240	203	141	584
In kitchens ..	151	134	246	531	161	180	271	612
Wanderers—others ..	81	92	81	254	20	54	29	103
Total ..	11,919	25,630	23,312	60,870	12,226	27,341	24,915	64,484

It will be observed that the daily average relieved has increased from 60,870 to 64,484. Charge Superintendents have not, as a rule, explained the increase which is observable everywhere, except in South Dhaka. In Gobindganj and in Hardih, however, the increase is small. In the two former the numbers were considerably larger than elsewhere, but the population also is large. Probably the most difficult duty of the Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers is to discriminate properly who are fit subjects for regular gratuitous relief and to revise the lists periodically for the purpose of removing those who have recovered from illness or weakness. They generally find that there are as many who have

to be put on from these causes as those who are taken off. The percentage of the affected population (1,554,000) in receipt of gratuitous relief of all kinds amounted to 4·3 during the last week of the period under review as against 3·8 three weeks before. The total cost amounted to Rs. 21,447 per week on the average during the period dealt with in this report as against Rs. 19,500 in the previous period. The average daily dole per adult unit cost 11 pies as compared with a little less than 11 pies in the preceding fortnight. In Form 7 it will be seen that the average dole for dependants (on professional agency works) was only a little over 7 pies, but this is because most are small children, for whom only a pice is allowed. Relief under Chapter V is for the most part given in grain under arrangements already reported.

29. *Section 24 (7)—Kitchens.*—There were 11 kitchens open at the close of the period under report, at which a daily average of 617 persons were relieved throughout the period, namely, 156 men, 190 women and 271 children. The weekly cost was Rs. 311-2-1, and the daily average per adult unit $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, against $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas during the preceding fortnight.

30. *Section 24 (8)—Loans.*—Under the special rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 2,000 has been advanced during the period dealt with in this report for constructing a bund and a pyne in Bettiah. In South Dhaka Charge sums aggregating Rs. 137 have been given for clearing tanks and making pucca wells and Rs. 723 as loans for seed. The total loans granted during the current year amount to Rs. 2,292 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 818 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. No advances were made under the special rules under the former Act during the last financial year.

31. *Section 24 (9)—Finance.*—I annex the usual statement showing the expenditure incurred during the three weeks under report. The total comes to Rs. 1,83,816-7-10, or a weekly average of Rs. 61,272-2-7, against Rs. 66,192 per week in the fortnight preceding. Of the total Rs. 1,13,647-14-2 was spent on relief works, and Rs. 64,232-9-7 on gratuitous relief. The expenditure shown on establishment is not complete.

32. Monthly statements A and B (Forms 10 and 11) are annexed. A map showing the affected tracts is also enclosed in duplicate.

FORM No. 5.
FAMINE STATEMENT D.
DISTRICT CHAMPABAN.

NAME OF CIRCLE, RELIEF WORK, THANA OR CHARGE.	NUM- BER OF WORK- MEN.		AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON TASK-WORK.													
			Class B.					Class D.					Total.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
					Big.	Small.				Big.	Small.				Big.	Small.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
B.—PUBLIC WORKS DE- PARTMENT AGENCY WORKS.																
4. Sadar Subdivision— Total of persons	8	10	26,378	26,309	11,001	5,623	68,913	1,173	431	353	2,073	4,520	27,551	28,740	1,865	3,204
Total male units			26,374	19,082	5,911	1,406	52,667	1,173	123	126	608	2,290	27,551	19,305	5,937	2,074
5. Bettiah Subdivision— Total of persons	1	11	8,139	11,784	4,389	3,082	27,313	295	110	...	...	805	8,433	12,304	4,319	3,082
Total male units			8,139	8,834	2,104	765	19,905	295	343	...	...	677	8,433	9,330	2,104	765
6. District Total of persons	1	21	34,518	37,093	15,390	8,685	96,226	1,468	541	353	2,673	5,334	35,984	41,044	6,184	6,358
Total male units	...	...	34,518	27,500	7,945	2,171	72,572	1,468	705	126	634	2,967	35,984	28,535	6,001	2,839
C.—ALL WORKS.																
Grand Total of persons	39	32	108,947	101,105	35,093	15,198	263,943	34,718	60,701	27,050	13,902	134,461	141,665	160,806	65,743	26,190
Grand total male units	...	...	108,947	75,620	19,345	3,709	207,980	34,718	60,775	13,525	3,248	96,265	142,665	120,804	62,570	7,947

NOTE.—The numbers and total payment of task-workers for Sunday were

Week ending 1st May 1897.																
A.—CIVIL AGENCY																
1. Sadar Subdivision.																
Motihari charge	6	8	8,758	7,477	2,890	1,116	20,197	7,357	11,848	5,071	1,229	25,535	16,145	18,345	7,897	2,341
Kisaura " " " " " "	3	2	7,034	9,351	2,349	770	19,533	84	24	34	4	181	7,108	9,378	2,427	774
North Dhaka charge " " "	4	1	4,635	2,574	1,309	1,170	9,677	967	617	1,462	1,245	4,271	5,493	3,251	2,790	2,418
South " " " " " "	2	1	4,067	4,333	1,006	2,453	12,809	85	11	...	...	146	4,193	4,344	1,006	2,453
Gobindganj " " " " " "	5	2	3,044	6,719	3,511	1,267	13,541	671	32	10	10	923	3,016	6,161	3,521	1,277
Subdivisional Total	18	8	27,518	31,854	12,000	6,776	76,157	9,294	12,613	6,582	2,444	30,916	36,812	43,406	18,791	9,394
Male units of Sadar sub- division.			27,518	22,390	6,004	1,694	57,806	9,294	12,613	3,271	622	22,909	36,812	41,843	9,395	2,516
2. Bettiah Subdivision.																
Bettiah charge " " " " "	19	1	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	9,171	31,654	11,967	3,747	57,431	20,071	31,954	12,960	3,747
Bagaha " " " " " "	5	1	14,171	13,004	3,402	804	31,501	8,193	11,077	3,927	309	24,751	23,100	24,861	7,349	1,173
Hurdah " " " " " "	7	2	7,735	9,716	3,398	95	20,940	237	654	...	...	1,603	7,942	10,373	3,398	900
Subdivisional Total	31	4	32,906	22,719	6,800	949	62,541	18,340	43,389	16,894	4,404	83,945	51,142	66,608	23,768	5,820
Male units of Bettiah sub- division.	...	...	32,906	17,039	5,430	249	55,514	18,346	39,917	8,548	1,316	60,917	51,142	40,936	11,678	2,456
3 District total of persons	48	12	60,324	52,573	18,800	7,725	139,418	27,630	56,501	23,474	7,352	114,901	87,954	109,074	42,747	15,084
District total of male units	...	...	60,324	39,428	9,434	1,943	111,120	27,630	62,576	11,740	1,494	81,633	67,956	81,806	31,171	3,771
B.—PUBLIC WORKS DE- PARTMENT AGENCY WORKS.																
4. Sadar Subdivision— Total of persons	2	17	24,247	24,180	10,717	6,782	65,966	904	498	110	1,943	3,543	25,297	24,076	10,827	6,785
Total male units			24,247	18,13	8,368	1,696	49,475	994	372	65	696	1,907	25,381	18,007	8,413	2,181
5. Bettiah Subdivision— Total of persons	1	7	7,773	9,104	3,393	2,020	22,719	168	89	...	...	255	7,539	10,053	3,393	2,020
Total male units	...	...	7,773	7,478	1,651	608	17,032	168	67	...	...	23	7,539	7,640	1,651	608
6. District Total of per- sons.	3	24	31,920	34,144	14,079	8,802	88,685	1,100	587	110	1,943	3,798	32,836	34,729	14,180	10,746
Total male units	...	...	31,920	25,608	7,089	2,300	66,507	1,100	439	65	496	2,140	32,430	26,047	7,094	2,406
C.—ALL WORKS.																
Grand Total of persons	45	39	91,994	86,717	32,949	16,594	224,183	30,790	67,056	27,694	9,296	114,769	120,774	143,803	50,535	24,890
Grand Total of male units	...	...	91,994	65,037	16,473	4,139	177,627	30,790	62,915	11,711	2,321	85,723	120,774	107,983	39,367	6,407

NOTE.—The numbers and total payment of task-workers for Sunday are

A.—CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.																
1. Sadar Subdivision—																
Motihari Charge ... ..	...	...	27,444	31,179	8,683	3,476	60,793	25,078	30,049	16,165	5,970	51,161	32,232	27,927	24,644	7,840
Kisaura " " " " " "	...	...	18,761	24,611	6,744	1,511	51,427	494	75	100	20	19,250	24,498	6,854	1,531	...
North Dhaka " " " " " "	...	...	15,477	7,399	3,965	3,451	30,180	2,392	2,544	5,448	3,639	14,140	11,779	9,438	6,439	7,883
South " " " " " "	...	...	16,836	13,696	6,630	8,900	40,781	244	40	78	18	20,000	15,070	14,715	6,630	6,000
Gobindganj " " " " " "	...	...	9,145	16,915	11,514	3,610	61,194	2,161	145	27	28	3,309	11,309	17,059	11,514	3,610
Subdivisional Total	...	...	85,633	83,490	37,544	17,636	224,311	30,330	34,469	27,785	7,775	98,749	115,908	127,344	50,329	24,416
Male units of Sadar Sub- division.	...	...	85,633	62,633	18,772	4,408	171,427	30,330	20,160	10,992	1,944	72,340	115,908	91,788	29,664	6,354

			AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DAILY WAGE, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.						GRAND TOTAL RELIEF WORKS.		DEPENDANTS.			
Total.	Total work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Total amount paid.	Persons.	Amount paid.	Non-working children.		Adults.	
					Big.	Small.					Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	C. ft.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
73,442	2,023,186	5,615 11 0	13,062	4,932	1,826	469	20,309	2,310 2 3	93,751	7,728 13 3	10,421	168 7 0	1,138	76 13 3
54,857	.....	.....	13,062	3,639	912	117	17,811	.....	72,664	.....	5,210	.....	1,123	.....
28,118	811,982	1,971 1 7	6,462	5,108	1,919	1,622	15,061	1,209 15 6	63,119	3,281 1 1	5,320	85 5 3	498	35 12 0
20,882	.....	.....	6,452	3,831	959	390	11,632	.....	32,204	.....	2,660	.....	498	.....
101,560	2,625,168	7,389 12 7	19,834	10,040	3,745	1,991	35,310	3,690 1 9	170,870	11,009 14 4	15,741	251 12 6	1,620	112 8 3
75,439	.....	.....	19,634	7,630	1,672	497	29,433	.....	104,573	.....	7,870	.....	1,620	.....
398,404	9,383,650	29,633 15 1	61,322	24,498	14,691	4,088	117,496	10,223 12 6	615,900	40,237 11 7	44,050	721 6 6	3,769	246 9 0
304,126	.....	.....	61,329	27,444	7,434	1,171	97,397	.....	401,573	.....	22,024	.....	3,769	.....

Men. Women. Big Small Total. Total
children. children. amount paid.
Rs. A. P.
12,968 12,968 5,968 2,289 34,193 2,282 0 10

45,732	1,061,755	3,630 13 9	3,575	3,215	1,601	448	8,859	774 3 3	54,871	4,614 1 0	1,403	25 1 9	9	0 10 9
10,684	547,184	1,419 8 0	1,043	1,087	543	104	2,677	181 8 6	27,361	1,811 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,948	269,768	826 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	681	77 0 6	14,829	903 8 9	2,235	34 12 3	.....	.....
12,905	2,33,805	779 3 6	754	679	244	295	1,013	139 0 6	14,117	818 3 0	1,232	19 4 0	.....	.....
14,864	423,790	1,051 7 0	2,032	923	520	212	3,696	364 0 9	18,663	1,486 8 3	2,815	42 15 0	14	0 15 6
107,133	2,565,296	7,690 8 9	8,015	5,868	2,708	1,119	17,709	1,535 13 6	124,841	9,332 0 3	7,765	123 1 9	23	1 10 3
80,272	.....	.....	8,015	4,350	1,964	280	14,048	.....	94,320	.....	3,662	.....	22	.....
64,411	1,673,115	5,193 3 0	5,113	3,537	1,226	234	10,109	980 10 9	78,560	6,122 13 0	8,815	137 11 9	21	2 8 3
56,233	949,707	4,019 12 0	17,729	12,110	3,642	479	33,968	2,909 7 6	90,310	6,923 4 3	6,022	94 0 0	365	27 7 0
22,632	640,301	1,681 11 0	7,847	6,363	2,718	1,406	18,428	1,430 5 3	41,001	3,112 0 9	2,437	44 9 6	332	35 7 0
147,326	3,271,213	10,288 10 9	30,648	22,023	7,005	2,211	62,822	5,369 7 6	290,851	16,168 2 3	17,264	276 5 3	748	63 6 3
114,431	.....	.....	30,044	16,616	3,602	562	51,568	.....	165,959	.....	8,642	.....	748	.....
264,459	5,639,479	18,555 3 0	38,703	27,697	10,313	3,330	80,233	6,805 5 0	334,612	23,360 8 6	23,040	399 7 0	770	63 0 6
194,703	.....	.....	38,703	20,915	6,186	432	65,606	.....	260,309	.....	12,524	.....	770	.....
69,506	2,453,514	5,034 10 9	11,709	6,742	2,584	1,767	23,796	1,994 13 9	92,305	7,029 8 6	9,972	151 14 3	262	21 7 3
61,388	.....	.....	11,709	5,056	1,394	459	18,498	.....	69,880	.....	4,985	.....	256	.....
22,974	559,956	1,438 12 3	1,090	793	180	160	2,196	196 14 0	25,173	1,685 10 3	2,123	32 1 0	298	8 6 9
17,263	.....	.....	1,090	593	75	41	1,901	.....	10,066	.....	1,061	.....	268	.....
92,483	2,013,647	6,623 7 0	12,789	7,536	2,738	1,023	24,896	2,191 11 9	117,478	8,715 2 0	12,095	184 0 0	524	29 14 6
68,647	.....	.....	12,789	8,651	1,360	480	20,299	.....	88,046	.....	6,047	.....	524	.....
246,942	5,822,022	25,108 10 6	51,502	35,422	13,051	5,353	105,228	8,997 0 9	452,170	24,105 11 3	37,144	553 7 0	1,394	94 14 6
203,380	.....	.....	51,502	20,546	6,535	1,312	85,106	.....	349,255	.....	18,571	.....	1,394	.....

Men. Women. Big Small Total. Total amount
children. children. paid.
Rs. A. P.
3,641 4,200 2,173 676 10,690 880 0 6

141,988	3,338,742	11,183 12 3	10,872	9,006	3,893	889	24,380	2,106 13 9	166,283	12,240 10 0	4,225	69 6 6	20	1 11 6
83,125	1,124,802	3,725 8 9	3,067	1,528	590	165	5,885	320 14 8	26,013	4,044 7 3	559	17 1 0	1,071	58 9 6
44,349	1,017,000	2,638 9 0	3,154	816	431	268	4,938	428 9 3	48,417	3,086 2 3	5,583	87 3 9	66	4 2 0
41,111	801,431	2,679 11 6	1,007	662	254	276	2,196	179 8 3	41,309	2,859 3 9	4,755	82 6 3	874	60 11 3
43,683	1,290,556	3,001 11 9	6,079	2,653	1,619	676	19,227	1,046 0 0	64,380	4,107 12 3	7,697	120 1 9	76	5 5 3
322,091	7,541,140	23,280 8 3	23,674	13,854	6,686	2,193	45,311	4,079 14 3	308,402	27,328 3 6	22,609	376 3 9	2,107	139 7 0
242,799	.....	.....	23,674	10,390	5,292	548	30,900	.....	280,674	.....	11,304	.....	2,107	.....

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON TASK WORK.																
NUMBER OF CIRCLES, RELIEF WORKS, THANA, OR CHARGE.	NUMBER OF WORKS OPEN.		Class B.					Class D.					Total.			
	Tanks.	Other works.			Children.		Total.			Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
			Men.	Women.	Big.	Small.		Men.	Women.	Big.	Small.				Big.	Small.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2. Bettiah Subdivision—																
Bettiah Charge	...	...	31,536	...	...	...	31,536	32,641	79,078	30,286	7,937	150,806	64,177	79,078	30,286	7,937
Ragaha	...	...	52,230	43,357	9,877	2,184	107,648	58,521	35,469	14,450	2,105	85,514	35,531	79,078	34,357	4,265
Murli	...	...	45,176	46,771	14,379	440	106,766	5,764	11,354	5,069	8,310	28,477	50,920	50,120	19,445	6,789
Subdivisional Total	...	...	128,942	90,128	24,256	2,624	245,950	71,676	126,798	49,775	16,351	264,606	200,618	218,096	74,031	18,975
Male units of Bettiah Subdivision.	...	...	128,942	67,606	23,128	656	209,328	71,676	95,096	24,887	4,069	198,749	200,618	108,604	27,018	4,744
3. District Total of persons.	...	...	214,505	173,626	91,800	20,228	470,259	102,015	165,684	71,660	24,139	263,888	316,580	329,210	128,260	44,391
District total of male units.	...	...	214,505	130,210	30,000	5,065	380,749	102,015	124,263	35,779	6,032	268,089	316,580	254,483	66,679	11,086
B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY WORKS.																
4. Sadar subdivisional total of persons.	...	...	75,550	71,322	33,982	17,123	197,977	2,968	1,595	892	6,148	11,601	78,516	72,617	34,874	23,371
Sadar subdivisional male units.	...	...	75,550	53,490	16,990	4,880	160,810	2,968	1,104	446	1,537	6,148	78,516	54,687	17,437	5,817
5. Bettiah subdivisional total of persons.	...	...	30,183	41,734	17,715	10,593	100,329	1,537	784	...	...	2,311	31,710	42,523	17,715	10,593
Bettiah subdivisional total of male units.	...	...	30,183	31,303	8,557	2,048	72,991	1,537	586	...	...	2,115	31,710	31,891	8,557	2,646
6. District total of persons.	...	...	105,733	113,056	51,697	27,716	298,306	4,493	2,379	892	6,148	13,912	110,226	115,439	52,589	33,964
District total of male units.	...	...	105,733	84,706	25,947	6,928	223,303	4,493	1,784	446	1,537	8,280	110,226	86,578	26,204	8,465
C.—ALL WORKS.																
Grand total of persons	...	...	320,238	286,686	113,497	47,978	793,459	106,508	168,063	73,452	30,277	377,300	426,806	464,749	185,949	78,225
Ditto of male units	...	...	320,238	216,014	66,747	11,953	604,062	106,508	126,048	26,225	7,569	276,349	426,806	341,061	92,973	19,563

Note.—The numbers and total payments of task workers for Sundays are

[illegible]

FORM 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT — CHAMPARAN.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 17th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE CHARGE, THANA OR RELIEF WORKS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY.					Rs. A. P
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					
Motihari Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	537	941	588	2,066	748 4 8
2. Dependents of relief workers .....	.....	1	163	164	18 10 9
3. In poor-houses ...	61	58	26	145	89 7 3
Total of Charge ...	598	1,000	777	2,375	856 6 8
Kossaria Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	702	2,151	1,787	4,640	1,598 2 4
2. Dependents of relief workers	27	45	26	98	34 11 0
Total of Charge ...	729	2,196	1,813	4,738	1,632 13 5
North Dhaka Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	784	1,933	945	3,662	1,341 12 9
2. Dependent of relief workers	2	7	206	214	26 8 9
Total of Charge ..	786	1,940	1,150	3,876	1,368 5 6
South Dhaka Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ..	2,385	5,723	3,842	11,950	4,268 2 0
2. Dependent of relief workers	39	48	282	369	79 0 6
3. In poor-houses ...	7	11	12	30	11 7 9
Total of Charge ..	2,431	5,782	4,136	12,349	4,358 10 3
Gobindganj Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	2,457	5,052	4,799	12,308	3,353 0 1
2. Dependents of relief workers	2	2	329	333	38 4 0
3. In poor-house ...	31	23	18	72	73 15 3
4. Wanderers ...	.....	2	1	3	0 13 8
Total of Charge ...	2,490	5,079	5,147	12,716	3,466 1 0
Total of Sadar Subdivisions ...	7,034	15,997	13,023	36,054	11,682 4 9
<i>Bettiah Subdivision.</i>					
Bettiah Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	2,021	3,928	2,305	8,254	3,667 15 6
2. Dependents of relief workers	1	2	602	605	68 13 3
3. In poor-houses ...	44	40	28	112	40 18 7
Total of Charge ...	2,066	3,970	2,935	8,971	3,777 12 4

NAME OF CIRCLE CHARGE, THANA OR RELIEF WORKS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY—concluded.					Rs. A. P.
<i>Bettiah Subdivision—concluded.</i>					
Bagaha Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,368	2,821	1,680	5,869	2,037 12 8
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	16	25	811	852	108 4 0
3. In poor-houses ...	41	32	34	107	77 11 6
4. In kitchens ..	4	4	44	52	5 14 0
5. To wanderers ...	23	34	34	91	24 0 6
Total of Charge ...	1,452	2,916	2,603	6,971	2,253 10 8
Hurdih Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,013	2,593	1,245	4,851	2,170 12 1
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	86	54	995	1,135	139 7 9
3. In poor-houses ...	45	26	19	90	65 10 3
4. In kitchens ..	154	172	220	546	297 1 2
Total of Charge ...	1,298	2,845	2,479	6,622	2,722 15 3
Total of Bettiah Subdivision ...	4,816	9,731	8,017	22,564	8,754 6 3
Grand Total Civil Agency ...	11,850	25,728	21,040	58,618	20,436 13 0
B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.					
Works in Sadar Subdivision ...	82	145	1,178	1,405	224 8 9
Works in Bettiah Subdivision ...	25	51	777	853	140 12 9
Total ...	107	196	1,955	2,258	365 5 6
C.—BOTH AGENCIES.					
GRAND TOTAL FOR DISTRICT ...	11,957	25,924	22,995	6,876	20,802 0 6

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 24th April 1897.

					Rs. A. P.
A.—CIVIL AGENCY.					
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					
Motihari Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	675	1,813	1,099	3,587	1,124 14 7
2. Dependent of relief workers ...	1	1	226	228	26 10 9
3. In poor-houses ...	57	68	27	152	94 5 8
4. To wanderers ...	8	3	.....	6	0 10 3
Total of Charge ...	736	1,885	1,352	3,973	1,246 9 3

NAME OF CIRCLE CHARGE, THANA OR RELIEF WORKS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
A.—CIVIL AGENCY—continued.					Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Sadar Subdivision—continued</i>							
Kessaria Charge—							
1. Index, Chapter V	767	2,457	1,874	5,098	1,839	15	9
2. Dependents of relief workers	27	53	25	105	40	15	6
Total of Charge ...	794	2,510	1,899	5,203	1,880	15	3
North Dhaka Charge—							
1. Under Chapter V	832	2,077	1,112	4,021	1,210	13	9
2. Dependent of relief workers	.....	... ..	274	274	30	0	9
3. In poor-houses ...	.....	... ..	...	.....	.....
4. To wanderers ...	2	17	9	28	11	7	0
Total of Charge ...	834	2,094	1,395	4,323	1,252	5	6
South Dhaka Charge—							
1. Under Chapter V	2,382	5,926	3,844	12,192	4,467	2	7
2. Dependents of relief workers	16	22	221	259	44	13	0
3. In poor-houses ...	10	10	10	30	12	2	6
4. To wanderers ...	2	2	1	5	1	9	3
Total of Charge ...	2,410	5,960	4,116	12,486	4,525	11	4
Gobindganj Charges—							
1. Under Chapter V	2,207	4,472	4,558	11,237	3,405	9	3
2. Dependents of relief workers	2	2	365	369	42	3	9
3. In poor-houses ...	34	19	15	68	74	14	3
4. To wanderers ...	1	.....	.....	1	0	3	0
Total of Charge ...	2,244	4,493	4,938	11,675	3,522	14	3
Total of Sadar Subdivision ...	7,018	16,942	13,700	37,660	12,428	7	7
<i>Bettiah Subdivision.</i>							
Bettiah Charge—							
1. Under Chapter V	2,157	4,206	2,514	8,877	3,429	1	11
2. Dependents of relief workers	1	2	867	870	97	6	9
3. In poor-houses ...	42	42	25	109	61	10	10
Total of Charge ..	2,200	4,250	3,406	98,56	3,588	3	6
Bagaha Charge—							
1. Under Chapter V	1,496	3,024	1,853	6,373	2,275	14	1
2. Dependents of relief workers	19	29	1,133	1,181	136	12	0
3. In poor-houses ...	59	41	41	141	98	10	8
4. In kitchens ...	7	8	62	77	12	14	3
5. To wanderers ...	15	14	12	41	3	0	11
6. Others ...	.....	.....	1,132	1,132	123	12	3
Total of Charge ...	1,596	3,116	4,233	8,945	2,651	0	2

NAME OF CIRCLE CHARGE, THANA OR RELIEF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITIOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	
A.—CIVIL AGENCY—concluded.					Rs. A. P.
<i>Bettiah Subdivision—concluded.</i>					
Hurdi Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,025	2,684	1,334	5,043	1,772 8 7
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	63	69	929	1,061	184 12 3
3. In poor-houses ...	45	24	19	88	63 7 0
4. In kitchens ...	142	177	208	527	291 3 4
5. To wanderers ...	15	20	4	39	2 6 10
Total of Charge ...	1,290	2,974	2,494	6,758	2,314 6 0
Total for Bettiah Subdivision ...	5,086	10,340	10,133	25,559	8,553 9 8
Grand Total Civil Agency ...	12,104	27,282	23,833	63,219	20,982 1 3
B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.					
Works in Sadar Subdivision ...	49	113	1,489	1,651	245 3 6
Works in Bettiah Subdivision ...	25	45	760	830	119 1 3
Total ...	74	158	2,249	2,481	364 4 9
C.—BOTH AGENCY.					
GRAND TOTAL FOR DISTRICT ...	12,178	27,440	26,082	65,700	21,346 6 0

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 24th April 1897.

					Rs. A. P.
Motihari Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	804	2,212	1,458	4,474	1,487 10 3
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	.....	1	213	214	25 12 6
3. In poor-houses ...	56	68	25	149	95 8 11
4. To wanderers ...	6	8	.....	14	1 12 9
Total of Charge ...	866	2,289	1,696	4,851	1,610 12 5
Kessaria Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	807	2,470	2,145	5,422	1,837 10 4
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Charge ...	807	2,470	2,145	5,422	1,837 10 4
North Dhaka Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	872	2,184	1,308	4,364	1,227 4 9
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	.....	.....	317	317	34 12 3
3. To wanderers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Charge ...	872	2,184	1,625	4,681	1,262 1 0
South Dhaka Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	2,417	6,036	4,120	12,573	4,537 10 5
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	.....	.....	176	176	19 4 0
3. In poor-houses ...	8	6	7	21	8 8 6
4. To wanderers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Charge ...	2,425	6,042	4,308	12,770	4,565 6 11

NAME OF CIRCLE CHARGES THANA OR RELIEF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITIOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY—continued.					Rs. A. P.
<i>Sadar Subdivision.—concluded.</i>					
Gobindganj Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	2,252	4,666	4,715	11,633	3,611 5 3
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	1	1	402	404	44 15 3
3. In poor-houses ...	23	19	13	55	56 11 0
4. To wanderers ...	...	14	.....	14	1 12 0
Total of Charge ...	2,276	4,700	5,130	12,106	3,714 11 6
Total of Sadar Subdivision	7,246	17,685	14,899	39,830	12,990 10 2
<i>Bettiah Subdivision.</i>					
Bettiah Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	2,276	4,537	2,792	9,605	3,629 1 7
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	1	2	1,259	1,262	140 4 0
3. In poor-houses ...	47	51	28	126	61 4 7
Total of Charge ...	2,324	4,590	4,079	10,993	3,830 10 2
Bagaha Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,568	3,181	1,971	6,720	2,362 5 2
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	25	31	860	916	121 7 0
3. In poor-houses ...	73	56	51	180	121 15 3
4. In kitchens ...	12	12	68	92	16 5 6
5. To wanderers ...	6	16	26	48	28 5 8
6. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Charge ...	1,684	3,296	2,976	7,956	2,650 6 7
Hurdih Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,080	2,806	1,382	5,268	1,942 0 9
2. Dependents ...	8	40	349	397	78 0 6
3. In poor-houses ...	42	17	23	82	57 3 9
4. Kitchens ...	150	198	213	561	310 0 0
5. Wanderers ...	2	1	1	4	1 6 11
Total of Charge ...	1,282	3,062	1,968	6,312	2,388 11 11
Total of Bettiah Subdivision...	5,290	10,948	9,023	25,261	8,869 12 8
GRAND TOTAL CIVIL AGENCY	12,536	28,633	23,922	65,091	21,860 6 10
B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.					
Workers in Sadar Subdivision ...	6	7	329	342	40 8 3
Workers in Bettiah do. ...	12	25	1,425	1,462	173 5 6
Total ...	18	32	1,754	1,804	213 13 9
C.—BOTH AGENCIES.					
GRAND TOTAL FOR DISTRICT ...	12,554	28,665	25,676	66,895	22,074 4 7

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
A.—CIVIL AGENCY—contd.					Rs. A. P.		
<i>Sadar Subdivision—conold.</i>							
Motihari Charge—							
1. Under Chapter V ...	672	1,655	1,048	3,375	3,360	13	6
2. Dependents of relief workers		1	201	202	71	2	0
3. In poor-houses ...	58	65	26	149	279	5	10
4. Wanderers ...	3	4	.....	7	2	7	0
Total of Charge ...	733	1,725	1,275	3,733	3,713	12	4
Kessaria Charge—							
1. Under Chapter V ...	759	2,359	1,935	5,053	5,275	12	5
2. Dependents of relief workers	18	32	17	67	75	10	0
Total of Charge ...	777	2,391	1,952	5,120	5,351	6	11
North Dhaka Charge—							
1. Under Chapter V ...	829	2,0	1,121	4,015	3,779	15	3
2. Dependents of relief workers	1	2	265	268	91	5	9
3. To wanderers ...	1	6	3	10	11	7	0
Total of Charge ...	831	2,073	1,389	4,293	3,882	12	0
South Dhaka Charge—							
1. Under Chapter V ...	2,395	5,895	3,948	12,238	13,272	15	0
2. Dependents of relief workers	18	24	226	268	143	1	6
3. In poor-houses ...	8	9	10	27	32	2	9
4. To wanderers ...	1	1	.....	2	1	9	3
Total of Charge ...	2,422	5,929	4,184	12,535	13,449	12	6
Gobindganj Charge—							
1. Under Chapter V ...	2,305	4,730	4,691	11,726	10,369	14	7
2. Dependents of relief workers	2	1	365	368	125	7	0
3. In poor-houses ...	29	20	16	65	205	8	6
4. To wanderers ...	1	5	.....	6	2	12	8
Total of Charge ...	2,337	4,756	5,072	12,165	10,703	10	9
Total of Sadar Subdivision ...	7,100	16,874	13,872	37,846	37,101	6	6
<i>Bettiah Subdivision.</i>							
Bettiah Charge—							
1. Under Chapter V ..	2,151	4,224	2,537	8,912	10,726	3	0
2. Dependents of relief workers	1	2	909	912	306	8	0
3. In poor-houses ...	44	44	27	115	163	15	0
Total of Charge ...	2,196	4,270	3,473	9,939	11,196	10	0

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—CIVIL AGENCY—concl'd.					Rs. A. P.
Bettiah Subdivision—concl'd.					
Bagaha Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,477	3,009	1,835	6,321	6,675 15 11
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	20	28	935	983	366 7 0
3. In poor-houses ...	57	43	42	142	298 5 5
4. In kitchens ...	7	8	58	73	35 1 9
5. To wanderers ...	15	21	24	60	55 7 1
6. Others ...	.....	.....	377	377	123 12 3
Total of Charge ...	1,576	3,109	3,271	7,956	7,555 1 5
Hardi Charge—					
1. Under Chapter V ...	1,039	2,695	1,320	5,054	5,885 5 5
2. Dependents of relief workers ...	52	54	758	864	452 4 6
3. In poor-houses ...	44	22	20	86	186 5 0
4. In kitchens ...	149	182	213	544	898 4 6
5. Wanderers ...	5	7	2	14	3 13 9
Total of Charge ...	1,289	2,960	2,313	6,562	7,426 1 2
Total Bettiah Subdivision ...	5,061	10,339	9,057	24,457	26,177 12 7
Grand Total Civil Agency ...	12,161	27,213	22,929	62,303	63,279 3 6
B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.					
Workers in Sadar Subdivision ...	46	88	999	1,133	510 4 6
Workers in Bettiah Subdivision ...	21	40	987	1,048	433 3 6
Total ...	67	128	1,986	2,181	943 8 0
C.—BOTH AGENCIES.					
GRAND TOTAL FOR DISTRICT ...	12,228	27,341	24,915	64,484	64,222 11 1

Statement of Poor-houses in the district of Champaran during the three weeks ending 17th April, 24th April and 1st May 1897.

Period.	Name of station.	DAILY AVERAGE OF THE INMATES.					RICE.		DAL.		OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Total value.	Quantity and materials worked up.	Cost per adult unit.
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11th to 17th April 1897.	Motihari ..	61	58	22	4	145	M. S. CH. 11 33 6	Rs. A. P. 69 15 7	M. S. CH. 1 15 4	Rs. A. P. 7 5 11	Rs. A. P. 12 1 9	Rs. A. P. 89 7 3	...	0 1 7
	Patahi ..	7	11	4	8	30	1 36 10	8 15 3	0 10 3	1 2 0	1 5 0	31 7 9	...	0 1 2
	Mukhwa ..	31	23	13	5	72	10 32 8	54 1 9	1 18 13	7 5 3	12 8 3	73 15 3	...	0 2 8
	Bettiah ..	14	40	28	...	112	5 5 3	21 0 0	0 22 15	2 8 7	17 6 0	40 15 7	...	0 0 17
	Bagaha ..	41	33	20	14	107	Details not given by Charge Superintendent.							
	Ramnagar ..	45	20	15	4	90	7 22 8	37 13 0	1 34 10	10 1 4	17 11 11	65 10 3	...	0 1 10
	Total ..	220	190	102	35	556	...	...	...	...	...	359 3 7	...	0 1 8
18th to 24th April 1897.	Motihari ..	57	68	27	...	152	12 33 8	74 8 6	1 19 0	7 14 10	12 1 4	94 5 8	...	0 1 6
	Patahi ..	10	10	4	6	30	2 1 7	9 7 9	0 10 11	1 3 9	1 7 0	12 2 6	...	0 1 2
	Mukhwa ..	34	19	10	5	68	10 33 1	54 2 0	1 17 13	7 3 6	13 8 9	74 14 3	...	0 2 9
	Bettiah ..	42	42	25	...	109	8 33 6	40 4 0	1 4 6	4 14 10	16 8 0	61 10 10	...	0 1 5
	Bagaha ..	50	41	23	10	141	Details not given by Charge Superintendent.							
	Ramnagar ..	15	24	15	4	84	7 12 8	36 9 0	1 33 12	9 12 0	17 2 4	63 7 0	...	0 1 10
	Total ..	247	204	104	34	588	...	...	...	...	...	405 2 11	...	0 1 9
25th April to 1st May 1897.	Motihari ..	60	68	21	4	149	12 13 11	73 2 6	1 18 15	7 13 7	14 8 10	85 8 11	...	0 1 7
	Mukhwa ..	23	19	9	4	55	7 33 15	39 4 0	1 3 12	5 7 6	11 15 6	56 11 0	...	0 2 8
	Patahi ..	8	6	4	3	21	1 17 0	6 9 0	9 7 8	0 14 0	1 1 6	8 8 6	...	0 1 1
	Bettiah ..	47	51	21	7	126	5 14 10	25 3 9	0 24 13	2 11 10	34 5 0	61 4 7	...	0 1 3
	Bagaha ..	73	50	27	24	174	17 4 4	80 0 10	1 39 11	8 12 7	32 11 10	121 15 3	...	0 1 10
	Ramnagar ..	42	17	18	5	82	6 19 0	32 7 0	1 24 0	8 12 3	16 2 6	57 3 9	...	0 1 10
	Total ..	240	217	100	47	613	50 23 1	237 1 1	6 38 10	34 4 9	109 18 2	401 4 0	...	0 1 8

FORM 7.

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, and D workers paid by task-work.				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wages earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wages earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 17th April 1897.		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency	37,504	30	0 1 6	3 3 10	6,049	0 1 8	29,845 15 6	49,008	0 0 11½	20,434 11 0
Public Works Department Agency.	14,579	30	0 1 8	2 6 0	4,781	0 1 7	12,448 7 10	1,280	0 0 7½	305 5 6
Total ...	52,143	30	0 1 7	3 4 5	10,830	0 1 8	39,284 7 4	49,378	0 0 11½	20,803 0 6
Week ending 24th April 1897.										
Civil Agency	38,124	28	0 1 7	3 7 1	9,709	0 1 6	29,247 13 3	51,302	0 0 11	20,082 1 0
Public Works Department Agency.	12,673	37	0 1 6	2 9 7	4,305	0 1 11	11,009 14 4	1,356	0 0 7½	364 4 9
Total ...	50,897	30	0 1 6	3 3 0	13,913	0 1 8	40,257 11 7	52,658	0 0 11	21,346 5 0
Week ending 1st May 1897.										
Civil Agency	32,460	39	0 1 6	3 2 11	9,373	0 1 8	25,300 8 6	53,130	0 0 11½	21,860 6 10
Public Works Department Agency.	11,441	43	0 1 6	2 2 7	3,869	0 1 8	8,715 2 9	927	0 0 0½	213 13 9
Total ...	43,801	38	0 1 6	2 13 4	12,271	0 1 8	34,105 11 3	54,057	0 0 11½	22,074 4 7

FORM 8.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as oats, millets, channa, Indian-corn.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bettiah	13,248	748	68	.....	51	14,115
Begowlia	749	.....	.....	.....	.....	749
Motihari	9,410	7,329	222	.....	691	17,652
Pipra	761	385	.....	.....	.....	1,146
Barra	2,180	2,961	.....	.....	87	5,128
Maisi	1,690	976	.....	.....	514	3,180
Total ...		28,014	12,719	290	.....	1,168	42,216

N.B.—Of the above no less than 26,687 maunds of rice and 12,169 maunds of paddy were imported from Calcutta (Howrah).

FORM 9.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of Exports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains (such as kodo, oats, shama, Indian corn, &c.)	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bettiah	12	...	70	12	171	215
Barrowlie	32	22	...	...	47	101
Samsa	5	5
Mouhar	3	3
Jamihara	11	11
Pipra	18	18
Bara	2	316	318
	Total ...	44	22	20	14	671	671

Abstract and Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports in the district of Champaran for the three weeks ending Saturday, the 1st May 1897.

NAME OF GRAIN.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1896-97.			1896-97.		
	From 1st October 1896			From 1st October 1896.		
	Period under report, 11th April 1897, to 1st May 1897.	Up to date of previous fortnight, 1st October 1896 to 10th April 1897.	Total	Period under report, 11th April 1897, to 1st May 1897.	Up to date of previous fortnight, 1st October 1896 to 10th April 1897.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice ...	28,014	1,29,390	1,57,404	44	30,913	30,957
Paddy ...	12,719	49,691	62,410	22	6,299	6,321
Wheat ...	290	202	492	20	3,548	3,568
Gram and pulses ...	.....	774	774	14	787	801
Other food-grains, such as barley, kodo, shama, marwa, Indian-corn, oats, millets, &c.	1,193	7,872	9,065	571	15,656	16,227
Total ...	42,216	1,87,929	2,30,145	671	57,203	57,874
Deduct traffic within the district ...	.....	3,049	3,049	.....	2,294	2,294
Net Total ...	42,216	1,84,880	2,27,096	671	54,909	55,580

NOTE.—Complete figures for the corresponding periods of 1896-96 are not available.

FORM 10.
Monthly Famine Statement A for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 1st May 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thou- sands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuities relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS PER RUPEE.						MONTHLY DEATH- RATE—		Deaths due to starva- tion.
																	In the district.	In the affected area	
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Maize.	Bahar.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Champan	Sq. miles. 3,591	1 860	Sq. miles. 2,663	1,654							S. CH. 8 5	S. CH. 9 2	S. CH. 13 12	S. CH. 10 15	S. CH. 9 13	S. CH. 13 9	3 03	3 03	NH
Civil agency						22,240		10,415	50,348										
Public Works						17,730		755	20,580										
agency						40,970		20,169	70,947	66,816									
Total																			

Columns 10.—Includes 10,745 labourers employed on daily wages irrespective of task who have not been classified in columns 7 and 9.
Columns 15 and 16.—This is for March 1897.

FORM 11.
Monthly Famine Statement B for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 1st May 1897.

District.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBERS FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1ST APRIL 1897.	ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 1897 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue sus- pended.		
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.		Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.		On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Champan	210,000 for three months.	205,560 for three months.	57,700 for three months.	About 184,000 for three months.	About 75,000 for three months.	1st May 1907	Rs. A. P. 2 03,531 1 11	Rs. A. P. 1,03,222 4 0	Rs. A. P. 2,292 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,963 8 0	Rs. A. P. ...

Columns 3 to 6.—The figures include 75 miles of the proposed railway from Baranaga to Begha, etc., which would give employment to about 14,120 persons for three months. But there are some 37 miles more which do not appear to be entered in the programme, including the extension from Bettiah to Shikarpur, which would give employment to about 7,000 persons more for three months. It is impossible as yet to separate the figures of each financial year.
Columns 8 to 11.—The expenditure shown here is from the 28th March 1897, as the accounts are made up according to the periods dealt with in the half-monthly reports. It is impossible as yet to separate the figures of each financial year.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Financial Statement for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

Receipts from commencement of operations.	Amount.	Expenditure from public funds during the half-month under report.	Amount.	Balance of funds.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Grant from District Board	28,994 10 9	(a) On relief works—		
Ditto Provincial Government ..	4,00,000 0 0	Paid on account of daily wages ..	27,250 10 3	
		Paid for task-work ..	86,388 8 11	
		(b) On relief in poor-houses ...	1,166 10 6	
		(c) Ditto of artisans ..	2 10 4	
		(d) Ditto by grain or money-doles ..	62,123 10 4	
		(e) Ditto in kitchens ..	833 6 3	
		(f) On other kinds of miscellaneous charitable relief ..	.....
		(g) Establishment charges ..	5,036 0 1	
Total ...	4,28,994 10 9	Total ...	1,89,806 9 4	Nil.

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test works) and tasks executed for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

RATES OF WAGES AND TASKS.														REMARKS.
DISTRICT.	Man.		Woman.		Boy.		Adult male unit.		Grain on which calculated under section 14 of the Revenue Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (100 lbs. of grain = 100 lbs. of work).	Rate per 100 lbs. of grain of 100 lbs. of work.	No. of gangs.	No. of men.	
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Champan-- Maximum	A. P. 3 0	An able-bodied B class man has to excavate 100 cubic feet in hard clay soil, 130 to 160 cubic feet in medium, and 200 cubic feet in soft soil.	A. P. 1 3	...	A. P. 1 0	...	A. P. 0 6	...	A. P. 1 7	21 cubic feet of soil and 100 lbs. of grain.	...	9 seers 13 chittaks and 5 seers 5 chittaks per rupee.	3 1 0	It is impossible to give the particulars of lead and lift, as there are 51 works in all. No less than 42 of them are tanks with long leads and lifts, and, having regard to this fact, the average lead may be taken at about 150 feet and lift at about 14 feet. The average composition of the gang cannot be stated, as the number of gangs is not shown in the returns.
Minimum	1 6	The task has, under orders of the Commissioner, been raised to 200 cubic feet on all works unless for special reasons.	1 3	...	1 0	...	0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

Return of poor-house at Patahi for the three weeks ending 27th March and 3rd and 10th April 1897.

PERIOD.	Name of station.	DAILY AVERAGE OF THE INMATES.					RICE.		DAL.		OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Total value.	Quantity of materials worked.	REMARKS.
		Men.	Women	Big children.	Small children.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Week ending March 1897.	27th Patahi	4	1	1	1	7	M 8 15 4	Rs. A. P. 1 13 9	M. R. C. 0 1 5	Rs. A. P. 0 2 6	Rs. A. P. 0 0 6	Rs. A. P. 2 6 9		
Week ending April 1897	3rd Do.	6	5	2	3	16	1 11 15	6 1 0	0 5 15	0 11 0	0 5 6	7 1 6		
Week ending April 1897.	10th Do.	6	9	4	6	25	1 23 12	7 7 0	0 8 7 1	0 15 9	0 13 0	9 2 9		

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement of private agency work for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

NAME OF AGENCY.	Name of work.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Total cost.	Average daily wage per male unit.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.
		Men.	Women	Children.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Week ending 17th April 1897— Bettiah Raj ...	Ramouli tank ...	66	37	4	107	Rs. A. P. 62 13 3	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0	Rs. A. P. 3 13 0
Week ending 24th April 1897— Bettiah Raj ...	Ramouli tank ...	31	19	2	52	28 14 9	0 1 5	2 7 3
Ditto ...	Sagar ...	33	95	35	153	62 5 3	0 1 2	Not stated.
	Total ...	64	114	37	215	91 4 0	0 1 3	....
Week ending 1st May 1897— Bettiah Raj ...	Ramouli tank ...	25	29	2	56	28 6 0	0 1 4	3 9 6
Ditto ...	Sagar ...	28	38	7	73	42 8 6	0 1 8	Not stated.
	Total ...	53	65	9	127	70 12 6	0 1 6	...

Comparative statement of health of prisoners (convicts and under-trials) admitted direct during the three weeks ending 1st May 1897 and the corresponding period of the previous year.

Health on admission.	CONVICTS.				UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.			
	1897.		1896.		1897.		1896.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Good ...	15	42	19	70	19	36	20	77
Indifferent ...	11	30	6	22	20	39	8	21
Bad ...	10	28	2	8	13	25	1	2
Total	36	100	27	100	52	100	29	100
Above standard weight ...	8	22	21	78	6	11	27	71
Of ditto ...	5	14	5	18	7	14	5	13
Below ditto ...	23	63	1	4	39	75	6	16
Total as above	36	100	27	100	52	100	38	100

DISTRICT CHAMPARAN.

Statement showing the prices of food-grains at Motihari and Bettiah for three weeks ending 1st May 1897, the last day of the preceding period and the normal price at this season.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	AT MOTIHARI.					AT BETTIAH.				
	For the week ending 10th April 1897.	For the week ending 17th April 1897.	For the week ending 24th April 1897.	For the week ending 1st May 1897.	Average of last five years.	For the week ending 10th April 1897.	For the week ending 17th April 1897.	For the week ending 24th April 1897.	For the week ending 1st May 1897.	Average of last four years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Common rice	S. CH. 8 0	S. CH. 8 13	S. CH. 8 0	S. CH. 8 5	S. CH. 11 15	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH. 17 3
Wheat	7 14	8 10	8 12	9 2	15 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	18 3
Barley	14 0	14 0	13 10	13 12	25 3	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 1
Gram	10 11	11 13	11 2	10 15	21 6	10 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	22 3
Maize	9 13	10 8	9 11	9 13	21 13	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0
Bahar	14 0	13 3	13 2	13 0	23 8	12 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	23 3
Marua	...	...	Not sold.		30 0	11 0	Not reported.			

D. J. MACPHERSON,
Collector.

No. 81P.R., dated Muzaffarpur, the 6th May 1897.

From—L. HARE, Esq., Collector of Muzaffarpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the half-monthly report for the second half of April 1897. The figures in this report relate to the three weeks ending the 17th and 24th April and 1st May respectively.

2. SECTION 24 (1) (a)—*Area affected*.—There is no change since my last report in the area affected.

3. SECTION 24 (1) (b)—*Number of relief circles and officers in charge*.—Two more Charge Superintendents have joined yesterday. One Charge Superintendent who had been sanctioned left almost immediately on taking charge. There have been some minor changes in the circles since I gave a complete list of them. I am having fresh lists prepared, and will include them in a future report.

4. SECTION 24 (2) (a)—*General state of the affected tracts*.—As was anticipated, there has been some increase of the numbers both on relief works and on gratuitous relief. But the increase has been by no means so large as we anticipated. The people continue to be in good condition, and no one can complain that the tasks set are for the soil of this district anything but extremely light. By dint of incessant exertion and the careful schooling of all our officers in charge and work agents before they are sent out to independent charges, the task is being fairly well secured on the whole, and to this I attribute the small numbers when compared with the famine of 1873-74. At the same time the people are not being driven off our works, in any case where they really require to work, nor are they being reduced in condition. It may subsequently appear that owing to our reduced numbers this district will not compare favourably with other districts as regards the percentage of establishment expenditure to other expenditure. But even if this should be so, the economy in avoiding wasteful and unnecessary expenditure will be very great, and still more important is the avoidance of the grave demoralisation which must result from works not being under full and complete control when the so-called wages paid become indistinguishable from gratuitous relief. The extreme difficulty of forecasting probable requirements must also be admitted. It was necessary to be prepared for the worst; and without actual experience of the famine and its management in this district in 1873-74, it was impossible to say how far the large figures of that year were due to conditions which have not been present this year.

5. So far the experience I have now gained confirms very strongly the opinion I have long formed, that this district has made great economical progress since 1873-74—a progress due probably as much as anything else to the opening out of the district by railways which have opened out an unlimited and most profitable market for all the surplus produce of the country in the place of the former comparatively restricted and poor market.

6. SECTION 24 (2) (b)—*Crop prospects*.—The recent rainfall of April has greatly facilitated the sowings of *mung*, *chinn* and paddy and the preparation of the land for the *bhadoi* and rice crops. *Mung*, *chinn*, paddy and *alua* now in the ground are doing well. Agricultural operations are very forward this year.

7. SECTION 24 (2) (c)—*Prices*.—Two statements, (1) showing the prices ruling at the head-quarters of each subdivision and (2) those at the head-quarters of each thana and outpost in the mufassal, are appended. It will appear from statement (1) that the price of rice, both country and Burma, has risen everywhere. As regards other food-grains, the prices were stationary at Muzaffarpur. In Hajipur there was a slight fall in the prices of wheat, barley and *ruhar*, and a rise by four chitaks in the case of grain, whilst in Sitamarhi wheat and *marua* show a slight fall, and barley, gram, and Indian-corn a rise by eight chitaks, one seer and 12 chitaks respectively. This is the worst part of the year, and the prices are likely to continue rising until the rainy season has set in and the next *bhadoi* and rice crops show hopeful prospects.

8. SECTION 24 (2) (d)—*Food-stocks*.—The food-stocks continue to be sufficient for the requirements, and promises to continue to be so. Imports are steadily on the increase. The grain dealers as a body appear to be equal to the occasion. The stock of Burma rice in the godown of the Calcutta dealer, Babu Syama Charan Bose, was allowed to be depleted for two weeks.

9. SECTION 24 (2) (e)—*Imports and exports*.—Statements 8 and 9 hereto appended will show that imports during the three weeks under report amounted to 94,887 maunds and exports to 4,656 maunds, against 62,386 maunds and 1,647 maunds respectively of the two previous weeks. The net imports during the period now under report thus amounted to 90,231 maunds, against 60,739 maunds of the preceding fortnight; making allowances, however, for an additional week in the period covered by the present report, there was a decrease of about 800 maunds.

10. The following shows the quantity of rice and paddy imported from the places named in paragraph 5 of your Circular No. 15:—

			Rice.	Paddy.
Howrah	...	...	36,182	9,045
Calcutta	...	...	Nil	Nil
Sealdah	...	...	Nil	Nil
Kidderpur	...	...	Nil	Nil

11. The imports were chiefly from Howrah and Nirmali in Darbhanga as before.

12. The abstract statement (item 3), referred to in paragraph 2 of your Circular No. 1 of 1897 which the Railway authorities were requested to furnish you with, has not yet been supplied to me from your office. I am, therefore, still unable to submit the abstract and comparative statement prescribed in paragraph 5 of your Circular No. 1 above referred to, vide also this office No. 45F.R., dated 28th April 1897.

13. SECTION 24 (2) (f)—*Rainfall*.—The rainfall during the period under report was as under :—

	In.
Muzaffarpur	0 08
Paru	1 20
Hajipur	0 85
Chitmarā	0 60
Sitamarhi	0 24
Shiuhar	0 96
Pupri	1 25

The rain was fairly general, but varied considerably in amount. There were showers in the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions, but in the Sadar subdivision there was a little or no rain in the south eastern portion. The heaviest fall is reported from the Kurbhari Factory, near the Bhagwanpur Railway station, where more than two inches of rain are said to have fallen.

14. The rain has done much good to the standing crops, and facilitated the preparation of land for the *bladoi* and paddy crops.

15. SECTION 24 (2) (g)—*Public health*.—The public health continues to be exceptionally good. Statement (1) showing the health of the district prescribed in sections 168 and 174 of the Code, and (2) showing the health of the jail population required in paragraph 5 of your Circular No. 3 of 1897, are appended.

16. SECTION 24 (2) (h)—*Emigration and immigration of famished people*.—There was no emigration or immigration of famished people.

17. SECTION 24 (2) (i)—*Condition of cattle*.—The condition of cattle is exceptionally good.

18. SECTION 24 (3) (a)—*Relief works*.—The following will show the number of relief works open at the close of the period under report, viz., on Saturday, the 1st May :—

UNDER CIVIL AGENCY.

Sadar Subdivision.

Sadar thana	...	...	...	10
Paru charge	...	...	...	4
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	3
Katra	...	...	...	13
				— 30

Sitamarhi Subdivision.

Sitamarhi charge	...	...	...	8
Bhuthali	...	...	...	1
Shiuhar	...	...	...	2
Belsand	...	...	...	6
Pupri	...	...	...	5
				— 22

Hajipur Subdivision.

Mahua charge	...	...	...	11
Lalgauj	...	...	...	11
				— 22

Total Civil Agency works	...	74
Public Works Department Agency works	...	20
		—
Total works under both Agencies	...	94
		—

19. The total number of workers on the 1st May 1897, the last day of the period under report, was 40,508 on Civil Agency works and 12,877 on Public Works Agency works. Of these, 30,722 and 11,257, respectively, were paid by task, and 9,786 and 1,620, respectively, by daily wage. The aggregate number of workers on both agencies on the 1st May thus amounted to 41,979 paid by task and 11,406 paid by daily wage, or 53,385 in all.

20. To compare with the previous report, the total number of Civil Agency works rose from 61 on the 10th April to 74 on the 1st May, and on the Public Works Department Agency from 17 on the former to 20 on the latter date, or from 78 to 94 in the aggregate, whilst the number of workers rose from 26,855 under Civil Agency and 12,980 under Public Works Department Agency, or 39,735 in all on 10th April, to 40,508 under Civil Agency and 12,877 under Public Works Department Agency, or 53,385 in all on the 1st May 1897. There was thus an increase of 13,650 on the 1st May as compared with the figures of the 10th April. This is the growth of a three weeks' interval. The growth during the two weeks ending 10th April was 12,724. It will be seen that the number of workers on Public Works Department Agency works on the 1st May was nearly the same as on the 10th April, or, strictly speaking, less by three, in spite of an increase of three in the number of works open. The moral of this is that the demand for work is more widespread, but has not increased in intensity in the neighbourhood of the Public Works Department works, and

21. The following figures show the average amount of task done per male unit per diem during the three weeks under report and the two preceding weeks :—

Weeks ending—	TASK DONE PER MALE UNIT.	
	Civil Agency	Public Works Department Agency.
1	2	3
3rd April 1897	51.11	40.00
10th " "	56.51	50.79
17th " "	54.47	46.00
24th " "	57.37	58.00
1st May "	64.97	54.00

22. With certain fluctuations there has been an improvement in the general outturn of works. The fluctuations are due to variations in the nature of the work, as it changes more or less from day to day.

23. Expenditure on relief works during the three weeks under report under Civil Agency amounted to Rs. 35,768-9-4 on task work and Rs. 15,506-3-10 on daily wage, or Rs. 51,274-13-2 in all, and under Public Works Department Agency Rs. 19,508-5-3 on task work and Rs. 4,618-8-3 on daily wage, or Rs. 24,126-13-3 in all. The gross expenditure on relief works under both agencies thus aggregated Rs. 75,401-10-8, as compared with Rs. 35,693-6-1 of the preceding fortnight.

24. Statements 5 [section 26 (i)] and 7 [section 26 (ii)] prepared in the manner laid down in your Circular No. 19 showing figures subdivision by subdivision and charge by charge, and the statement of maximum and minimum wages prescribed in Government Circular No. 1K, dated 6th January 1897, are hereto appended.

25. SECTION 24 (3) (b) —*Private relief works.*—The private relief work at Pariharpur, in the Sitamarhi subdivision, continues to be maintained by the Darbhanga Raj. A statement hereto appended shows the particulars from the 11th to the 28th April 1897. The number of workers on the 28th April was 2,631, against 3,042 on the 10th idem, whilst the total number for the period covered by the statement amounted to 29,794, against 32,919 in the fortnight ending the 10th April.

26. SECTION 24 (4) (a).—*Poor-houses.*—The number of poor-houses open during the three weeks under report was six as before. A statement showing particulars regarding these is appended.

27. The total number of inmates on the 1st May was 223 against 253 on the 10th April 1897.

28. SECTION 24 (4) (b).—*Private poor-houses.*—The Darbhanga Raj poor-house at Pariharpur, in the Sitamarhi subdivision, continues to be maintained. A statement hereto appended shows particulars from the 11th to the 28th April 1897. The inmates in this institution on the 28th April were 325, against 185 on the 10th April.

29. SECTION 24 (5).—*Organization for employment of artisans, &c.*—No special arrangements for employment of art zans has been made.

30. SECTION 24 (6).—*Gratuitous relief.*—Grain doles are distributed through Circle Officers, whilst on relief works money doles are given.

A statement in Form 6 prepared in the manner laid down in your Circular No. 19, paragraph 5, is hereto appended.

31. The average weekly number of recipients in the last of the three weeks under report was 54,097 under Civil Agency and 441 under Public Works Department agency, or 54,538 in all, as compared with 47,874 and 560 respectively, or 48,434 in all in the week ending the 10th April 1897.

The aggregate number receiving gratuitous relief reduced to adult units to the term of one day during the period under report amounted to 1,041,579, against 508,235 in the preceding fortnight as noted in the margin.

Period of present report.			
Week ending—			
17th April 1897	...	311,052	
24th " "	...	348,761	
1st May "	...	381,766	
Total	...	1,041,579	

Preceding fortnight.			
Week ending—			
3rd April 1897	...	232,862	
10th " "	...	275,373	
Total	...	508,235	

32. Gratuitous relief was also distributed by the Darbhanga Raj at Pariharpur. A statement showing statistics for the weeks ending the 17th and 24th April is hereto appended. The total number relieved during the two weeks were 6,631.

33. SECTION 24 (7).—*Kitchens.*—There were 26 kitchens open during the week ending 1st May 1897. These were all under the Civil Agency. The total number relieved in the kitchens during the three

weeks under report was as shown below :—

Week ending—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
17th April 1897	224	434	1,929	2,587
24th " "	270	747	3,027	4,044
1st May "	399	956	3,510	4,865
Total	893	2,137	8,466	11,496

34. A statement showing particulars subdivision by subdivision and charge by charge is appended. It will be seen that by far the larger number receiving this relief are children, and, it might be added, female children. The neglect of the little girls is in some places very marked, and it is only by giving them cooked food under the Circle Officer's supervision that it can be secured that relief really reaches them. The rapid improvement in the condition of these children under this system is very gratifying.

35. SECTION 24 (8).—*Loans*.—The following sums were advanced during the period under report:—

	Rs.
Under Land Improvement Loans Act ...	1,617
„ Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	350

36. The particulars required by paragraph 4 of Government order No. 841Agri. (Fam.), dated 25th March 1897, regarding advances under the modified rules for village works are given below—

	Rs.
(a) Amount advanced during the period under report ...	1,617
Ditto ditto month of April ...	2,067
(b) Total amount advanced during the current financial year including (a) ...	2,067
(c) Total amount advanced during the preceding financial year ...	3,100*

37. SECTION 24 (9).—*Financial statement*.—I append a financial statement as far as I have been able to complete it.

The following are also appended—

- (a) Statement in Form 10.
- (b) Ditto ditto 11.
- (c) A map of the district in duplicate.

* In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 1,020 was advanced in 1896-97 under the ordinary rules previous to the issue of the modified rules. These advances were principally in view of the famine; and if Government approves, the bonds can be modified so as to bring these loans under the special rules.

Statement of Food-grains ruling at each of the Subdivisional Head quarters in the district.

NAMES OF FOOD- GRAINS.	MUZAFFARPUR SUBDIVISION.			HAJIPUR SUBDIVISION.			SITAMARHI SUBDIVISION.			REMARKS.
	Normal rate of grain on the last day or last market day of October.	Prices ruling on—		Normal rate of grain on the last day or last market day of October.	Prices ruling on—		Normal rate of grain on the last day or last market day of October.	Prices ruling on—		
		16th April 1897.	30th April 1897.		16th April 1897.	30th April 1897.		16th April 1897.	30th April 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
Burma rice ...	.....	9 12	9 0	.....	9 8	9 2	.....	9 12	9 4	
Common	13 15	9 0	8 0	15 2	8 12	8 2	14 10	8 0	7 12	
Wheat	14 2	9 8	8 8	16 1	9 7	9 8	14 0	8 0	8 4	
Barley	20 6	12 0	12 0	18 2	11 12	13 4	27 10	13 0	13 8	
Gram	19 1	10 8	10 8	10 1	11 12	11 8	21 2	13 0	13 0	
Indian-corn	24 5	10 0	10 0	21 11	10 4	10 4	26 0	10 0	9 4	
Marua	28 0	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	28 6	11 0	11 8	
Bahar .. ...	.....	12 0	12 0	..	13 8	13 10	.....	12 0	12 0	

Statement showing the Prices-current prepared from Police Report.

DISTRICT MUZAFFARPUR.

	COMMON RICE.		BURMA RICE.		BARLEY.		MAKAL.		BOONT.		BAHAR.		MARUA.		WHEAT.		REMARKS.
	13th April 1897.	25th April 1897.	13th April 1897.	25th April 1897.	13th April 1897.	25th April 1897.	13th April 1897.	25th April 1897.	13th April 1897.	25th April 1897.	13th April 1897.	25th April 1897.	13th April 1897.	25th April 1897.	13th April 1897.	25th April 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Muzaffarpur.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
1. Sakra ...	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	
2. Minapur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	.....	.....	9 0	8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 0	8 0	
3. Para ...	8 0	8 4	10 0	8 8	8 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	13 0	7 8	10 0	
4. Barura ...	8 0	.....	10 0	8 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	9 8	8 8	
5. Sahabganj ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	11 0	10 0	18 0	.....	.....	9 8	10 8	
6. Katra ...	8 0	8 4	9 0	8 4	.....	.....	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	.....	12 0	11 0	11 0	5 0	.....
Hajipur.																	
7. Mehar ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	
8. Baghopur ...	10 8	10 0	.....	.....	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	
9. Mahuwa ...	8 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	
10. Patepur ...	8 8	8 8	.....	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	
11. Lalganj ...	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	.....	10 0	11 0	
Sitamarhi.																	
12. Balia ...	8 8	8 8	9 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	
13. Sonbarsa ...	8 0	8 12	.....	9 8	11 12	15 0	10 4	10 0	10 12	12 8	13 8	12 13	.....	13 2	9 7	9 6	
14. Shikhar ...	8 0	8 5	9 0	8 12	18 8	15 4	9 11	9 10	11 0	11 0	14 2	14 2	12 4	12 4	8 12	8 12	
15. Baragania ...	8 4	8 4	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	13 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	
16. Majorganj ...	8 4	8 0	9 0	8 12	.....	.....	10 0	10 0	18 8	12 0	11 8	18 0	11 12	11 12	7 0	10 0	
17. Pupri ...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	.....	.....	10 0	.....	12 0	11 0	.....	13 8	.....	12 0	8 0	8 0	
18. Surand ...	8 3	8 3	.....	.....	15 5	18 5	10 6	10 15	10 15	10 15	12 2	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 12	9 12	
19. Beland ...	8 4	8 12	.....	9 0	.....	.....	12 8	.....	18 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	.....	12 0	9 0	9 0	

FORM No. 5.

[See section 28 (i) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

For the half month ending the 30th April 1897.

[illegible]

P. W. D. AGENCY WORKS.

Week ending 27th April 1937.	P. W. D. AGENCY WORKS.																				62,419											
STEWART SUBDIVISION.																																
Total of persons	34,317	12,727	2,489	2,723	1,702	916	558	323	2,572,125	5,395	12	3	7,793	1,349	697	1,67	995	9	4	6,505	5	7	793									
Male units	34,317	16,513	3,730	946	1,702	657	273	51	7,793	7,793	1,463	316	37										139	12	3							
BADAR SUBDIVISION.																																
Total of persons	1,751	979	561	357	635	506	374	334	353,500	386	4	0	1,749	129	53	37	239	10	0	615	16	0	345		0							
Male units	1,751	756	251	89	635	679	187	50	1,749	1,749	97	27	4												2	5	3					
HAFJEE SUBDIVISION.																																
Total of persons	590	253	291	75	4	70,215	77	3	9	495	97	75	62	45	5	0	163	11	3										
Male units	590	194	140	12	4	495	495	73	38	15																			
DIVANEE.																																
Total of persons	37,165	20,994	8,301	4,214	2,331	1,621	930	647	2,475,640	9,363	6	0	10,038	2,175	756	239	1,359	8	10	7,651	14	19	4,946		793							
Total of male units	37,165	18,746	4,151	1,054	2,331	1,869	465	137	16,038	16,038	1,032	379	57																			
Male units	55,119										4,399										12,105											
Total for the week																					62,419											

Grand total of persons received minimum wages	...	...	6,733
Total payment	...	...	Rs. 459-15-9

BOTH KINDS OF AGENCY.

[illegible]

Circles (or BRITISH WORK OR TRAIL.)		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.										NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.					NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES (RS. 2 & 15 OF THE CODES).		APPLICABLE DATES (RS. 2 & 15 OF THE CODES).						
		A		B		C		D		Total amount of work done.		Total amount paid.		Men.		Big children.		Small children.		Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 20).		Number.		Amount paid.	
1		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Week ending 17th April 1927.																									
SALIA SUBDIVISION.																									
Doreca road																									
Goransa "																									
Janar "																									
Shendapur "																									
Darbanaga "																									
Bysanalla cutting																									
Total																									
Male units																									
Total for the week																									
Total amount paid																									
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CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.

Week ending 24th April 1907.									
SABAE SUBDIVISION.									
Male units	13,768	5,131	1,124	392	34	330	209	755	1,006,136
Female charge	6,139	2,130	1,021	327	...	...	...	...	716,063
Female	11,177	2,468	1,510	301	...	...	...	...	1,216,027
Female	2,353	630	133	106	...	...	...	...	246,476
Total	30,604	5,428	4,238	1,208	34	330	209	755	3,165,291
Male units	30,604	5,428	4,238	1,208	34	330	209	755	3,165,291
HAFIPE SUBDIVISION.									
Male units	7,564	10,430	4,208	25	...	...	...	...	451,221
Female charge	13,408	16,909	5,233	1,466	...	...	...	...	1,034,355
Female	20,990	27,379	9,441	1,461	...	...	...	...	1,485,606
Female	26,940	19,754	4,720	370	...	...	...	...	...
Total	67,111	51,190	24,609	2,521	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	67,111	51,190	24,609	2,521	...	...	...	...	...
SITAMAHNI SUBDIVISION.									
Male units	6,711	5,190	3,137	509	...	...	...	...	87,453
Female charge	7,321	3,438	2,027	61	...	...	...	...	815,704
Female	7,714	8,949	1,423	472	...	...	...	...	730,417
Female	2,650	2,173	1,107	983	...	...	...	...	68,377
Total	33,149	17,775	6,046	2,076	...	...	...	...	375,863
Male units	33,149	17,775	6,046	2,076	...	...	...	...	375,863
Grand Total	25,149	13,331	4,023	619	...	...	...	...	...
Total of male units	80,133	32,660	21,715	4,793	...	...	...	...	11,764,102
Total of male units	54,133	39,436	10,433	1,196	...	...	...	...	...
131,633									
133,347									
P. W. D. AGENCY WORKS.									
Total of persons	35,512	23,140	9,022	4,541	...	...	...	...	6,344,110
Male units	35,592	17,316	4,311	1,136	...	...	...	...	...
Female	2,422	1,752	782	707	...	...	...	...	338,071
Female	3,422	1,314	506	177	...	...	...	...	...
Total of persons	400	171	238	23	...	...	...	...	66,005
Male units	400	128	114	5	...	...	...	...	...
Female	39,504	25,063	10,042	5,270	...	...	...	...	3,997,784
Female	39,504	16,797	5,021	1,317	...	...	...	...	...
Total of persons	68,639	41,639	15,495	6,595	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	68,639	41,639	15,495	6,595	...	...	...	...	...
HAFIPE SUBDIVISION.									
Total of persons	400	171	238	23	...	...	...	...	66,005
Male units	400	128	114	5	...	...	...	...	...
Female	39,504	25,063	10,042	5,270	...	...	...	...	3,997,784
Female	39,504	16,797	5,021	1,317	...	...	...	...	...
Total of persons	79,908	41,173	15,495	6,595	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	79,908	41,173	15,495	6,595	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of male units	79,908	41,173	15,495	6,595	...	...	...	...	...

P. W. D. AGENCY WORKS.

[illegible]

FORM No. 6—continued.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																																			
A.														B.				C.				D.				Total amount paid.		Total amount paid.		Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 24).		NON-WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 28 AND 29 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPENDENTS (SECTIONS 30 AND 31 OF THE CODE).	
Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Total amount paid.		Total amount paid.		Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 24).		Number.		Number.		Amount paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
BOTH KINDS OF AGENCY.																																			
Week ending 24th April 1907.																																			
SADAR SUBDIVISION.																																			
Sadar charge Civil Agency																																			
Public Works Department Agency.																																			
Total																																			
Male units																																			
MAJISTAR SUBDIVISION.																																			
Civil Agency																																			
Public Works Department Agency.																																			
Total																																			
Male units																																			
STANMAKH SUBDIVISION.																																			
Civil Agency																																			
Public Works Department Agency.																																			
Total																																			
Male units																																			
Grand Total																																			
Total of male units																																			
Total for the week																																			

Week ending 24th April 1897.														
SADAR SUBDIVISION.														
Baruah road	113	125	97	125	170	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Jamun road	...	...	1,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shewasagar road	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbanga	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Byanulla cut	...	...	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korabighat road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turki bankur quarry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	2,422	1,793	792	707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	...	...	2,423	1,214	396	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the week	...	...	4,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total of persons received minimum wages ... Rs. 127-9

Week ending 24th April 1897.														
HAJIPUR SUBDIVISION.														
Baruah road	...	...	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Baruah road	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Baruah road	...	...	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Baruah road	...	...	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Total	...	...	787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	...	...	787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total of persons received minimum wages on Sunday ... Rs. 149-6

Week ending 24th April 1897.														
SITAMARHI CIVIL SUBDIVISION.														
Baruah road	...	...	16,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Baruah road	...	...	2,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Baruah road	...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Baruah road	...	...	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Baruah road	...	...	1,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Baruah road	...	...	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Baruah road	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Baruah road	...	...	7,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Baruah road	...	...	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
Total	...	...	29,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	...	...	29,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the week	...	...	59,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total of persons received minimum wages on Sunday ... Rs. 654-4

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																										NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WORKS IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.					NON-WORKING CHILDREN (UNDER 15 & 16 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEBTY. DEBTS (UNDER 15 & 16 OF THE CODE).	
A					B					C					D					Total amount paid.					Total amount paid (Total of paid columns 20 and 21).		Number.		Amount paid.					

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.										PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.									
For the week ending 1st May 1907.										For the week ending 1st May 1907.									
RAJAH SUNDAYSON.										RAJAH SUNDAYSON.									
Sadar charge	21,197	20,034	5,763	4,108	...	...	...	...	...	Sadar charge	21,197	20,034	5,763	4,108	...	...	...	...	...
Subsidiary charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Subsidiary charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total of persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	21,197	18,401	4,351	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	Male units	21,197	18,401	4,351	1,056	...	...	...	...	...

RAJPUK SUBDIVISION.									
Total of persons	1,771	1,730	880	518	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	1,771	1,730	880	518	...	...	...	...	...
RAJPUK SUBDIVISION.									
Total of persons	681	186	323	147	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	681	186	323	147	...	...	...	...	...
District Total of persons	33,330	22,930	9,630	4,757	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of male units	33,330	22,930	9,630	4,757	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total									
	60,433	50,631	3,753	15,937	...	...	...	...	...

Grand Total of persons received minimum wages on Sunday ... Rs. 493-5-6

BOTH KINDS OF AGENCY.									
RAJPUK SUBDIVISION.									
Civil Agency	46,419	11,531	6,342	1,701	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works Department	1,771	1,730	880	518	...	...	...	...	...
Total	48,190	13,261	7,222	2,219	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	48,190	13,261	7,222	2,219	...	...	...	...	...
RAJPUK SUBDIVISION.									
Civil Agency	21,014	5,048	2,413	2,025	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works Department	54	54	54	54	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21,068	5,102	2,467	2,079	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	21,068	5,102	2,467	2,079	...	...	...	...	...
SITABDI SUBDIVISION.									
Civil Agency	30,557	23,133	9,910	1,703	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works Department	31,107	20,534	8,702	4,102	...	...	...	...	...
Total	61,664	43,667	18,612	5,805	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	61,664	43,667	18,612	5,805	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	182,109	53,520	30,505	10,537	...	...	...	...	...
Total of male units	182,109	53,520	30,505	10,537	...	...	...	...	...

FORM No. 5—concluded.

Circle (or relief work or others).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																		Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 20).		Amount paid.	Number.	ADULT DEFEND-ERS (SECTIONS 85 AND 86 OF THE CODE.)				
	A.						B.						C.														
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Work ending 1st May 1897.																											
RAJAH SUBDIVISION.																											
Barin Road																											
Gurman "																											
Jam "																											
Bar-chapra "																											
Bar-chapra "																											
Korhik Chak Road																											
Turti Kumbhar quarry																											
Jaymulla cut																											
Total																											
Male mule																											
RAJAH SUBDIVISION.																											
Barin Road																											
Barin "																											
Bar-chapra road																											
Total																											
Male mule																											
Total for the week																											

Total of persons received minimum wages on Sunday Rs. 24.
See 1 paragraph

Week ending 1st May 1897.														
SITABDI SUBDIVISION.														
Begunthy Canal, section I														
Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Baharsh Road	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Doors Chut Road	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Sambur Road	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Kyrgung	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Bungung	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Burand	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Maupure	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Total	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Male units	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Total for the week	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
17,372	8,287	2,909	676	17,372	8,287	2,909	676	17,372	8,287	2,909	676	17,372	8,287	2,909
994	1,567	280	419	994	1,567	280	419	994	1,567	280	419	994	1,567	280
1,256	1,865	919	453	1,256	1,865	919	453	1,256	1,865	919	453	1,256	1,865	919
1,944	1,780	943	551	1,944	1,780	943	551	1,944	1,780	943	551	1,944	1,780	943
680	1,108	381	290	680	1,108	381	290	680	1,108	381	290	680	1,108	381
1,199	1,196	627	133	1,199	1,196	627	133	1,199	1,196	627	133	1,199	1,196	627
6,759	3,600	2,368	1,330	6,759	3,600	2,368	1,330	6,759	3,600	2,368	1,330	6,759	3,600	2,368
987	1,184	83	19	987	1,184	83	19	987	1,184	83	19	987	1,184	83
116	93	63	19	116	93	63	19	116	93	63	19	116	93	63
31,107	30,334	8,708	4,102	31,107	30,334	8,708	4,102	31,107	30,334	8,708	4,102	31,107	30,334	8,708
31,107	15,401	4,331	1,026	31,107	15,401	4,331	1,026	31,107	15,401	4,331	1,026	31,107	15,401	4,331
11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331	11,331

Total of persons received minimum wages on Sunday
Total payment Rs. 487-4-4

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 17th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS-RELIEF.				Kind of grain.	Quantity of grain.	Value.	Money doles.	Total amount.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sadar Subdivision.						Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sadar Charge, chapter V.	1,033	2,731	2,001	5,645	Makal gram, kurchi, arhar, rice.	399 37 14	1,476 12 7	.....	1,476 12 7
Municipality Sections 83 and 84...	180	334	41	515	..	73 6 0	293 9 5	.....	293 9 5
Section 83 ..	2	2	700	702	..	0 15 0	1 7 3	16 5 0	16 5 0
Poor-house ..	28	7	.....	35	..	23 24 0	36 11 0	.....	36 11 0
Kitchens ..	210	410	373	993	..	50 7 8	206 9 10	.....	206 9 10
Total ..	1,451	3,774	3,222	8,447	..	554 10 6	2,073 2 1	16 5 0	2,089 7 1
Katra Charge, chapter V.	1,990	4,667	3,834	10,393	..	738 28 14	3,014 6 6	.....	3,014 6 6
Section 83 ..	2	.....	..	2	.....	0 7 0	0 11 0	.....	0 11 0
Total ..	1,992	4,667	3,834	10,301	..	738 28 14	3,015 1 6	.....	3,015 1 6
Paru Charge, chapter V.	204	1,347	910	2,461	..	169 24 8	723 9 0	.....	723 9 0
Section 83 ..	4	3	.....	7	..	0 28 0	3 6 6	.....	3 6 6
Sections 83 and 84 ..	30	65	286	370	..	..	16 3 0	.....	16 3 0
Total ..	234	1,394	1,195	2,823	.....	169 24 8	726 15 6	16 3 0	743 2 6
Murarpur Charge, chapter V.	302	794	473	1,569	.....	86 38 14	432 4 4	.....	432 4 4
Sections 83 and 84 ..	284	102	83	469	..	.....	..	23 2 9	23 2 9
Total ..	586	896	556	2,038	..	86 38 14	432 4 4	23 2 9	456 7 1
Total for the Sadar Subdivision.	4,367	10,541	8,907	23,715	.....	1,548 20 10	6,247 7 5	56 10 9	6,303 2 2
Hajipur Sub-division.									
Lalganj Charge, chapter V.	442	1,015	306	1,823	..	.....	.....	546 12 9	546 12 9
Poor-house ..	15	6	6	27	.....	1 16 6	8 1 10	.....	8 1 10
Sections 83 and 84 ..	.....	..	2,577	2,577	..	.....	.....	80 14 0	80 14 0
Total ..	457	1,021	2,940	4,420	.....	1 16 6	8 1 10	627 10 9	635 12 7
Charge Mahnorh, chapter V.	550	1,789	496	2,835	.....	.....	323 4 1	.....	323 4 1
Sections 83 and 84 ..	.....	..	18	18	..	..	.....	0 4 6	0 4 6
Total ..	550	1,789	514	2,853	.....	..	323 4 1	0 4 6	323 8 17
Total for the Sub-division ..	1,007	2,812	3,453	7,282	..	1 16 6	831 5 11	627 15 9	1,460 5 2
Sitamardi Sub-division.									
Sitamardi Charge, chapter V.	408	1,348	897	2,653	..	180 17 9	785 4 11	0 3 6	785 8 5
Poor-house ..	12	18	28	58	..	11 10 6	64 7 0	.....	64 7 9
Kitchens ..	7	5	252	264	..	8 35 1	45 8 3	.....	45 8 3
Total ..	427	1,371	1,177	2,975	.....	200 22 10	895 4 11	0 3 6	895 8 8
Bhutohi Charge, chapter V.	306	971	934	2,271	..	147 23 4	577 5 8	.....	577 5 8
Kitchens ..	.....	..	16	16	..	0 3 1	0 8 8	.....	0 8 3
Total ..	306	971	950	2,227	.....	147 23 4	577 5 8	.....	577 5 8
Belmand Charge, chapter V.	1,725	3,200	1,504	6,629	.....	467 13 8	1,905 9 5	.....	1,905 9 5
Sections 83 and 84 ..	117	208	1,206	1,701	.....	5 23 2	23 15 5	405 10 3	433 9 8
Poor-house ..	4	4	8	20	.....	1 33 7	7 15 2	.....	7 15 2
Kitchens ..	7	19	879	905	.....	20 31 0	101 4 5	.....	101 4 5
Section 83 ..	4	6	2	12	.....	0 37 10	4 3 0	.....	4 3 0
Total ..	1,961	3,600	3,790	9,351	.....	493 23 11	2,132 15 5	405 10 3	2,537 2 8
Punri Charge, chapter V.	677	1,344	560	2,530	..	191 21 14	942 12 6	.....	942 12 6
Sections 83 and 84 ..	.....	..	9	9	..	0 7 19	0 15 9	.....	0 15 9
Poor-house ..	15	4	3	22	..	2 11 6	14 12 10	.....	14 12 10
Kitchens ..	.....	..	429	429	..	7 35 4	47 15 0	.....	47 15 0
Section 83 ..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0	0 2 0
Total ..	69	1,348	960	2,932	..	203 0 7	1,006 8 1	0 2 0	1,006 10 1
Shechar Charge, chapter V.	1,329	2,694	1,180	5,203	..	387 2 6	1,489 1 1	.....	1,489 1 1
Poor-house ..	10	10	15	35	..	2 21 10	16 9 1	.....	16 9 1
Total ..	1,340	2,704	1,195	5,239	.....	389 24 0	1,505 10 2	.....	1,505 10 2
Total for the Sub-division ..	4,717	10,086	7,091	21,764	.....	1,485 23 1	6,112 4 6	405 15 9	6,517 4 6
GRAND TOTAL	10,091	23,439	20,261	53,761	.....	2,993 49 1	12,197 1 10	1,122 9 9	24,319 11 7

FORM No. 6—continued.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 17th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.					
<i>Dependants of relief works.</i>					
Cash allowance for non-working children and dependants on relief- works under Section 84.	...	....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.
Sitamarhi Subdivision	83	21	771	875	152 13 3
Muzaffarpur (Sadar)	1	.....	21	22	2 8 3
Hajipur ... ..	.....	.....	...	...	.. ...
District Total	84	21	792	897	155 5 6

NAME OF CIRCLE, &c.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIV- ING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Kind of grain.	Quantity of grain.	Value.	Money doles.	Total amount.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Week ending 17th April 1897.</i>									
Civil Agency total ..	10,001	23,400	20,221	53,761	...	Mds. S. C. 2,980 19 1	Rs. A. P. 13,107 1 10	Rs. A. P. 1,122 9 9	Rs. A. P. 14,310 11 7
Public Works Depart- ment Agency	84	21	792	897	.....	...	.....	155 5 6	155 5 6
Total ..	10,175	23,420	21,013	54,608	.....	2,980 19 1	13,147 1 10	1,277 15 3	14,475 1 1

FORM No. 6—continued.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending the 24th April 1897.

NAME OF OFFICE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Kinds of grain.	Quantity of grain.	Value.	Money.	Total amount.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIVIL AGENCY.									
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>						Mds. & CH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sadar Charge, Chapter V.	1,041	2,828	2,082	5,951	Rice and	401 10 2	1,200 1 1	.....	1,200 1 1
Municipality ...	158	739	58	955	Grain: ma- rha and rah r.	81 1 0	345 12 11	.....	345 12 11
Section ...	2	1	...	3	.....	0 12 8	1 3 6	.....	1 3 6
Sections 83 and 84...	...	...	653	653	.....	...	...	10 9 9	10 9 9
Kitchens ...	251	701	518	1,768	.....	67 7 12	305 13 8	.....	305 13 8
Poor-house ...	25	...	5	28	.....	25 25 6	38 6 0	.....	38 6 0
Total ...	1,477	4,577	3,614	9,668	...	575 35 12	2,197 5 2	10 9 9	2,212 12 11
Kaira Charge, Chapter V.	2,080	4,000	3,920	10,000	...	50 14 0	3,113 15 8	.....	3,113 15 8
Total ...	3,030	4,000	3,920	10,950	...	50 14 0	3,113 15 8	.....	3,113 15 8
Deoria Charge, Chapter V.	437	1,710	1,220	3,418	.....	223 19 8	1,008 3 2	.....	1,008 3 2
Section 38 ...	19	17	...	36	.....	0 23 10	2 9 6	.....	2 9 6
Sections 83 and 84...	44	60	307	411	.....	...	...	10 9 6	10 9 6
Total ...	500	1,747	1,527	3,774	.....	224 13 2	1,010 12 8	10 9 6	1,027 6 2
Maunpore Charge V.	340	1,100	699	2,139	...	95 16 10	405 9 7	153 0 0	558 9 7
Total ...	340	1,100	699	2,139	...	95 16 10	405 9 7	153 0 0	558 9 7
Total for Subdivision.	4,896	11,004	9,809	25,709	...	945 39 14	6,727 11 1	186 2 3	6,913 13 4
<i>Hajipur Subdivision.</i>									
Lalgaon Charge V ...	629	1,396	547	2,472	.....	190 16 0	708 13 0	...	708 13 0
Sections 83 and 84...	...	...	2,841	2,841	.....	...	...	88 12 9	88 12 9
Poor-house ...	82	40	34	160	...	...	7 2 11	...	7 2 11
Total ...	711	1,345	3,416	5,472	.....	190 16 0	708 13 11	88 12 9	754 12 8
Mahna Charge V ...	647	2,084	523	3,254	...	.....	942 6 6	.....	942 6 6
Total ...	647	2,084	523	3,254	...	...	942 6 6	.....	942 6 6
Total for Subdivision.	1,358	3,429	3,939	8,726	.....	190 16 0	1,708 6 5	88 12 9	1,797 2 2
<i>Sitamarhi Subdivision.</i>									
Bhulatal Charge V	375	1,031	926	2,332	.....	147 25 6	572 10 5	0 6 0	573 0 6
Kitchens ...	...	...	15	15	.....	0 3 5	0 9 0	...	0 9 0
Section 38 ...	5	1	1	7	.....	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0
Total ...	380	1,036	942	2,358	...	147 25 11	573 3 5	0 12 0	573 15 5
Beland Charge V ...	2,013	3,958	1,783	7,754	.....	506 3 1	2,113 4 5	8 1 0	2,121 5 5
Sections 83 and 84...	128	324	1,605	2,057	...	5 24 2	21 0 1	509 7 3	533 7 4
Poor-house ...	8	3	6	17	...	1 18 6	7 0 3	...	7 4 3
Kitchens ...	4	25	1,283	1,312	...	47 25 9	230 15 6	.....	230 15 6
Section 38 ...	7	0	...	13	.....	1 5 0	4 11 6	.....	4 11 6
Total ...	2,160	4,312	4,677	11,149	.....	561 30 2	2,379 15 9	517 8 3	2,897 8 0
Sitamarhi Charge V	501	1,591	1,061	3,153	.....	217 13 2	918 6 7	...	918 6 7
Poor-house ...	40	17	24	81	...	5 25 0	37 1 3	...	37 1 3
Kitchens ...	15	21	365	401	.....	12 21 14	68 14 1	...	68 14 1
Total ...	556	1,629	1,450	3,635	.....	235 20 0	1,019 5 11	.....	1,019 5 11
Papri Charge V ...	707	1,410	627	2,744	.....	200 10 10	979 6 6	...	979 6 6
Sections 83 and 84...	...	105	221	326	.....	...	...	13 7 6	13 7 6
Poor-house ...	15	5	3	23	.....	2 13 3	15 4 6	...	15 4 6
Kitchens ...	...	...	465	465	.....	9 1 5	50 1 7	...	50 1 7
Section 38 ...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Total ...	723	1,521	10	3,460	.....	212 25 2	1,053 12 7	13 9 6	1,067 6 1
Sheohar Charge V ...	1,313	2,723	1,138	5,174	.....	337 6 8	1,540 9 6	.....	1,540 9 6
Poor-house ...	7	12	17	36	.....	2 18 14	15 9 5	.....	15 9 5
Kitchens ...	...	...	83	83	...	0 29 7	4 6 10	...	4 6 10
Section 38 ...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0
Sections 83 and 84...	...	...	17	17	.....	...	...	2 8 6	2 8 6
Total ...	1,331	2,736	1,255	5,322	.....	340 14 13	1,560 9 7	2 10 6	1,563 4 1
Total for Subdivision.	5,140	11,233	9,559	25,932	.....	1,547 1 12	6,536 15 3	634 8 3	7,171 7 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,996	26,726	23,306	60,028	.....	1,653 17 18	15,023 0 9	809 7 2	15,832 8 0

FORM No. 6-continued.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.					Rs. A. P.
Cash allowances for non-working children and dependents on relief- works under section 84—					
Sitamarkhi subdivision ...	8	7	988	1,003	155 10 9
Sadar " ...	2	.....	74	76	9 0 3
Hajipur " ...	.....	.....	3	3	0 5 0
Total ...	10	7	1,065	1,082	165 0 0

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEAD OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIV- ING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Grain expended.	Value of grain dole given.	Money dole given, if any.	Total amount expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOTH KINDS OF AGENCIES.								
<i>Week ending 24th April 1897</i>					Mrs. S. CH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency	10,804	26,736	26,306	63,846	2,683 17 10	15,023 0 9	399 7 3	15,832 8 0
Public Works Department Agency	10	7	1,065	1,082	...	...	165 0 0	165 0 0
Total ...	10,804	26,733	24,371	62,008	2,683 17 10	15,023 0 9	974 7 3	16,997 8 0

FORM No. 6.—continued.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 1st May 1897.

Name of Circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				MONEY EXPENDED.		Value.	Money doles.	Total amount.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Kind.	Quantity.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIVIL AGENCY:									
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>									
Sadar Charge, Chapter V ..	945	2,415	1,462	4,812	Rice, makai, rahar, &c.,	341 34 6	1,267 11 9	.....	1,267 11 9
Section 38 ..	4	2	2	8	...	0 25 4	2 12 0	...	2 12 0
Sections 33 and 34 ..	383	904	1,089	2,346	...	85 3 4	427 9 6	28 10 0	486 3 6
Kitchens ..	383	904	1,089	2,346	...	85 13 8	427 9 6	...	487 9 6
Poor-house ..	35	8	6	39	...	3 10 8	17 18 1	...	17 18 1
Muzaffarpur Municipality ..	169	838	69	1,066	...	90 10 4	401 2 3	...	401 2 3
Total ..	1,890	5,073	3,592	10,863	.....	634 26 2	2,044 12 1	28 10 0	2,073 6 1
Katra Charge, Chapter V ..	1,984	5,341	4,532	11,857	.....	728 2 10	3,034 14 5	.....	3,034 14 5
Total ..	1,984	5,341	4,532	11,857	...	728 2 10	3,034 14 5	...	3,034 14 5
Faru Charge, Chapter V ..	583	2,369	1,324	4,297	.....	301 19 8	1,340 9 7	.....	1,340 9 7
Section 38 ..	40	29	5	80	.....	1 14 8	6 7 0	...	6 7 0
Sections 33 and 34 ..	40	65	316	430	.....	...	...	16 14 8	16 14 8
Total ..	678	2,463	1,466	4,507	.....	303 34 0	1,347 0 7	16 14 8	1,363 15 1
Marorpore Charge, Chapter V ..	853	1,107	650	2,140	.....	95 11 5	403 6 2	138 8 9	541 16 11
Total ..	853	1,107	650	2,140	.....	95 11 5	403 6 2	138 8 9	541 16 11
Total for the Sadar Subdivision ..	4,944	14,008	10,710	29,662	.....	1,750 34 1	7,380 1 3	184 1 3	7,564 2 6
<i>Rajipur Subdivision.</i>									
Lalganj Charge, Chapter V ..	713	1,559	688	3,960	.....	227 3 4	870 8 4	.....	870 8 4
Sections 33 and 34 ..	14	63	40	117	.....	...	...	94 6 0	94 6 0
Poor-house ..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	8 10 8	8 10 8
Total ..	807	1,682	737	4,166	.....	227 3 4	870 8 4	103 0 8	973 9 0
Mahul Charge, Chapter V ..	764	2,746	736	4,246	.....	...	1,238 3 7	.....	1,238 3 7
Total ..	764	2,746	736	4,246	.....	...	1,238 3 7	.....	1,238 3 7
Total for the Subdivision ..	1,571	4,368	4,473	10,412	.....	227 3 4	2,108 11 11	103 0 8	2,211 12 7
<i>Sitamarhi Subdivision.</i>									
Bhuthi Charge, Chapter V ..	392	1,101	1,073	3,566	.....	166 15 0	588 12 11	.....	588 12 11
Kitchens ..	.....	.....	68	68	.....	2 11 14	14 6 3	.....	14 6 3
Sections 33 ..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	0 1 0	0 1 0
Total ..	393	1,101	1,141	3,635	.....	168 26 14	603 3 2	0 1 0	603 4 2
Belaundh Charge, Chapter V ..	2,136	4,346	1,717	8,199	.....	380 24 0	2,364 9 1	0 4 0	2,364 13 1
Sections 33 and 34 ..	317	381	1,974	2,672	.....	5 30 0	25 3 8	673 7 9	694 11 5
Poor-house ..	11	6	7	26	.....	2 9 11	12 7 7	...	12 7 7
Kitchens ..	2	29	1,116	1,140	.....	55 24 12	274 2 3	.....	274 2 3
Sections 33 ..	5	5	4	14	.....	1 1 8	4 6 6	...	4 6 6
Total ..	2,571	4,780	4,820	11,960	.....	624 18 16	2,690 13 1	673 11 9	3,364 8 10
Sitamarhi Charge, Chapter V ..	190	1,902	1,203	3,895	.....	237 10 0	1,075 7 11	.....	1,075 7 11
Poor-house ..	40	17	19	76	.....	6 16 3	48 15 8	.....	48 15 8
Kitchens ..	14	23	349	436	.....	.....	102 14 10	...	102 14 10
Total ..	244	1,942	1,571	4,203	.....	243 26 9	1,221 6 5	...	1,221 6 5
Sheelar Charge, Chapter V ..	1,370	2,659	1,144	5,343	.....	401 28 2	1,619 1 11	.....	1,619 1 11
Poor-house ..	9	9	12	30	.....	2 15 13	19 8 6	.....	19 8 6
Kitchens ..	...	...	182	182	.....	9 28 6	56 18 4	.....	56 18 4
Section 38 ..	1	...	...	1	.....	...	...	0 0 1	0 0 1
Sections 33 and 34 ..	...	...	141	141	.....	...	...	16 4 3	16 4 3
Total ..	1,380	2,668	1,460	5,777	.....	413 29 5	1,635 7 9	16 5 3	1,710 13 0
Papri Charge, Chapter V ..	721	1,503	526	2,740	.....	309 18 4	1,024 14 8	.....	1,024 14 8
Sections 33 and 34 ..	107	107	248	362	.....	...	...	14 7 0	14 7 0
Poor-house ..	19	5	4	28	.....	2 28 10	18 5 2	...	18 5 2
Kitchens ..	...	...	449	449	.....	8 18 14	32 15 7	...	32 15 7
Total ..	740	1,614	1,227	2,561	.....	321 3 12	1,036 3 3	14 7 0	1,110 10 3
Total for the Subdivision ..	7,444	12,344	10,208	29,996	.....	1,714 28 7	7,397 1 8	793 9 0	8,000 10 8
GRAND TOTAL	10,999	30,004	25,481	66,484	.....	3,002 32 12	16,738 14 10	990 10 11	17,728 9 9

FORM No. 6—concluded.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 1st May 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cash allowance for non-working children and dependants on relief- works under section 84—					Ra. A. P.
Sitamarhi Subdivision ...	10	7	738	755	104 0 8
Sadar ditto ...	3	1	97	101	16 12 9
Hajipur ditto ...	.....	.....	5	5	0 8 3
Total ...	13	8	840	861	121 5 3

NAME OF CIRCLES AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Kinds of grain.	Quantity of grain.	Value.	Money dole.	Total amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Week ending 1st May 1897.						Mds. A. C.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Civil Agency Total ...	12,039	30,668	25,481	68,168	.....	3,692 22 13	16,735 14 10	940 10 11	17,726 9 9
Public Works Department Agency ...	13	8	840	861	.....	...	...	121 5 3	121 5 3
Total ...	12,052	30,676	26,321	69,049	.....	3,692 22 13	16,735 14 10	1,111 0 3	17,847 16 0

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the half-month ending the 1st May 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, & D WORKERS PAID BY TASK- WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES, IRRES- PECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task- work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 17th April 1897.		C. ft.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Civil Agency ...	16,385	54'44	0 1 5	1 10 0	6,907	0 1 4	13,805 12 1	43,639	0 0 9	14,318 11 7
Public Works Department Agency ...	10,403	40'	0 1 7	2 3 1	2,017	0 1 9	7,051 14 10	51	0 0 8	165 5 8
Total for both kinds of Agency ...	26,788	51'44	0 1 6	1 13 1	8,924	0 1 7	21,557 10 11	44,181	0 0 9	14,475 1 1
Week ending 24th April 1897.										
Civil Agency ...	23,908	56'41	0 1 5	1 10 2	8,239	0 1 7	16,641 4 0	40,273	0 0 9	14,322 8 0
Public Works Department Agency ...	11,453	58'	0 1 7	1 12 2	2,551	0 1 8	8,687 13 11	650	0 0 8	165 0 0
Total for both kinds of Agency ...	35,360	57'	0 1 6	1 10 0	10,790	0 1 7	25,260 1 11	40,923	0 0 9	14,987 8 0
Week ending 1st May 1897.										
Civil Agency ...	27,638	64'97	0 1 4	1 5 7	9,693	0 1 9	20,757 13 1	55,447	0 0 9	17,788 9 0
Public Works Department Agency ...	10,072	64'31	0 1 7	1 13 9	2,623	0 1 9	7,647 0 9	441	0 0 7	121 3 3
Total for both kinds of Agency ...	37,710	63'08	0 1 5	1 7 6	12,316	0 1 9	28,404 13 10	55,888	0 0 8	17,909 12 0

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of Imports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending the 1st May 1897.

Station to which imported.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur ...	31,870	4,063	1,865	.....	9,578	48,301
Turki ...	2,599	.....	.....	.....	775	3,374
Goraul ...	706	8	2	.....	846	1,562
Bhagwanpur ...	2,904	5	929	.....	7,801	11,639
Sarai ...	264	.....	.....	.....	2,571	2,835
Hajipur ...	78	881	890	.....	2,418	3,867
Hajipur Ghat ...	1,127	144	792	.....	2,955	5,018
Motipur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanti ...	387	.....	.....	.....	167	554
Silout ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dholi ...	2,104	63	18	.....	128	2,313
Janakpur Road ...	165	179	30	.....	1,312	1,676
Sitamarhi ...	8,995	3,432	.....	.....	.....	12,427
Rigba ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhang ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bairagnia ...	1,091	970	.....	.....	16	1,477
Total ...	52,280	9,455	4,555	.....	23,597	94,887

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement of Exports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 1st May 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muzaffarpur	525	411	.....	.....	1,052	1,988
Turki
Goraul	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Bhagwanpur
Sarai	8	8
Hajipur
Hajipur Ghat	374	374
Motipur
Kanti
Silout
Dholi	7	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Janakpur Road	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Bajpatti
Sitamarhi
Rigba	13	.....	.....	109	122
Dhang	8	18	.....	.....	48	74
Bairagnia	78	12	2	.....	1,975	2,067
Total	633	454	2	.....	3,557	4,555

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 1st May 1897.

District.	Area.	Popula- tion, in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thou- sands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN MISERABLE RUPES.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE, FEBRUARY 1897.		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total		Common rice.	Barky.	Musca.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Muzaffarpur ...	8008 Sq. miles.	27,12,000	1851 Square miles.	16,00,000	(a) .. 28,999 (b) .. 12,472 (c) .. 22,471	.....	.....	500 465 914	40,809 12,977 53,385	68,188 801 69,049	} 8 seers }		B. CK. 12 0 Nil ...	2-61	2-61	.....

(a) is for Civil Agency; (b) for Public Works Department Agency, and (c) for Total (vide Commissioner's Famine Circular No. 10 of 1897).

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening the 1st May 1897.

District.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is esti- mated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RE- LIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RE- LIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE APRIL 1ST 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE APRIL 1ST, 1897, UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.		Revenue sus- pended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land im- provement Loans Act.	Agri- culturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Muzaffarpur ...	800,000	70,906 for 90 days=71,91,540	95,919 for 90 days=86,32,710	6,794,656	76,19,307	1st May 1897	Rs. A. P. 110,405 10 9	Rs. A. P. 72,263 6 0	Rs. A. P. 2,067 0 0	Rs. A. P. 578 0 0	.....

An expenditure of Rs. 98,529-12-11 was incurred under Relief Works, and of Rs. 2,368-6-3 under Gratuitous Relief during 1896-97.
A sum of Rs. 4,720 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and of Rs. 23,695 under Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year 1896-97.

Financial Statement required by Section 24(9) Famine Code, for Muzaffarpur District, for the three weeks ending the 1st May 1897.

PERSON.	A.—RECEIPTS FROM—		B.—EXPENDITURE ON—								C.—BALANCE UNDER—		
	(a) Government grant including District Board grant.	(b) Indian Charitable Relief Fund.	(c) Relief works (clause 3) by—		(d) Poor-house (clause 4).	(e) Relief of artisans, &c. (clause 5).	(f) Relief by grain or money doles (clause 6).	(g) Relief in kitchens (clause 7).	(h) Cost of establishment (paragraph 8 of Commissioner's No. 202F.G., dated 8th February 1897).	(i) Miscellaneous expenditure (paragraph 5 of Commissioner's No. 202F.G., dated 8th February 1897).	(j) Charitable Relief Fund.	(k) Government grant including District Board grant (column 2 column 4 to 11).	(l) Indian Charitable Relief Fund (column 3, column 12).
			Task-work.	Daily wages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.						
Week ending the 1st April 1897.	4,30,000	2,05,000	10,155 5 8	5,392 5 3	190 4 1	.....	13,584 13 1	459 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Week ending the 24th March 1897.	.....	.....	19,778 10 11	6,495 7 1	101 5 1	.....	14,475 1 1	15,281 6 31	664 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Week ending the 27th March 1897.	.....	.....	20,347 1 40	8,336 13 10	119 14 9	.....	16,907 8 0	16,799 2 0	923 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
							17,827 15 0						

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage is calculated under section 194 of the Famine Code.	Retail prices of grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth-work.	REMARKS.
	Men.		Women.		Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	* 14	15
MULGAFFARPUR.	Pice.	Per digger.	Pice.	Per digger.	Pice.		Pice.		Pice.			Srs. OR.		Rs. A. P.
Maximum ...	7	200	5	1/2 of a man's task.	4	.....	2	.....	7	.....	Barley ...	15' 0	1st week ...	1 15 0
Minimum ...	5	150	4		3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Bahar ...	15 0	2nd ..	1 5 10
Price ...	8	65	3		2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3rd ..	1 7 8

Carriers are given to each digger in the proportions actually required by the amount he digs and the load and lift.

PARIHAR CIRCLE.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending Saturday, 24th April 1897.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount expended in money.	Amount in grain.	Market value of grain.	Total amount of columns 5 and 7.	Total number relieved up to date.	Total amount expended up to date.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
68	212	178	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,545	.....

Columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 show the daily average for the week. When relief is distributed once a week, the total number is the daily average.

Column 7.—Where grain doles are paid through a bania, the amount charged by the bania should be entered. When grain is given out from a Raj gola, the selling market price should be given.

PARIHAR CIRCLE.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending Saturday, 17th April 1897.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total for week.	Amount expended in money.	Amount in grain.	Market value of grain.	Total amount of Columns 5 and 7.	Total number relieved up to date.	Total expended up to date.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gratuitous relief 70	236	169	465	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,068	.....

Columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 show the daily average for the week. When relief is distributed once a week, the total number is the daily average.

Column 7.—Where grain doles are paid through a bania, the amount charged by the bania should be entered. When grain is given out from a Raj gola, the selling market price should be given.

List showing the daily number of men, women and children admitted to the Raj Relief Works of Parihar Circle, relieved from 11th to 28th April 1897.

Month and date.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	REMARKS.
1				2	3	4	5	6
11th	April	1897	} Holiday on account of Ramnavami.
12th	"	"	...	...	...	...	...
13th	"	"	...	1,585	488	114	2,187	
14th	"	"	...	1,776	531	111	2,418	
15th	"	"	...	1,810	527	115	2,452	
16th	"	"	...	1,857	557	125	2,539	
17th	"	"	...	1,756	538	150	2,444	
18th	"	"	...	...	...	...	...
19th	"	"	...	1,400	856	96	1,852	
20th	"	"	...	811	278	86	1,175	
21st	"	"	...	575	153	52	780	
22nd	"	"	...	1,255	459	89	1,803	
23rd	"	"	...	1,402	511	98	2,011	
24th	"	"	...	1,567	563	154	2,284	
25th	"	"	...	...	...	...	...
26th	"	"	...	1,803	629	178	2,610	
27th	"	"	...	1,747	660	198	2,605	
28th	"	"	...	1,789	639	206	2,634	
Total				21,133	6,889	1,772	29,794	

List showing the daily number of men, women and children admitted to the Raj Poor-house at Parihar Circle, relieved from 11th to 28th April 1897.

Month and date.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	REMARK.
1				2	3	4	5	6
11th	April	1897	...	22	79	87	188	
12th	"	"	...	21	80	88	189	
13th	"	"	...	21	84	88	193	
14th	"	"	...	23	82	82	187	
15th	"	"	...	23	83	80	186	
16th	"	"	...	25	89	91	205	
17th	"	"	...	25	95	99	219	
18th	"	"	...	27	103	108	238	
19th	"	"	...	28	115	111	254	
20th	"	"	...	31	120	119	270	
21st	"	"	...	30	122	116	268	
22nd	"	"	...	33	126	135	294	
23rd	"	"	...	35	130	136	301	
24th	"	"	...	37	136	140	313	
25th	"	"	...	33	139	141	313	
26th	"	"	...	33	148	145	326	
27th	"	"	...	32	146	139	317	
28th	"	"	...	33	150	142	325	
Total				512	2,027	2,047	4,586	

Statement of poor-house for week ending 17th April 1897.

PERIOD.	Name of station.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF THE INMATES.					RICE.		DAL.		OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.	TOTAL.		JUTH.
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Total of columns 8 and 10.	Total of columns 9, 11 and 12.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
From 11th to 17th April 1897. For week ending 7th April 1897. From 11th to 17th April 1897. Ditto Ditto Ditto	Muzaffarpur...	26	7	3	2	38	3 37 12	12 6 4	0 12 8	1 9 0	4 6 1	3 10 4	18 5 5	1 6 4
	Hajipur ...	15	8	6	...	29	1 5 3	4 14 0	0 11 4½	1 5 2	1 14 8	1 16 6½	8 1 10	0 15 11
	Sitamarhi ...	42	18	24	4	88	10 0 0	43 12 0	1 10 0	6 2 9	14 9 0	11 10 0	64 7 9	0 13 8
	Pupri ...	15	4	3	...	22	1 34 9	11 3 6	0 19 18	1 13 4	1 12 0	2 11 6	14 12 10	0 22 8
	Shewhar ...	10	10	3	12	35	2 10 14	11 8 1	0 10 12	1 5 6	8 11 6	2 21 10	16 9 1	0 5 0
	Beland ...	8	4	2	3	20	1 20 5	5 13 6	0 7 2	0 13 0	1 4 6	1 30 7	7 15 2	0 2 0
	Total ...	116	51	44	21	232	20 1 10	89 9 7	2 24 7½	13 0 9	27 9 9	22 28 1½	180 4 1	2 29 15

Statement of the poor-house opened in Muzaffarpur district during the week ending 24th April 1897.

From 18th to 24th April 1897. For the week ending 24th April 1897. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Muzaffarpur...	25	8	3	2	38	2 34 3	12 7 2	0 13 4	1 10 7	5 1 3	12 37 11	10 3 0	0 21 8
	Hajipur ...	12	7	6	...	24	0 38 2	4 1 11	0 9 8	1 1 10	1 15 2	1 7 10	7 2 11	0 23 0
	Beland ...	8	3	3	3	17	1 11 15	5 0 9	0 6 7	0 11 9	1 3 9	1 18 6	7 0 3	0 2 0
	Shewhar ...	7	12	4	13	36	2 8 2	11 4 5	0 10 12	1 5 6	2 15 3	2 18 14	16 9 2	0 7 0
	Sitamarhi ...	40	17	19	4	80	5 0 0	23 7 0	0 25 0	3 1 6	11 8 9	5 23 0	37 1 3	0 19 8
	Pupri ...	15	5	3	...	23	2 0 0	11 0 10	0 13 3	2 1 10	1 11 10	2 13 3	15 4 6	0 25 7
	Total ...	107	52	37	22	218	14 16 6	66 12 1	1 33 2	10 1 0	24 8 0	20 0 12	101 5 1	2 13 7

Statement of poor-house for week ending 1st May 1897.

Week ending 1st May 1897. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Muzaffarpur...	26	8	4	2	39	3 2 3	13 7 0	0 14 5	1 12 8	3 11 5	3 16 8	17 15 1	0 19 6
	Hajipur ...	13	9	6	...	38	1 8 0	5 3 0	0 12 0	1 5 7	2 2 1	1 20 0	8 10 8	0 30 0
	Beland ...	11	8	5	2	26	1 39 14	9 10 2	0 9 13	1 0 10	1 13 7	2 0 11	12 7 7	0 3 0
	Shewhar ...	9	9	3	9	30	2 5 7	11 0 2	0 10 6	1 4 9	7 3 7	2 15 13	10 8 6	0 9 0
	Pupri ...	19	5	3	1	28	2 18 8	14 1 2	0 15 2	2 2 0	2 1 4	2 33 10	18 6 3	.....
	Sitamarhi ...	36	17	19	...	72	5 32 1	28 0 9	0 24 2	2 15 7	11 6 4	5 10 3	42 15 8	.....
	Total ...	113	56	40	14	223	16 26 1	81 15 3	2 5 12	10 10 2	27 5 4	17 31 13	119 14 9	1 21 6

Statement of kitchens in the district of Muzaffarpur for the week ending the 17th April 1897.

PERIOD.	Name of st. on.	Daily average of the inmates.					Rice.		Pulse.		Other articles of food.	Total.		REMARKS.		
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
for the week ending 17th April 1897.	Sadar Division.						M. S. CH.	Rs. A. P.	M. S. CH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	M. S. CH.	Rs. A. P.			
	Sahajpur ...	84	83	128	...	245	9 19 0	41 6 10	1 8 0	5 3 3	0 9 0	10 21 0	47 3 1			
	Musahri ...	32	83	80	38	231	18 20 0	83 14 5	...	...	...	18 14 0	83 14 5		
	Chapra Kaimman	144	244	120	...	517	80 30 8	134 8 4	...	...	...	30 12 8	134 8 4		
	Total ...	210	410	347	38	993	59 7 8	239 18 7	1 8 0	5 3 3	0 9 0	59 7 8	280 9 10			
	SITAMARRI SUB-DIVISION.															
	Sitamarhi charge.															
	Dumra Circle ...	5	2	5	17	29	1 18 14	4 13 0	0 12 1	1 3 0	0 15 2	1 30 5	6 14 2			
	Bathnaha ...	2	3	44	89	107	3 32 0	10 0 0	0 21 8	2 11 0	0 11 4	4 73 8	22 0 4			
	Azingarh ...	...	...	4	104	108	2 18 0	11 0 10	0 12 4	1 7 11	0 3 11	2 30 10	12 12 8		
	Total ...	7	5	53	179	244	7 20 4	34 13 10	1 5 13	5 4 11	1 14 5	8 34 7	42 1 2			
	Beland charge.															
	Beland ...	...	...	8	1	9	0 10 10	1 14 4	0 2 0	0 3 2	0 5 0	0 18 10	2 6 11		
	Belah ...	...	...	11	61	72	1 34 0	8 3 0	0 18 0	2 4 3	0 2 0	2 12 0	10 0 0		
	Pachra ...	...	...	52	25	77	2 5 2	10 10 3	0 28 6	3 2 6	0 6 0	2 33 8	14 1 9		
	Potu ...	6	14	77	67	194	7 9 10	34 0 6	1 8 0	6 2 3	2 6 0	8 12 10	43 9 3			
	Manikchuk ...	...	...	...	315	315	6 9 4	20 5 6	0 27 0	2 15 3	1 13 3	6 30 4	34 2 0		
	Saidpur ...	1	5	...	232	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	10	144	731	905	17 34 10	84 2 1	2 38 6	14 11 10	1 15 0	20 33 0	103 13 6			
	Pupri charge.															
	Pupri ...	...	...	25	21	46	1 16 5	8 0 8	0 0 2	1 4 11	1 13 5	1 25 7	11 3 0		
	Kaipur Circle ...	...	...	16	35	51	1 10 14	6 5 9	0 12 11	1 9 5	1 4 10	1 23 8	9 4 0		
	Bangson ...	...	...	34	36	70	1 23 0	7 11 0	0 15 12	1 12 0	1 15 2	1 34 12	11 9 6		
	Chorout ...	...	...	234	14	248	1 21 4	7 10 6	0 7 10	1 4 6	0 13 3	1 28 14	9 11 3		
	Burmand ...	...	...	7	37	44	0 33 0	4 2 0	0 8 9	1 2 0	0 15 3	1 1 9	6 3 3		
	Total ...	...	...	322	107	429	6 24 7	34 0 11	1 13 12	7 0 10	6 13 3	7 38 3	47 15 0		
	Bhutahi.															
	Bhutahi ...	...	...	6	10	16	0 3 12	0 6 3	0 5 0	0 0 9	0 1 3	0 7 12	0 8 3		
	Total ...	...	...	6	10	16	0 3 12	0 6 3	0 5 0	0 0 9	0 1 3	0 7 12	0 8 3		
Total for sub-division.	15	24	520	1,027	1,594	32 11 1	153 7 1	5 22 15	27 2 4	13 12 8	37 33 6	194 6 1				
GRAND TOTAL ...	224	434	808	1,063	2,687	91 15 9	613 4 8	0 30 15	32 5 7	11 5 8	97 0 14	450 15 11				

Statement of the kitchens opened in Mungerpur district during the week ending 24th April 1897.

Station.	Name of station.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.					Rice.		Dal.		OTHER ARTICLES.	TOTAL.		Jute.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity (columns 8 and 10).	Value (columns 9, 11 and 12).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Week ending 24th April 1897.	Sadar Subdivision.						M. S. CH.	Rs. A. P.	M. S. CH.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	M. S. CH.	Rs. A. P.		
	Mahajpore ...	47	121	114	80	332	12 0 0	57 12 2	1 23 0	6 14 3	0 10 6	14 23 0	65 8 11		
	Chupria Kaiman ...	151	380	327	197	905	32 5 8	148 10 3	...	...	...	32 20 8	148 10 3		
	Mushari ...	79	280	166	72	497	20 4 4	91 14 6	...	...	...	30 4 4	91 14 6		
	Total ...	281	781	496	329	1,396	65 21 12	296 4 11	1 23 0	6 14 3	0 10 6	67 7 12	306 12 8		
	Sitamarhi Sub-division.														
	Dumra circle	0	6	9	80	84	2 21 3	13 0 7	0 24 15	2 15 6	1 14 3	3 0 2	17 14 4		
	Bathnaha "	2	3	60	54	119	4 4 4	21 0 0	0 21 0	2 9 9	0 13 2	4 29 4	24 6 0		
	Arampur "	...	...	16	108	124	3 2 12	13 12 0	0 15 3	1 12 3	0 0 11	3 17 15	15 10 2		
	Bhugwanpur "	...	...	...	9	9	0 20 12	2 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6	...	0 24 12	2 3 6		
	Bellah "	4	12	27	52	95	0 18 5	2 3 6	0 2 8	0 4 9	0 13 4	0 20 13	3 7 7		
	Total ...	16	21	112	283	401	10 34 4	52 4 7	1 27 10	7 14 0	3 10 6	12 21 14	63 14 1		
	Bilaspur charge.														
	Bilaspur circle	...	...	14	4	18	0 24 1	3 3 3	0 3 10	0 5 9	0 4 11	0 31 11	3 13 10		
	Madhopore "	...	...	47	35	82	2 5 14	10 11 9	0 20 10	2 15 8	0 3 4	2 32 8	13 14 2		
	Balus "	8	16	92	115	225	8 8 12	41 1 6	1 9 0	7 0 0	2 10 2	9 17 12	50 12 0		
	Manikchaur "	...	...	...	568	568	17 11 0	62 15 9	2 16 0	6 1 9	2 6 6	12 27 0	61 8 0		
	Baidpur "	1	9	28	164	202	10 20 0	74 2 0	1 27 8	9 11 0	0 15 0	16 17 8	84 12 4		
	Belah "	...	...	17	76	93	2 17 8	10 13 3	0 23 13	2 13 6	0 2 11	3 0 4	13 13 8		
	Bisnupur "	...	...	24	10	34	0 16 12	1 15 0	0 2 2	0 4 3	0 1 0	0 16 14	2 4 8		
	Total ...	4	25	202	1,001	1,212	31 27 15	194 15 4	5 27 10	20 3 11	6 12 2	47 25 9	220 15 4		
	Purri charge.														
	Purri circle	...	...	22	43	75	2 13 10	13 6 0	0 11 12	1 11 0	3 15 0	2 25 7	19 0 0		
	Raipur "	...	...	17	25	42	1 14 15	6 17 10	0 7 12	0 15 6	1 5 10	1 22 11	9 1 2		
	Hongara "	...	...	25	...	24	1 21 6	7 14 0	0 15 12	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 32 12	11 9 0		
	Chunab "	...	...	243	14	257	1 22 8	7 13 0	0 7 13	1 4 10	0 15 10	1 30 5	10 1 8		
	Bursand "	...	...	6	44	50	1 11 4	6 6 6	0 12 14	1 0 9	1 5 6	1 24 2	9 5 8		
	Total ...	...	...	336	129	465	8 5 5	42 5 4	1 16 0	7 5 1	9 7 2	9 21 5	69 1 7		
	Bhufahi charge.														
	Bhufahi circle	...	...	8	7	15	0 2 14	0 6 7	0 0 7	0 0 11	0 1 6	0 3 5	0 9 0		
	Total ...	...	...	8	7	15	0 2 14	0 6 7	0 0 7	0 0 11	0 1 6	0 3 5	0 9 0		
	Shekhar charge.														
	Shekhar circle	...	...	7	...	7	0 5 0	0 10 3	0 0 11	0 1 4	0 2 9	0 5 11	0 14 4		
	Nayagaon "	...	...	70	...	76	0 18 0	2 10 0	0 4 12	0 7 5	0 7 0	0 23 12	3 8 6		
	Total ...	...	...	63	...	83	0 24 0	3 4 3	0 5 7	0 8 10	0 9 6	0 29 7	4 6 10		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	270	747	1,517	1,710	4,044	126 26 2	591 9 1	10 30 2	51 15 9	21 3 10	187 29 4	664 12 8		

Statement of kitchens opened in the *Muzaffarpur* district for the week ending 1st May 1897.

PERIOD.	Station.	DAILY AVERAGE OF INMATES.					RICE.		DAL.		OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.		TOTAL.		JUTE.		REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity, (8 and 10 columns).	Value.	Amount worked up.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Week ending 1st May 1897.	Sadar Subdivision.																
	Chapra Kaman ..	167	483	347	317	1,314	80 1 8	229 5 1	50 1 8	229 5 1				
	Washari ...	178	297	175	84	734	25 6 4	114 15 8	25 6 4	114 15 8				
	Sahajpur ...	32	105	194	53	384	18 12 0	59 1 7	1 19 0	6 7 7	0 10 0	14 81 0	68 3 8				
	Naraina ...	1	6	61	110	178	0 24 0	2 13 6	0 8 3	1 0 3	1 7 0	3 32 8	5 8 9				
	Dandpur ...	5	13	23	...	41	2 0 0	2 2 0	0 22 4	2 7 0	0 4 8	2 22 4	11 13 0				
	Total ...	393	904	730	564	2,581	91 4 2	415 4 5	2 9 6	9 15 4	3 0 8	98 13 8	497 9 6				
	SITAMARHI SUB-DIVISION.																
	Belsand charge.																
	Belsand	21	6	27	1 3 0	5 3 2	0 5 3	0 0 7	0 7 11	1 8 3	6 4 8				
	Bellah	25	111	136	3 21 0	16 9 5	0 36 4	4 6 6	0 3 9	4 10 4	21 8 8				
	Bachunpur	34	30	64	2 12 12	10 14 7	0 11 9	1 7 2	0 3 3	2 24 5	12 9 0				
	Halua ...	2	13	94	114	223	7 38 12	59 13 6	1 5 0	6 7 0	2 11 6	0 3 12	49 0 0				
	Saidpur	16	83	180	287	10 10 0	85 8 6	2 25 0	13 2 0	2 9 0	21 35 0	101 3 6				
	Madhopur	63	35	78	2 13 14	11 6 0	0 31 4	3 14 7	0 4 8	3 5 2	13 9 8				
San Chiraya ...	...	...	11	9	20	0 5 13	0 11 7	0 1 5	0 3 10	0 0 0	0 7 2	0 15 11			
Manik chank ...	...	...	...	...	300	11 29 0	58 10 0	1 6 0	0 3 9	2 6 6	12 55 0	67 4 3			
Total ...	2	29	327	791	1,149	48 14 3	223 12 9	7 0 0	36 6 5	8 15 1	55 14 12	274 2 3					
Bhutahi charge.																	
Bhutahi ...	...	...	10	7	17	0 3 5	0 7 7	0 0 7	0 0 11	0 2 0	0 8 13	0 10 6			
Subagura ...	...	...	29	32	61	1 30 8	8 13 0	0 17 10	1 13 3	3 3 6	2 8 2	13 11 9			
Total ...	...	...	39	39	68	1 33 13	9 4 7	0 18 1	1 13 2	3 4 6	3 11 14	14 6 3			
Shewhar charge.																	
Shewhar ...	...	...	24	...	24	0 34 2	4 14 8	0 4 15	0 9 10	7 9 1	1 3 1	7 0 4			
Nayagun ...	...	...	159	...	159	6 30 8	38 2 0	1 24 13	6 13 6	13 6 8	8 26 5	49 13 0			
Total ...	...	...	183	...	183	7 34 10	43 0 9	1 33 12	7 7 4	5 3 9	0 28 6	56 13 4			
Pupri charge.																	
Pupri ...	...	...	32	43	75	2 13 10	13 6 0	0 11 13	1 11 0	3 15 0	2 25 7	19 0 0			
Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 23 0	7 14 0	0 13 4	2 0 6	1 15 0	2 2 4	12 4 0			
Bangar n ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 24 0	8 0 0	0 8 0	1 5 4	1 0 16	1 32 0	10 6 2			
Chorout ...	...	...	240	14	254	1 24 8	8 0 1	0 15 0	1 14 0	1 7 4	1 30 3	11 5 5			
Suisand ...	...	...	17	58	75	1 24 8	8 0 1	0 15 0	1 14 0	1 7 4	1 30 3	11 5 5			
Total ...	...	...	384	115	499	7 4 13	37 4 1	1 14 1	7 4 10	8 6 8	8 13 14	52 15 7			
Sitamarhi charge.																	
Bathnala ...	3	8	165	...	176	6 12 18	38 10 9	0 33 0	1 1 0	1 0 6	7 5 15	38 13 0					
Umara ...	10	13	51	...	73	4 30 5	23 14 3	1 3 5	5 1 10	4 12 3	5 33 10	33 12 4					
Hella ...	1	8	23	...	27	1 1 6	5 0 6	0 6 1	0 11 0	0 0 17	1 7 9	6 5 10					
Azimgarh ...	...	...	134	...	134	3 14 14	15 7 9	0 16 11	1 15 2	0 3 6	3 31 0	17 10 5			
Rhagwanpur ...	...	...	26	...	26	0 30 1	4 7 6	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 13 9	1 9 1	6 5 8			
Total ...	14	23	380	...	410	16 18 11	92 3 9	2 29 1	12 14 6	7 7 7	10 7 12	102 14 10					
Total for sub-division.	16	52	1,381	935	2,284	81 26 2	400 14 11	13 15 8	65 14 3	34 7 1	95 1 10	501 4 3					
Total for the district.	330	956	2,011	1,499	4,805	172 30 4	816 3 4	18 24 14	78 13 7	37 7 4	101 16 2	928 13 9					

L. HARE,
Collector.

Statement showing the health on admission in Jail.

YEAR.	MARCH FROM 16TH TO 31ST.			APRIL.			REMARKS.
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1897	...	16	23	7	63	32	9
1896	...	13	11	3	36	22	1

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT.

Statement showing public health for the month of March 1897 as compared with the preceding month and corresponding period of last year.

DISTRICT AND SUBDIVISION.		NAME OF MUNICIPAL OR RURAL AREA.	Popu- tion.	DEATH.												REMARKS.					
				Cholera.			Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and diarrhoea.			Other causes.			Total.				
				March 1898.	February 1897.	March 1897.	March 1898.	February 1897.	March 1898.	February 1897.	March 1898.	February 1897.	March 1898.	February 1897.	March 1898.			February 1897.	March 1898.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bardar Subdivi- sion.	Muzaffarpur town	40,102	1	...	1	6	91	84	106	9	2	1	65	5	13	162	91	150	Section 168 of the Bengal Famine Code. (1) } No increase of illness or death due to want of (2) } food (3) } Out-patients Patients received received at the at the Famine Dispensary. Hospital. 2,819 (4) } No special details of the cases. (5) } Distribution of Medical Subordinates— Civil Hospital Assistant Najib Khan. Poor-house at Muzaffarpur in addition to his own duty. Civil Hospital Assistant Khadun Ali, Pupri. Native Doctor Beeswar Saranto, Pupri. Civil Hospital Assistant Mohamad Abdul Haq, Lakhund. Ditto, Moudhan Byatoh, Belund. Ditto, Hara Boudhin Vase Gupta, Shewher. Native Doctor Akbar Kumar Sircar, Saral Road. Ditto, Preet Nath Bose, Sahelganj, Kernaui. Ditto, Ram Charan Das Gupta, Sitamarhi. Ditto, Shree Narain Bajpai, Jagannath Canal at Mahadeva.
	Muzaffarpur thana	823,357	...	...	...	10	...	...	1,733	1,015	1,436	10	1	...	167	73	72	1,845	1,680	1,478
	Purri thana	810,855	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,266	553	831	10	1	...	167	130	138	1,454	980	973
	Katra thana	191,078	...	...	...	5	...	...	413	294	337	2	1	...	88	68	68	517	365	420
Sitamarhi Sub- division.	Sitamarhi town	8,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	20	2	...	...	10	7	13	759	663	630
	Belund thana	392,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	632	409	513	...	...	...	73	103	75	456	391	353
	Pupri thana	191,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	363	439	...	...	...	94	50	68	583	387	368
	Shewhar thana	232,114	...	...	...	6	...	...	481	337	430	2	...	...	110	66	73	663	335	454
Hajipur Subdi- vision.	Hajipur town	21,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	31	34	3	4	2	33	17	17	88	50	53
	Hajipur thana	242,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,168	321	536	3	2	...	101	70	87	1,279	365	611
	Voahra thana	205,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	450	747	9	1	...	71	77	59	1,213	439	511
	Lalganj town	12,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	24	16	1	1	...	23	6	9	72	33	25
		Lalganj thana	142,258	...	...	...	...	...	537	224	301	1	1	...	163	71	79	700	265	350
Total		2,712,687	34	...	1	30	2	13	8,351	4,330	6,186	50	23	20	1,314	631	835	9,679	5,177	7,084	

L. HARE,
Collector.

MUZAFFARPUR COLLECTORATE,
The May 1897.

No. A, dated Darbhanga, the 10th May 1897.

From—R. W. CARLYLE, Esq., Collector of Darbhanga,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my 12th half-monthly report for three weeks ending 17th and 24th April and 1st May.

2(1)*a*. The area affected is the same as stated in my last report, namely, 2,940 square miles, with a population of approximately 2,270,000. It includes a portion of the Samastipur thana, in which test works are going on.

3(1)*b*. The number of circles is 87, with 84 circle officers. Above the circle officers there are 11 Charge Superintendents. Darbhanga, Madhubani, and Benepatty thanas have each now two Charge Superintendents; Khajauli, Phulparas, Baherah, Singhia, and Wairnagar thanas have each one Charge Superintendent. The Subdivisional Officer of Samastipur is in direct charge of the affected portions of the Samastipur thana, as the number of test workers is very small.

4(2)*a*. There is no great change to report in the general state of the affected tracts. The numbers increased very much after the *rabi* was harvested, but they have now for some time been almost stationary. In a few cases people of the higher castes have been driven on to our works, including even a small number of Brahman women; but on the whole, as before, the relief workers continue to belong almost entirely to the labouring classes.

5(2)*b*. Crop prospects continue fair. Of course there are comparatively few food-crops in the ground. *Mung*, *chana*, *abur*, and paddy in some of the low chars are the chief crops.

6(2)*c and d*. As regards food stocks, I have no reason to doubt they are still considerable. Even in Baherah thana, where it is difficult to buy food-grains except in very small quantities, I believe the stocks are very considerable. In Baherah they are almost entirely in the hands of the zamindars, who will not part with large quantities, as they are holding out in hopes of a still further rise in price.

7(2)*i and d*. Imports are very largely increasing. The appended statistics of railway exports and imports show an importation of 1,86,346 maunds of food-grains, against an export of only 4,974 maunds, or a net import of 1,81,372 maunds, nearly 6,500 tons.

8(2)*c and d*. Of the food-grains imported, 63,139 maunds came from Howrah, none from Calcutta, Kidderpore, or Sealdah.

9(2)*f*. I give the usual rainfall return. It will be seen the rainfall was very partial. It varied from 0.05 at Benepur to 3.3 at Mangulgarh.

10(2)*g*. Public health continues very good. The death-rate for April was only 22.5 per mille per annum, against an average of ... for the last five years.

11(2)*h*. There has been no emigration and immigration of famished people.

12(2)*j*. The condition of cattle is generally fairly good, but cattle-disease has broken out in the north-west of this thana, and very possibly indicates that the state of the cattle is worse than I supposed. I have telegraphed for an officer who can enquire into and, if possible, do something to check the spread of the disease. He has just reported himself.

13(3)*a*. One hundred and eight Civil Agency works are now open, including 4 test works. There are 44 Public Works Department works.

14(3)*b*. I append statements showing the numbers paid by both works, daily wages, &c.

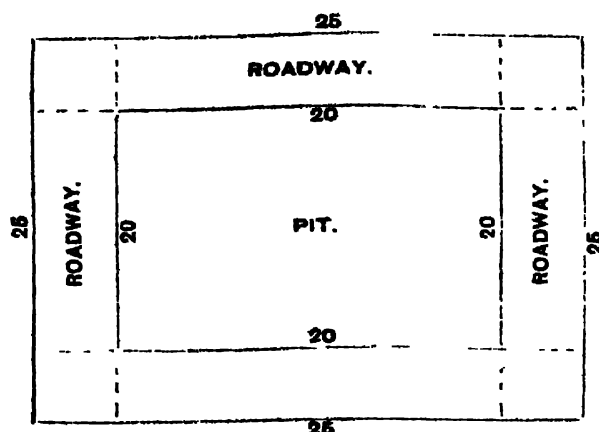
15(3)*c*. The rates of wages have not been altered. They are as before:—

Maximum.				As. P.
Men	...	...	...	1 9
Women	...	...	...	1 3
Big children	..	...	...	0 9
Small children	...	...	...	0 6
Minimum.				
Men	...	...	...	1 0
Women	...	...	...	1 0
Big children	...	...	...	0 6
Small children	...	..	...	0 3
Penal.				
Men	...	...	...	0 9
Women	...	...	...	0 9
Big children	...	...	...	0 6
Small children	...	...	...	0 3

16(3)*d*. I append statements showing the numbers employed and the earthwork measured and paid for by the Darbhanga Raj. As I have mentioned in previous reports, work is done on the piece-work system in the Raj.

17(3)*e*. I have been asked to give a description of the pit-gang system as worked in this district. I accordingly take the case of a tank. It is divided into 20 feet squares, separated from one another by 5 feet road. In each pit there are either 2 or 4 diggers. If there are

2 diggers, each man digs half the pit one foot deep. If there are 4 diggers, each man digs one-quarter of the pit two feet deep. As soon as all the pits in the tank have been dug to a uniform depth of 2 feet, the roads between the pits, which are now 2 feet above the level of the tank, are cut down to a level with the rest of the tank. The tank is cut up into roadways as follows:—



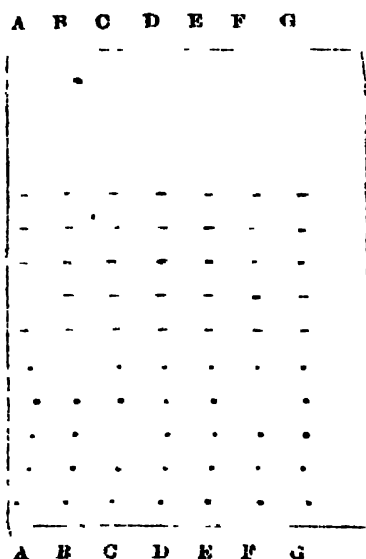
It will be seen that it is very easy to fix a task in removing these roadways. Each inner side of the pit is 20 feet, so that there are four lines of roadway $20 \times 5 \times 2 = 200$ cubic feet each (*vide* sketch above within the dotted lines). This leaves the corners each $5 \times 5 \times 2 = 50$, or four of the corners come to 200 cubic feet.

18(3)*c*. No new pits are dug till the whole of the roadways are cleared away, but while this is being done the part of the tank already levelled is marked out afresh, so that work can recommence as soon as the whole of it has been levelled.

19(3)*a*. The great advantages of this system are that swindling over the measurement is practically impossible. Anyone going to the tank knows the work was levelled before the pits were marked out, and that the depth below the roadways indicate the amount excavated. As the pits are uniform in size, all that is necessary to check the measurements is to take the depth, and even this is scarcely necessary after a little practice in judging the depth.

19(3)*e*. I have been describing what I consider by far the best system. In some cases the pits are dug down 3 feet and the roadways are then cut down 2 feet, only 1 foot of roadway being left. The advantage of this is supposed to be that the work does not need again to be marked out. As a matter of fact this is no advantage. Marking out a tank does not take long, and is very easy to do. If the pits are dug down continuously the banks slope in, as the coolies do not cut the sides quite perpendicularly. The great disadvantage, however, is that one cannot be sure of the measurements, as one does not know whether the roadways were cut down exactly 2 feet. If they were cut down less, the pit measurement will be in excess of the truth; *e.g.*, if the roadways were only cut down 1 foot 6 inches, a pit really only excavated 6 inches will be 2 feet below the roadway, and, therefore, apparently excavated 1 foot after the roadways were cut down.

20(3)*e*. The diggers and carriers employed in digging a pit form a pit-gang, and fines are imposed on it as a whole (one of my Charge Superintendents has on some works brought down the fine to the individual digger and his carriers, but this is exceptional). These gangs are as far as possible not altered. It has been asked how this can be managed, as the number of carriers must change the lead and lift. There are various ways of getting over the difficulty. In the case of one tank, for instance, gangs always work at a uniform distance from the bank of the tank, so the lead is constant—



e.g., in the above sketch the dots show where the pit gangs are working when they com-

menaced. As soon as they have finished they take up the positions marked by the dashes, A gang in line A continuing to work in that line, and so on.

21(3)c. It has not been found necessary to increase the number of carriers for a difference of lift of less than 6 feet; and it takes a considerable time before a tank is excavated 6 feet.

22(3)c. It is in practice hardly ever necessary to diminish the number of a pit-gang, but if it does prove necessary to increase it, this can generally be managed by the gang. It gets a few more children or some women who had hitherto been left at home, and in this way the difficulty is overcome; but as a general rule the officers in charge can so arrange that the gang need not be changed.

23(3)c. Mr. Blackwood, Assistant Magistrate, one of my Charge Superintendents, has introduced a system not sanctioned by the Famine Code, but which has worked very well. The change is as follows:—Minimum or penal payments are not made, but no gang is paid until it has completed its task, whether it takes one, two, or three days over it. In other words, he has altered task-work to piece-work with a maximum. No gang can get paid more than the maximum wage for the full task; but, on the other hand, if it does short work payment is withheld. The gang returns to work next day, and as soon as it has finished the previous day's work it is entitled to payment, and begins a fresh task.

24(3)c. This system has many merits. In the first place, no one gets paid for more than his work. If he takes a long time over it so much the worse for him, while Government does not lose. The gang, knowing that it depends entirely on itself when it gets paid, is stimulated into trying to do its task as soon as possible. It knows it is no use scraping a few inches of earth, and then squatting down till pay time, awaiting the penal wage.

25(3)c. Another very great advantage is the check it affords on cheating. If minimum and penal wages are being given, it is practically impossible for the workers to know whether they are entitled to penal or minimum wages, and the officers in charge are very prone to take advantage of this by paying the penal wage and charging Government with the minimum.

26(3)c. Perhaps the greatest advantage of all is that it ensures works everywhere being done down to the same level before payment is made. If, for instance, there are four diggers, and the pit has to go down two feet in one day, under the present system no payment is made till it has gone down that depth. Under the old system pits are dug all sorts of depth, and getting them down to one level gives opportunities for all sorts of fraud.

27(3)c. I think it would be a great advantage if the system were introduced everywhere. The Famine Code is based on the supposition that a condition of things exists which is only possible where a famine has been neglected. Of course, where that has been the case, famine workers are not able to go without pay, even for one day; but that is not the case here, and where men are so far gone it would be much better for a few days to put them on gratuitous relief till they recover strength.

28(4). There are eight poor-houses open. The numbers in them are still very small, but are gradually increasing, except in Baherah, where they are rapidly increasing since the 1st May, owing, I believe, to the difficulty experienced in some parts in getting grains except at exorbitant rates, as the zamindars are holding up in hopes of a further rise in prices.

29(5). My last returns, but I am not sure they are even now complete, show that, during the week ending 1st May, 1,063 persons were employed on cotton-spinning, 196 on basket making, 983 on rope turning, and 20 weaving cloth.

30(6). There are 87 circles with 84 circle officers, whose business it is to distribute doles either in grain or money. During the week ending 1st May 78,003 persons were receiving gratuitous relief. This includes dependents on Civil Agency and Public Works Department works, besides 238 in poor-houses. As I have said before, poor-houses will have to be much more freely used when operations are coming to a close.

31(7). No kitchens are yet open, but I am about to start one in Warianagar charge, as it is reported that the children are beginning to show signs of emaciation, and it is doubtful in many cases whether the parents are giving them the full ration. This will be ensured by their getting their food in a kitchen.

32(8). I have given loans amounting to Rs. 3,862-8 under the Land Improvement Act. I have given none under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

33(9). I submit the usual financial statements.

34. I submit the statements prescribed by sections 26 and 27 of the Famine Code along with the map.

35. I give statements showing separately the number of people employed on works, both as regards Civil Agency and Public Works Department works. It will be seen that on Civil Agency works out of 396,550 male units 234,780 were employed on tanks. On Public Works Department works 188,276 male units out of 325,645 were so employed. I may note that the large number of tanks under the Public Works Department in Darbhanga thana accounts for the high rates there as compared with the Madhubani subdivision Public Works Department works. Some of the tanks are very large.

36. Whatever loans I have given have been almost entirely for relief works, which will add to the water-supply of the country.

37. I regret I have had to submit my returns in the old D forms. The new forms were received too late from the printing press here to permit of my using them.

38. As regards the Joynagar-Sakri Railway, I have made arrangements by which the Public Works Department can now start work on any part of the line where there are no

crops. Before the end of the week I expect to be able to hand over everything except where there are houses. I understand from Mr. Mills, the Superintendent of Famine Relief Works, that he does not attach the same importance to completing the earthwork before the rains commence as I do, and I understand he contemplates reducing the rate per 1,000 cubic feet below Re. 1-12 at first. I think this is unfortunate, as if the earthwork were finished before the rains, it might be possible to carry goods traffic over the line next cold weather.

RAJ DARBHANGA.

Statement of persons on Relief Works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 17th April 1897.

CIRCLE.	RELIEF WORKS.				GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Darbhanga	1,185	606	66	1,857	343	563	319	1,225
Kamtaul	2,960	1,415	403	4,778	226	509	304	1,039
Rohika	3,331	1,196	363	4,890	614	1,205	638	2,517
Jhanjharpur	1,850	601	176	2,627	241	580	1,061	1,882
Alapur	2,142	1,240	197	3,579	152	951	410	1,513
Ahins	400	233	120	753	33	100	63	196
Hyaghat	671	193	112	976	207	513	315	1,035
Total	12,609	5,448	1,447	19,504	1,882	4,603	2,992	9,477

Statement of persons on Relief Works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 24th April 1897.

Darbhanga	1,468	903	108	2,479	379	587	311	1,277
Kamtaul	2,882	1,640	472	4,994	194	580	304	1,078
Rohika	2,021	821	269	3,111	554	1,140	687	2,381
Jhanjharpur	2,011	495	170	2,676	300	780	1,323	2,403
Alapur	2,302	1,326	148	3,776	194	1,388	1,017	2,599
Ahins	345	201	128	674	44	111	71	226
Hyaghat	756	251	102	1,109	273	678	402	1,353
Total	11,885	5,753	1,396	18,034	1,937	5,264	3,995	11,196

Statement of persons on Relief Works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 1st May 1897.

Darbhanga	1,538	903	68	2,509	420	628	307	1,355
Kamtaul	2,947	1,188	363	4,498	171	480	189	740
Rohika	1,723	670	208	2,601	633	1,805	715	2,953
Jhanjharpur	2,053	713	213	2,979	300	780	1,523	2,403
Alapur	1,915	1,066	111	3,123	163	983	565	1,604
Ahins	456	273	129	858	43	108	71	222
Hyaghat	760	251	102	1,113	273	678	402	1,353
Total	10,712	5,083	1,259	16,954	1,980	4,816	3,565	10,361

FAMINE OFFICE ;
DARBHANGA,
The 13th May 1897. }

NALIN CHANDRA RAY,
Deputy Collector,
For Collector.

RAJ DARBHANGA.

Measurement Return for the week ending 17th April 1897.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

No.	CIRCLE.	Number of cubic feet done during the year.	Number of cubic feet previously done.	Total.	Amount paid during the week.	Amount previously paid.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Darbhanga	541,253	2,377,350	2,918,603	Rs. 1,204	Rs. 5,331	Rs. 6,535	
2	Kamtaul	873,207	11,179,004	12,052,211	2,730	31,774	34,504	
3	Rohika	1,203,587	13,040,000	14,243,587	2,703	31,287	33,990	
4	Jhanjharpur	53,388	14,301,680	14,355,068	1,164	26,940	28,104	
5	Alapur	581,306	6,169,617	6,750,923	1,587	14,876	16,463	
6	Ahins	216,718	2,430,048	2,646,766	253	4,808	5,061	
7	Hyaghat	271,504	2,350,530	2,622,034	477	4,440	4,917	
	Total	4,211,054	52,450,889	56,661,943	10,491	1,19,406	1,29,897	

MANAGER'S OFFICE, RAJ DARBHANGA ;
DARBHANGA,
The 30th April 1897. }

CHUNDER SEKER ROSE,
Assistant Manager, Raj Darbhanga

RAJ DARBHANGA.
Measurement Return for the week ending 24th April 1897.
DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

No.	Circle.	Number of cubic feet done during the week.	Number of cubic feet previously done.	Total.	Amount paid during the week.	Amount previously paid.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Darbhanga	661,680	2,431,675	3,093,355	1,603	6,578	8,181	
2	Kamtaul	975,883	12,052,111	13,028,000	3,004	31,405	37,409	
3	Rohika	1,000,388	14,744,365	15,744,753	2,560	23,900	26,358	
4	Jhanjharpur	636,370	14,739,348	15,375,718	1,301	28,144	29,345	
5	Alapur	606,214	9,950,883	10,557,097	1,437	18,458	19,895	
6	Ahina	195,712	2,772,835	2,968,547	381	5,100	5,481	
7	Hyaghat	306,634	3,122,407	3,429,041	556	4,926	5,482	
	Total	4,182,880	50,711,383	54,894,263	10,748	1,39,756	1,50,504	

MANAGER'S OFFICE, RAJ DARBHANGA;
DARBHANGA,
The 1st May 1897.

PRIYANATH BANERJEE,
For Assistant Manager, Raj Darbhanga.

RAJ DARBHANGA.
Measurement Return for the week ending 1st May 1897.
DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

No.	Circle.	Number of cubic feet done during the week.	Number of cubic feet previously done.	Total.	Amount paid during the week.	Amount previously paid.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Darbhanga	676,426	3,682,410	4,358,836	1,507	8,481	10,049	
2	Kamtaul	1,538,467	12,999,093	14,537,560	3,940	37,409	41,449	
3	Rohika	1,233,208	15,214,813	16,448,021	3,129	36,566	39,695	
4	Jhanjharpur	671,025	14,268,616	14,939,641	1,424	29,345	30,769	
5	Alapur	606,044	7,467,007	8,073,051	1,449	17,900	19,349	
6	Ahina	164,978	2,968,547	3,133,525	328	5,041	5,369	
7	Hyaghat	320,047	3,122,041	3,442,088	614	5,482	6,096	
	Total	4,625,996	51,015,637	55,641,633	12,457	1,40,904	1,53,361	

MANAGER'S OFFICE, RAJ DARBHANGA;
DARBHANGA,
The 5th May 1897.

CHUNDER SEKER BOSE,
Assistant Manager, Raj Darbhanga.

Statement showing the numbers employed in spinning cotton and other industries.

WEEK ENDING—	NUMBER EMPLOYED IN COTTON-SPINNING			NUMBER EMPLOYED IN BASKET-MAKING			NUMBER EMPLOYED IN ROPE-MAKING			NUMBER EMPLOYED IN WEAVING CLOTH.			REMARKS
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17th April 1897	40	808	938	28	6	34	209	153	423	9	...	9	
24th April 1897	51	1,306	1,447	73	11	84	365	310	695	51	...	51	
1st May 1897	65	998	1,063	46	20	78	620	163	983	20	...	20	
Total	156	3,292	3,448	146	46	190	1,444	656	2,100	80	...	80	

Statement showing rates of wages paid on various works (including test works) and tasks extracted.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage cal- culated and-r section 194 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of annas for a rupee).	Rate per 100 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.
	MEN.		WOMEN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIT					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maximum	Rs. 1 2	...	Rs. 1 3	...	Rs. 0 8	...	Rs. 0 6	...	Rs. 1 2	...	...	...	...
Minimum	0 10	...	0 10	...	0 6	...	0 6	...	0 1 2	...	...	...	...
Penal	0 8	...	0 8	...	0 6	...	0 6	...	0 10 8	...	...	...	...

NALIN CHUNDRA RAY,
Deputy Collector.
For Collector

FORM N.º 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code]

FAMILY STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

For the week ending 17th April 1897.

ROADS AND TANKS, &c.

Civil Agency Works.

DATE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TANK-WORK.																NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.						TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.		FOR-WORKING CHILDREN (SEC. 1088 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPENDENTS (SEC. 1088 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).	
	A.				B.				C.				D.				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Total of columns 19 and 24.	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
	Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16												
A.—CIVIL AGENT.																												
Derbhanga charge ..																												
North Darbhanga charge ..																												
Bakura ..																												
Bansbar ..																												
Subdivisional Total ..																												
Male units ..																												
Total male units ..																												
30 cubic feet per male unit per diem : wages 1 anna 5½ pice per male unit per diem ; rate Rs. 2-4-1 per thousand cubic feet.																												
Wages 1 anna 3½ pice per male unit per diem.																												
Derbhanga charge ..																												
North Darbhanga charge ..																												
Bakura ..																												
Bansbar ..																												
Subdivisional Total ..																												
Male units ..																												
Total male units ..																												
40-1 cubic feet per male unit per diem : wages 1 anna 10 pice per male unit per diem , rat Rs. 2-3-4 per thousand cubic feet.																												
Wages 1 anna 9 pice per male unit per diem.																												
Derbhanga charge ..																												
North Darbhanga charge ..																												
Bakura ..																												
Bansbar ..																												
Subdivisional Total ..																												
Male units ..																												
Total male units ..																												

1913-14 cubic feet per male unit per diem: wages 1 anna 2½ pies per male unit per diem; rate Rs. 23-1 per thousand cubic feet.	1914-15 cubic feet per male unit per diem: wages 1 anna 6½ pies per male unit per diem.
1913-14	1914-15
1915-16	1916-17
1917-18	1918-19
1919-20	1920-21
1921-22	1922-23
1923-24	1924-25
1925-26	1926-27
1927-28	1928-29
1929-30	1930-31
1931-32	1932-33
1933-34	1934-35
1935-36	1936-37
1937-38	1938-39
1939-40	1940-41
1941-42	1942-43
1943-44	1944-45
1945-46	1946-47
1947-48	1948-49
1949-50	1950-51
1951-52	1952-53
1953-54	1954-55
1955-56	1956-57
1957-58	1958-59
1959-60	1960-61
1961-62	1962-63
1963-64	1964-65
1965-66	1966-67
1967-68	1968-69
1969-70	1970-71
1971-72	1972-73
1973-74	1974-75
1975-76	1976-77
1977-78	1978-79
1979-80	1980-81
1981-82	1982-83
1983-84	1984-85
1985-86	1986-87
1987-88	1988-89
1989-90	1990-91
1991-92	1992-93
1993-94	1994-95
1995-96	1996-97
1997-98	1998-99
1999-00	2000-01
2001-02	2002-03
2003-04	2004-05
2005-06	2006-07
2007-08	2008-09
2009-10	2010-11
2011-12	2012-13
2013-14	2014-15
2015-16	2016-17
2017-18	2018-19
2019-20	2020-21
2021-22	2022-23
2023-24	2024-25
2025-26	2026-27
2027-28	2028-29
2029-30	2030-31
2031-32	2032-33
2033-34	2034-35
2035-36	2036-37
2037-38	2038-39
2039-40	2040-41
2041-42	2042-43
2043-44	2044-45
2045-46	2046-47
2047-48	2048-49
2049-50	2050-51
2051-52	2052-53
2053-54	2054-55
2055-56	2056-57
2057-58	2058-59
2059-60	2060-61
2061-62	2062-63
2063-64	2064-65
2065-66	2066-67
2067-68	2068-69
2069-70	2070-71
2071-72	2072-73
2073-74	2074-75
2075-76	2076-77
2077-78	2078-79
2079-80	2080-81
2081-82	2082-83
2083-84	2084-85
2085-86	2086-87
2087-88	2088-89
2089-90	2090-91
2091-92	2092-93
2093-94	2094-95
2095-96	2096-97
2097-98	2098-99
2099-00	2100-01
2101-02	2102-03
2103-04	2104-05
2105-06	2106-07
2107-08	2108-09
2109-10	2110-11
2111-12	2112-13
2113-14	2114-15
2115-16	2116-17
2117-18	2118-19
2119-20	2120-21
2121-22	2122-23
2123-24	2124-25
2125-26	2126-27
2127-28	2128-29
2129-30	2130-31
2131-32	2132-33
2133-34	2134-35
2135-36	2136-37
2137-38	2138-39
2139-40	2140-41
2141-42	2142-43
2143-44	2144-45
2145-46	2146-47
2147-48	2148-49
2149-50	2150-51
2151-52	2152-53
2153-54	2154-55</

For the week ending the 17th April 1897.

[illegible]

40 g enceph test normalisat: unit per diem.	Wares 1 una 5 ptes per male unit per diem.
40 g enceph test normalisat: unit per diem. Wares 1 una 5 ptes per male unit per diem.	40 g enceph test normalisat: unit per diem. Wares 1 una 5 ptes per male unit per diem.

For the week ending 1sth April 1897.

**TANKS ONLY.
CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.**

[illegible]

Wages 1 penny 8 pence per mile per diem.

1887-1 cubic foot per male unit per annum : wage, 1 anna 6 pies per male unit per annum : rate B. = 13.9 per thousand cubic ft. :

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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	Wages & annals 10 ⁻⁴ plus per male unit per diem.
1977-78 cubic ft. per male unit per diem.	rate Rs. 8-11 per thousand cubic feet.

ROADS AND TANKS, &c.

For the week ending the 17th April 1897.

[illegible]

333 3 cubic feet per male unit per diem . wages 1 mank 7 pias per male unit per diem ; rate Rs. 5-0-2 per, the a and - unit per diem.	Wages 1 man 2 pias per male unit per diem.

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377 cubic feet per male unit per diem • wages at 1 an. 4 1/4. pe. male unit per diem • rat. Rs. 2.3.8 per thousand cub. feet. | Wage 1 an. 7 pies per male unit per diem.

[illegible]

Wages 1 man 8 pice per male, 1200 per diem.
Wages 1 man 8 pice per male, 1200 per diem.
Wages 1 man 8 pice per male, 1200 per diem.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Collector.

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DARBHANGA DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 17th April 1897.

UNIT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				KIND AND QUANTITY OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				VALUE OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Murua.	Makul.	Other grains.	Rs.	Murua.	Makul.	Cash.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency— Darbhanga charge— Under Chapter V Dependents Poor-house	1,881 16	5,070 10	2,702 10	9,714 34	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3,012 2 6 81 8 9	3,081 2 6 81 8 9
Total	1,896	5,302	3,104	10,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,112 11 3	3,112 11 3
th Darbhanga— Under Chapter V Dependents Poor-house	1,408	3,140	1,790	6,468	172 15 3 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	751 3 0 .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,401 12 3	1,932 15 3
Total	1,408	3,140	1,790	6,468	172 15 3	.....	.....	.....	751 3 0	.....	.....	1,201 12 3	1,932 15 3
ra charge— Under Chapter V Dependents Poor-house	1,445 13	4,191 4	1,532 6	7,171 23	190 25 11	303 20 1 .....	..... .....	70 30 12	827 9 0	873 5 0 .....	..... .....	236 4 0 17 13 9	2,043 2 0 17 13 9
Total	1,468	4,198	1,838	7,104	190 25 11	303 20 1	.....	70 30 12	827 9 0	873 5 0	.....	236 4 0	2,060 15 9
ral charge— Under Chapter V Dependents Poor-house	1,013 7	3,211	1,842	6,066 7	26 14 5	50 3 6 .....	..... .....	..... .....	127 7 6	162 12 6 .....	..... .....	1,531 0 6 3 4 10	1,824 13 6 3 4 10
Total	1,020	3,211	1,842	6,073	26 14 5	50 3 6	.....	.....	127 7 6	162 12 6	.....	1,537 14 4	1,828 2 4
visional Total	5,872	15,801	8,034	30,577	340 35 3	332 23 7	.....	70 30 12	1,706 3 0	1,123 1 6	.....	6,106 7 7	8,034 12 7
anager charge— Under Chapter V Dependents Poor-house	361 14	844 9	524 4	1,719 27	..... .....	127 21 4 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	423 5 6 .....	..... .....	..... 10 13 3	425 5 6 10 13 3
Total	365	851	528	1,748	.....	127 21 4	.....	.....	.....	423 5 6	.....	10 13 3	426 2 9
stipar charge— Under Chapter V Dependents Poor-house	18	8	2	28 .....	..... .....	2 14 8 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	0 7 3 .....	..... .....	9 7 3
Total	18	8	2	28	.....	2 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 3	.....	9 7 3
visional Total	384	861	530	1,774	.....	127 24 8	2 14 8	.....	.....	125 5 6	9 7 3	10 13 3	446 10 0
ult charge— Under Chapter V Dependents Poor-house	844 4	2,424	966	4,234	214 0 2	37 27 10	63 37 10 .....	..... .....	1,062 12 3	143 9 3	264 9 6 .....	..... 4 10 6	1,474 15 0 4 10 6
Total	848	2,424	968	4,240	214 0 2	37 27 10	63 37 10	.....	1,062 12 3	143 9 3	264 9 6	4 10 6	1,478 9 6
Benipati Under Chapter V	685	1,573	574	2,792	75 34 10 .....	..... .....	..... .....	53 2 4	372 14 3 .....	..... .....	..... .....	300 8 9	713 7 0
Total	685	1,573	574	2,792	75 34 10	.....	.....	53 2 4	372 14 3	.....	.....	300 8 9	713 7 0
ult charge— Under Chapter V Dependents Poor-house	1,416 38	4,615 16	2,431 10	8,243 64	460 9 11	56 20 3	34 35 10	18 17 10	2,308 5 11	215 4 0	144 5 9	73 12 1 63 2 5	2,841 11 10 63 2 5
Total	1,284	4,638	2,640	8,602	460 9 11	56 26 3	34 35 10	18 17 10	2,308 5 11	215 4 0	144 5 9	162 6 0	2,730 5 9
ban charge— Under Chapter V Dependents Poor-house	301 11	1,201 1	604	2,256 12	105 20 9	48 20 1	40 1 4	36 23 1	333 10 3	124 0 6	122 11 6	173 4 0 6 11 10	819 6 3 6 11 10
Total	402	1,262	628	2,292	105 20 9	48 30 1	40 1 4	36 23 1	333 10 3	124 0 6	122 11 6	182 5 10	827 6 1
ras charge— Under Chapter V Dependents Poor-house	708 11	2,905 1	1,651 3	5,264 15	101 1 15	98 37 10 .....	..... .....	123 5 8	767 5 4	301 12 6 .....	..... .....	671 14 3 8 12 3	1,541 0 1 8 12 3
Total	719	2,906	1,654	5,279	101 1 15	98 37 10	.....	123 5 8	767 5 4	301 12 6	.....	440 10 6	1,540 12 4
urpur charge— Under Chapter V Dependents Poor-house	643	2,506	874	3,187	133 8 9 .....	..... .....	..... .....	63 18 8	600 14 6 .....	..... .....	..... .....	99 5 9 156 8 3	1,500 4 3 156 8 3
Total	643	2,507	2,267	5,407	133 8 9	.....	.....	63 18 8	600 14 6	.....	.....	1,063 14 0	1,664 12 6
visional Total	4,681	15,310	8,081	28,672	1,199 3 1	243 10 9	138 31 8	294 27 0	8,405 14 6	789 0 3	635 10 9	2,244 11 7	8,965 5 2

FORM No. 6—concluded.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 17th April 1897.

UNIT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				KIND AND QUANTITY OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				VALUE OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Marua.	Makai.	Other grains.	Rice.	Marua.	Makai.	Cash.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY—					Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Darbhanga charge—		769	3,399	4,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708 1 3	708 1 3
2. Dependents ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 13 6	89 13 6
Bahera charge—		1	824	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 9	0 12 9
2. Dependents ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosera charge—		3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Dependents ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subdivisional Total		773	3,910	4,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	793 11 6	793 11 6
Benipati charge—		116	1,085	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 1 0	142 1 0
2. Dependents ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 0 0	91 0 0
Madhubani charge—		13	885	898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113 5 0	113 5 0
2. Dependents ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346 6 0	346 6 0
Khajouly charge—		12	1,015	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140 1 6	1,140 1 6
2. Dependents ...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subdivisional Total		140	2,894	3,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total P. W. Agency		913	6,813	7,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A CIVIL AGENCY.													
Darbhanga subdivi-	5,872	15,891	,634	20,397	389 35 34	382 23 74	...	70 39 124	1,700 3 6	1,142 1 0	...	6,108 7 74	8,954 12 74
sion.					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samaratipur subdivi-	383	861	530	1,774	...	127 24 8	2 14 8	...	...	425 5 6	9 7 3	10 13 3	445 10 0
sion.					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhubani subdivi-	4,581	15,310	8,681	28,572	1,189 3 104	243 10 9	136 34 52	294 27 0	5,405 14 0	789 0 3	335 10 94	2,354 11 74	8,985 5 2
sion.					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,836	32,062	17,845	60,743	1,578 39 134	733 8 84	141 9 07	365 26 124	7,112 2 0	2,356 7 3	545 2 04	8,571 0 6	19,335 13 94
Adult unit ...	10,836	32,062	8. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		51,920											

Average dole 97 pies per adult unit per diem.

B. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.													
Darbhanga subdivi-	...	773	3,910	4,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	793 11 6	793 11 6
sion.					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346 6 0	346 6 0
Madhubani subdivi-	...	140	2,894	3,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140 1 6	1,140 1 6
sion.					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		913	6,813	7,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adult unit ...		913	3,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4,320											

Average dole 71 pies per adult unit per diem.

C. Both Agencies	10,836	32,075	24,656	67,567	1,578 39 134	733 8 8	141 9 0	365 26 12	7,112 2 0	2,356 7 3	545 2 04	9,511 2 0	19,335 13 24
Adult units	10,836	32,075	13,329										
		44,140											

Average dole per diem 94 pies per adult unit.

R. W. CARLYLE,

Collector.

FORM No. 5.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

For the week ending the 24th April 1897.

CIVIL.

DATE.		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.		TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.		NON-WORKING CHILDREN (AG. STOPS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPEND-ENTS (AG. STOPS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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		Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Total amount paid.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Total amount of work done.		Total amount paid.		Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Total amount paid.		Total of columns 12 and 24.		Number.		Amount paid.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Week ending 24th April 1897—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

Wages 1 anna 5 pies per male unit per diem.

41.5 cubic feet per male unit per diem ; wages 1 anna 5 pies per male unit per diem , rate Rs. 2-6-3 per thousand cubic feet.

CIVIL.

DATE.		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.												NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.		TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.		NON-WORKING CHILDREN (AG. STOPS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPEND-ENTS (AG. STOPS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).									
		A.						B.																					
		Men.		Women.		Small children.		Men.		Women.		Small children.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Week ending 24th April 1897—																													
Public Works Department																													
Agency works.																													
Total of district																													
Male units																													
Total male units																													

Wages 1 anna 5 pies per male unit per diem.

41.7 cubic feet per male unit per diem ; wages 1 anna 6 pies per male unit per diem , rate Rs. 2-4-3 per thousand cubic feet.

Description of work.		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.												NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.		TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.		NON-WORKING CHILDREN (AG. STOPS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPEND-ENTS (AG. STOPS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).									
		A.						B.																					
		Men.		Women.		Small children.		Men.		Women.		Small children.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Week ending 24th April 1897—																													
Public Works Department																													
Agency works.																													
Total of district																													
Male units																													
Total male units																													

Wages 1 anna 7 pies per male unit per diem.

50.4 cubic feet per male unit per diem ; wages 1 anna 7 pies per male unit per diem , rate Rs. 2-0-3 per thousand cubic feet.

FORM No. 5--concluded.
For the week ending the 24th April 1897.

TANKS ONLY.

Public Works Department

[illegible]

rate R4 3.2-1 per thousand cubic feet.

Wassa 1 anno 57 pios per male u. l. t. per diem.

For the week ending the 4th April 1897.

For the week ending 4th April 1907.																		
			
CIVIL.																		
Barbican charge	50,089	80,093	8,687	3,035	3,882	3,344,928	10,493	3 0	16,941,13,19	912	1,108	2,061	7 0	12,133 10 0	3,153	80 9 0	238	14 14 0
North Barbican charge	386	13	13			33,615	75 15 9	42	86	2	8	6 7 0	86	86 6 8				
Barbican charge	9,717	3,880	1,178	1,472	1,000	500,380	1,638 14 9	2,335	595	27	521	314 0 6	2,007 48 3	2,007 48 3				
General charge	585	1,538	256	41		22,325	196 6 3	14	25	14	3	27 10 3	324 0 6	324 0 6				
Subdivisional Total	66,307	95,976	10,138	6,615	3,968	3,943,658	12,049 7 9	10,048 13,046	1,167	1,635	2,461 8 9	14,460 0 6	3,156	80 9 0	338	14 14 0		
Warminster charge	8,491	13,078	345	1,057		611,205	1,002 8 9	131	301	11	22 10 6	1,715 3 3						
Warminster	286	866	274			24,120	46 7 6	73	324	186	37 13 0	74 4 6						
Subdivisional Total	5,780	13,938	619	1,047		635,925	1,739 0 3	303	629	15	50 7 6	1,789 7 9						
Warminster charge	9,898	9,172	1,340	711		830,269	1,729 5 0	4,047	3,124	263	504 8 3	3,333 18 3	146	2 4 6				
Warminster	29,468	17,137	4,335	7,045		1,205,837	3,322 16 6	3,377	2,688	748	381 12 6	3,054 12 0	1,519	23 11 9				
Warminster	1,684	1,797	507	646		140,467	335 3 9	391	200	87	51 9 3	260 15 0	294	4 9 6				
Warminster	1,969	2,568	419			117,967	408 16 8	961	280	24	96 11 3	468 11 6						
Subdivisional Total	33,919	30,648	6,831	8,242		2,344,440	6,040 8 0	8,462	6,326	1,132	1,633 9 3	7,064 1 3	1,369	20 9 0	90	6 3 6		
GRAND TOTAL	105,968	110,617	17,576	14,861	299	6,143,683	18,808 0 0	28,741	31,089	3,678	3,463 9 6	33,393 9 6	7,114	111 3 6	337	21 1 0		
GRAND TOTAL	106,968	111,916	18,195	15,573	299	6,143,683	18,808 0 0	28,741	31,089	3,678	3,463 9 6	33,393 9 6	7,114	111 3 6	337	21 1 0		
GRAND TOTAL	106,968	111,916	18,195	15,573	299	6,143,683	18,808 0 0	28,741	31,089	3,678	3,463 9 6	33,393 9 6	7,114	111 3 6	337	21 1 0		
GRAND TOTAL	106,968	111,916	18,195	15,573	299	6,143,683	18,808 0 0	28,741	31,089	3,678	3,463 9 6	33,393 9 6	7,114	111 3 6	337	21 1 0		
GRAND TOTAL	106,968	111,916	18,195	15,573	299	6,143,683	18,808 0 0	28,741	31,089	3,678	3,463 9 6	33,393 9 6	7,114	111 3 6	337	21 1 0		
GRAND TOTAL	106,968	111,916	18,195	15,573	299	6,143,683	18,808 0 0	28,741	31,089	3,678	3,463 9 6	33,393 9 6	7,114	111 3 6	337	21 1 0		

rates Rs. 2-14 per thousand cable foot.

unit per diem.

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DARBHANGA DISTRICT.

Statement of gratuitous relief, for the week ending 24th April 1897.

UNIT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				KIND AND QUANTITY OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				VALUE OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Manna.	Makka.	Other grains.	Rice.	Manna.	Makka.	Cash.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Civil Agency—													
Darbhanga charge—					Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Under Chapter V ...	1,983	4,817	2,414	8,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,837 5 8	2,837 5 8
Dependants ...	...	34	788	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95 7 0	95 7 0
Poor-house ...	11	8	9	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,994	4,859	3,179	10,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,933 12 0	2,933 12 0
North Darbhanga charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	2,089	4,161	2,115	8,365	252 16 10	6 7 1	...	26 12 15	1,170 8 0	23 8 6	...	1,569 1 0	2,768 1 6
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,082	4,161	2,115	8,358	252 16 10	6 7 1	...	26 12 15	1,170 8 0	23 8 6	...	1,569 1 0	2,768 1 6
Bahera charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	1,423	4,263	1,541	7,227	351 34 0	112 29 7	...	80 30 10	1,170 0 6	589 11 0	...	587 11 9	2,347 7 3
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	14	6	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 15 8	23 15 8
Total ...	1,437	4,269	1,547	7,252	351 34 0	112 29 7	...	80 30 10	1,170 0 6	589 11 0	...	610 11 0	2,370 6 6
Bowersah charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	1,147	3,680	1,771	6,598	1 31 4	59 26 6	...	...	8 14 6	244 11 0	...	1,778 3 6	2,081 13 0
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,153	3,680	1,771	6,604	1 31 4	59 26 6	...	...	8 14 6	244 11 0	...	1,782 5 2	2,086 14 8
Subdivisional Total ...	4,136	16,993	8,612	32,246	600 1 14	189 23 14	...	116 3 9	2,349 7 0	857 14 6	...	6,014 13 4	10,123 9 3
Warispagar charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	272	911	694	1,907	...	189 23 8	...	...	...	465 2 3	...	...	465 2 3
Dependants ...	14	11	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15 0	12 15 0
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	286	922	695	1,933	...	189 23 8	...	...	...	465 2 3	...	12 15 0	478 1 3
Samestipur charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	17	8	2	27	...	...	2 11 0	...	...	...	9 1 6	...	9 1 6
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	8	2	27	...	...	2 11 0	...	...	...	9 1 6	...	9 1 6
Subdivisional Total ...	403	830	627	1,860	...	189 23 8	2 11 0	...	...	465 2 3	9 1 6	12 15 0	487 9 9
Benipati charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	800	2,706	1,122	4,727	80 33 10	38 39 0	76 38 12	143 35 12	442 1 9	157 10 0	339 12 9	547 12 2	1,477 4 9
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	806	2,706	1,122	4,727	80 33 10	38 39 0	76 38 12	143 35 12	442 1 9	157 10 0	339 12 9	547 12 2	1,477 4 9
West Benipati charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	711	1,695	573	2,979	86 17 7	...	...	55 37 6	431 15 6	...	...	537 0 1	968 15 7
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	711	1,695	573	2,979	86 17 7	...	...	55 37 6	431 15 6	...	...	537 0 1	968 15 7
Khajouli charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	1,842	6,407	3,081	11,330	423 31 0	103 14 9	58 10 4	31 32 2	2,037 6 11	358 2 0	243 14 7	127 3 3	2,766 10 8
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	41	11	17	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,883	6,418	3,098	11,409	423 31 0	103 14 9	58 10 4	31 32 2	2,037 6 11	358 2 0	243 14 7	127 3 3	2,766 10 8
Madhubani charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	430	1,456	605	2,531	147 7 11	87 38 2	...	21 0 0	615 2 0	230 3 3	...	70 0 0	984 5 2
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	13	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	443	1,457	605	2,505	147 7 11	87 38 2	...	21 0 0	615 2 0	230 3 3	...	70 0 0	984 5 2
Phulparia charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	734	3,168	1,330	5,736	189 0 16	71 13 11	27 39 7	149 23 15	819 11 2	104 11 6	86 6 0	574 3 0	1,644 16 8
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	11	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	745	3,170	1,330	5,751	189 0 16	71 13 11	27 39 7	149 23 15	819 11 2	104 11 6	86 6 0	574 3 0	1,644 16 8
Janjharpur charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	572	2,237	661	3,470	120 23 2	...	...	250 36 3	552 14 3	...	...	775 0 6	1,327 14 9
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	572	2,237	661	3,470	120 23 2	...	...	250 36 3	552 14 3	...	...	775 0 6	1,327 14 9
Subdivisional Total ...	5,253	17,700	10,391	33,253	1,057 2 13	300 25 6	163 8 7	662 5 0	4,899 3 7	919 10 9	900 1 4	2,080 8 3	9,465 7 11

FORM No. 6—concluded.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPT. Statement of Gratuitous relief for the week ending 24th April 1897—concluded.

UNIT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				KIND AND QUANTITY OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				VALUE OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Marua.	Makal.	Other grains.	Rice.	Marua.	Makal.	Cash.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Public Works Department Agency—Darbhanga charge—Dependants		645	3,320	3,965	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total		645	3,320	3,965								627 6 9	627 6 9
Bahera charge—Dependants		7	342	349								35 0 0	35 0 0
Total		7	342	349								35 0 0	35 0 0
Roserah charge—Dependants		3	25	28								3 4 9	3 4 9
Total		3	25	28								3 4 9	3 4 9
Subdivisional Total Benipati charge—Dependants		655	3,667	4,342								655 11 6	655 11 6
Total		116	618	734								101 13 0	101 13 0
Madhubani charge—Dependants		9	720	729								81 0 0	81 0 0
Total		9	720	729								81 0 0	81 0 0
Khajouli charge—Dependants		17	1,397	1,414								141 5 0	141 5 0
Total		17	1,397	1,414								141 5 0	141 5 0
Subdivisional Total		142	2,735	2,877								324 2 0	324 2 0

I. Civil Agency—Darbhanga subdivision.	6,636	16,099	8,612	32,346	606 1 14	189 32 14		116 3 9	2,340 7 0	837 14 6		6,914 13 2	10,123 2 8
Samastipur "	403	930	627	1,960		133 22 8	2 11 0			405 2 3	0 1 6	12 15 0	487 2 9
Madhubani "	5,253	17,709	10,201	34,363	1,067 2 13	300 25 6	165 8 7	662 5 6	4,800 3 7	919 10 9	660 1 4	2,966 8 3	9,465 7 11
Total	12,292	34,637	19,440	67,409	1,663 4 11	620 0 12	165 19 7	778 8 15	7,240 10 7	2,242 11 6	660 2 10	9,914 4 5	20,074 13 4
Adult units	12,292	34,637	9,765										
		87,694											

Average dole 9'5 pies per adult unit per diem.

I. Public Works Department Agency—Darbhanga subdivision.		655	3,667	4,342								655 11 6	655 11 6
Madhubani "		142	2,735	2,877								324 2 0	324 2 0
Total		797	6,402	7,219								979 13 6	979 13 6
Adult units		797	8,211										
		4,068											

Average dole 6'7 pies per adult unit per diem.

J. Both Agencies	12,292	36,404	25,958	74,678	1,663 4 11	620 0 12	165 19 7	778 8 15	7,240 10 7	2,242 11 6	660 2 10	10,804 1 11	21,064 10 10
Adult units	12,292	36,404	12,976										
		61,702											

Average dole 6'3 pies per adult unit per diem.

R. W. CABLYLE,
Collector.

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.
DISTRICT DARBHANGA.
For the week ending 1st May 1897.

DATA.		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.				TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.	TOTAL OF COLUMNS 19 AND 24.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT PAID.	ADULT DEFEND-ANTS (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		
		A.				B.				C.				D.				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Total of columns 19 and 24.	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.	
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.													
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
Work ending 1st May 1897.																													Rs. A. P.	
Civil Agency Works	...	...	...	...	154,392	148,081	19,694	12,478	...	...	...	...	1,878	7,331	1,592	5,534	12,117,773	29,319 14 9	55,039 17,157	6,419	4,575	8,709 8 9	37,590 7 6	25,071	494 1 8	2,697	69 13 6	Rs. A. P.
P. W. D. Agency Works	...	...	...	...	126,036	131,972	21,084	13,933	...	...	...	...	2,643	5,506	1,071	1,943	8,908,667	21,749 0 9	51,437 28,518	4,331	8,444	7,430 2 6	30,178 3 3	45,354	653 3 6	5,081	364 13 9	Rs. A. P.
District total	...	...	...	...	380,030	280,053	40,808	26,411	...	...	...	...	4,521	12,837	2,663	7,477	21,026,440	51,068 15 6	106,476 75,675 11,741	7,950	13,019	15,639 11 3	67,768 10 9	71,196	1,098 5 5	8,448	404 10 9	Rs. A. P.
Male unit	383,086	284,995	39,454	26,003	4,515	9,690	1,190	1,944	106,467 56,756	5,970 1,765	

38'08 cubic feet per male unit per diem; wages annas 1-6 per male unit per diem, rate Rs. 2-7-6 per 1,000 cubic feet. 1 Wages annas 1-5-13 per male unit per diem.

TANKS ONLY.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Darbhanga Charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bohara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subdivisional Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benewatty Charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subdivisional Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

25'3 cubic feet per male unit per diem; wages annas 1-4-7 per male unit per diem, rate Rs. 2-1-1 per 1,000 cubic feet. 1 Wages annas 1-5-7 per male unit per diem.

TANKS ONLY.
Civil.

Civil.

[illegible]

ROADS, TANKS, &c.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

R. W. CARLYLE, Collector.

Statement showing prices of principal food-crops for the fortnight ending 30th April 1897.

NAME OF STATION.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		COMMON RICE.		MAHUA.		INDIAN-CORN.		GRAM.		RAHAR.	
	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April
	30th 1897.	16th 1897.	30th 1897.	16th 1897.	30th 1897.	16th 1897.	30th 1897.	16th 1897.	30th 1897.	16th 1897.	30th 1897.	16th 1897.	30th 1897.	16th 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Darbhanga ...	S. CH. 8 8	S. CH. 8 4	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 11 0	S. CH. 8 0	S. CH. 8 8	S. CH. 11 4	S. CH. 11 8	S. CH. 9 0	S. CH. 0 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 8	S. CH. 11 8	S. CH. 11 4
Samastipur ..	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	8 4	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	12 0
Madhubani ..	9 1	8 7	11 2	10 0	8 1	9 0	11 12	11 0	9 12	9 12	10 6	10 6	11 2	11 0

R. W. CARLYLE,
Collector.

FORM 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 1st May 1897.

UNIT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				KIND AND QUANTITY OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				VALUE OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Mahua.	Makai.		Rice.	Mahua.	Makai.		Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency--													
Darbhanga charge--													
Under Chapter V ...	2,016	4,932	2,609	9,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,010 14 0	2,010 14 0
Dependants ..	309	509	1,491	1,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223 12 0	223 12 0
Poor-house ..	13	8	9	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,029	5,290	4,009	11,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,143 10 0	3,143 10 0
North Darbhanga													
charge--													
Under Chapter V ...	2,332	4,816	2,513	9,711	211 37 14	..	.....	64 24 12	1,032 7 0	.....	.....	2,114 0 0	3,146 7 0
Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poor-house ..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,332	4,816	2,513	9,711	211 37 14	.....	.....	64 24 12	1,032 7 0	.....	.....	2,114 0 0	3,146 7 0
labura charge--													
Under Chapter V ...	1,461	4,322	1,836	7,619	161 13 14	130 25 9	..	282 14 2	827 1 0	456 9 6	.....	1,191 4 6	2,404 15 0
Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poor-house ..	22	13	17	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 2 0	50 2 0
Total ...	1,483	4,335	1,853	7,671	161 13 14	130 25 9	.....	282 14 2	827 1 0	456 9 6	.....	1,241 7 0	2,505 1 0
Roserah charge--													
Under Chapter V ...	1,119	3,708	1,834	6,721	6 8 9	44 25 11	.....	..	32 13 0	161 4 0	.....	1,800 13 0	2,065 0 0
Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poor-house ..	7	1	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 14 1	5 14 1
Total ..	1,126	3,709	1,836	6,731	6 8 9	44 25 11	.....	.....	32 13 0	161 4 0	.....	1,805 13 1	2,060 14 1
Subdivisional Total	6,990	18,449	10,011	35,450	309 17 5	175 11 4	.....	346 38 14	1,868 5 0	597 13 6	.....	8,365 14 1	10,865 0 7
Waranagore charge--													
Under Chapter V ...	308	982	749	2,129	..	183 20 12	.....	.....	.....	511 10 0	.....	..	511 10 0
Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poor-house ..	13	0	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 5 0	12 5 0
Total ...	411	981	750	2,142	..	183 20 12	.....	.....	.....	511 10 0	.....	12 5 0	524 0 5
Samastipur charge--													
Under Chapter V ...	90	9	2	31	..	..	2 25 0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	10 8 0
Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poor-house ..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	90	9	2	31	.....	.....	2 25 0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	10 8 0
Subdivisional Total	431	1,000	752	2,183	.....	183 20 12	2 25 0	.....	.....	511 10 0	10 8 0	12 5 0	534 8 5

FORM C.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 1st May 1897.

UNIT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				KIND AND QUANTITY OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				VALUE OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Makal.		Rice.	Maize.	Makal.	Cash.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A.—CIVIL AGENCY—													
consolid.													
Beneputty charge—					Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Under Chapter V ...	897	2,845	1,184	4,926	77 37 10	69 8 7	25 32 0	200 1 3	382 5 0	246 8 3	100 6 0	792 10 4	1,631 13 7
Dependants ...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0
Poor-house ...	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 6	3 13 6
Total ...	905	2,845	1,191	4,941	77 37 10	69 8 7	25 32 0	200 1 3	382 5 0	246 8 3	100 6 0	792 13 7	1,631 15 10
West Beneputty													
charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	720	1,753	573	3,046	148 27 6	39 15 12	15 21 4	35 9 0	698 9 2	137 2 3	62 0 6	143 0 6	1,008 13 5
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	720	1,753	573	3,046	148 27 6	39 15 12	15 21 4	35 9 0	698 9 2	137 2 3	62 0 6	143 0 6	1,008 13 5
Khajowli charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	1,337	4,968	2,711	9,016	412 31 8	57 21 9	58 27 14	41 15 14	2,089 15 5	211 14 9	249 2 0	201 5 0	2,732 5 2
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	51	17	12	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 3 7	64 3 7
Total ...	1,409	5,003	2,725	9,100	412 31 8	57 21 9	58 27 14	41 15 14	2,089 15 5	211 14 9	249 2 0	201 5 0	2,732 5 2
Madhubani charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	470	1,579	725	2,774	178 35 5	46 2 1	33 6 13	...	773 1 6	150 8 0	84 12 3	...	1,008 5 9
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	481	1,580	725	2,827	178 35 5	46 2 1	33 6 13	...	773 1 6	150 8 0	84 12 3	...	1,017 10 0
Jhanjharpur charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	754	2,939	1,235	5,019	110 22 5	...	...	57 32 10	504 12 3	...	...	1,348 4 6	1,851 9
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	754	2,939	1,235	5,019	110 22 5	...	...	57 32 10	504 12 3	...	...	1,348 4 6	1,851 9
Phulparas charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	766	3,147	1,847	5,800	317 22 7	46 16 9	28 4 7	61 26 4	1,337 1 3	123 9 6	84 13 6	216 7 3	1,791 15 5
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	13	2	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	779	3,149	1,851	5,819	317 22 7	46 16 9	28 4 7	61 26 4	1,337 1 3	123 9 6	84 13 6	216 7 3	1,791 15 5
/Subdivisional Total	5,077	17,333	10,047	33,027	1,246 16 9	249 24 6	101 12 6	390 4 15	3,753 13 6	869 10 9	581 1 3	3,068 7 7	10,273 1 1

B.—P.W. D. AGENCY.													
Darbhanga charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	...	765	3,993	4,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743 0 3	743 0 3
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	765	3,993	4,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743 0 3	743 0 3
Bohera charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	...	16	389	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	16	389	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0
Roserah charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subdivisional Total ...	...	781	4,389	5,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	783 0 3	783 0 3
Beneputty charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	...	47	561	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 2 3	70 2 3
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	47	561	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 2 3	70 2 3
Madhubani charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	...	6	287	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0 0	27 0 0
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	6	287	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0 0	27 0 0
Khajowli charge—													
Under Chapter V ...	...	20	1,222	1,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 14 9	136 14 9
Dependants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	20	1,222	1,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 14 9	136 14 9
Subdivisional Total ...	...	78	2,070	2,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234 1 0	234 1 0

FORM 6—concluded.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 1st May 1897.

UNIT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				KIND AND QUANTITY OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				VALUE OF GRAINS SUPPLIED.				
	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Makka.	Other grains.	Rice.	Maize.	Makka.	Cost of other grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.—Civil Agency— Darbhanga sub- division.	6,900	18,449	10,011	35,450	309 17 5	178 11 4	....	340 38 14	1,892 5 0	307 13 6	....	8,385 14 1	10,856 0 7
Semantipur sub- division.	431	1,000	752	2,183	....	153 20 12	2 25 0	....	....	511 10 6	10 5 0	12 5 9	534 8 3
Madhubani sub- division.	5,077	17,333	10,047	33,057	1,346 16 9	240 21 6	161 12 6	396 4 15	5,753 12 6	86 10 9	581 2 3	8,008 7 7	10,373 1 1
Total ...	12,408	36,782	21,410	70,600	1,645 33 14	578 16 6	163 37 6	743 3 13	7,646 1 6	1,070 2 9	591 10 3	11,443 11 8	21,680 9 11
	12,408	36,782	21,410										
		50,985											
Average dole 99 pias.													
B.—P. W. D. Agency— Darbhanga sub- division.	..	781	4,380	5,170								783 0 3	783 0 3
Madhubani sub- division.	..	73	2,070	2,143								234 1 0	234 1 0
Total ...		854	6,450	7,313								1,017 1 3	1,017 1 3
		854	6,450										
		4,684											
Average 67 pias.													
C.—Both Agency ...	12,498	37,836	27,449	78,003	1,646 33 14	578 16 6	163 37 6	743 3 13	7,646 1 6	1,070 2 9	591 10 3	12,463 12 8	21,680 11 2
Adult units ...	12,498	37,836	27,449										
Total Adult units ...		64,008											

Average dole 957 pias per adult unit per diem.

FORM 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 1st May 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			REMARKS.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Week ending 15th April 1897.		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Civil Agency ...	38,917	40'0	0 1 6	2 4 11	8,859	0 1 5	31,136 11 0	51,520	0 0 9'7	18,345 11 0	
Public Works Department Agency ...	23,721	31'4	0 1 6	2 13 9	3,877	0 1 7'8	18,008 1 3	4,320	0 0 7'1	1,140 1 6	
Average ...	62,638	38'3	0 1 6	2 7 2	12,536	0 1 6'5	49,144 12 3	55,840	0 0 9'4	19,325 13 3	
Week ending 24th April 1897.											
Civil Agency ...	48,234	42'4	0 1 6	2 4 5	10,212	0 1 4	42,259 8 7	57,694	0 0 9'5	20,074 13 4	
Public Works Department Agency ...	31,917	33'8	0 1 4'0	2 9 2	10,756	0 1 7	27,313 10 3	4,004	0 0 6'7	970 18 6	
Average ...	80,151	41'5	1 5	2 6 3	20,968	0 1 5	69,573 2 10	61,702	0 0 9'3	21,054 10 10	
Week ending 1st May 1897.											
Civil Agency ...	48,116	40'3	0 1 6'6	2 6 7	13,535	0 1 4'8	37,670 7 6	59,984	0 0 9'9	21,063 9 11	
Public Works Department Agency ...	36,719	35'6	0 1 5'9	2 8 10	10,802	0 1 6'8	30,178 3 3	4,044	0 0 6'7	1,017 1 3	
Average ...	78,835	38'08	0 1 6	2 7 6	24,337	0 1 5'5	67,848 10 9	64,028	0 0 9'57	22,080 11 2	

R. W. CARLYLE,

Collector.

FORM No. 8.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the weeks ending
17th and 24th April and 1st May 1897.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	STATION FROM WHICH CONSIGNED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Darbhanga	Makama ghat	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
	Bhatpur	...	...	205	876	1,683	2,764
	Moghar	...	...	193	129	689	991
	Daronda	...	...	...	...	380	380
	Raghupur	...	931	...	...	1,484	2,415
	Nirmali	13	510	...	...	162	685
	Revolganj ghat	...	...	...	...	344	344
	Bamaria ghat	...	...	...	...	9,499	9,499
	Bhupathi	221	2'15	...	...	806	1,232
	Pertabganj	...	201	...	...	2,691	2,892
	Sahjanwa	...	...	1,569	...	1,445	3,014
	(Dulungarai)	...	...	...	...	1,301	1,301
	Gorakhpur	...	...	1,107	234	5,740	7,081
	Murkawa	...	...	...	...	403	403
	Chowri Chowra	...	...	236	99	921	1,256
	Bairagnia	...	...	...	...	844	844
	(Harya ghat)	...	...	...	...	123	123
	(Manigachi)	147	...	...	...	...	147
	Tahakdoria	...	...	39	165	362	566
	Muzaffarpur	...	...	316	...	270	586
	(Saratipur)	...	144	...	...	1,092	1,236
	Garhara	...	...	...	...	742	742
	Saint...	702	...	...	...	...	702
	Burdwan	352	...	...	...	...	352
	Mokama	...	...	...	...	306	306
	Howrah	32,763	5,101	...	...	1,505	39,369
	Forbesganj	93	4,508	...	...	1,623	6,224
	Araria	...	...	...	...	123	123
	Burhee	...	...	...	...	1,466	1,466
	(Jhanjharpur)	5	...	...	...	...	5
	Khalabad	...	...	...	...	362	362
	(Tamura)	5	...	...	...	60	65
	Siwan	...	...	...	...	73	73
	Balua road	...	...	...	...	169	169
	Tegra	...	...	...	...	181	181
	Nawabganj	...	...	112	...	...	112
	Bhuga'pur	...	...	...	...	295	295
	Maurwa	...	...	...	217	...	217
	Chupra	...	144	191	...	...	335
	Ukharur	...	...	...	...	783	783
	Rekusa	...	...	18	...	172	190
	Durgapur	...	344	...	...	...	344
	Hajepara ghat	...	...	...	...	43	43
	Total	34,501	12,088	3,986	1,720	43,491	96,586
	Deduct traffic within the District.	157	144	...	...	2,576	2,877
	Balance	34,144	11,944	3,986	1,720	40,915	92,709
Samastipur	Bhupathi	1,018	301	...	...	...	1,317
	Mokama ghat	...	...	...	...	1,683	1,683
	Gorakhpur	...	...	363	...	2,020	2,383
	Murkawa	...	...	226	...	53	279
	Garhara	...	...	...	...	654	654
	Somara ghat	...	...	...	...	11,034	11,34
	Burhee	...	...	...	...	1,989	1,989
	Howrah	6,260	11,345	...	...	...	17,605
	Balpur	2,453	...	...	...	...	2,453
	Pertabganj	...	...	...	...	...	91
	Purnea	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Forbesganj	...	790	...	...	...	790
	Mallapur	690	...	...	...	...	690
	Rampur Hat	313	...	...	...	...	313
	Mankar	344	...	...	...	...	344
	(Sukri)	19	...	...	...	...	29
	Chowri Chowra	...	...	108	...	279	387
	Chupra	...	...	191	...	...	197
	Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	182
	Nawabganj	...	...	302	...	116	418
	Lakhisarai	...	...	...	...	321	321
	Ramganj	...	...	10	...	120	130
	Gowri Basar (Darbhanga)	...	...	...	...	219	219
	Maurwa	...	...	...	...	208	208
	Nirmali	...	93	...	...	315	408
	Total	11,142	12,625	1,496	...	19,074	44,937
	Deduct traffic within the District.	29	...	...	...	208	237
	Balance	11,113	12,625	1,496	...	19,466	44,700

FORM No. 8—continued.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	STATION FROM WHICH CONSUMED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dalsingarai ...	Bhupathi ...	8,167	1,292	...	...	...	4,459
	Nirmalli ...	2,196	...	...	...	...	2,196
	Somaria ghat ...	...	...	...	2,978	3,032	6,010
	Mokama ghat ...	...	...	...	...	1,096	1,096
	Murkanwa ...	...	...	101	217	...	818
	Raniganj ...	3,154	...	...	...	...	3,154
	Howrah ...	6,202	340	...	...	...	6,542
	Balpur ...	1,80	...	...	...	...	1,580
	Daronda ...	...	...	175	...	...	175
	(Darbhanga) ...	...	231	...	...	...	231
	Chapra ...	...	...	150	...	...	150
	Kalalabad ...	...	...	210	...	...	210
	Murara ...	415	...	...	...	...	415
	Total ...	16,714	1,863	636	3,195	4,128	26,536
	Deduct traffic within the District.	...	231	...	...	...	231
	Balance ...	16,714	1,632	636	3,195	4,128	26,305
Kishengar ...	Nirmalli ...	5	8	...	...	...	13
	(Dalsingarai) ...	...	...	...	...	116	116
	(Darbhanga) ...	...	...	...	...	22	22
	(Sakri) ...	...	5	...	...	...	5
	Total ...	5	13	...	...	138	156
	Deduct traffic within the District.	...	5	...	...	138	143
	Balance ...	5	8	...	...	...	13
Waim ...	Nirmalli ...	5	1,324	...	...	...	1,329
	Bhupathi ...	273	...	...	...	...	273
	(Ghoghardeb) ...	21	...	...	...	...	21
	Roharia ...	187	377	...	...	...	564
	Sabjanwa ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Somaria ghat ...	...	...	...	...	161	161
	Muxaffarpur ...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Howrah ...	...	377	...	...	...	377
	Burhi ...	...	...	...	...	23	23
	(Jhanjharpur) ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	9	9
	Total ...	488	2,078	2	25	193	2,786
	Deduct traffic within the District.	23	...	...	...	...	23
	Balance ...	465	2,078	2	25	193	2,763
Tamuria ...	(Darbhanga) ...	39	...	...	...	70	109
	Togra ...	...	...	...	...	97	97
	Mokama ghat ...	...	...	...	...	1,912	1,912
	Roharia ...	...	...	...	...	29	29
	(Dalsingarai) ...	...	...	...	...	101	101
	Howrah ...	371	...	...	...	...	371
	Total ...	410	...	...	...	2,209	2,619
	Deduct traffic within the District.	39	...	...	...	171	210
	Balance ...	371	...	...	...	2,038	2,409
Hiyaghat ...	(Samastipur) ...	227	...	13	...	58	298
	(Darbhanga) ...	84	...	...	...	...	84
	Nirmalli ...	...	13	...	...	...	13
	Total ...	311	13	13	...	58	385
	Deduct traffic within the District.	311	...	13	...	58	382
	Balance ...	...	13	...	...	...	13
Teheriasarai ...	(Dalsingarai) ...	...	...	151	...	...	151
	Roharia ...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Telout ...	3	...	...	...	...	3
	Janakipara road ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Bhupathi ...	22	436	...	...	...	458
	Hegunsarai ...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Raghupur ...	10	30	...	...	...	40
	(Samastipur) ...	13	...	...	2	...	15
	Sabjanwa ...	...	...	534	10	...	544
	Inghwara ...	...	96	42	...	...	138
	(Kamtoul) ...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	(Tamuria) ...	...	17	...	...	...	17
	(Ghoghardeb) ...	...	11	...	...	...	11
	Total ...	48	593	729	17	3	1,389
	Deduct traffic within the District.	13	28	151	7	...	199
	Balance ...	35	564	578	10	3	1,190

FORM No. 3—continued.

STATION TO WHICH IMPORTED.	STATION FROM WHICH CONSIGNED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Masgachi	Partabganj	Mds.	Mds. 17	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 17
	Bhupathi	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	47
	Tegra	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24
	Total	.....	64	.....	.....	24	88
	Deduction	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sakri	Balance	.....	64	.....	.....	24	88
	Partabganj	.....	.....	.....	292	684	684
	Bahraich	.....	.....	41	.....	1,649	1,982
	Dulsingarai	.....	.....	.....	.....	705	705
	Semaria ghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,732	1,732
Jagora	Howrah	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	370
	Tegra	.....	.....	.....	.....	384	384
	Roharia	.....	22	.....	43	.....	22
	Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	.....	196	.....	48
	Siwan	.....	.....	.....	106	169	355
	Chapra	23	.....	48	.....	291	468
	Garhara	.....	.....	.....	1,017	276	276
	Dhol	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,017
	Dhang	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29
	(Darbhanga)	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	324
	Raghupur	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	41
	Sitamarhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21
	Hajipur ghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	229
	Gorakhpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	254
	Total	393	22	89	1,659	6,777	8,940
	Deduct traffic within the District.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029	1,029
	Balance	393	22	89	1,659	5,748	7,911
Kantaul	Sagowlee	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	(Darbhanga)	121	.....	.....	.....	308	429
	Ditto	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
	Total	263	.....	.....	.....	308	571
	Deduct traffic within the District.	264	.....	.....	.....	308	562
Jagora	Balance	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	Tegra	.....	.....	.....	525	2,060	2,585
	Baiputti	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
	(Darbhanga)	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	445
	(Dulsingarai)	.....	.....	.....	202	168	390
Ghoghardeh	Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	117
	(Ghoghardeh)	20	53	4	.....	16	99
	Garhara	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	15
	Sebjanwa	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	235
	Mokama ghat	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	210
	Bairagnia	.....	.....	.....	177	667	844
	Raghupur	.....	15	.....	9	.....	17
	Chapra	.....	.....	21	131	.....	152
	(Samaetipur)	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
	Ragba	.....	11	.....	2	.....	13
	(Laheriasarai)	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
	Total	465	79	40	1,382	3,166	5,138
	Deduct traffic within the District.	465	53	4	214	204	942
	Balance	.....	26	36	1,172	2,962	4,196
Jhanjharpur	Nirmalli	.....	.....	.....	.....	29-30	29-30
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	29-30	29-30
	Deduction	.....	.....	Nil	.....	.....	.....
	Balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,930	2,930
	Semaria ghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,956	1,956
Jhanjharpur	Mokama ghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	583	583
	Bhupathi	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
	(Darbhanga)	167	.....	.....	.....	1,338	1,505
	Raghupur	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	158
	Garhara	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	124
	Dhang	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
	Bairagnia	.....	.....	.....	.....	604	604
	(Dulsingarai)	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	117
	Roharia	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27
	Hajipur ghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	41
	Kaunia ghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
	Chapra	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	169
	Cowperganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	423	423
	Total	167	.....	.....	.....	5,553	5,720
	Deduct traffic within the District.	167	.....	.....	.....	1,456	1,622
	Balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,098	4,098
Jhanjharpur	GRAND TOTAL	64,707	29,437	6,991	8,004	85,752-30	1,94,891-30
	Deduct traffic within District.	1,458	525	168	228	6,171	8,546
	Balance	63,249	28,912	6,823	7,781	79,581-30	1,86,346-30

R. W. CARLYLE,
Collector.

Abstract Statement of Imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the weeks ending 17th and 24th April, and 1st May 1897.

NAME OF STATIONS.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds. n.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. n.	Mds. n.
Darbhanga	Total	31,801 0	12,048 144	3,008	1,720	43,491 0	80,586 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	157 0	144	.....	.....	2,676 0	2,877 0
	Balance	31,644 0	11,904	3,008	1,720	40,815 0	82,709 0
Samastipur	Total	11,142 0	12,635	1,496	.....	19,674 0	44,957 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	29 0	.....	.....	.....	208 0	237 0
	Balance	11,113 0	12,635	1,496	.....	19,466 0	44,700 0
Dalsingh Sarai	Total	16,714 0	1,863 231	636	3,195	4,128 0	26,536 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	.....	231	.....	.....	.....	231 0
	Balance	16,714 0	1,632	636	3,195	4,128 0	26,305 0
Kishenpur	Total	5 0	13	.....	.....	139 0	156 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	.....	5	.....	.....	139 0	143 0
	Balance	5 0	8	.....	.....	.....	13 0
Mohamedpur	Total	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	24 0	24 0
	Deductions	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0	24 0
	Balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waini	Total	468 0	2,078	2	25	193 0	2,786 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	23 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 0
	Balance	465 0	2,078	2	25	193 0	2,763 0
Tamuria	Total	410 0	.....	.....	.....	2,208 0	2,619 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	39 0	.....	.....	.....	171 0	210 0
	Balance	371 0	.....	.....	.....	2,036 0	2,409 0
Hayaghat	Total	311 0	13	13	.....	58 0	395 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	311 0	.....	13	.....	58 0	392 0
	Balance	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13 0
Laheria Sarai	Total	48 0	592	729	17	3 0	1,380 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	13 0	28	151	7	.....	199 0
	Balance	35 0	564	578	10	3 0	1,180 0
Mainigachi	Total	.....	64	.....	.....	24 0	88 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	.....	64	.....	.....	24 0	88 0
	Balance	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	.....
Sakri	Total	393 0	22	89	1,659	6,777 0	8,940 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029 0	1,029 0
	Balance	393 0	22	89	1,659	5,748 0	7,911 0
Jagiana	Total	268 0	.....	.....	.....	308 0	576 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	264 0	.....	.....	.....	308 0	568 0
	Balance	4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 0
Kamtul	Total	405 0	79	40	1,378	3,166 0	5,128 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	405 0	83	4	216	304 0	928 0
	Balance	.....	26	26	1,172	2,909 0	4,196 0
Ghaghirdih	Total	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	20 30	20 30
	Deduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 30	20 30
	Balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jhanjharpur	Total	167 0	.....	.....	.....	5,553 0	5,720 0
	Deduct traffic within the district.	167 0	.....	.....	.....	1,065 0	1,065 0
	Balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,008 0	4,008 0
	Grand Total	64,707 0	29,437	6,991	8,004	87,752 30	194,891 30
	Deduct traffic within the district.	1,448 0	283	168	233	6,171 0	8,045 0
	Balance	63,259 0	29,152	6,823	7,771	79,481 30	1,86,846 30

FORM No. 9.

DISTRICT—DARBHANGA.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the weeks ending
17th and 24th April, and 1st May 1897.

STATION FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Darbhanga	Kantaul	Mds. 145 0	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 107 0	Mds. 612 0
	Jhanjharpur	330 0	...	...	270	803 0	1,112 0
	Jamkpur road	261 0	...	11	160	700 0	1,118 0
	Tamuria	51 0	...	...	...	72 0	123 0
	Kishenpur	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0
	Bajpatti	...	...	...	...	310 0	310 0
	Jogara	205 0	...	...	...	88 0	293 0
	Bhupathi	...	...	...	...	14 0	41 0
	Ramona Chack	7 0	...	...	...	...	7 0
	Gachan	71 0	...	...	...	...	71 0
	Muzaffarpur	...	35	...	...	43 0	68 0
	Huila Ghat	157 0	...	...	...	...	157 0
	Nerimali	...	...	...	...	558 0	558 0
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0
	Sakra	...	...	...	...	324 0	324 0
	Samastipur	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0
	Roghoni	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
	Ekma	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0
	Dalsingh Sarai	...	...	...	...	222 0	222 0
	Total	1,327 0	25	19	418	3,084 0	5,703 0
	Deduct traffic within the district	1,198 0	...	...	270	1,008 0	4,373 0
	Balance	389 0	25	19	160	1,776 0	2,335 0
Samastipur	Huila Ghat	120 0	...	8	...	30 0	176 0
	Muzaffarpur	...	65	...	...	420 0	65 0
	Darbhanga	...	650	...	...	107 0	1,076 0
	Bhupathi	...	...	61	...	...	107 0
	Dalsingh Sarai	15 0	...	...	...	...	61 0
	Laheria Sarai	101 0	187	...	...	43 0	281 0
	Hajipur Ghat	...	...	...	...	15 0	125 0
	Jhanjharpur	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0
	Sakra	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
	Kantaul	21 0	...	...	...	188 0	209 0
	Chapra	...	...	...	...	8 0	3 0
	Ramona	...	...	...	...	237 0	23 0
	Nerimali	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0
	Duhawan	...	3	...	...	...	3 0
	Gachan	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0
	Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	279 0	835	71	...	1,2 0	2,420 0
	Deduct traffic within the district	144 0	650	71	...	577 0	1,464 0
	Balance	134 0	285	...	...	61 0	956 0
Tamuria	Bhagwanpur	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
	Ekma	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0
	Gachan	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0
	Laheria Sarai	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
	Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0
	Total	...	...	...	...	86 0	86 0
	Deduct traffic within the district	...	...	...	...	51 0	51 0
	Balance	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0
Dalsingh Sarai	Sakra	148 0	...	...	220	452 0	820 0
	Kantaul	...	...	...	...	310 0	310 0
	Kishenpur	...	...	...	116	...	116 0
	Darbhanga	...	...	...	170	107 0	707 0
	Laheria Sarai	...	...	...	42	...	42 0
	Tamuria	101 0	...	...	...	...	101 0
	Bhagwanpur	...	28	...	...	...	28 0
	Garoul	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0
	Hajepura	...	25	...	...	...	25 0
	Nerimali	...	174	...	...	...	174 0
	Total	210 0	227	...	548	1,113 0	2,443 0
	Deduct traffic within the district	290 0	...	...	548	1,380 0	2,188 0
	Balance	...	227	...	...	30 0	257 0
Kantaul	Poonpore	...	...	...	7	...	7 0
	Patna	52 0	...	...	10	6 0	68 0
	Duhawan	...	6	...	...	...	6 0
	Tamuria Ghat	13 0	...	...	1	...	14 0
	Dhole	...	6	...	...	...	6 0
	Laheria Sarai	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0
	Samastipur	2 0	...	...	...	...	2 0
	Soparpur	3 0	...	...	...	...	3 0
	Total	70 0	12	...	18	11 0	111 0
	Deduct traffic within the district	2 0	...	...	...	5 0	7 0
	Balance	68 0	12	...	18	6 0	104 0
Jogara	Muzaffarpur	32 0	...	...	...	...	32 0
	Dhole	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
	Total	32 0	...	...	...	4 0	36 0
	Deduction	...	...	...	Nil.	...	...
	Balance	32 0	...	...	...	4 0	36 0

FORM No. 9.—*continued.*

STATION FROM WHICH EXPORTED.	STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ghogha.dih ...	Fkma ...	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
	Janakpur Road ...	104 20	...	...	...	17 10	17 10
	Waini ...	66 20	...	...	...	16 25	121 5
	Dhole ...	...	...	...	...	4 20	71 0
	Kamtaul ...	...	...	...	...	93 0	123 0
	Normali ...	...	587	...	...	...	587 0
	Laheria Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	7 20	7 20
	Bhugwanpur ...	252 0	...	...	...	...	252 0
	Total ...	423 0	587	...	...	142 15	1,152 15
	Deduct traffic within the district ...	104 20	...	...	...	117 5	221 25
Jhanjherpur ...	Garoul ...	...	10	...	...	2 0	12 0
	Pahliza Ghat ...	8 0	5	...	...	...	13 0
	Darbhangha ...	4 0	...	...	...	...	4 0
	Waini ...	5 0	...	...	...	...	5 0
	Hajipur Ghat ...	2 0	...	...	...	...	2 0
	Total ...	19 0	15	...	...	2 0	36 0
	Deduct traffic within the district ...	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 0
	Balance ...	10 0	15	...	...	...	27 0
	Benares Sarai ...	2 0	...	...	...	...	2 0
	Halraghia ...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0
Mahomedpur...	Uparpur ...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
	Total ...	2 0	...	...	...	35 0	37 0
	Deduct traffic within the district ...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
	Balance ...	2 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 0
	Darbhangha ...	147 0	...	...	...	...	147 0
	Muzaffarpur ...	25 0	...	...	...	...	25 0
	Dumraon ...	5 0	...	...	...	...	5 0
	Chapra ...	25 0	...	...	...	...	25 0
	Benares Cantonment ...	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Janakpur Road ...	...	4	...	...	...	4 0
Manigachi ...	Reshte ...	2 0	...	...	...	...	2 0
	Total ...	217 0	4	...	...	...	221 0
	Deduct traffic within the district ...	147 0	...	...	...	...	147 0
	Balance ...	70 0	...	...	...	...	74 0
	Samastipur ...	24 0	...	...	...	...	24 0
	Dhole ...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0
	Bhagwanpur ...	15 0	...	...	...	35 0	50 0
	Dighwara ...	...	...	...	...	86 0	86 0
	Mabhan ...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
	Darbhangha ...	...	...	...	...	169 0	169 0
Takra ..	Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
	Total ...	43 0	...	...	...	308 0	351 0
	Deduct traffic within the district ...	28 0	...	...	...	169 0	197 0
	Balance ...	15 0	...	...	...	139 0	154 0
	Kishenpur ...	...	...	...	...	11	11 0
	Bonepur ...	23 0	...	...	...	13	23 0
	Dhole ...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0
	Total ...	23 0	...	...	...	24	47 0
	Deduct traffic within the district ...	...	...	...	...	11	11 0
	Balance ...	23 0	...	...	...	13	36 0
Laheria Sarai	Darbhangha ...	...	...	...	...	123 0	123 0
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	123 0	123 0
	Deduct traffic within the district ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	123 0	123 0
	Hajipur ...	...	5	...	...	...	6 0
	Total ...	...	5	...	...	...	6 0
	Deduction ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance ...	...	5	...	...	...	6 0
	Semaria Ghat ...	2 0	...	...	...	...	2 0
	Total ...	2 0	...	...	...	...	2 0
Ujainpur ...	Deduction ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance ...	2 0	...	...	...	...	2 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,885 0	1,781	90	1,088	7,082 15	12,776 15
	Deduct traffic within the district ...	1,871 20	680	71	838	4,372 5	7,802 25
	Balance ...	1,014 20	1,081	19	200	2,690 5	4,974 0

R. W. CARLYLE, *Collector.*

Abstract statement of export of food-grains in maunds by rail during the weeks ending 17th and 24th April and 1st May 1897.

NAME OF THE STATION.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Mds.	Mds.	Fds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Darbhanga ...	Total ...	1,527	25	19	448	5,684	8,703
	Deduct traffic within the district.	1,188	.....	...	270	1,008	3,375
	Balance ...	339	25	19	100	1,776	2,328
Samastipur ...	Total ...	278	855	71	...	1,216	2,420
	Deduct traffic within the district.	144	650	71	...	599	1,464
	Balance ...	134	205	...	...	617	956
Tamara ...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	88	88
	Deduct traffic within the district.	...	...	...	...	51	51
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	37	37
Dainingsarai ...	Total ...	249	227	...	548	1,419	2,443
	Deduct traffic within the district.	249	.....	...	548	1,389	2,186
	Balance ...	...	227	...	...	30	257
Kamtaul ...	Total ...	70	12	...	18	11	111
	Deduct traffic within the district.	2	...	...	...	5	7
	Balance ...	68	12	...	18	6	104
Ghogardoh ...	Total ...	423	587	...	...	142'15	1,152'15
	Deduct traffic within the district.	104'30	.....	...	...	117'5	291'25
	Balance ...	318'20	587	.....	...	25'10	930'30
Jhanjharpur	Total ...	19	15	...	...	2	36
	Deduct traffic within the district.	9	...	...	...	...	9
	Balance ...	10	15	...	...	...	27
Ugearpur ...	Total ...	2	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	2
	Deduction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance ...	2	.....	...	...	...	2
Munigachi ...	Total ...	217	4	...	.....	.....	221
	Deduct traffic within the district.	147	.....	...	...	...	147
	Balance ...	70	4	...	...	...	74
Sakri ...	Total ...	41	.....	...	...	308	351
	Deduct traffic within the district.	28	.....	...	...	109	107
	Balance ...	15	...	...	...	199	154
Jogara ...	Total ...	32	...	Nil	.....	4	36
	Deduct traffic within the district.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance ...	32	...	...	...	4	36
Mohammadpur	Total ...	2	...	...	...	35	37
	Deduct traffic within the district.	.....	...	...	...	11	11
	Balance ...	2	.....	...	...	24	26
Hayaghat ...	Total ...	...	.....	Nil	...	123	123
	Deduction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance ...	...	...	...	...	123	123
Laharnasari ...	Total ...	23	.....	...	24	...	47
	Deduct traffic within the district.	...	...	...	11	...	11
	Balance ...	23	...	...	13	...	36
Kishenpur ...	Total ...	.....	6	Nil	.....	.....	6
	Deduct traffic within the district.	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Balance ...	.....	6	.....	...	...	6
	Grand Total ...	2,885	1,781	90	1,038	7,032	12,776'15
	Deduct traffic within the district.	1,871'20	630	71	838	4,372'5	7,602'25
	Balance ...	1,014	1,081	19	200	2,659'5	4,974'25

R. W. CARLYLE, Collector.

Abstract and comparative statement of imports and exports in the district of Darbhanga for the weeks ending 17th and 24th April and 1st May 1897.

IMPORTS.							EXPORTS.						REMARKS.	
1896-97.							1897-98.							
KIND OF GRAIN.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.	Fortnight under report.	Up to date of previous report.	Total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14
Rice	Mds. 68,240	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. 1,014	...	...	...
Paddy	28,912	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	...	...	...
Wheat	6,823	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Pulse and grain	7,781	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
Other food-grains	79,881.90	...	...	...	...	...	2,090	...	...	...
Total	1,80,340.80	...	...	...	...	...	4,971	...	...	...

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the five weeks ending Saturday the 1st May 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in the- stated.	Affected area.	Estimated population in the- stated area in column 4.	NUMBER OF RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Number on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN REELS PER RUPEE			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE--		Deaths due to starva- tion.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Rice.	Mus.	Mak.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Darbhanga	Sq. M. 2,335	2,801	Sq. M. 2,090	2,214	...	122,291	...	5,412	127,673	74,068	S. CH. 7 5	S. CH. 11 4	S. CH. 9 0	1.87	1.07	NIL.

FORM No. 11.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the five weeks ending Saturday, the 1st May 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom relief works is situated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1896.		APRIL.	ADVANCES SINCE APRIL 1896 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made out.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improve- ment Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Darbhanga	351,061 for 90 days	138,478 for 90 days	418,480 for 90 days	8,000 for 90 days	168,157 for 90 days	* 1st May 1897.	Rs. A. P. 6,32,944 7 10	Rs. A. P. 2,60,076 10 34	Rs. A. P. 3,402 8 6	..	NIL

* Accounts not fully made up to date, but are in course of adjustment.

FAMINE OFFICE, DARBHANGA,
The 9th May 1897.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Collector.

DISTRICT DARBHANGA.
[Under Section (24) .]
Financial Statement of relief operations for the three weeks ending 1st May 1897.

RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.										BALANCE.				
District Board grant.	Government grant.	Private subscriptions.	RELIEF WORKS.		Poor-houses.	Relief of artisans.	Relief by grain doles.	Kitchens.	Miscellaneous charitable relief.	Relief by grain and money doles.	MISCELLANEOUS.					Total expenditure.	Provincial.	District Board.	Private.
			Daily wages.	Sum paid on task work.							Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Cash and stores.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
77,064 1 9	11,94,000 0 51	Nil	44,610 10 3	1,51,942 0 10	400 5 104	..	..	..	..	62,800 13 41	..	Rs. A. P.	..	..	2,30,913 14 4	..	.....	..

R. W. CARLYLE,
Collector.

Enclosure to Tenth Fortnightly Famine Report of the District of Darbhanga.

Memorandum of rainfall at different centres during the fortnight ending 1st May 1897.

Darbhanga	...	...	1.26	Kowan	...	...	.45
Madhubani	...	...	1.69	Bhuckwa	...	...	0.45
Samastipur	...	...	2.51	Jaynagar	...	...	0.20
Bahera	...	...	.50	Narhar	...	...	.20
Roserah	...	...	1.53	Thurma	...	...	.85
Muktapur	...	...	1.8	Pundoul	...	...	1.32
Boochowlee	...	...	2.4	Kamtoul	...	...	2.25
Monkowlee	...	...	.75	Daulatpur	...	...	.88
Naraya	...	...	.79	Gungowha	...	...	1.29
Jhanjharpur	...	...	2.42	Alumpur	...	...	1.13
Mungulgarh	...	...	3.3	Benepur	...	...	0.5
Hathee	...	...	.5				

R. W. CARLYLE,
Collector.

Health of prisoners admitted during April 1896 and 1897.

April 1896.			April 1897.			REMARKS.
Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	2	3	52	29	4	The small number of prisoners received during April 1896 was due to the prevalence of cholera in the jail, admissions being stopped.

R. W. CARLYLE, E. HAROLD BROWN, M.D.,
Collector. *Superintendent.*

DARBHANGA, JAIL,
The 1st May 1897.

Statement showing Registration of Deaths for the month of April 1897 in the District of Darbhanga.

SUBDIVISION.	Name of rural or municipal area.	Population.	DEATHS.														REMARKS.
			CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		ALL OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Darbhanga	Darbhanga Town	73,561	1	...	4	...	101	...	15	...	96	...	217	35.3	Average of previous five years not yet received. It will follow.
	Ditto Thana	337,691	...	...	...	...	318	...	3	...	33	...	554	18.7	...	...
	Rosmah	10,885	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	7	...	35	3.5	...	...
	Do.	250,819	...	...	...	...	238	...	1	...	21	...	445	21.2	...	...
	Rahera	345,559	...	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	23	...	591	20.5	...	...
Samastipur	Samastipur	265,191	...	...	1	...	541	...	...	...	50	...	694	23.5	...	...
	Daldimgrai Thana	362,374	6	...	...	...	473	...	3	...	45	...	525	26.2	...	...
	Waringhagar	170,908	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	27	...	408	28.2	...	...
Madhubani	Madhubani Town	17,586	...	...	1	...	7	...	4	...	25	...	40	3.7	...	...
	Ditto Thana	234,708	...	...	...	...	276	...	36	...	158	...	433	24.5	...	...
	Benipati	244,515	...	...	1	...	455	...	...	...	20	...	497	26.2	...	...
	Khapouli	232,950	...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	98	...	223	16.8	...	...
	Phulparas	205,664	...	...	...	...	451	...	37	...	65	...	553	23.5	...	...
	Total	2,601,965	6	...	7	...	4,405	...	99	...	749	...	5,206	29.5	...	...

R. W. CARLYLE,

The 10th May 1897.

Collector.

No. 2557 F., dated Darjeeling, the 19th May 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 256F., dated the 3rd May 1897, with its enclosures, being a report under sections 13 and 25 of the Famine Code, for the second half of April, and in reply to convey the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. *Paragraph 2 of your letter.—Palamau.*—In the district of Palamau prices have risen much above the rates which are the accepted index of famine. It is stated in your letter that during the second half of April rice was selling at three hats (markets) at over five but under six seers per rupee. Later information given in the telegraphic weather and crop report for the week ending 10th May is that there has been a further rise in the price of rice, two markets selling at 5 seers per rupee against one in the previous week. There has, however, been no great increase in the numbers in receipt of Government relief, the total

* Relief workers	...	3,119	number given in the telegraphic report above-men-
Otherwise relieved	...	1,958	tioned being only 5,077* against 4,705 at the
Total	...	5,077	close of March. This is attributed by the Deputy

Commissioner partly to the fact that considerable numbers of labourers find employment on private works, and partly to a strike consequent on the reduction of the rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork from Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 2. It is stated in the Deputy Commissioner's half-monthly report that the *mahua* crop enabled the relief workers to hold off, and that they are coming back. But on the 24th April, the last day of the period to which the half-monthly report relates, the total number on relief works was 2,665, and the number rose only to 3,119 in the week ending 10th May. I am to request that you will enquire whether the figures reported as to the prevailing prices are correct. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that every part of the district of Palamau is being carefully watched, and that the local officers are ready to administer immediate relief wherever needed.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie doubts whether, having regard to the prices quoted, the time has not come when Government should lay in a supply of grain for the workers on State relief work. Such prices as have now been reported would, if correct, indicate failure of stocks. I am to enquire if you are satisfied that the steps already taken will suffice to bring insufficient supplies in Palamau to supplement existing stocks till next harvest comes in to the market, or whether Government should lay in stocks for works, and, if so, how much grain should be stored, and where.

3. *Paragraph 3 of your letter.*—The Government of India have been addressed with a view to the Daltonganj section of the Dohri-Daltonganj Railway being laid out in order that, if necessary, work may be started at once to provide employment for relief workers during the rains.

4. With reference to columns 8 to 11 of Famine Statement B for the districts of Palamau, Manbhum and Hazaribagh, I am to invite your attention to the instructions given in the foot-notes to Form 11, at page 65 of the Famine Code, and to request that in future these columns may be so filled up as to show the expenditure incurred, including advances, from 1st April 1897 or the beginning of the current financial year, a foot-note being added stating the total expenditure incurred and the advances made, if any, during the previous financial year.

5. In Famine Statement E (Form 7) for the district of Manbhum, figures have been shown for each relief work for each week. What is required by Government is an abstract statement giving figures for each week for all the works taken together, as shown by the exemplar entries in Form 7, page 62 of the Famine Code.

No. 256F., dated Ranchi, the 3rd May 1897.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., c.s.i., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department (Famine).

IN continuation of this office No. 196F., dated 18th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report under sections 13 and 25 of the Bengal Famine Code for the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division for the two weeks ending the 17th and 24th April 1897.

PALAMAU.

2. I forward the Deputy Commissioner's report and annexed statement, together with the duplicate copy of the map required by section 27 of the Code. We are still met in this district by the phenomenon of prices of food-grains rising higher probably than in any other district in India—much above the accepted index of actual famine,—while the numbers coming to our relief works continue to be surprisingly low. The continued rise in the price of rice is shown by the following figures:—

	Week ending 13th March.	Week ending 27th March.	Week ending 10th April.	Week ending 24th April.
<i>Hats</i> at which rice was selling at over 5 but under 6 seers per rupee ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
<i>Hats</i> at which rice was selling at 6 and under 7 seers per rupee ...	1	2	10	31
<i>Hats</i> at which rice was selling at 7 and under 8 seers per rupee ...	12	16	45	44
<i>Hats</i> at which rice was selling at 8 and under 9 seers per rupee ...	56	58	36	14
<i>Hats</i> at which rice was selling at 9 seers and over per rupee ...	19	10	Nil	Nil.
Total number of <i>hats</i> from which returns were received ...	88	86	91	92

The average prices of other food-grains are reported by the Deputy Commissioner as follows:—

		Week ending 10th April.		Week ending 24th April.	
		Rrs.	Chs.	Rrs.	Chs.
Wheat	...	9	0	8	8½
Barley	...	13	12	12	1
Gram	...	10	12	10	3
Indian-corn	...	8	8	8	3½
Marm	...	10	8	9	5½
Mahon	...	42	5½	33	5½

But notwithstanding these high and still rising prices, the average daily male units have fallen from 3,066 and 3,274 during the weeks ending the 3rd and 10th April to 1,626 and 2,104 during the weeks ending the 17th and 24th idem. Mr. Henry accounts for this partly by the fact of a local zamindar having started some private works of improvement in pargana Tori at rates higher than those allowed at two neighbouring relief works which have consequently had to be closed, and partly to a strike among the workers in consequence of my having reduced the general rate for piece-work on roads from Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet, as has been approved by Government in paragraph 2 of your No. 69T.R.—Fam., dated 28th instant. I still consider this measure to be a proper one, and the very fact that the workers are well enough off to keep away from the works on strike shows that it was warranted.

3. While writing this, I have received your No. 76T.R.—Fam., dated 29th ultimo, in which you inform me, with reference to paragraph 4 of my last fortnightly report (this office No. 196F., dated 18th ultimo) that, having regard to the small numbers now on relief works in Palamau, His Honour is unable to move the Government of India to commence work on the Dehri-Daltonganj Railway, and that I should instruct the Deputy Commissioner to watch the course of events closely, and to provide work wherever it is called for. I beg

to submit, however, as has been pointed out to me with considerable force by the Deputy Commissioner in a separate report, that immediately the rains set in it will be extremely difficult to find work for any large numbers. I may here note that although the average daily number on relief works during the week ending the 17th was undoubtedly very low, viz. 2,104, yet the numbers now give signs for rising again, the male units in the Deputy Commissioner's return for the 26th ultimo being 2,690; and I think that, looking at the high prices and the constricted state of the markets, we must expect a rush in another month when the people have consumed their *muhua*. We have also to take into account the considerable number of persons who are at present employed on zamindari works of improvement. They number, for 26 works from which Mr. Renny has obtained returns, 2,843 male units. From 8 works he has received no returns. On the whole we may take it that on both public and private works the actual number at present employed does not fall far short of 6,500 male units. But, as pointed out by Mr. Renny, all of the zamindari works and 12 out of the 15 public relief works shown in his last return (of 24th ultimo) are tanks or irrigation *baukhs*. I find in fact that only 635 of the above male units are at present employed on road works. The other 16ths are employed on tanks and irrigation works which will all be stopped immediately the rains break; and I fear that the Deputy Commissioner will then find very great difficulty in providing for the large number of persons, who will thus be thrown out of work. Of course it is quite possible that the mass of the people are better off than the Deputy Commissioner suspects, and that stocks are being held up (more than in other districts, in view of the difficulty of importing) until it is seen what the future has in store; and that if the rains break favourably, we shall be able at once to close all works, as was the case in 1874. The shuffling conduct of the workers certainly seems to point to this solution, though Mr. Renny anticipates a marked increase in distress very shortly, which will, he thinks, go on until the next *bhadai* crops come into the market in September. I think that our only reliable guide will be the numbers coming on to the works during the next few weeks. I will watch this carefully, and I will keep Government informed of the results.

4. During the fortnight under review 1,995 maunds of Burma rice were imported under the bounty system, giving a total of 5,046 maunds in about two and-a-half months. A beginning has also been made in imports of country rice, to the amount of 300 maunds, under the same system. Since the date of my last report the amount sanctioned for advances to assist importations has been increased by Government from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 75,000, about one-third of which had been given out at the date of the Deputy Commissioner's report. I have also, with the approval of Government, allowed two other routes—one *via* Manatu to Daltonganj, and the other *via* Dungwar to Garwa—to be thrown open for use by importers claiming the bounty. Every thing possible to stimulate imports is thus being done.

5. The numbers of gratuitous relief are still comparatively low, the figures being 1,463 (adult units) and 1,636 for the two weeks under review, as compared with 1,120 and 1,436 during the two preceding weeks. The report showing the operations with regard to cotton-spinning, &c., had not reached the Deputy Commissioner at the time of writing his report.

MANBHUM.

6. I forward the Deputy Commissioner's report with accompanying statements and map in duplicate.

Eleven works were open during the fortnight as against ten during the previous fortnight, but the average daily male units at work fell from 3,262 and 4,005 during the two preceding weeks to 3,345 and 3,030 during the two weeks under review. The Deputy Commissioner attributes this chiefly to the intervention of Hindu holidays. Work is paid for, as in all the districts of this Division, at piece-work rates, the average rate per 1,000 cubic feet for road work having been Re. 1-11 and for tank works Rs. 2-15-7 during the fortnight under review. Considering that all, or nearly all, the soil is stiff and hard and that the two principal tanks are now at some depth, these rates are moderate. The number of adult units on gratuitous relief were 4,060 and

4,076 during the two weeks ending the 24th April, as compared with 4,205 and 4,059 during the two weeks ending the 10th idem. There has been some decrease at Pokheria and Gobindpur, owing, I think, to the opening of work on the Gobindpur-Pokheria road and the drafting there of persons fit to do some work, and a slight increase elsewhere.

7. There has been some stiffening in prices for rice, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Fortnight ending 13th March.	Fortnight ending 27th March.	Fortnight ending 10th April.	Fortnight ending 24th April.
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at under 8 seers per rupee ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 8 seers and under 9 seers per rupee ...	5	4	2	8
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 9 seers and under 10 seers per rupee ..	10	12	16	12
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 10 seers and over per rupee ...	11	10	12	9
Total number of <i>hats</i> from which returns were received ...	26	26	30	31

The Deputy Commissioner's returns do not show the selling rates of other food-grains. I am asking him to give them in future. During the fortnight importations of food-grains by rail came to maunds 9,369 against exports maunds 836, as compared with maunds 10,000 and maunds 1,200 during the preceding fortnight.

8. The Deputy Commissioner has arranged to open three kitchens, about 15 miles apart, on the Grand Trunk Road for the relief of indigent wayfarers. This has been found of much benefit in the neighbouring district of Hazaribagh, and it seemed to me to be equally needed here.

HAZARIBAGH.

9. I enclose the Deputy Commissioner's report and annexed statements. The map required by section 27 of the Code has not been sent. I am asking the Deputy Commissioner to supply the omission.

There has been a further rise in the price of rice, as will appear from the following figures:—

	Fortnight ending 13th March.	Fortnight ending 27th March.	Fortnight ending 10th April.	Fortnight ending 24th April.
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at under 6 seers per rupee ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 6 seers and under 7 seers per rupee ...	.....	.....	1	1
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 7 seers and under 8 seers per rupee ...	3	6	20	37
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 8 seers and under 9 seers per rupee ...	27	38	43	37
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 9 seers and under 10 seers per rupee ...	35	26	5	2
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 10 seers and over per rupee ...	9	7	5	.....
Total number of <i>hats</i> from which returns were received ...	74	77	74	77

and this, notwithstanding importation by rail of food-grains, amounting to maunds 20,481 during the preceding fortnight, and to maunds 20,303 during

the fortnight under review. Of other food-grains the average selling price during the week ending the 24th April was, for Indian-corn, 9½ seers per rupee, for marua 11½ seers, and for mahua 37 seers per rupee. The Deputy Commissioner expresses considerable anxiety in regard to a failure in the general food-supply of the district before the next *bhadoi* crop comes to market. I am inclined myself to think that if proper arrangements are made for giving work wherever it is wanted—and this Mr. Herald is doing—the local traders should be able to import sufficient supplies by rail *via* Giridih. Possibly assistance by Government in the shape of advances will be needed to stimulate the trade, and on this point I am asking for the Deputy Commissioner's opinion. So far, however, the Hazaribagh mahajans have been able to make their own arrangements. I am inclined to think that they will continue to be able to do so.

10. As yet only test-works have been opened in this district. They are 35 in number, their sites having been carefully chosen by the Deputy Commissioner. Besides these a few small road and building works are going on under the Public Works Department and the Hazaribagh Municipality. The rate for earthwork is a piece-work rate of Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet. The total number of persons employed (including men, women and children) was 1,694 (=1,422 male units) and 1,678 (=1,424 male units) during the two weeks ending the 17th and 24th April, as compared with 1,634 and 1,812 during the weeks ending the 3rd and 10th idem, respectively. The falling off is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to many of the workers being absent, gathering the last of the *mahua* fruit. Hindu holidays and the opening of private zamindari works had also possibly something to do with this.

11. Nineteen kitchens have been opened as against 14 during the preceding fortnight, the total numbers thus relieved being 1,006 (=753 adult units), as compared with 783 during the preceding fortnight. I have pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner that the system of gratuitous relief under Chapter V is more suitable to the villages in the interior off the main lines of traffic, and village lists have accordingly been prepared and are now being tested. A considerable amount of relief is also being given by cotton spinning and weaving, as many as 689 persons having received cotton at Hazaribagh alone during the second week of the fortnight. The number of persons casually relieved by the police under section 12 of the Code was 1,618 as against 1,417 during the preceding fortnight.

LOHARDAGA.

12. The Deputy Commissioner's report is enclosed for perusal by Government.

Mr. Streatfeild still reports no signs anywhere of acute distress, though the demand for labour with the rising prices appears to be increasing. An increase in crime, especially of dacoities, is also apparent, and in one of these cases in which the Deputy Commissioner held a local enquiry, it was found that the crime had been committed by the villagers themselves, some of whom were more or less well-to-do, the object being to wreck their vengeance upon the local mahajan who had refused to make them advances of grain as usual. Mr. Streatfeild is still of opinion that the local stocks of food-grains are sufficient, but that the owners are holding back until the prospects of the coming crop can be judged of.

13. The road work noticed in paragraph 16 of my last report on the Silli-Bundu road in the Panch Parganas was carried on during the fortnight at a piece work rate of Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet, and at first attracted considerable numbers. On the 22nd ultimo, as many as 1,152 male units were at work on the six sections into which the 11 miles of road has been divided. On the 24th the numbers (male units) fell to 936 on account, it is said, of the increasing hardness of the soil. The average daily earnings per male unit was found to be from 1½ to 1¾ annas, so the rate seems a fair one. The Deputy Commissioner is arranging to open other test-works at Palkote, Lohardaga and elsewhere.

14. A kitchen has been opened at Ranchi by the Local Relief Committee, at which from the 21st to the 24th ultimo 181 adults and 303 children received cooked food, and charitable relief is also being given by the Committee from

locally subscribed funds to respectable persons in need under section 44 of the Code. I regret to find, however, that relief by cotton-spinning and weaving has made little or no progress. The Deputy Commissioner reports that he cannot find any private person who is willing and able to supervise the work, and he is unable to spare the time of any of his subordinates to do so.

15. The upward tendency of rice will be seen by the following figures:—

	Fortnight ending	Fortnight ending	Fortnight ending
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at less than 8 seers per rupee ...	Nil	6	27
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 8 seers and less than 9 seers per rupee ..	46	102	81
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 9 seers and less than 10 seers per rupee	53	17	10
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 10 seers and over per rupee ...	17	12	10
Total number of <i>hats</i> from which returns were received ...	116	127	128

Of other food-grains, the average price for Indian-corn was 10 seers and for *marua* 12 seers per rupee. *Mahua* averages 32 seers per rupee.

SINGHBHUM.

16. The position remains unchanged with the exception that continued exportations of rice, which amounted to maunds 5,911, to North Bihar, Hazaribagh and Asansole, are sending up prices, especially in the neighbourhood of the railway. At two *hats* in the Chakardharpur and Manoharpur thanas rice is now selling at less than 8 seers per rupee, at seven *hats* in Ghatsilla thana at 8 seers, while at Chaibassa and other places in the interior it is still selling at 10 seers and over. *Mahua* is from 1½ maunds per rupee in Porahat and the Kolhan to 2 maunds and over in Ghatsilla.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

17. The relief measures taken by the Maharaja of Sirguja up to the week ending 9th ultimo were mentioned in paragraph 18 of my last report. During the week ending 16th ultimo there appears to have been an average daily attendance of 655 men, women and children on the different works, with an expenditure of Rs. 507. The total expenditure up to the 16th April is reported to have been Rs. 6,538. I have not yet been informed of the result of the Maharaja's conference with his illakadars on the 20th ultimo. In a separate report to this office, the Maharaja suggested the advisability of his importing grain for sale to the public. I have advised him, if he thinks seriously of doing so, to send an agent for the purpose to Chaibassa and Raniganj. I have little doubt, however, that the Maharaja will find the cost prohibitive, having regard to the prices obtaining in his own State.

The Thakur of Kharsawan reports that he commenced the excavation of a tank and the construction of a well at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200, respectively, as relief works on the 15th April; besides which several buildings, including a school-house, a police thana, godowns, &c., are in course of construction or repairs, thus affording extra work.

The Raja of Seraikola has also submitted a statement showing the employment of the following average daily numbers on tanks and *bandhs* during the period 15th March to 15th April:—

Period.	Men.	Women and Children.	Wages paid.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
15th to 31st March ..	419	518	1,218	14	0
1st to 15th April ...	423	610	1,167	2	6

the daily wage for men being 1½ annas and for women 1 anna a head.

The Manager of Changbhakhar states that some tank work is going on at four places in his small State. I have asked him for further particulars.

I have received no further information from the other States since writing my last report. I should, however, mention that the Raja of Gangpur has sent me a liberal contribution of Rs. 1,000 for the Bengal Famine Relief Fund.

No. 263R., dated Daltonganj, the 30th April 1897.

From—R. H. Renny, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Palamau,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my fortnightly report under section 24 of the Famine Code for the period ending 24th April 1897.

Fortnightly Report for the period ending 24th April 1897 under section 24 of the Famine Code.

1. (1) *Section 24 (1)—Area affected, &c. &c.—Section 24 (1a).*—No change in the period under report.

2. *Section 24 (1b)*—Two new circles were opened during the fortnight, viz., (1) at Imli in thana Patan and (2) at Bakoria in thana Lateyahar. This brings the number of such circles up to 18.

3. *Section 24 (2a)—General state of the affected tracts.*—The general state is growing worse and worse from day to day. The prices of all food-grains are steadily rising.

Prices in week ending 17th April 1897 :—		In the past week the prices were—	
	Markets.		Markets.
<i>Of rice—</i>		<i>Of rice—</i>	
Below 6 seers per rupee	... Nil.	Below 6 seers per rupee	... 2
At 6 seers per rupee	... 1	At 6 seers per rupee	... 9
Above 6 but below 7 seers	... 18	Above 6 but below 7 seers	... 22
At 7 seers	... 5	At 7 seers per rupee	... 15
Above 7 but below 8 seers	... 36	Above 7 but below 8 seers	... 29
At 8 seers per rupee	... 15	At 8 seers per rupee	... 9
Above 8 but below 9 seers	... 15	Above 8 but below 9 seers	... 6
	Seers		Srs chs.
<i>Of wheat—</i>		<i>Of wheat—</i>	
Average of district	... 9	Average of district	... 8 8½
<i>Of barley—</i>		<i>Of barley—</i>	
Average of district	... 13½	Average of district	... 12 1
<i>Of gram—</i>		<i>Of gram—</i>	
Average of district	... 10½	Average of district	... 10 3
<i>Of mahua—</i>		<i>Of mahua—</i>	
Average of district	... 42½	Average of district	... 33 5½

4. *Section 24 (2b).*—The *rabi* has been harvested and stored, and the *mahua* flowers have ceased to fall. I am afraid that the yield of neither has exceeded 6 annas. The little *tema* paddy grown in the extreme eastern and southern parts of the district and the sugarcane and *china* crops are reported to be doing well.

5. *Section 24 (3e).*—The food-stock is, I am inclined to think, at a low ebb. This opinion is forced upon me by the fact (1) that within the last few days reports have reached me from both Garhwa and Lateyahar complaining that supply of rice exposed for sale on market days was far below the demand, and (2) that out of 1,867½ maunds offered for sale at 92 markets during the week ending 24th instant, only 25 maunds remained unsold, and this at 3 markets only. As regards *mahua* the general opinion is that the poor supply of the late harvest has all, or nearly all, been consumed. This opinion is to some degree confirmed by the fact that labourers are steadily resorting in increased numbers to our relief works in spite of the fact that rates have been reduced by the Commissioner on road works.

6. *Section 24 (4d).*—Importation of both Burma and country rice are being made but slowly; but since within the period under report the sanction of Government has been received to the granting of loans up to a limit of Rs. 75,000 to respectable traders of the district for the purpose of assisting them to import rice and payment of bounty up to the limit of Rs. 25,000 on all imported rice has also been sanctioned, I am in great hopes that the traders will take full advantage of these concessions and that great impetus will be given to the import trade.

7. Up to period of report I have granted loans up to Rs. 24,500.

8. The importation of Burma rice within fortnight has been 1,994 maunds 28 seers 10½ chitaks, and of country rice 309 maunds 6 seers 8 chitaks, and Rs. 1,151-14-8 has been paid as bounty.

9. In order to facilitate importation a pass office has been opened at Manatu on the Gaya-Sherghatty-Imamganj-Daltonganj route, and sanction to open a third one at Dungwa on the Baroon-Hussenabad-Garhwa route with a final checking and bounty paying office at Garhwa has been given.

10. *Section 24 (5e).*—No exportations.

11. *Section 24 (6f).*—There has been no rain, and the result is that the heat is intense and is drying up water and burning up the vegetation.

12. *Section 24 (7g).*—The public health continues to be good.

13. *Section 24 (8h).*—*Emigration or immigration of finished people.*—No cases reported.

14. *Section 24 (9i).*—*Condition of cattle.*—Diseases of cattle are very rife all over the district, particularly the foot-and-mouth disease but it is satisfactory to be able to note that

the casualties are few. No complaints have yet reached me of insufficiency of water or fodder, but there must be a change for the worse, if this great heat lasts much longer.

15. (3) *Number of relief works open in or near the affected tracts, &c., &c.*—There were within the period of report 18 relief works open as compared with 16 in the previous fortnight. The 18 circles were in charge of 12 special Circle Officers, two special and one District Sub-Overseer, two Sub-Inspectors—one of Police and one of Excise, and the district kanungo.

16. The district continues to be divided into three Charge Superintendents' Divisions, as before. To each such division an Overseer of the Public Works Department is attached to assist the Charge Superintendent in general supervision, in checking measurements, and in rendering professional advice. The District Engineer exercises general supervision over the whole district from an Engineer's point of view.

17. The strike, noticed in paragraph 15 of my preceding fortnightly, amongst the labourers owing to reduction of rates has continued more or less throughout the period under report, but within the last few days the labourers have begun to come back, and the number on the relief works is steadily increasing. The people had *mehua* to fall back upon, and this enabled them to hold out longer than they could otherwise have done, and it is principally because the *mahua* crop was a very poor one that they are now being driven back by want to the works. This is the time for gathering the Bysack lac crop, and this is giving employment to a number of persons just at present; but as this crop is but a poor one, and as the price of lac is miserably low, I expect in a few days large increasing additions to our relief workers.

18. In this connection I may mention that I have reported to the Commissioner of the Division that, with the advent of the rainy season, work on reservoirs will cease, and that the whole work of giving relief in the district will devolve on Government, as the zamindars will have no works for their distressed tenants. I have therefore suggested that immediate steps should be taken for having in readiness the means of starting the work of raising the railway embankment. A large work will be needed, as this is the only such work that suggests itself to me.

19. I have omitted, I find, to mention that owing to the Maharaj Kumar of Chota Nagpur having started relief works on his own accounts in his pargana Tori, and to his paying higher wages than I do, my two works, viz. (1) at Palumath and the other at Chandwa, have come to a standstill. If the Maharaj Kumar continue with his work, the closing of our ones will not be a matter for regret.

20. In concluding this section, I will mention that I am afraid now that relief works will have to be continued until September next when the *bhadoi* crops will become marketable.

21. Statements D and E are annexed. They show particulars of persons employed on Government relief works.

22. I annex a statement which gives such particulars as I am in possession of regarding private relief. Eight works on which I know relief works are being carried on have defaulted to submit returns in time for this report. The statement shows that 3,593 persons were being relieved on 26 works, of whom 1,930 were men, 1,084 were women and 579 were children. Some information as to rates paid on such private works has been obtained and recorded.

23. (4) *Number of poor-houses.*—No poor-houses opened yet; no demand has been for such.

24. No private poor-houses.

25. (5) *Organisation for employment of artisans, women.*—I am unable to furnish any information on these points, as the reports of the Bengal Branch of the Provincial Executive Committee of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund are bi-monthly and not fortnightly ones, and the report of the Palamau Branch for the half-month ending 30th April will not be ready until about the 6th of May. I shall give in my next fortnightly an account of the doings of the Committee during the latter half of April. I can, however, assert here that the members have their heart in the work, and that rapid progress is being made towards carrying out the objects in view.

26. (6) *Organisation for the distribution of grain doles or money doles.*—Statement Form No. 6 shows the number of persons gratuitously relieved. The number is rapidly increasing notwithstanding all our efforts. I am satisfied, however, that this provision of the Code is not being abused.

27. (7) *Relief in kitchens.*—No kitchens have been opened.

28. (a) (8) *Number of persons to whom loans under the Land Improvement Act, &c.*—Amount advanced during the period under report is Rs. 2,633-5-4.

(b) Total amount advanced during the current (1897-98) financial year Rs. 5,833-5-4.

(c) Total amount advanced during the preceding (1896-97) financial year Rs. 11,100.

29. (9) *Financial Statement for the fortnight, &c.*—Financial statements for fortnight required by section 24 are annexed.

30. The map required by section 27 is appended.

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMILY STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT PALAMAU.

For the half-month ending 24th April 1897.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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CIRCLE (OR RELIEF WORK OR THARA).	Big children.		Small children.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.					Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Quantity of grain paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Under Chapter V.</i>						
Panki	28½	51½	29½	109½	Mds. s. ch.	Rs. A. P. 92 2 9
Lesliganj	26	47	6	79	.....	68 0 6
Garhwa	28	45	10½	83½	.....	76 9 3
Harharganj	12½	26	1	39½	.....	36 13 9
Bisrampur	11	25	7	43	.....	37 6 6
Untari	5	16	3	24	.....	21 1 3
Chattarpur	24½	29	14½	68	.....	58 7 6
Daltonganj	108	188	51	347	26 0 10	256 9 11*
Paton	24½	35½	8½	68½	.....	60 11 0
Mahuadand	23½	44	2	69½	.....	59 12 0
Banksa	19	30½	23	72½	.....	57 12 6
Bhawnathpur	11	16½	5	32½	.....	28 12 6
Bhandaria	2	4½	3½	10	.....	8 8 6
Ohandwa	28½	49½	9	87	.....	79 2 3
Garoo	15	17½	4½	37	.....	34 4 0
Kerh	21½	43	11½	76	.....	68 10 0
Manatu	27½	87½	5½	120½	.....	109 0 6
Lateyahar	46½	82	26	154½	.....	135 2 0
Hussenabad	21	55	13	89	.....	77 10 6
Balumath	12	22½	6½	41	.....	32 14 2
Loharsai	2½	12	4½	19	.....	15 5 6
Total	498	927½	245	1,670½	26 0 10	1,414 12 10
<i>Starving wanderers through p. h. under section 166.</i>						
Challarpur	¼	¼	¼	¾	.....	0 5 6
Balumath	¼	...	...	¼	.....	0 3 9
Untari	¼	...	¼	¾	.....	0 5 3
Lateyahar	¼	¼	¼	¾	.....	0 6 9
Panki	¼	...	...	¼	.....	0 1 3
Garhwa	¼	¼	¼	¾	.....	0 12 0
Total	1½	½	¼	2¾	.....	2 2 6
GRAND TOTAL	499½	928	245½	1,672½	26 0 10	1,416 15 4

* This includes Rs. 99-5-6, value of rice.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 17th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITIOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITIOUS RELIEF.					Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Quantity of grain paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Under Chapter V.</i>					Mds. s. ch.	Rs. A. P.
Panki	29	49	29	107	.....	45 2 9
Leeliganj	25	45	6	76	.....	35 7 9
Garhwa	28	42	9	79	.....	36 8 3
Hariharganj	13	25	1	39	.....	18 4 3
Bisrampur	11	25	7	43	.....	18 11 4
Untari	5	16	3	24	.....	10 9 3
Chattarpur	24	28	14	66	.....	28 5 9
Daltonganj	103	172	50	325	10 21 14	119 11 9*
Paton	21	35	9	65	.....	28 12 9
Mahadand	21	39	2	62	.....	29 0 9
Ranka	20	81	23	74	.....	29 8 9
Bhawnathpur	11	17	6	34	.....	14 12 3
Bhandaria	2	5	4	11	.....	4 9 6
Chandwa	27	47	6	80	.....	36 15 6
Garoo	16	19	5	40	.....	18 6 6
Kerh	20	43	11	74	.....	32 5 9
Manatu	29	89	6	124	.....	56 1 6
Lateyaha	49	86	28	163	.....	71 2 6
Husenabad	14	37	8	59	.....	25 8 3
Balumath	10	18	2	30	.....	13 11 5
Total	478	868	229	1,575	10 21 14	673 12 5
	1,460					
<i>Starving wanderers through police under section 165.</i>						
Chattarpur	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	0 0 6
Balumath	$\frac{2}{7}$	...	...	$\frac{2}{7}$	.....	0 3 9
Untari	...	...	...	$\frac{2}{7}$	.....	0 2 0
Panki	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	0 1 3
Garhwa	1	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	0 11 0
Lateyaha	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	0 4 0
Total	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	.....	1 6 6
GRAND TOTAL.	480 $\frac{1}{4}$	868 $\frac{2}{7}$	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,578	10 21 14	675 2 11

* This includes Rs. 50, value of rice.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.					Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Quantity of grain paid	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Under Chapter V.</i>					Mds. s. ch.	Rs. A. P.
Panki	28	54	30	112	...	47 0 0
Lealiganj	27	49	6	82	...	32 8 9
Garhwa	28	44	12	88	...	40 1 0
Hariharganj	12	27	1	40	...	18 9 6
Bisrampur	11	25	7	43	...	18 11 3
Untari	5	16	3	24	...	10 8 0
Chattarpur	25	30	15	70	...	30 1 9
Daltonganj	113	204	52	369	15 18 12	136 14 2
Paton	28	36	6	72	...	81 14 3
Mahudand	26	49	2	77	...	30 11 3
Ranka	18	30	23	71	...	28 3 9
Bhawnathpur	11	16	4	31	...	14 0 3
Bhandaria	2	4	3	9	...	3 15 0
Ohandwa	30	52	12	94	...	42 2 9
Garoo	14	16	4	34	...	15 13 6
Kerh	23	43	12	78	...	36 4 3
Manatu	26	86	5	117	...	52 15 0
Lateyabar	44	78	24	146	...	63 15 6
Husenabad	28	73	18	119	...	52 2 3
Balumath	14	27	11	52	...	19 2 9
Loharai	5	24	9	38	...	15 5 6
Total	518	987	261	1,766	15 18 12	741 0 5
	1,635					
<i>Starving wanderers through police under section 166.</i>						
Chattarpur	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{7}$	.....	0 5 0
Untari	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{7}$	.....	0 3 3
Garhwa ... ..	...	$\frac{1}{7}$	...	$\frac{1}{7}$	.....	0 1 0
Lateyabar	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	.....	0 2 9
Total	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$1\frac{1}{7}$	.....	0 12 0
GRAND TOTAL	518 $\frac{1}{7}$	987 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 $\frac{1}{7}$	1,767 $\frac{1}{7}$	15 18 12	741 12 5

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half month ending 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male unit per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male unit per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult unit in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17th April 1897 ..	1,026	C. ft. 32	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0	Rs. A. P. 2 3 2	10	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	Rs. A. P. 1,293 6 0	1,368	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0	Rs. A. P. 675 2 11
24th " " ..	2,111	51	0 1 8	2 4 1	8	0 1 10	1,796 15 9	1,630	0 1 0	741 12 5

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

PALAMAU DISTRICT.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT	Area	Population in thousands	Affected area	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBER OF FLEET WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH					Number on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOODSTUFFS IN RUPEES PER TON.			MONTHLY DEATH RATE—		Deaths due to famine
					Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Total		Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Sq. miles		Sq. miles							Daily average number	Srs. cu.	Srs. cu.	Srs. cu.			
mu	1,912	596	1,912	596	..	2,635	on the	20th April	1,672	7 7	8 12	11 4	2 14	2 14	2 14	NO

Statement showing the monthly death-rate in the Palamau district, thana by thana, for the month of March 1897.

NAME OF TOWN AND THANA.		Monthly death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	
Daltonganj town	...	17.3	20.76	
Ditto thana	...	21.6	25.92	
Paton "	...	2.31	27.72	
Chhatarpur "	...	2.31	27.96	
Husainabad "	...	1.87	22.44	
Garkwa "	...	2.26	27.12	
Ranka "	...	2.51	30.12	
Mahuadand "	Return not received from Garoo outpo.t.
Lateyabhar "	...	2.11	25.20	
Balunath "	...	1.90	22.80	
Whole district (excluding Mahuadand)		2.11	25.68	

FORM No. 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

1	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 28TH MARCH 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 1897 UP TO END OF FORTNIGHT UNDER REVIEW.		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratifications relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agricultural Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Palamau ..	87,372	15,792	68,580	18,792	67,108 - 783 = 66,325	24th April 1897.	Rs. A. P. 8,625 5 3 for 18.06.07 19,080 12 1	Rs. A. P. 2,005 5 6 for 19.06.07 2,005 4 6	Rs. A. P. 5,838 5 4 11,100 10 8 for 18.06.07	Rs. A. P. Nil 477 0 0 for 18.06.07	Rs. Nil

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works and tasks executed.

District.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										On which wages as related under section 113 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	REMARKS.
	Man.		Woman.		Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Palamau ..	A. P. 1 10	C. ft. 1 0 digging only.	A. P. 1 7	C. ft. 90 carrying only.	A. P. 0 11	C. ft. 60 carrying only.	A. P. 0 6	C. ft. 80 carrying only.	A. P. 1 8½	C. ft. 8½	Common rice.	S. r 7 7	For road work— Rs. 2-1-6 For tank work— Rs. 2-4	For carriage the lead is between 0 to 100 feet, and lift is between 0 to 3 feet.

Statement showing the import of rice from Gaya and Shahabad districts for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

Date.	Quantity of rice.	Bounty paid.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
From the 11th to the 24th April 1897.	M. s. c. 1,994 28 10½ 309 6 8	Rs. A. P. 997 5 5 154 9 3	Burma rice. Country rice.
Total ..	2,303 35 2½	1,151 14 8	

Statement showing prices of rice in the different hâls of Palamau District for the week ending 24th April 1897.

Number.	Name of thana.	Name of outpost.	Under 6 seers per rupee.	At 6 seers per rupee.	Under 6 seers but below 7 seers per rupee.	At 7 seers per rupee.	Over 7 seers but below 8 seers per rupee.	At 8 seers per rupee.	Over 8 seers per rupee but below 9 seers.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Daltonganj ...	Loohganj	2 3	1	1	1	...	5	(a) At Dwarka in Panki outpost rice sold at 6 seers 5½ chittaks per rupee; at Balubhuing in Balumath thana rice sold at 5½ seers per rupee; at Mall in Lateyhar rice sold at 5 seers 10 chittaks per rupee. (b) Nowhere in the district rice sold at above 8 seers 4 chittaks per rupee.
2	Balumath ...	Panki ...	1	6	2 4	...	...	...	...	3
3	Lateyhar ...	Chandwa ...	1	...	2 6	...	4	...	...	11
4	Mahadand ...	Korh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
5	Husseinabad ...	Garoo ...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	7
6	Gurhwa ..	Bhawnathpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7	Patan ...	Nagar Untari ...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	3
8	Chatterpur ...	Misraipur ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4
9	Rauka ...	Manatu ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	6
		Harnaharganj	1	3	
		Rhandaria	1	2	2	5	
		Total	30	9	23	15	30	9	56	92	

Statement giving particulars of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the district of Palamau, for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

Name of thana.	Name of village in which improvement has to be made.	Nature of improvement.	Amount of loans applied for.	AMOUNT OF INSTALLMENTS ALREADY ADVANCED—			Average daily number of labourers during fortnight under review.	Rate of wages per 1,000 cubic feet.	REMARKS.
				Up to end of previous fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rauka	Tassar, Katam and Gurwa Boti.	Gilandazi work and construction of pucca reservoir.	Rs. 1,500	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.			
Ditto	Tassar ..	Construction of pucca bandh.	1,500		500 0 0				
Daltongunge ...	Hisra, Pokhraba	Gilandazi and construction of pucca reservoir.	1,500		500 0 0	16,934			
Patan, Daltongunge, Rauka	Soley, Ohowra, Nimu, Neora and Misraimu.	Construction and repair of abais.	1,000		333 5 4				
Daltonganj	Jasia Bohari	Gilandazi and sinking of well.	500		300 0 0				
Lateyhar Daltonganj	Bankikhard Birka ...	Gilandazi, construction of bandh and abais.	1,500		500 0 0				
		Total		14,300 10 8	2,633 5 4				

Statement giving particulars of expenditure on agricultural improvements in the Government estates in the district of Palamau for the first fortnight of April 1897.

NAME OF ESTATE.	Name of village.	Nature of improvement.	Estimated total cost of improvement.	AMOUNT OF INSTALLMENT ALREADY ADVANCED			AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF LABOURERS DURING FORTNIGHT UNDER REVIEW.			Rate of wage per 1,000 cubic feet.	REMARKS.
				Up to end of previous fortnight.	During the fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Men	Women.	Children.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10
			Nil.								

Statement showing particulars as to Private Relief Works in the District of Palamau for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

Serial No.	NAME OF ZAMINDAR.	COOLIES.				Rate.	Private expense or by Government loan.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rai Bhagwat Dyal Singh Bahadur.	678	160	104	942	Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 c. ft.	Private expense.
2	Rai Gobind Prashad Singh Bahadur.	48	81	28	107	As p. Man ... 1 2 Woman ... 1 0 Big child ... 0 10 Small child ... 0 8	Ditto.
3	Bhaiya Dergaj Deo ...	137	137	41	315	Man ... 2 0 Woman ... 1 6 Big child ... 1 0	Ditto.
4	Babu Kishun Bux Rai ...	128	97	55	280	.....	Ditto.
5	„ Ram Charan Singh ...	61	28	35	114	Rs. 2 3 per 1,000 c. ft.	Government loan.
6	Thakur Kanhaiya Dyal Singh ...	62	45	8	115	Ditto	Ditto.
7	„ Jadunath Singh ...	117	41	34	202	As p. Man ... 2 0 Woman ... 1 6 Big child ... 0 Small child ... 0 6	Ditto.
8	„ Chaturgun Dyal Singh	47	40	.....	87	Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 c. ft.	Ditto.
9	„ Luckmi Prashad Singh	4	4	5	13	As p. Man ... 2 0 Woman ... 1 0 Big child ... 0 9 Small child ... 0 6	Ditto.
10	„ Rama Prashad Singh ...	47	47	2	96	.....	Ditto.
11	„ Harbans Dyal Singh ...	65	43	33	141	.....	Ditto.
12	Debidyal Saho ...	50	30	20	100	As p. Man ... 2 0 Woman ... 1 0 Big child ... 1 0 Small child ... 0 9	Ditto.
13	Nourunglal Mukhtar ...	28	7	7	42	At the rate of Rs 2-3 per 1,000 c. ft.	Ditto.
14	Pandey Gouri Charan Ram ...	36	12	.....	48	Ditto	Ditto.
15	Babu Kahi Charan Singh ...	19	18	13	50	.....	Ditto.
16	„ Tirbeni Singh ...	24	14	13	51	.....	Ditto.
17	„ Dukun Saho ...	71	59	88	218	.....	Ditto.
18	Dubey Boodhoo Dhur ...	49	53	.....	102	.....	Ditto.
19	Babu Bent Prashad Singh ..	30	23	1	54	Rs. 2 3 per 1,000 c. ft.	Ditto.
20	„ Harsahai Lal ...	53	40	26	119	As p. Man ... 2 0 Woman ... 1 6 Child ... 1 0	Private expense.
21	Kuar Laljwan Singh ...	45	38	10	93	.....	Ditto.
22	Babu Kansaran Singh ...	12	12	12	36	.....	Ditto.
23	„ Budri Nath ...	21	3	2	26	.....	Government loan.
24	Thakur Uma Charan Singh ..	35	33	11	79	Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 c. ft.	Ditto.
25	Thakuram Solider Koor ...	49	40	23	112	Ditto	Ditto.
26	Thakur Shama Charan Singh ...	10	9	5	24	Ditto	Ditto.
	Total ..	1,930	1,084	579	3,593		

Financial Statement.

TASK-WORK.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Wages given in cash ...	1,971	9	3
(2) Wages given in grain, viz., Mds. 234-36-15, value of which, at 9 seers per rupee ...	1,042	15	3
(3) Daily wages ...	15	14	0
(4) Gratuitous relief given in money and grain ...	1,416	15	4
(5) Miscellaneous expenditure on account of stationery and postage, &c. ...	142	3	2
(6) Advance to landholders for relief works ...	2,633	5	4
(7) Bounty on Barma rice ...	1,151	14	8
Total expenditure ...	8,400	5	7

R. H. Renny,
Deputy Commissioner, Palamau.

DALTONGANJ,
The 30th April 1897.

No. 19F., dated Purulia, the 1st May 1897.

From—H. F. T. MAGUIRE, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the half-monthly report on the state of things in this district, which is prescribed by section 24 of the Famine Code. This deals with the week ending on 17th and 24th April respectively. The following tracts have now to be shown as effected, in addition to those previously shown :—

	Name of Thana.	Area in 1891.	Population in 1891.
1	2	3	4
		Square-miles.	Square-miles.
1.	Jheria	200	43,895
2.	Para	119	43,478
3.	Baghmandi	176	38,502
4.	Purulia	774	222,731
	Total ...	1,269	348,106
	Total previously affected ...	2,104	642,991
	Present totals	3,373	991,097

The addition of Jheria brings the whole of the Gobindpur Subdivision within the affected area, and only the two thanas of Manbazar and Barabhum out of the entire district are unaffected. It must be said, however, that some of the thanas are very slightly affected. In fact, in a year of ordinary prices, they would not be regarded as affected at all. Topchanchi has been removed from the slightly to the seriously affected area. The average daily number of persons on gratuitous relief increased from 246 to 571. This thana is much affected by the closing of Collieries. The complete organization of Relief Circles was in progress during the period reported on, and was completed after it had closed. It is being specially reported. Two Suboverseers were appointed during the fortnight, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 45 each.

2. The general state of the affected area has continued much the same as before. The little sugarcane, still standing on the ground, may have improved a little by the rain that fell both in the period under report and later on. There is nothing new to note about food-stocks. Nine thousand three hundred and sixty-nine maunds sixteen seers of food-grain were imported, and 836 maunds exported—showing a decrease of 1,699 maunds 24 seers and 305 maunds respectively from the figures of the preceding fortnight. There was no rainfall in the week ending 17th April 1897. In that ending 24th April, Gobindpur recorded 34 and Pande 72 inches. Cholera broke out in several thanas (Barabhum, Manbazar, Hura and Chas), along the Grand Trunk Road in the Gobindpur Subdivision, as also in the Sadar station, but has abated, more especially in the Sadar station. The figures of monthly death-rate for March are appended. The

Thana.	Number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.
1	2	3
Gobindpur Sub-division.		
Tundi	52	1.75
Gobindpur	90	2.46
Nirsa	142	2.42
Topchanchi	107	2.01
Jheria	87	2.001
Chas	190	1.89
Para	137	3.15
Raghunathpur	302	2.62
Sadar Sub-division.		
Jhela	234	2.40
Purulia	638	2.87
Gaurandi	149	2.83
Baghmandi	89	2.31
Chandil	228	2.46

The total deaths were 2,946; 436 were due to cholera and 1,918 to fever. The reported death-rate per 1,000 was 2.46 (cholera .31; fever 1.10). The details for each thana affected are given in the margin. It is clear that nearly all the figures are quite unreliable. Emigration and immigration seem to have been rather dull than otherwise. Cattle continued to suffer in places from want of water, and the police reported some cases of

cattle-pox in Raghunathpur.

3. One new work was opened, viz., the road from Gobindpur to Pakhuria. Arrangements were also made to open out the Chandankeari Mahal road in Chas thana, the Topchanchi-Dumra road in thana Topchanchi, and a tank in Matha in Baghmandi thana. The average daily number of male units during the week ending 17th April was Rs. 3,345.

who earned Rs. 1,860-10-1½. During the next week the figures were 3,030 units, and Rs. 1,675-4 earnings. These figures show a considerable falling off from the figures of the previous weeks, which was chiefly due to the occurrence of the Bengali New Year holidays. The average daily earning per male unit in both weeks was 1 anna and 5·8 pies. No relief work, as such, has been undertaken by private agency, but some work is being done from advances for land improvement, which employ a considerable amount of labour.

4. No poor-house has been opened.

5. Steps have been taken to introduce the scheme of house-employment of women in cotton-spinning, adopted in Hazaribagh. The Deputy Inspector of Schools has been asked to prepare a Register of persons fit to be employed in this way, with the help of his Mufassal staff. Funds will be supplied by the Local Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Fund. The Deputy Inspector's Report has not yet been received.

6. The numbers getting gratuitous relief have shown a slight falling off on the whole, from 5,205 to 4,861. The falling off has been chiefly at Gobindpur and Pokhuriya; while in most other places there has been a small increase, probably due to the news of such relief having spread. At Gobindpur there was some dispute as to the supply of rice between the Subdivisional Officer and the Sub-Registrar who distributes the rice. At Pokhuriya, Mr. Campbell appears to be carrying out orders. Also a new road was opened there.

7. In accordance with the orders received with your Memorandum No. 207F., dated 20th April 1897, the Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur has been directed to open, as soon as possible, three kitchens, along the Grand Trunk Road, at the following places:—

Topchanchi. | Gobindpur.— Nirsa.

An establishment of a clerk on Rs. 20, and 2 peons on Rs. 6 each has been sanctioned for each kitchen. Other menial servants will be composed of persons wanting relief.

8. No advances under the Land Improvement Act were made during the fortnight, principally because the applications for loans were being enquired into. The Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur was vested with the power of a Collector to dispose of his own applications without any reference to this office. No advance appears to have been made there also. In the last half-monthly report it was stated that advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were made to eight persons. The amount of such advances was Rs. 170. This amount was advanced out of the balance of Rs. 500 sanctioned for the purpose of Agricultural Advances for 1896-97, under the famine conditions. The Commissioner's letter, forbidding such Advances, appears not to have been received in this office. The following are the figures in connection with advances under the famine conditions, as required by paragraph 4 of this Government No. 841 (Agri.) Fam., dated 25th March 1897:—

		Rs.
(a) Advanced during period under report	...	Nil.
Total advanced during month.	Under Land Improvement Act	1,600
	Under Agriculturists' Loans Act	170
(b) Total advanced during current financial year, including (a)		1,770
(c) Ditto preceding financial year	...	7,926

9. During the fortnight Rs. 2,923-3-9½ were spent on gratuitous relief, and Rs. 3,535-14-1½ on test-works.

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT—MANBHAM.

For the half-month ending 24th April 1897.

[illegible]

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 28 (u) of the Code.]

DISTRICT—MANBHUM.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 17th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Purulia ...	16	25	1	42	15 9 9
Outpost Balarampur ...	16	34	10	60	9 4 0
„ Hura ..	39	105	50	194	55 7 0
Jhalda ...	13	24	12	49	17 2 0
Outpost Joypur ...	23	101	20	144	58 10 6
Bagmundi ...	8	30	38	76	20 2 0
Chandil ...	63	176	72	311	85 4 0
Outpost Ichagar ...	9	21	4	34	12 2 3
Barabazár ...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbazár ...	7	5	...	12	4 5 8
Raghunathpur ...	31	58	7	96	28 15 0
Outpost Santuri ...	10	23	12	45	13 8 8
Gourangdi ...	2	4	5	11	3 0 0
Para ...	16	31	2	49	17 13 3
Chas ...	21	62	32	115	31 7 3
<i>Gobindpur Subdivision.</i>					
Gobindpur ...	174	557	452	1,183	394 0 0
Nirsa ...	153	325	180	658	209 6 6
Outpost Ohirkunda ..	34	44	26	104	32 5 3
Topechanchi ...	41	75	101	217	57 10 0
Outpost Katras ...	27	57	51	135	36 8 0
„ Rajganj .	32	61	61	144	42 8 6
Jharis ...	21	65	51	137	41 1 9
Tundi ...	83	206	470	761	138 6 9
Pokhuria ...	73	183	100	356	111 10 4½
Total ..	914	2,272	1,747	4,933	1,436 3 9½

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 24th April 1897.

<i>Sadar Subdivision.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Purulia ...	35	48	7	90	32 7 3
Outpost Balarampur ...	4	...	...	4	1 8 0
„ Hura ...	44	119	64	227	60 13 0
Jhalda ...	16	21	14	51	17 5 9
Outpost Joypur ...	33	129	20	182	79 11 9
Bagmundi ...	8	30	35	73	19 14 9
Chandil ...	58	206	102	366	102 8 0
Outpost Ichagarh ...	9	23	4	36	12 14 6
Barabazár ...	...	...	1	1	0 2 0
Manbazár ...	7	5	1	13	4 10 6
Raghunathpur ...	26	46	7	79	26 2 9
Outpost Santuri ...	11	35	13	59	17 4 4
Gourangdi ...	31	51	68	150	41 10 0
Para ...	17	31	13	61	18 12 9
Chas ...	24	61	33	118	32 10 0
<i>Gobindpur Subdivision.</i>					
Gobindpur ...	145	519	386	1,050	333 9 9
Nirsa ...	170	343	198	706	226 7 9
Outpost Ohirkunda ...	35	45	32	112	33 9 0
Topechanchi ...	41	77	101	219	58 8 0
Outpost Katras ...	38	70	78	186	39 8 3
„ Rajganj ...	37	71	58	166	55 13 9
Jharis ...	24	106	64	194	63 12 1½
Tundi ...	55	116	188	359	88 7 3
Pokhuria ...	84	187	88	359	118 12 1½
Total ...	952	2,399	1,570	4,921	1,486 15 4

FORM No. 7.
[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]
FAMINE STATEMENT E.
DISTRICT—MANBHUM.

Abstract Statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the half-month ending 24th April 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>For week ending 17th April 1897.</i>		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gourangdi test-work ...	82	69'8	0 1 11½	1 9 0	.....	.....	60 6 9			
Boghunathpur road No. I.	106	61'94	0 1 9½	1 9 0	.....	.....	71 9 0			
Chellama road ...	217	58'45	0 1 3½	1 9 0	.....	.....	103 4 6			
Chas " " "	296	61'03	0 1 7½	1 9 0	.....	.....	161 1 9			
Katras " " "	219	72	0 1 94	1 9 0	.....	.....	147 13 8			
Niras " " "	454	62'75	0 1 6½	1 9 0	.....	.....	256 11 10½			
Boghunathpur No. II	668	81'68	0 2 0½	1 9 0	.....	.....	815 12 0			
Khatgaon bandh ...	73	53'22	0 1 5½	1 14 0	.....	.....	46 7 0			
Pokheria east tank ...	571	19'62	0 0 11½	2 2 0	.....	.....	210 1 3			
Ditto west tank ...	609	22'17	0 1 1½	2 2 0	.....	.....	264 9 9			
Gobindpur road ...	76	45'04	0 0 10½	1 4 0	.....	.....	12 13 0			
Total ...	3,345	...	...	...	...	...	1,960 10 1½	4,060	0 0 9½	1,426 3 9½
<i>For week ending 24th April 1897.</i>										
Gourangdi test-work ...	86	76'6	0 2 0½	1 9 0	.....	.....	65 11 0			
Boghunathpur road No. I.	112	50'40	0 1 10	1 9 0	.....	.....	77 13 6			
Chellama road ...	167	45'12	0 1 1½	1 9 0	.....	.....	70 14 6			
Chas " " "	251	56'27	0 1 6	1 4 0	.....	.....	140 1 6			
Katras " " "	177	64'32	0 1 7½	1 9 0	.....	.....	107 0 7½			
Niras " " "	455	62'8	0 1 6½	1 9 0	.....	.....	268 5 0			
Boghunathpur No. II	250	77'93	0 1 9	1 4 0	.....	.....	163 6 0			
Khatgaon bandh ...	57	46'07	0 1 2½	1 9 0	.....	.....	32 12 1½			
Pokheria east tank ...	667	26'00	0 1 3½	2 2 0	.....	.....	236 2 6			
Ditto west tank ...	669	20'90	0 1 6	2 2 0	.....	.....	268 14 3			
Gobindpur road ...	120	42'07	0 0 11	1 4 0	.....	.....	44 3 0			
Total ...	3,030	...	...	...	...	...	1,675 4 0	4,076	0 0 10	1,466 15 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....

FORM No. 8.
[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]
DISTRICT—MANBHUM.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 24th April 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Total of all food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalubathan	Mda. Nil
Prodhanthura	860
Katragurh	2,194
Dhanbad	1,354
Parulia	4,397
Katragurh	Nil
Anara	160
Adra	125
Kantanali	25-16
Kalarampur	118
Kantadih	Nil
Nimdi	Nil
Chandil	122
Total	9,369-16

FORM No. 2.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT—MANBHAM.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 21st April 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Padd.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Total of all food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalabakhan	Mds. Nil
Pradhabkhuta	Nil
Katragurh	Nil
Dhanbad	Nil
Purulia	176
Kustaurh	Nil
Anara	311
Adra	845
Ramkanali	Nil
Belarampur	10
Kantadih	Nil
Nimdh	Nil
Chaudh	Nil
Total	835

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON TEST-WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERs PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Male unit.		Rice.			In the Sub-division.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Manbham	Miles. 4,147	1,193,000	3,873	991,000	1,948	1,191	265	3,404	2,974	4,861	Secrs. 6	Secrs.	Secrs.	2'46	2'51	Nil.

FORM 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 6TH FEBRUARY 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 1ST APRIL 1897, UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On test-works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12
Manbham	180,000	52,379	69,325	.....	.....	24th April 1897	Rs. A. P. 3,535 14 1½	Rs. A. P. 9,628 8 1½	Rs. 1,800*	Rs. 176	Rs. Nil

* In the 2nd fortnightly report for March Rs. 1,275, advances from Gehindpur, was not noticed; this has been added in the Statement.

Statement giving particulars of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, in the district of Manbhum, during the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF THANA.	Name of village in which improvement is to be made.	Nature of improvement.	Amount of loans applied for.	AMOUNT OF INSTALLMENTS ALREADY ADVANCED.			Average daily number of labourers during fortnight under review.	Rate of wage per 1,000 cubic feet.	REMARKS. (Here state terms on which loan in each case has been made.)	
				Up to the end of previous fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
				Nil.			Men.	Women.	Children.	

Statement showing particulars of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, in the district of Manbhum, during the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF THANA.	Name of village in which improvement is to be made.	Nature of improve- ment.	Amount of loans applied for.	AMOUNT OF INSTALLMENTS ALREADY ADVANCED.			Average daily number of labourers during fortnight under review.			Date of wages per 1,000 cubic feet.	REMARKS. (Here state terms on which loan in each case has been made.)
				Up to and of previous fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10
				Nil.			Men.	Women.	Children.		

Statement showing prices of rice in different hats of Manbhum district for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

No.	Name of thana.	Name of Outpost.	NUMBER OF HATS.								REMARKS.
			Under 8 seers per rupee.	At 8 seers per rupee.	Over 8 seers but below 9 seers per rupee.	At 9 seers per rupee.	Over 9 seers but below 10 seers per rupee.	At 10 seers per rupee.	Over 10 seers per rupee.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Purulia	Hura	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	"	Balarampur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	"	Joypur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	Jhalsi	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	Ragmudi	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	Ohandul	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	"	Ichagorh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	Barabhum	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	Manbasar	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11	Baghmunathpur	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	Pani	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13	Chas	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14	Gobindapur	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15	Nirua	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	Tupchanchi	Katra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17	Jhoris	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18	Tundi	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total number of hats from which information received.			2	2	6	9	2	5	4	31	

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test-works) and tasks executed.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wages calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee).	Average rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.			
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIT.								
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.							
For the week ending 17th April 1897.																	
					No workers on daily wages						All works paid by piece-work.	8 seers	For tank work Rs. 2-15-7 per 1,000 cubic feet. For road work Rs. 1-11 per 1,000 cubic feet.	
For the week ending 24th April 1897.																	
					No workers on daily wages						All works paid by piece-work.	8 "	8 Ditto.

H. F. T. MAGUIRE,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mandhum.

Fortnightly Famine Report of the district of Hazaribagh under Sections 13 and 24 for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

General condition.—Figures relate to weeks ending 17th and 24th April 1897.

During the fortnight under report the *mahua* harvest, which gives a supply of food and employment to several hundred thousands of persons in the district, was in progress. Although the early buds were destroyed, as reported last fortnight, lately the weather has been most favourable, and a supply of cheap food has been provided at an extremely opportune period, viz, the period when the selling prices of other foods have risen to serious rates and threatening to rise still further. Up to the beginning of the fortnight surplus village stocks were found (in great or small quantities) in most of the village *hâts*. Now it seems almost certain that, in the worst thanas, this local supply is entirely exhausted. Those who have supplies will not part with them, until the *bhadoi* crop gives promise of good results. The result is, that portion of the population, fortunately a small proportion, I believe, which depends on purchase for its weekly supply of rice, will have to pay Calcutta prices, plus the Mahajan's and the retail dealers' profits. If the population were a purely rice-eating one, the prospects for the next three months would be very serious, but as I have pointed out frequently, only half the population uses rice habitually, and that half is almost entirely composed of persons whom the famine would not throw on relief works, although it may seriously involve them. This population will also be relieved by many taking to "coarser foods" in a year of scarcity. The numbers on relief have further been reduced by the opening of private works. The land-holders are now anxious to obtain loans on the terms offered by Government; many have received instalments, and others have commenced work in anticipation of sanction. These works attract labour more freely than the Government works. Work at the Jail Lake is almost deserted, because a Pleader is employing large numbers in re-excavating a tank within the town of Hazaribagh.

2. Prospects of crop.—Harvesting of *mahua* in progress, probable outturn will exceed 9 annas over district. This may be reckoned on furnishing a supply of food which will tide the cultivating class as a whole over the period till the monsoon breaks, when other sources of livelihood will come into action.

3. Prices.—During the fortnight under report, Returns showing price of rice were received from 71 *hâts*, as in the previous fortnight, and from a few others, for one fortnight only. These have not been taken into account. At 32 *hâts* rice sold at less than 8 seers

Present.	Former fortnight.
32	19
37	33
2	14+5
71	71

in the rupee, at 37 at 8 seers, and at two only at 9 seers, against 19 *hâts* selling at less than 8 seers, 33 *hâts* at 8 seers, 14 *hâts* at over 8 and at 9 seers, and 5 *hâts* at 10 seers in the previous fortnight. The rise in the price is partly due to the damage done to the *mahua* crop, and partly to the depletion of available local stocks. It will closely

follow the prices ruling in Calcutta, as more and more of the retail dealers in the Mufassal obtain their supplies from the wholesale dealers who are importing from Calcutta. The statement prescribed in Commissioner's letter No. 54Fam., dated 15th March 1897, is annexed.

4. *Importation by rail.*—Imports of food-grains by rail amounts to 20,303 maunds during the fortnight under review, as compared with 20,481 maunds during the preceding fortnight. Statements 8 and 9 are annexed. The importation is now barely sufficient to meet local demands and unless the Mahajans see their way to increase the quantities imported within the next few weeks, I am certain special measures will be required to ensure that would-be purchasers meet with supplies. I am in daily communication with the Mahajans on this matter, as I still consider the district needs much more assistance in this direction than in any other form of relief assistance. There may be some doubt whether, without relief works, the people would actually starve, but there is no doubt that, without supplies in the hats of rice, makai, atta, masua or some similar grains, the health of the people will be materially injured. Insufficient or semi-nutritious foods like *sago* and *mahua* must be supplemented by one of the above grains to give adequate nourishment.

5. *Rainfall.*—Sadar, 0·86; Giridi, 0·82.

6. *Public health.*—The general health was good, but small-pox and cholera have been reported from a few places.

7. *Emigration.*—One hundred and sixty-three persons emigrated from the district during the fortnight under report, against 25 only in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year.

8. *Number and nature of public works open in the district.*—The required particulars are given in the accompanying comparative statement, from which it will be seen that, during the second week of the fortnight under review, the total number of labourers employed on the public works, including test-works, was 1,678, as compared with 1,694 and 1,812 during the weeks ending 17th and 10th April 1897 respectively. The falling off was entirely due to many persons being engaged in picking up *mahua*. Besides the number of places shown in the statement, work was available at many others, but no coolies attended them. During the fortnight I have transferred relief works from Road Cess to Provincial. The Road Cess funds are being formally transferred to me, as Collector, for the purpose. I did so to simplify accounts, and to have a more speedy machinery at hand for dealing with any sudden outbreak of distress.

9. *Test-works.*—For works shown in the first three lines at the above statement, payment to the labourers was made according to the Schedule Rates of the Public Works Department. In the case of all other works, the coolies received wages at the test-work rates fixed for this district, that is, piece-work rates at one anna nine pie per 1,000 cubic feet.

10. *Relief under Section 12.*—During the fortnight under report, Rs. 120 were sent to the thana and outpost officers for giving gratuitous relief, as directed in section 12 of the Famine Code, and 364 men 405 women and 809 children received such relief at a cost of Rs. 68-1-3. Where large numbers appear to require relief, a kitchen takes the place of this form of relief.

11. *Loans.*—During the fortnight under report, 29 applications for loans, aggregating Rs. 5,517, were received, of which five were struck off, and the remaining 24 are pending enquiry. The total amount of loans sanctioned up to the fortnight was Rs. 9,850; of this, Rs. 5,980 have been paid, viz., Rs. 5,800 within 31st March last, and Rs. 680 in April 1897. The total amount advanced during the current financial year is, therefore, Rs. 680, against Rs. 5,300 total advance made during the last financial year 1896-97.

12. *Condition of cattle.*—Very little disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient.

13. *Rates of wages.*—The rate continued to be Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet.

14. *Organisation for employment of artisans, women, &c.*—List of persons unable to work at earthwork, have been prepared and sent to the Charge Superintendents. These Officers are testing the lists by personal enquiries, and introducing the system of making thread from cotton, and giving gratuitous relief. They have been supplied with cotton, and cotton centres have been opened at several new places. At Hazaribagh 689 persons received cotton for spinning during the 2nd week of the fortnight.

Thirty-nine maunds 26 seers and 1 chitaks of cotton were given out, and 35 maunds and 8 seers of thread received during the past fortnight. The amount paid for labours was Rs. 437-13. During the fortnight under review cloth, weighing 28 maunds 17 seers and 14½ chitaks, was received from the weavers, and Rs. 270-5-3 paid to them.

Some cloth has been distributed and a quantity sold. But there is still large supplies in hand for disposal.

15. *Relief in kitchens.*—There are now 19 kitchens open in the district. Particulars regarding 14 of them are given in the annexed Statement 6. Statements 7, 10 and 11 are annexed.

The 30th April 1897.

J. L. HERAID,

Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh.

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT—HAZARIBAGH.

Statement of gratuitous relief at Kitchens for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

Name of Circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Kitchens—figures include those receiving dry doles—.</i>					Rs. A. P.
Hazaribagh ...	61	81	215	357	224 0 9
Barhi ...	53	37	9	99	54 10 9
Koderma ...	10	10	18	38	25 14 6
Gumiah ...	12	13	61	86	59 8 0
Chauparan ...	18	17	17	52	32 12 9
Bagodar ...	17	14	85	116	43 14 0
Ramgarh ...	11	10	32	53	37 5 7½
Kasmar ...	5	...	7	12	8 2 7½
Joree ...	6	11	17	34	25 12 0
Giridih ...	12	14	6	32	21 11 3
Dumri ...	27	17	30	74	52 12 0
Dhanwar ...	4	2	2	8	5 15 3
Bhurkutta ...	7	7	3	17	6 0 0
Jagarnathdih ...	11	14	3	28	19 11 3
Total ...	254	247	505	1,006	618 2 9

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT—HAZARIBAGH.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

WEEK *	A, B C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 17th April 1897.		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Week ending 24th April 1897	7384	Mostly cooked meal, a few dry.	618 2 9

J. L. HERBERT,

Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.

FORM 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT—HAZARIBAGH.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Giridih	Howrah	12,016
	Burdwan						
	Durgapur						
	Raniganj						
Do.	Auxaria	62	8,225
	Madhupur						
	Burha						
	Mokamsh						
Moheshmunda .. .	Lakshmar		Nil.		

FORM 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT—HAZARIBAGH.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

Giridih	Raniganj	11	.....	..	.....	.....	122
	Manik						
	Burdwan						
	Saidyanath						
Do.							
Moheshmunda			Nil				..

FORM 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population, in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Number of gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS, IN SEERN, PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Makai and marua.	Marua.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hazaribagh ...	S. miles. 7,021	S. miles. 1,164	S. miles 1,750	200	...	...	...	..	...	991	7 to 9	9 to 15	30 to 60	2.44	2.42	Two pilgrims on their way back to their houses in the North-Western Provinces were discovered in an emaciated state on the Grand Trunk Road, and died soon afterwards when under treatment for fever and dysentery; they were passing through the district.

FORM 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 28TH MARCH 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 28TH MARCH 1897, UP TO END OF MONTH (24TH APRIL 1897) UNDER—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hazaribagh ...	190,000	9,855	180,145	9,855	180,145	24th April 1897	Rs. A. P. 5,895 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,090 15 5½	Rs. A. P. 5,980 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. Nil

Include unadjusted advances.

Statement showing prices of rice in different Hâts of the Hazaribagh district for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

Number.	NAME OF THANA.	Name of outpost.	NUMBER OF HATS.								REMARKS.
			Under 8 seers per rupee.	At 8 seers per rupee.	Over 8 seers but below 9 seers per rupee.	At 9 seers per rupee.	Over 9 seers but below 10 seers per rupee.	At 10 seers per rupee.	At 11 seers per rupee.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Haza bagh	Hazaribagh	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
2	Hunterganj	Hunterganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Gomia	Gomia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Morkagaon	Morkagaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Borhi	Borhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Dhunwar	Dhunwar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Khurugoliba	Khurugoliba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Ramgarh	Ramgarh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Giridih	Giridih	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Koderma	Koderma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Dumri	Dumri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Mandoo	Mandoo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Chaitra	Chaitra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Chouperan	Chouperan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Symeria	Symeria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Bogodar	Bogodar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Gawan	Gawan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Kasmor	Kasmor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number of Hâts from which Returns have been received			22	37	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	71	Hâts for which Returns were not received during the previous fortnight have been excluded.

J. L. HERALD,
Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.

Statement showing the number and nature, &c., of Public Works open in the District of Hazaribagh for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

Department.	NATURE OF WORK.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																REMARKS.
		WEEK ENDING 3RD APRIL 1897.				WEEK ENDING 10TH APRIL 1897.				WEEK ENDING 17TH APRIL 1897.				WEEK ENDING 24TH APRIL 1897.				
		Number of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Public Works Department.	Building works ...	3	25	1	11	3	26	1	11	1	20	...	10	2	17	1	11	Also treated test-works.
	Road works ...	5	65	19	7	3	97	11	2	1	122	19	4	5	246	33	13	
	Maintenance of trees ...	4	47	...	...	4	45	...	...	4	44	...	...	4	40	...	...
	Repairing wells ...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Repairing culverts and bridges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Improving lake ...	1	2	...	2	1	24	13	14	1	14	12	3	1	15	11	3	
Test Relief Works	Earthwork ...	34	637	279	325	36	749	309	42	33	742	305	366	35	646	314	301	
	Collection of gravel ...	1	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing well ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Municipality	Earthwork ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Constructing culverts ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Road-making ...	2	47	1	...	4	27	...	...	2	32	...	...	1	9	...	...
	Building works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	3	3	3	...
Total ...		54	873	316	445	55	1,011	344	457	53	982	389	373	53	968	332	393	

J. L. HERALD,

Deputy Commissioner.

No. 141R., dated Ranchi, the 1st May 1897.

From—H. O. STREATFIELD, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report, under section 24 of the Famine Code, for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

2. *General condition.*—There is, so far, nothing at all alarming to report as to the general condition of the district. Prices unfortunately continue to rise, and complaints of distress consequent on this are frequent; but as far as visible signs of scarcity go, there is, as far as I can observe, absolutely no symptom of acute distress in any part of the district. That the people must find some difficulty in making both ends meet, in face of the extraordinarily high price of rice, must be taken for granted, but I have not, so far, obtained information of a single authenticated instance of actual under-feeding. Helpless old women and beggars have, no doubt, greater difficulty in making a subsistence than in ordinary years, but even they are always, on enquiry being made, found to be getting along somehow on private charity. I made a rapid tour, through the Panch parganas from the 14th to the 17th instant, in order to visit the road works going on there, and came across no single instance of emaciation, the women and children, working on the roads especially, appearing to be in excellent condition. In Rahe some 18 beggars had been regularly fed at the thana from the funds placed in the hands of the police under section 12 of the Famine Code. This was, of course, an improper use of the funds. Since, however, the assistance given by the police had dried up private charity to a certain extent, I have made arrangements for the relief to be continued from the funds of the Charitable Relief Committee. All these beggars come to me, and though all were blind or cripples or diseased, none presented any appearance of starvation, and it is notable that one woman complained bitterly of having been brought to the outpost by the village chaukidar, although she was getting on all right by begging in her own village. The most serious sign of the times is the increase of crime, which has been very marked during the past two months, while during the past fortnight there have been several house dacoities—a crime almost unknown in this district in ordinary years. It is generally believed that these are the work of petty zamindars, and not of distressed persons; but more than one case has occurred of blandars or granaries being broken into by gangs of villagers. On Tuesday last I held a local enquiry into one of these cases in the jurisdiction of the Burmu outpost, 17 miles north of Ranchi, and from the confessions of several of the villagers, it appeared that the complainant, a *bania*, had angered them by refusing to lend grain as usual, and that a leading raiyat, who was on bad terms with him, had taken advantage of this to induce the village to loot his grain. It is noticeable that, in this particular case, almost all of the accused had considerable quantities of paddy of their own in their houses, and not one of them complained of any difficulty in obtaining food or seed-grain, nor could I hear of any such case in the neighbourhood. The people of this district are not very patient or law-abiding, and I fear cases of grain-looting will not be

uncommon during the next two months, if zamindars and *banias*, who hold stores of rice, refuse to lend it out as usual. Crime has been most common in the tract lying in the south of the Lohardaga and the north of the Toto and Sesai thanas and also to the north and east of Lohardaga, and police enquiries show that, in these parts, the people are anxious for work, although they decline to go far from their villages for it. I propose to start test-works in both these tracts, and also near Palkote, the well-to-do people of which allege that distress prevails, although from what I know of that part of the district, I do not believe that labour will be forthcoming at test rates. The Police report that there is some distress in those parts of the Burmu outpost which border on Palamau; and I propose to visit this tract next week, going the following week to Lohardaga by way of Bhandra and Korame, where test-works are about to be started. In accordance with your orders, a kitchen has been started at Ranchi under the supervision of a Sub-Committee of the Local Committee of the Charitable Relief Fund. I visited the kitchen at 5-15 yesterday evening, and found about 50 adults and 400 children being fed. The former were nearly all cripples, and were by no means emaciated. The children appeared to me fine drawn on the whole, but had no appearance of starvation. The Civil Surgeon, who also visited the kitchen yesterday, considers that, as native children go, they are in good condition. There can be no doubt that the poorer classes of the town are using the kitchen as a means of saving themselves the expense of feeding their children. This is, perhaps, as good a use as the kitchen could be put to, but at present it is certainly being taken unfair advantage of by people not in actual want, and I have instructed the Sub-Committee to try, by means of enquiries and grant of tickets, to weed out those children whose parents are not in real want. The Relief Committee, in order to provide work for the needy, also made a grant of Rs. 300 for expenditure under the Municipality on the clearing of a tank. I have, however, absolutely failed to obtain workers at Rs. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet, or 2½ annas per 100 cubic feet. Even 3 annas per 100 cubic feet, to which I raised the rate on representation that the soil was gravelly and very hard, failed to attract any labour, and I have now had to order the Overseer to see whether he can get a contractor to take up the work on famine relief conditions. This does not look as if there was any great distress in or around the town at present, nor from the appearance of the labouring classes is there any reason to suppose such to be the case.

3. *Prospects of crops.*—The *mahua* crop is now over and gathered, and from all I can learn, was a 10 to 12-anna crop all round. Lands nearly everywhere have, with the recent frequent showers, been fully prepared, and in many places upland *bhadoi* rice and the lowland broadcast rice have been sown. The season is therefore a very forward one, and there is every prospect of an early *bhadoi* crop. This early preparation of the lands also goes a long way towards ensuring a fair winter rice crop, even if the rains should again be unsatisfactory. Had it not been that last year the very dry, hot-weather delayed preparations and sowing, and thus made the crops late all round, the early cessation of the rains would not have been nearly as harmful as it was.

4. Prices continue to rise, and the reports now show 27 markets in which the rate is less than 8 seers per rupee; 68 markets in which it is 8 seers, 13 markets between 8 and 9 seers; 10 at 9 seers, and 9 at 10 seers, the last being all in Biru. There has also, apparently, been a rise in prices throughout Bengal during the fortnight, and the merchants, who were importing from Purulia, tell me that the rate there is now Rs. 4-11 per maund, which is just under 8½ seers per rupee; 7½ to 7¾ seers per rupee is therefore the cheapest rate at which imported rice can be sold in Ranchi. Burma rice is now Rs. 4-6 a maund in Calcutta, so that no assistance is likely to be afforded by it. This course of prices in this district, I admit, completely beats me, as it does everyone else I have consulted; tracts where it is well known that the rice crop was a 10 to 12-anna one, showing just as high prices as those where the crop was only 6 annas. How with prices as high as they are, distress is not more pronounced, is another puzzle, the only solution for which is, what I have always believed, that Chota Nagpur is by no means the poor country it is generally supposed to be, and that nearly all families have reserves of cash or ornaments on which they draw in hard times. There is no doubt that this year *mahua* is being very generally eaten in place of rice, as is shown by the fact that it sells at 20 to 40 seers a rupee, instead of about 2 maunds as in an ordinary year, and this, although the crop was not altogether a bad one, *gondu* and *marua* continue to sell at from 12 to 16 seers, and appear to be forthcoming in fair quantities in the bazars.

5. *Food-stocks.*—I still adhere to my belief, which is also the universal belief in the district, that there is plenty of grain in the district, but that those who have it are hanging on to it in the hopes of yet higher prices, and also until there is good promise of this year's crop. I am told that, even now, rice is beginning to come more freely from outside villages into the Ranchi bazar, and if the rains break early and well, I am certain an immediate fall in prices will take place.

6. *Importation and exportation.*—Importation from Purulia into this district is still going on, but if prices continue to rise in Bengal, cannot long be contained as a profitable speculation. There is no exportation.

7. *Rainfall.*—There was no rainfall during the fortnight under report. Since the 27th instant, however, there have been daily storms at Ranchi, and apparently from what I can learn throughout the district, this will assist the preparation of lands and the sowing of uplands, and will ensure the germinating of seed already sown. It will also ensure the supply of water and fodder until the rains.

8. The public health and the condition of cattle continue good.

9. *Relief works.*—In the Panch Parganas work was going on throughout the fortnight on the roads from Silli to Bundu, Bundu to Tamar, Tamar towards Chandil, and Tamar towards Araki. The rate paid has been $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per 100 cubic feet to the labourers, with $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna to the contractors. The total number of labourers employed from the 6th, when work began, to the 24th, was 8,465 men, 3861 women, and 821 children; a daily average of 445.5 men, 202.2 women, and 48.2 children. All the contractors were not, however, employed till the 16th, on which date, on the five lengths of road, 459 men 197 women and 86 children, or 742 souls were employed. The numbers rose with some fluctuations till the 22nd, when 808 men, 433 women, and 48 children, were working, or 12.3 souls, on the 11 miles of road which were under repair in six different places. After the 22nd numbers again fell owing to the increasing hardness of the soil reducing the average wage, and on the 24th, only 686 men, 346 women, and 101 children, or 1,133 souls in all were at work. I have not at present been able to get reliable figures of average earnings, but from what I saw and heard on the spot, I consider that, with the soil as it then was, a man, with a woman or children to help him with carrying, could earn $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas, while alone he would earn from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas. The rate is therefore, I think, a fair one. On the test works which I propose to start at Palkote and Lohardaga and elsewhere, the rate will be Re. 1-6-6 per 1,000 cubic feet or $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per cubic foot. I may note that the gang system is a failure in this district, each man or family insisting on digging their own chauka and drawing the wage of their own work. This, as it renders payment in pice necessary, is a nuisance, but unless there is a rush for labour, rendering the measurement and payment of the work of individuals or small gangs impossible, I see no necessity to force on the people a system they do not like or understand.

10. *Other relief measures.*—The kitchens at Ranchi opened on the 21st, and up to the 24th, fed 181 adults and 303 children, at a cost of Rs. 15-4-9. A kitchen about to be started at Lohardaga, also gratuitous relief from Charitable Relief Funds, was also granted in accordance with the provisions of Section 44 of the Famine Code to persons in Ranchi, guaranteed by two members of the Relief Committee to be in need. It cannot be pretended that these are cases in which relief would be granted by Government were the relief fund not forthcoming, but as that fund is intended to relieve the respectable poor, without the annoyance of Government enquiries, I feel myself justified in accepting the recommendations of members of the Committee on the subject, especially as the funds are all locally subscribed, and we have no grant from the Central Fund. The cotton-spinning form of relief does not make progress: no doubt, as you remarked in your comments on my report for the second fortnight of March, it might be a success with management—by management, understanding cultivation—but I have no time to cultivate it myself, nor can I spare the time of one of my Deputies for the purpose, and no private person is forthcoming, able and willing to devote himself to this work. All we can do is to see that gratuitous relief is not granted to women, who might spin cotton in return without this Return being made, and if any large demand for relief to distressed females should arise, to grant relief in this form as far as possible.

4. The prescribed Returns as to loans are appended.

Statement showing prices of rice in different huts in the Lohardaga district for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

No.	Name of thana.	Name of outpost.	NUMBER OF HATS.									
			Under 8 seers per rupee.	At 8 seers per rupee.	Over 8 seers per rupee, but below 9 seers per rupee.	At 9 seers per rupee.	Over 9 seers per rupee, but below 10 seers per rupee.	At 10 seers per rupee.	Over 10 seers per rupee, but below 11 seers per rupee.	At 11 seers per rupee.	Over 11 seers per rupee.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Ranchi ..	Ranchi ...	...	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Mandar ...	Mandar ...	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	Karra ...	Karra ...	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	Tamar ...	Tamar ...	4	5	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	Silli ...	Silli ...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	...
	Khunti ...	Khunti ...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	Chandpur ...	Chandpur ...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	Nasra ...	Nasra ...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	Kochodega ...	Kochodega ...	...	...	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	...
	Talo ...	Talo ...	...	10	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	Palkat ...	Palkat ...	...	4	...	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
		Total ...	27	68	13	10	...	9	..	...	...	127

I.

Statement giving particulars under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the district of Lohardaga, from 14th to 24th April 1897.

NAME OF THANA.	Name of village in which improvement is to be made.	Nature of improvement.	Amount of loans applied for.	AMOUNT OF INSTALLMENTS ALREADY ADVANCED.			Average daily number of labourers during the fortnight under review.	Rate of wage per 1,000 cubic feet.	Remarks here—state term on which loan in each case has been granted.
				Up to end of previous fortnight.	During fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sissi Do.	Bargaon Do.	Construction of bandh Ditto ditto and making well.	Rs. 800 1,000	Rs. 200 200	Rs.	Rs. 200 200	Rs. A. P. ....	.....
Silli Do.	Loahata Dulwi and Heautiatu.	Repairing old bandhs ..	500	125	...	125	.....	.....
Do.	Heandih and Mamodih ..	Construction of two bandhs and making land.	2,200	300	.. ..	300	.....	.....
Tamar	Haridih	Construction of a bandh ..	1,000	200	...	200	.....	.....

H. C. STREETFIELD,
Deputy Commissioner, Lohardaga.

No. 275T.R.—(Fam.), dated Darjeeling, the 17th May 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 31G.—S.R., dated the 6th May 1897, with its enclosures, being a report under sections 13 and 25 of the Famine Code for the second half of April, and in reply to convey the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. *Paragraph 3 of your letter.*—There was a sudden cessation in the importation of rice into the affected tracts in the district of Nadia from Katwa in Burdwan and the Rarh country in Murshidabad. The Collector at once sent the District Engineer to make arrangements, and he with difficulty procured 400 maunds of rice. Mr. Garrett has since caused 2,000 maunds of rice to be taken to the Kalantar from Calcutta. He has also arranged with a contractor for weekly consignments of 2,000 maunds each to be delivered at Devagram, in the centre of the tract, and has persuaded two residents of the locality to import rice. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you in thinking that the arrangements made by Mr. Garrett were judicious.

3. *Paragraph 29 of your letter.*—In Jessore the Collector has ordered the opening of a test work at Magura, but it is reported that the people would all starve rather than work. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the view taken by you that if the people there will not work, that fact shows that the distress is not severe.

4. The statistical statements submitted for the districts of Nadia, Khulna and Murshidabad are not all for the same period, the statements for Khulna being up to the 28th April, and those for Nadia and Murshidabad up to the 24th idem. I am to request that you will issue instructions to the District Officers in order that future reports for all the affected districts in the Presidency Division may, if possible, be for the same period.

5. In Famine Statement B for the district of Khulna, the expenditure shown in columns 8 and 9 appears to be up to 24th March 1897, but the blank in the heading not having been filled in, it is not clear to what period the advances shown in columns 10 and 11 relate. I am to invite your attention to the instructions for these columns given in the foot-notes to Form 11 at page 65 of the Famine Code, and to request that in future columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Famine Statement B may be filled up in conformity with those instructions, so as to show the expenditure, including advances, incurred from the 1st April 1897, or the beginning of the current financial year, a foot-note being added stating the total expenditure incurred and the advances made, if any, during the previous financial year.

6. The same remark applies to the information given in columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Famine Statement B for the district of Murshidabad. Columns 8 and 9 are headed "Expenditure since 11th April 1897," while columns 10 and 11 show "Advances since December 1896 up to the end of the month of April."

7. The entries in columns 5 and 6 of Famine Statement B for the district of Nadia, which should show the number of persons for whom relief can be provided by the works remaining on the programme at the date of the report, exactly repeat the figures given in columns 3 and 4 as to the numbers for whom relief was provided in the last programme of relief works, and the same figures were given in the statement for March. I am to enquire whether the relief works hitherto carried out were outside the programme; if so, a foot-note stating this fact should be added.

I am also to invite your attention to the fact that the dates in the headings of columns 7 to 11 have been left blank with the result that it is not clear from what date the expenditure or the advances have been shown.

8. The actual wages per male unit on task-work and irrespective of task shown in columns 4 and 7 of Famine Statement E (Form 7) for Nadia are in no case less than 2 annas and are in some cases nearly 3 annas per diem. I am to request that an explanation of these apparently excessive wages may be obtained from the Collector and submitted to Government.

9. In column 5 of Famine Statement A for the district of Murshidabad the population shown is 17,000, while it is stated in paragraph 14 of your letter that the population of the affected area (167 square miles) in Murshidabad is 25,000, and the total of the figures* given in paragraph 4 of the Collector's report

	Area, square miles.	Popula- tion
(1) Barua circle	45	32,000
(2) Saktipur "	58	25,000
(3) Nowada "	38	18,000
(4) Goan and Jellinghi circle	33	20,000
Total	167	95,000

No. 185G., dated the 3rd May 1897, is 95,000.

The number of labourers shown in columns 6 and 10 under the heading "Numbers on relief works on last day of month" is 12,327. This is evidently wrong, for according to the weekly telegraphic weather and crop report the total number of relief workers and test workers taken together was 2,398 on the 21st April, the last day of the period to which the statement in question relates.

Columns 11 to 16 of this statement have been left blank, with a remark written across columns 12 to 14 (prices) that a separate table of prices is annexed. I am to request that in future such information as is available may be repeated in columns 11 to 16. With regard to columns 15 and 16, I am to invite your attention to section 27 (i), page 13 of the Famine Code. They should show the death rate for the month previous to that to which the statement relates; for example, the Famine Statement A for May should show the death-rate for April.

No. 31G.—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1897.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

UNDER sections 13 and 24 of the Bengal Famine Code, I have the honour to submit my report showing the relief operations in the Division during the half-month ending the 30th April 1897. Copies of reports of the Collectors

Nadia No. 368F., dated the 3rd May 1897.

Murshidabad No. 185G, dated the 3rd May 1897.

Jessore No. 307G., dated the 1st May 1897.

Khulna No. 773.C., dated the 1st May 1897.

of Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore and Khulna noted on the margin, together with the statistical statements prescribed by the Code, and the skeleton maps in duplicate showing the affected areas, are enclosed. These reports are submitted under section 24 of the Code, except the report of Jessore which is under section 13.

2. *24-Parganas*.—In this district no area is affected by scarcity, nor is any anxiety felt, and I have nothing special to record, except that the recent rains have improved agricultural prospects.

3. *Nadia*.—The report of this district refers to the weeks ending the 17th and the 24th April. As already noticed in my last report, the most prominent feature during the fortnight under review was the sudden cessation of importation of rice from Katwa and the Barh. The grain-dealers of Katwa refused to sell rice to any one except their regular customers. The price of rice rose in consequence to Rs. 5-8 per maund, and the contractors appointed under the Famine Code failed to supply rice in the affected tracts. The District Engineer with difficulty procured 400 maunds of rice which gave temporary relief. Mr. Garrett has since caused 2,000 maunds of rice to be imported into the Kalantar from Calcutta, and has arranged with a contractor to deliver 2,000 maunds per week at Devogram, the most central place in the Kalantar. He also persuaded two gentlemen of the locality to import rice from Khulna and Calcutta. I consider the arrangements made by Mr. Garrett most judicious. I notice that the Circle Officers in the Kalantar have been relieved of the duty of distributing grain doles in order to enable them to make effectual enquiries from house to house, and that relief works under Civil Agency have been placed under the financial control of the Charge Superintendents. I consider these changes in procedure judicious. With regard to the proposal for increasing the permanent advances of the Charge Superintendents and Circle Officers, I have referred the Collector to the letter of the Accountant-General of Bengal (his No. 1037T.M., dated the 3rd February 1897), a copy of which was sent to me with Government No. 351Agri. (Fam.), dated the 8th idem, and requested him to submit further particulars on the subject.

4. *Section 24 (1)*.—There is no change in the area or the proportion of the population affected. The Deputy Collector of the newly-formed subdivision of Chuadanga has reported the advisability of opening test works at Joyrampur in thana Damurhuda, but Mr. Garrett does not consider this necessary at present. I am going there this week, and will consider the matter. As stated in my last report, I have already sent three more Circle Officers for the affected areas. This raises the number of circles and of Circle Officers from six to nine. Two new charges have been formed, one at Chapra and the other at Meherpur, Mr. J. J. Burnville, Assistant Magistrate, being appointed as Superintendent of the former, and Mr. D. Weston, Deputy Collector of Meherpur, of the latter charge. This arrangement will, I understand, involve no additional expenditure, save the appointment of a clerk on Rs. 20 per mensem under each Superintendent.

5. *Section 24 (2)*.—The general condition of the affected tracts is said to have improved during the period under report. With regard to the question of increasing the pay of the chaukidars, I have pointed out to the Collector that this is not the proper place to discuss it, and that I await a separate report. I notice that in the tracts outside the affected area people are getting as much seed as is necessary, but in the Kalantar there is considerable difficulty about it. It is hoped, however, that with the help of the Famine Charitable Relief Fund all available lands will be sown. The

food stocks throughout the district are low: their exports still exceed imports. There were on an average 2·4 inches of rainfall in the district during the fortnight. The public health and the condition of the cattle continue to be fair. There has been no emigration or immigration of famished people.

6. *Section 24 (3).*—The number and character of relief works remain unchanged. The test work at Joginda has not been converted into a regular relief work, as the number of labourers attending it has not since increased. The numbers employed on relief works are given in the statistical statements. No statement has been submitted showing the rates of daily wages and taxes, as required by Government Circular No. 1, dated the 6th January 1897. The Collector has been directed to supply the omission. No relief work has been opened under private agency.

7. *Section 24 (4) and (7).*—No poor-houses or kitchens have been opened.

8. *Section 24 (5).*—Nothing has been reported as to any organization for the employment of artisans, women, &c., at their houses. From Statement Form 6 and Famine Statement E, it appears that the number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief increased from 27,785 to 48,371, and the cost from Rs. 9,757 to Rs. 17,852. The Collector has been directed to report whether any relief has been given under section 45 of the Famine Code, and, if so, to how many persons, and what work, if any, was exacted from them in return.

9. *Section 24 (6).*—The changes made in the organization for the distribution of grain doles have been fully reported by the Collector.

10. *Section 24 (8).*—During the period under report, Rs. 700 were advanced to six persons for ordinary land improvement, and Rs. 8,850 to 22 persons for relief of distress under the modified rules made under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Rupees 8,610 were distributed among 530 persons under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

11. *Section 24 (9).*—The total expenditure on famine relief during the fortnight amounted to Rs. 50,884, against Rs. 30,952 in the previous fortnight. I notice that the grant for works under Civil Agency has been overdrawn by Rs. 35,000, and the Public Works Department letter of credit by Rs. 11,000. The necessary monthly estimates have been submitted to Government for allotment of fund.

12. *Section 24 (10) and (11).*—There is nothing new to record under these heads.

13. *Section 26 (i).*—The Famine Statement D has not been drawn up in the revised form prescribed in Government Circular No. 88 (Fam.), dated the 25th April 1897; nor does it appear that the Sunday wages paid to relief workers employed on task work, or the number of persons to whom they are paid, have been shown separately in a foot-note, as required by Government Circular No. 2Fam., dated the 27th April 1897. The Collector has been directed to make good the omissions.

14. *Section 27 (i).*—The Collector has also been requested to give the figures for April in columns 15 and 16 of the monthly Statement A. He thinks that the famine has caused no marked increase in mortality. No deaths from starvation are reported. An anonymous petition was received by me, alleging that a woman had died from starvation. An enquiry was made by the Collector, and it was found that she had died of puerperal fever after childbirth.

15. *Murshidabad.*—This is the first report respecting this district under section 24. This report also refers to the weeks ending the 17th and 24th April.

16. *Section 24 (1).*—The area affected is said to be 167 square miles, with a population of 25,000. The area has been divided into four circles, viz., Barua, Saktipur, Noda and Gonas-Jalangi. Two Circle Officers were previously appointed. Two more have now been appointed. The Collector has reported that no Superintendent of Charges is required at present.

17. *Section 24 (2).*—It does not appear that the general condition of the affected area has undergone any material change. The only improvements noticed are that a considerable portion of *aus*-growing land has been already sown, that *boro* paddy, which has been grown in about 8,000 bighas, is nearly ripe and promises to give a bumper crop. The prices of food-grains have, however, risen, and distress is being more acutely felt.

18. In the matter of food-stocks, no failure of supply has been reported from any portion of the district except Noda, where it is said to be caused temporarily by the extraordinary demand from Nadia. It will be observed that Mr. Garrett reports that the supply from the Rarh has been stopped. I notice that fires which have occurred of late have made the mahajans apprehensive of the safety of their stores of rice, and have induced many to sell out. Rani Mena Kumari of Jeaganj and Babu Narpal Singh of Azimganj are selling rice at 10 seers a rupee. The exports exceed the imports. About 8 inches of rain fell at Noda and 2 inches at Barua during the period. Cholera and small-pox are said to prevail throughout the district. The condition of the cattle continues to be generally satisfactory, and cattle-disease is reported from Goas and Suti only.

19. *Section 24 (3).*—The number of relief works open during the period was six, viz., four regular and two test works. Test works have also been lately opened at Goas and Noda. The numbers paid by daily wages were 1,035, and those paid for task work 21,513. No statement has been submitted showing the rates of wages and task, as required by Government Circular No. 1, dated the 6th January 1897. The Collector has been directed to supply the omission. The excavation of tanks by private individuals either from loans advanced by Government or otherwise has given employment to about 4,000 persons daily. The excavation of tanks in thana Hariharpara by the Court of Wards has rendered the opening of relief works in that thana unnecessary.

20. *Section 24 (4) and (7).*—No poor-houses or kitchens were opened from public funds. Private poor-houses or *dhermasalas* are maintained by wealthy zamindars of the district, and the numbers relieved in them are said to be increasing.

21. *Section 24 (5).*—The steps taken for the employment of artisans, women, &c., at their homes, have been reported by the Collector in detail. The average number of male units relieved per diem under this head amounted to 239½. The Circle Officers of Barua and Saktipur have also recently started jute and cotton spinning in their own circles.

22. *Section 24 (6).*—The report under this head does not appear to be sufficient. The Collector has been directed to report in detail in his next half-monthly report his organization for the distribution of doles in grain or money. I have also drawn his attention to the provisions of Chapter V of the Famine Code, directing that money doles should be given only under very exceptional circumstances.

23. *Section 24 (8).*—It appears that Rs. 4,100 were sanctioned as advances during the period to nine persons under the modified rules of the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Rs. 4,336 to 791 persons under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The system and security on which these advances have been given should have been stated. The Collector has been asked to do so in his next report.

24. *Section 24 (9).*—The financial statement shows the total expenditure on famine relief during the period to be Rs. 3,286. The statement does not appear to be complete.

25. *Section 24 (10) and (11).*—In the Collector's report, under section 10 of the Famine Code, no information was given as to the economic condition of the tracts affected except Barua, as well as of the tracts outside the affected areas, except Bharatpur and Gokarna. The Collector has been directed to supply the omissions in his next half-monthly report.

26. *Section 26 (i).*—The famine Statement D has not been drawn up in the revised form prescribed in Government Circular No. 88Fam., dated the 15th April 1897, nor does it appear that the Sunday wages paid to relief workers employed on task work, together with the number of persons to whom they are paid, has been shown separately in a foot-note, as required by Government Circular No. 2Fam., dated the 27th April 1897. The Collector has been directed to supply the omissions.

27. *Section 27 (2).*—In columns 15 and 16 of the famine Statement B no monthly death-rate per mille has been given. The Collector has been requested to supply the omission.

28. *Seasons.*—*Section 14 (1).*—There is no change in the general condition of the tracts marked as affected. The average rainfall in the district during

the fortnight was about 2·4 inches, which has done much good to the cultivation of *til* and *jute*. I notice that the poorer cultivators are in difficulties for paddy seed. Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act or free gifts from the Famine Charitable Relief Fund are being given to the most needy cultivators. The imports are in excess of exports. The prices show a tendency to rise in some places. Public health and the condition of cattle continue to be generally good.

29. *Section 14 (2)*.—No public work or test-work was open in or near the affected area. The Collector has ordered the opening of a test work at Magura to keep away idlers. It is said that the people would all starve rather than work, and from this I gather that distress is not severe.

30. *Section 14 (3)*.—Two hundred and three men, 486 women and 347 children were in receipt of gratuitous relief during the period. With regard to the difficulties represented in the way of introducing paddy-husking, I do not understand why there should be any difficulty about women obtaining *dhankis* for husking paddy, as I believe that paddy is husked more or less in every homestead in Bengal. I have enquired further about this.

31. *Section 14 (4)*.—No loans were granted either under the Land Improvement or the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the period.

32. *Khulna*.—The report of this district refers to the three weeks ending the 14th, 21st and 28th April 1897.

33. *Section 24 (1)*.—It is reported that the area and the proportion of the population affected during the period under report remains the same as before, viz., 442 square miles with a population of 262,000. The Collector's attention has been drawn to his last report, in which he said that some six villages, with a population of 3,000, were also affected. He has been directed to explain why these have not been included in this report. The number of relief circles and of officers remain unchanged. I notice that Babu Mathura Nath Mukerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, has been deputed to learn famine work with a view to his being appointed Charge Superintendent, if necessary.

34. *Section 24 (2)*.—No improvement is noticed in the general state of the affected tracts. Distress is becoming more acute among the "Bhadralok." I notice that some men, women and children are said to show signs of insufficient food. Instructions have been issued by the Executive Committee of the Famine Charitable Relief Fund as to the relief of such cases as are to be relieved. As already reported, there is more distress in thanas Kaliganj and Asasuni than in the other tracts. It is observed that difficulty is generally felt in procuring seed-grain. I have directed the Collector to see that *aus* seed is forthcoming, instructing him at the same time as to how far the difficulty is to be met by advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and how far by gifts from the Famine Charitable Fund. The price of rice has risen from ten to nine seers a rupee. There is said to be little or no stock of grain in the affected area. As the Collector's present report refers to three weeks, the statement of imports and exports should have shown figures for that period also, instead of two weeks. It is satisfactory to observe that cholera has abated in the affected area. This is ascribed to a heavy fall of rain on the 19th and 20th April. There is no immigration, but some people are moving to more prosperous parts of the district in search of work. The condition of cattle is reported to be good.

35. *Section 24 (3)*.—There were 31 relief works open in the affected area, besides which a large number of works are being executed by private individuals either by loans from Government or otherwise. Twenty-two of the relief works are tanks, and the rest *bunds* and roads. The piece-work system lately sanctioned by Government in order to enable workers to earn enough to support their wives and children has been started. The condition of labourers on relief works, both public and private, is good. In fact, they do not perform a full day's work, but devote some of their time in cultivation. The numbers employed on relief works and the rates of wages, &c., are given in the statistical statements.

36. *Section 24 (4)*.—I have sanctioned the opening of two poor-houses. These are being constructed at Syamnagar and Asasuni, and will be opened this month. In the poor-house maintained out of private funds, there are 146 inmates.

37. *Section 24 (5).*—Twenty weavers are employed in Kaliganj in weaving cloth. *Mu his* are being employed everywhere locally in making baskets, and blacksmiths in making *kaddis*, for relief works.

38. *Section 24 (6).*—Four hundred and twenty men, 3,361 women and 1,579 children are in receipt of gratuitous relief. I notice that doles for this kind of relief continue as before. With regard to the Collector's remarks regarding the dole given for paddy-husking, I have drawn his attention to the extract from the report of Mr. Bell quoted in Government No. 608, dated the 1st March 1897, a copy of which was sent to him for report, from which it will be seen that paddy was given for husking to able-bodied men and women entitled to gratuitous relief, each man getting as his weekly dole 6 seers 2 chitaks and each woman 5 seers 11 chitaks, besides bran and husk, 32 seers of clean rice being returned out of one and-a-half maunds of paddy given to each per week. I have requested the Collector to report whether 36 seers of clean rice cannot be returned out of one and-a-half maunds of paddy as in Rajshahi. With regard to the relief given from the Famine Charitable Fund, I observe that there is a tendency in some local committees to relieve two or three of the better castes only and to leave out the others. This was to be expected, as the "Bhadralok" are not distinguished for their sympathy with the classes which they consider below their own.

39. *Section 24 (7).*—There are no kitchens.

40. *Section 24 (8).*—A sum of Rs. 4,850 was sanctioned in advances to 14 persons during the period under report under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Nothing was sanctioned under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

41. *Section 24 (9).*—The total expenditure on famine relief during the period was Rs. 15,727, against Rs. 6,516 in the preceding fortnight.

42. *Section 24 (10) and (11).*—There is nothing special to report under these heads.

43. *Section 26 (ii).*—The Famine Statement D has not been drawn up in the revised form prescribed in Government Circular No. 88Fam., dated the 15th April 1897, nor does it appear that the wages paid to relief workers employed on task work and the number of persons to whom they are paid are shown separately in a foot-note, as required by Government Circular No. 2Fam., dated the 27th April 1897. The Collector has been directed to make good the omissions.

44. *Section 27 (i).*—It is satisfactory to note that there was no death from starvation during the period under report.

No. 868F., dated Krishnagar, the 3rd May 1897.

From—J. H. E. GARRETT, Esq., Officiating Collector of Nadia,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my report under section 24 of the Famine Code for the second half of April. The figures in the statements attached to this report refer to the weeks ending on 17th and 24th ultimo. My next report will deal with the figures for three weeks.

2. The most prominent feature in the history of the period under report is the sudden cessation of importation of rice from Katwa and the Barh. About the middle of last month the grain-dealers in Katwa finding that supplies from the interior had almost ceased suddenly, resolved to refuse to sell to any but their regular customers. In consequence of this, large number of carts which had gone there from this district to obtain rice had to return empty: also the carts which had gone into the interior of the Barh met with a very similar fate. As I have already reported, the inhabitants of the Kalantar, and also of other large tracts in the district, were entirely dependent on small daily supplies from the Barh, and the result of the sudden cutting off of this source of supply was that the price of rice without any warning went up to as much as Rs. 5-8 per maund, and even at that price there was the greatest difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply. All the contractors for the supply of rice to the relief centres failed, and the doles had to be eked out with grain, *kalas* or any edible grain which could be procured. As soon as information was brought to me, I sent the District Engineer over to Katwa, and he, with the assistance of the Police, managed to procure 400 maunds of rice, which relieved the difficulty to a certain extent. I have since sent 2,000 maunds into the Kalantar, and I have arranged with a wealthy contractor to deliver 2,000 maunds of rice a week at Devagram, which is the most central place in the Kalantar. The effect of the cessation of supplies from the Kalantar was felt both in Maherpur and in Krishnagar. In the former place the price went up to Rs. 5-8, and the local supply almost entirely ran out. The Subdivisional Officer, acting under my instructions, has arranged

for a regular supply from Calcutta, and the price in the town has now fallen again to Rs. 5. In Krishnagar the price rose to Rs. 5-4. I persuaded two gentlemen of the place to import from Khulna and Calcutta, and it has since fallen to Rs. 4-14. Now that confidence has to a certain extent been restored, I trust that we shall not have any more violent fluctuations in price.

3. During the period under report I made all arrangements for the introduction of two changes in procedure to have effect from the 1st instant. In my No. 328F., dated the 22nd April 1897, I gave full details of the first of these changes, under which Circle Officers in the Kalantar are relieved of the mechanical duty of actually distributing doles, so that they will now have ample time for the house-to-house visitation, which is so necessary when a famine becomes severe. The second change is the placing of all Civil Agency works under the financial control of Charge Superintendents. This course has rendered it necessary to very largely increase the permanent advances of those officers, as reported in my No. 342, dated the 27th ultimo. I have also been obliged to create two new charges, viz., Ohapra and Meherpur. I have appointed, as Superintendents the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. J. J. Barnville, and the Subdivisional Officer of Meherpur, Mr. D. Weston, respectively. The only extra expense involved is that of a clerk on Rs. 20 for each of these officers.

4. At the commencement of the fortnight under report the Revenue Secretary, Honorable Mr. Finucane, visited the district, and inspected the distribution of gratuitous relief from four centres and various relief works in the Kalantar.

5. I now proceed to record my remarks on the various headings given in section 24 of the Famine Code.

(1) There has been no marked change in the area and proportion of the population affected. I have, however, received a report from the Subdivisional Officer of Chuadanga, stating that in his opinion it is desirable to open test works at Joyrampur in thana Damurhuda. I am not, however, inclined to think that this is necessary. I intend to visit that thana personally within the next few days, and shall then be able to form a definite opinion: in the meantime, I still treat the tract as unaffected. There are now four charges and six circles: the two Circle Officers appointed for the Kalantar and the man appointed for Meherpur have not yet arrived. As soon as they take over charge, the number of circles will be increased to nine.

(2) I think that the general state of the affected tracts may, on the whole, be considered to have improved during the period under report. The agricultural outlook is favourable, and as cultivation is going on briskly, there has been a sensible falling off in the number of relief workers. On the other side must be placed the increase in the price of rice entailing greater hardship on the people generally and on those who have to depend on fixed money incomes in particular. While on this subject I beg once more to bring to prominent notice the serious difficulties under which chankidars have been placed. A very large majority of these men in this district draw not more than Rs. 4 a month, an income not sufficient to enable them to purchase even one seer of rice a day. I beg that the Commissioner will be good enough to obtain the very early orders of Government on this point. The prospects of the *aus* crop are as favourable as they could be. We have had good rain throughout the district, though more is still wanted in the north-east. In the country within a radius of 10 miles of Krishnagar there are large tracts in which the young paddy is already well above the ground, and the people appear to be getting as much seed as is necessary. In the Kalantar, however, there is considerable difficulty about seed. I am to-day sending Rs. 4,000 from the Charitable Relief Fund to the Superintendent of Mira, to be distributed in advances for seed grain to indigent cultivators whose lands without this help would remain fallow. The mahajans and zamindars, generally speaking, are beginning to let out their seed grain, and I am in hopes that in one way or another nearly all the available land will be sown. The food-stocks throughout the district are very low: the only large store which I am aware of is that in the possession of Mr. Gregson at Shikarpur; he is selling and advancing freely, and is replenishing his stock by importations from Calcutta and elsewhere. I have caused to be published as widely as possible throughout the district the fact that rice may be purchased in Calcutta at less than Rs. 4 per maund, and I hope that this will stimulate importation. The statement attached to this report will show that exports of food-grains still exceed imports, though there is more nearly an equilibrium than there has been since the commencement of the famine. I note below the quantity of rain registered at the five registering stations during the period under report—

	In.
Krishnagar	2.36
Meherpur	3.31
Kushtea	1.78
Chuadanga	1.77
Ranaghat	2.69

During the last few days there has been a further fall of more than an inch at each of these stations except Kushtea, which has received about half an inch. The weather is still unsettled, and we shall probably have more rain. The public health is still fair, considering that this is the cholera season. There has not been a really severe outbreak of cholera anywhere within the affected area, though sporadic cases have occurred. There has been no emigration or immigration of famished people. The condition of the cattle is good: the recent rain has brought on the grass well, and the cattle now have plenty of fodder.

(3) There has been no change in the number or character of relief works since my last report. There has been no increase in the numbers attending at Joginda, so I still class the work there as a test work. The District Engineer has not yet furnished me with the statement showing rates of wages and tasks notwithstanding take-ends: consequently, as I go out on tour early to-morrow morning, I am unable to make any remarks on this point. All the other statistical information will be found in the statements attached to this report. No relief works have been opened under private agency.

(4) & (7) No poor-houses or kitchens have been opened at the expense of either public or private funds.

(5) & (6) I have already reported in full the changes which I have made in the organization for the distribution of grain doles. I have nothing further to add under these heads. The necessary statistical information will be found in the appended statements.

(8) & (9) Figures are given in the statements attached to this report, and no comments appear necessary. I note, however, that the Civil Agency grant and the Public Works Department letter of credit have been overdrawn by Rs 35,000 and Rs 11,000, respectively. The necessary applications for fresh grants have been made.

(10) All the requisite information under this head has already been furnished.

(11) No marked change has occurred in the condition of the tracts bordering on the affected area.

6. I have attached to this report duplicate copies of a map of the district showing the areas affected. There have been no changes since my report for the latter half of March was submitted.

7. The figures in columns 15 and 16 of Statement A attached hereto give the rates for March: all the figures for April have not yet been received, and I am consequently unable to give the corresponding rates for April. Judging, however, from the figures already received, the death-rate in the affected area is still well below that in the non-affected area, and I see no reason for believing that the famine has so far, at any rate, caused any marked increase in mortality. No deaths from starvation are reported. I received, however, an anonymous letter stating that a woman had starved to death in Nakasipara thana. I had a careful inquiry made, and was informed that she died of puerperal fever after childbirth.

8. I have nothing to add to my remarks in paragraph 5 of my report for the latter half of March, on the subject of steps taken to improve the water-supply. Work has not even yet been commenced on the Shikarpur khal, as delay was caused owing to the plans and estimates having been drawn up under the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, whereas the work is to be carried out by the Roads and Public Buildings Branch. I hope, however, to have it completed before the commencement of the rains.

[See Section 20 (h) of the Code.]
FAMINE STATEMENT D.

District Nadia.

For the half-month ending 24th April 1897.

[illegible]

Part ending 2nd April 1897.	CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.										C. Ft. IN.	Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.			Ra. A. P.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10					
Thany tank, Mira tank, Panchkhola tank, Gobindapur tank, and Kanna tank, and Krishna-ji to Panchy road, Karmapur Circle, Baidyapur tank, and Baidyapur tank road, work.	4,754	389	146	587	17	6	4,754	389	146	587	225	456	1,455	254	225	831	4	3	1,308	44	28	14	8	1,008	13	0	
Amalpur tank work.	1,538	17	6	1,538	17	6	1,538	17	6	1,538	63,896	304	11	9	338	3	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3	
Total	21,295	1,739	1,019	292	73	21,295	21,295	1,739	1,019	292	1,181,349	3,339	14	0	1,837	44	115	22	338	3	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3
Mile miles	21,295	1,739	1,019	292	73	21,295	21,295	1,739	1,019	292	1,181,349	3,339	14	0	1,837	44	115	22	338	3	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3
Total for the week	21,295	1,739	1,019	292	73	21,295	21,295	1,739	1,019	292	1,181,349	3,339	14	0	1,837	44	115	22	338	3	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3
Figure for first week of preceding fortnight	21,295	1,739	1,019	292	73	21,295	21,295	1,739	1,019	292	1,181,349	3,339	14	0	1,837	44	115	22	338	3	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3
Part ending 2nd April 1897.	5,455	539	112	216	5	5	5,455	539	112	216	137	632	1,966	403	137	1,068	3	0	532	6	24	24	24	1,103	11	6	
Thany, Gobindapur tank, Kanna, Panchkhola and Chandpur tank, Krishnaji to Panchy road, Karmapur Circle, Baidyapur tank, and Baidyapur tank road, work.	5,455	539	112	216	5	5	5,455	539	112	216	137	632	1,966	403	137	1,068	3	0	532	6	24	24	24	1,103	11	6	
Amalpur tank work.	1,214	5	5	1,214	5	5	1,214	5	5	1,214	65,329	108	12	104	338	3	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3	
Total	19,905	575	219	647	5	5	19,905	575	219	647	1,063,848	3,545	5	104	490	6	56	22	338	3	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3
Mile miles	19,905	575	219	647	5	5	19,905	575	219	647	1,063,848	3,545	5	104	490	6	56	22	338	3	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3
Total for the week	19,905	575	219	647	5	5	19,905	575	219	647	1,063,848	3,545	5	104	490	6	56	22	338	3	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3
Figure for the second week of the preceding fortnight.	19,905	575	219	647	5	5	19,905	575	219	647	1,063,848	3,545	5	104	490	6	56	22	338	3	3	3,578	6	3	3,578	6	3

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT NADIA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 17th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Food.	Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Mds. s. CH.	Rs. A. P.
Kaliganj Circle	849½	2,252½	829½	2,931½	265 35 8	1,221 0 10
Barnia "	527	3,397½	1,030½	4,845½	389 11 8	1,736 6 6
East Tehatta "	264	2,226	1,722	4,212	293 8 8	1,219 7 3
Nakasipara "	428	1,383	279	1,990	161 36 12	735 12 3
Daulatpur "	277	685	396	1,358	101 20 0	456 12 0
Karimpur "	334	1,358	567	2,259	172 34 4	777 12 6
Ditto police-station	1	8	7	16	1 3 3	5 7 8
Meherpur ditto	552½	2,980½	2,003½	5,536½	129 0 0	680 8 0
Gangni ditto	18½	112½	66	196½	14 14 4	64 9 8
Public Works Agency non-working children and dependents on workers.	126½	56½	3,133½	3,316½	...	789 8 4½
Civil Agency non-working children and dependents on workers.	6½	29	1,182½	1,218½	...	242 15 9
Total ...	2,884½	14,289	10,705	27,878½	1,529 3 15	7,930 5 1½
Adult units ...	2,884½	14,289	5,352½			
Figures of the preceding week of the month...		22,525 11,501		14,128½	840 33 9	4,152 9 6

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 24th April 1897.

					Mds. s. C.	Rs. A. P.
Kaliganj Circle	412½	2,629½	468½			
Barnia "	607½	3,746½	1,325½	3,510½	309 11 12	1,568 11 5
East Tehatta "	217	1,735	1,337	5,680	470 1 0	2,625 6 6
Nakasipara "	399½	1,643½	934½	3,289	228 32 8	1,156 6 9
Daulatpur "	332	976	513	2,977½	243 13 12	1,237 1 1½
Karimpur "	364	1,721	762	1,821	136 35 12	616 0 3
Meherpur police-station	612	3,894½	2,303½	2,847	215 31 0	970 15 9
Gangni ditto	10	56½	22½	6,310½	54 23 12*	272 15 6
Karimpur ditto ... ..	...	1	2	89	6 32 4	30 4 7
Kaliganj ditto ... ..	...	...	1½	3	0 7 0	0 14 0
Public Works Agency non-working children dependents on non-workers.	24½	5½	4,729½	1½	0 2 0	0 3 6
Civil Agency ditto ditto ...	9	32	1,435	1,476	...	1,090 11 10
Total ...	2,987½	15,941½	13,834½	32,763½	1,729 34 8	9,921 8 3
Adult units ...		25,846 16,284		20,072½	1,129 37 4	5,604 4 3
Brought over last week's figures ...	2,884½	14,289	5,352½	27,878½	1,529 3 15	7,930 5 1½
Total for fortnight ...	5,872	22,525 30,230½	12,370	60,641½	3,258 36 7	17,551 13 4½
Daily average $\frac{48,371}{2}$ = 24,185½		48,371				
13,892½		27,875		34,201½	1,917 30 13	9,756 13 8

* Full doles were not distributed, as rice was not available in the locality. Arrangements for supply have since been made.

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT NADIA.

*Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending
24th April 1897.*

WEEK—	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male unit per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 17th April 1897— Public Works Agency.	11,684.3	C. ft. 47.09	Rs. A. P. 0 2 1.9	Rs. A. P. 2 13 11.9	235	Rs. A. P. 0 2 2.3	Rs. A. P. 9,684 7 3	22,525	Rs. A. P. 0 0 0.6	Rs. A. P. 7,930 5 1½
Ending 24th April 1897— Public Works Agency.	12,185.75	45.16	0 2 2.09	3 0 1.8	235.25	0 2 5.4	10,199 13 1½	25,846	0 0 10.52	9,921 8 3
Combined ...	23,870.08	46.10	0 2 2.04	3 15 0.8	520.25	0 2 4.05	19,884 4 4½	48,371	0 0 10.12	17,851 13 4½
Figures of the preceding fortnight.	16,815.33	51.14	0 2 1.3	2 9 4	184.5	0 2 2.2	13,482 9 0	27,785	0 0 9.62	9,756 13 9
Ending 17th April 1897— Civil Agency ...	4,171.62	47.19	0 2 8	2 11 10.4	325.5	0 2 9.2	3,578 6 3	...	...	...
Ending 24th April 1897— Civil Agency ...	3,927.95	44.7	0 2 5.6	3 7 4	79.5	0 2 11.9	3,734 14 7½	...	...	...
Combined ...	8,099.57	45.9	0 2 3.2	3 1 3.4	405.8	0 2 9.8	7,313 4 10½	...	...	...
Figures of the preceding fortnight.	5,949.16	47.06	0 1 11.6	2 9 10	114.79	0 1 5	4,453 14 9	...	...	...

Prices prevalent per rupee at—

NAMES OF CROPS.	SADAR.		KUSHTIA.		CHUADANGA.		MEHERPUR.		BANAGHAT.		REMARKS.
	For the fortnight ending 30th April 1897.	For the fortnight ending 15th April 1897.	For the fortnight ending 30th April 1897.	For the fortnight ending 15th April 1897.	For the fortnight ending 30th April 1897.	For the fortnight ending 15th April 1897.	For the fortnight ending 30th April 1897.	For the fortnight ending 15th April 1897.	For the fortnight ending 30th March 1897.	For the fortnight ending 15th April 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
Wheat ...	9 2	9 0	10 0	10 0	7 8	...	...	10 0	...	...
Barley ...	...	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Common rice ...	8 2	8 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 10	8 8	
Gram ...	10 8	11 7	12 4	12 4	11 4	12 8	11 0	12 8	9 0	10 8	
Arhar ...	12 5	12 5	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 12	14 8	10 8	10 0	
Salt ...	10 10	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	

Statement showing the exports and imports of food-grains during the fortnight ending the 24th April 1897.

Serial No.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Exports.	Imports.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Mds. s.	Mds. s.	
1	Madanpur ...	1 25	290 0	
2	Chakdaha ...	.....	.....
3	Ranaghat ...	174 0	.....
4	Aranghata ...	24 0	.....
5	Bagula ...	.....	1,000 0	
6	Kissenganj ...	969 0	440 0	
7	Banpur ...	449 0	.....
8	Ramnagar ...	766 0	349 0	
9	Joyrampur ...	280 0	626 0	
10	Chuadanga ...	2,294 0	1,040 0	
11	Munshiganj ...	1,240 0	2,616 0	
12	Alamdanga ...	4,507 0	7,616 0	
13	Halsa ...	2,661 0	4,104 0	
14	Poradaha ...	1,120 0	853 0	
15	Jagati ...	.....	278 0	
16	Kushtia ...	10,697 0	7,386 0	
17	Kumarkhali ...	566 0	1,783 0	
18	Khoksa ...	1,344 0	514 0	
19	Mirpur ...	2,757 0	8,294 0	
20	Bheramara ...	3,067 0	4,274 0	
21	Damukdia ...	7,558 0	949 0	
22	Gangnapur ...	.....	2 0	
23	Sarnaganj Toll Station	12,405 0	4,975 0	
24	Hanskhali " "	9,325 0	5,782 0	
25	Kushtia Steamer Ghat	.....	39 30	
26	Alipur " "	.....	2,727 0	
27	Damukdia " "	.....	.....
	Total ...	62,143 85	55,876 30	

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	Numbers on relief works on last day of month.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	Price of one or more principal food-grains in seers per rupee.			Monthly death-rate—		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Kalsi.	Arhar.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Nadia ...	Sq. M. 2,793	16,44	Sq. M. 927-75	478	Nil	13,319	...	4,922	18,081	32,763	8 seers	12 seers	13 seers	15	2-40	Nil.

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in last programme of relief works.		Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.		Expenditure since 189 .			Advances since 189 up to end of month under—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nadia ...	26,368-06	9,604-53	11,445-00	9,604-53	11,445-00	24th April 1897.	Rs. A. P. 1,07,708 11 9	Rs. A. P. 42,719 12 44	Affected area, Rs. 6,350. Non-affected area, Rs. 700.	Rs. 120 6,400	Nil
									7,340	2,610	

NADIA.

FOR SECTION 13 OF THE BENGAL FAMINE CODE.

Applications received from 11th to 24th April 1897.

NAME OF THANA.	LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS.		AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS.		REMARKS.
	Number of applications.	Amount.	Number of applications.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	
Kotwali	1	250	15	7,455	There were 9 applications for Rs. 4,650 only in corresponding period of last year under the Land Improvement Loans Act.
Hanskhali	1	600	5	3,079	
Kissenganj ... ..	...	...	2	550
Chaspra ... ..	...	...	4	1,979
Nakasipara	1	200	26	6,361	
Kaliganj	1	2,000	5	1,919	
Mehorpur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Tehatta ... ..	...	...	...	...
Karimpur	1	500	...	...
Gangni ... ..	...	...	...	...
Alamdanga ... ..	...	...	...	...
Daulatpur	1	250	...	...
Nowpara	5	4,900	...	...
Ranaghat	1	2,000	...	...
Santipur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ohuadanga ... ..	...	...	...	...
Damurhuda ... ..	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ... ..	...	...	...	...
Kumerkhal ... ..	...	...	...	...
Chagdaha ... ..	...	...	...	...
Jibannagar ... ..	...	...	1	600
Total	12	10,700	58	21,815	

FOR SECTION 24 OF THE BENGAL FAMINE CODE.

Fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

(Advanced.)

	Person.	Amount.	Average.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS—			
Affected area	22	6,850	311.3
Non-affected area	6	700	116.6
Total	28	7,550	269.6
AGRICULTURAL LOANS—			
Affected area	5	130	26
Non-affected „	525	8,480	16.1
Total	530	8,610	16.4

UNDER GOVERNMENT ORDER No. 841AGRI (FAM.), DATED 25TH MARCH 1897.

Loans advanced under the modified rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Amount advanced during the period under report ...	6,850	0	0
2. Total amount advanced during the month ...	6,850	0	0
3. Total amount advanced during the current financial year, including (1) ...	6,850	0	0
4. Total amount advanced during the preceding financial year ...	17,600	0	0

N.B.—Subdivisional figures are not available for 1 to 3.

NADIA.

Financial Statement for the half-month ending 24th April 1897.

A.		B.		C.	
RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		BALANCE.	
Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
Balance of Government grant from Provincial Fund, vide Government Public Works Department, Account-General, Bengal, credit order No. 786, dated 22nd March 1897	Rs. A. P. 515 10 10	Daily wages ...	Rs. A. P. 884 3 0	Balance in Treasury on account of Public Works Department	Rs. A. P. 11,015 18 10
Balance in hand of officers in charge of relief works, Charge Superintendents, Circle Officers and Police Officers—		Task work	28,315 8 3	Balance in Treasury on account of Public Works Department	.....
Public Works Department	21,001 8 10 1/2	Gratuitous relief	17,831 13 4 1/2	Balance in hand of officers in charge of relief works, Charge Superintendents, Circle Officers and Police Officers—	
Civil Agency	11,023 0 0	Miscellaneous	5,524 11 5	Public Works Department	Rs. A. P. 13,374 5 8 1/2
Receipt from Public Works Department, vide Accountant-General's letter of credit No. 894, dated 25th April 1897	30,000 0 0			Civil Agency	11,347 1 3 1/2
Receipt from Civil Agency, vide Bengal Government No. 1135 Fam., dated 18th April 1897	30,000 0 0				
Amount overdrawn from Treasury on account of Civil Agency work, vide Collector's order	1,975 5 8				
Income-tax, &c., realized by Public Works Department Relief Officers	418 10 4				
Total Receipts	80,523 3 8 1/2	Total Expenditure	50,584 2 0 1/2	Balance	33,689 1 8

W. MAXWELL,
For Collector.

No. 77S.O., dated Camp Kaliganj, the 1st May 1897.

From—W. H. H. VINCENT, Esq., Collector of Khulna,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following half-monthly famine report for the second half of April, together with the necessary statements. Figures for three weeks of April are given. During the past fortnight I have been down to the affected area, and visited 13 relief works and five of the circles. The area affected during the period under report continued the same as before, 442 square miles with a population of 262,000 estimated. It has not been found necessary to open relief works in Satkhira thana itself. Some loans for village works have been granted, and some of the indigent women and persons unable to work are receiving relief from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. The number of relief circles is the same as previously reported, eight with 17 centres for distribution, one being a fortnightly centre in one of the *abads* in the very south of Paikgacha.

2. There is one Charge Superintendent in charge of both charges. I have deputed Babu Mathura Nath Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, down here to learn the work, and will subsequently, if necessary, report to you for sanction to make him a Charge Superintendent. At present he is working for a Circle Officer who is ill at Asasuni.

3. *General state of area.*—Distress is becoming more acute, especially among certain classes: men with large families, men of respectable castes, widows and children are suffering very considerably. Some of the children show evident signs of insufficient food, and the same may be said of a few men and women. Families in which there are two or more workers are fairly well off, as there are works open all over the affected area, and there is also a demand for labour on the new *abads* where labourers are already going off in some numbers.

4. The Kaliganj and Asasuni thanas are affected more severely, a great deal more than the remaining parts of the area. In the map they have, therefore, been coloured brown and the other portions blue, as distress is not so acute there as was believed.

5. *Crop prospects.*—There are practically no crops in the ground in the area affected. Cultivation for *aus* and jute continues, and I have seen a fair area cultivated and some land sown. But there is a general complaint of a difficulty in procuring seed-grain. The cultivators have not the money, and the seed is scarce owing to the fact that little *aus* is grown here in good years.

6. *Food-stocks.*—There is still a fair supply of grain to be found in the local *hats*, where it is imported from the eastern part of the district, and also from the districts of 24 Parganas and Backergunge. There are no stocks or stores in the affected area, except in the *golas* of a few well-to-do men, and these probably only sufficient for their private consumption. One or two fishing villages have also been reported to have bought and secured sufficient rice to last them till the next crop. The price of rice continues to rise, though not very rapidly. It is now 9 seers all over the affected area against 10 seers in the last report. This means 7 pice a seer retail and about Rs. 4-4 a maund. All our labourers on works being classed as B, no change in our rate of wages has been necessary as yet.

7. *Importation and exportation of food-grains.*—As I am writing this from camp, I have not the figures to refer to, but it is known that there continues to be a small export of food-grains both by rail and boat from the district, but not from the area affected, where there are no stocks. Small stocks of rice are imported for sale at the local *hats* from neighbouring districts and the eastern part of this district as reported above.

8. *Public health.*—I have not the death-rate figures here to refer to. They will be forwarded direct from the Sadar. Cholera has, however, abated somewhat in the area affected towards the end of the period under report. The figures for the Kaliganj thana, which I have obtained from the police, show that the death-rate for April is considerably lower than in March, being 4.15 against 6.47 for March and against 4.13 last year for April. The death-rate in March for this thana similarly though high, viz., 6.47, was considerably less than the death-rate for the same period last year, which was 7.34. As the figures for March were high, I thought it advisable to compare them similarly with last year's figures. I found on enquiry that in the area now affected by distress the death-rate in March this year was considerably lower than the death-rate last year when there was no scarcity. The fact is that in March each year there is a scarcity of good water, and cholera breaks out and carries off large numbers. No deaths from starvation have been reported, nor have I heard of any, though I have visited a considerable number of villages. There was a fairly heavy fall of rain on 19th and 20th, which has temporarily checked the cholera to some extent. The Civil Medical Officer has been out with me also on my present tour, and is distributing cholera medicines freely and visiting villages. There were also, during the month under report, two doctors at work in the affected area, especially for cholera duty. The services of one man have now been dispensed with. In addition to this, cholera medicines have been freely distributed in all thanas and post-offices. I tried to obtain permanganate of potash in order to disinfect the drinking water-supply, but the Civil Medical Officer failed to get any in Calcutta, as all stocks were exhausted. The measures taken to improve the water-supply will be described in the proper paragraph. On the whole, there has been an improvement in the public health towards the end of the month. It is impossible to predict if this improvement will last. A spell of hot and dry weather will almost certainly bring on cholera again.

9. *Emigration or immigration of famished people.*—No immigration. Some of the people are moving east to new *abads* and to the more prosperous part of the district in search of work.

10. *Condition of cattle.*—Good Fodder is available.

11. *Number of relief works open.*—There are now 31 relief works open in the affected area, or about four in each circle. The number of relief workers employed in all was 3,764 on Wednesday last. The average wage earned per adult worker for last week was Re. 1-10½. The cost of earthwork varied from Rs. 2-0-10 to Rs. 2-2-7 per 1,000 cubic feet, which is satisfactory, as many of the works are tanks. In addition to these, there are private works and works being executed by loans, and I doubt if there are any villages except, perhaps, in the very sparsely populated area in the south of the district, on the edge of the Sunderbans, which are not within 5 miles of a work. Of these works, 22 are tanks and the rest are *bunds* and roads. The numbers paid on daily wages were 851-96. Those paid by task were 2,808-45. The rate of wages continued as before:—

		Maximum.			Minimum.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Adult male	...	0	2	0	0	1	6
Big child	...	0	1	0	0	0	9
Small „	...	0	0	6	0	0	6

If price of rice rises 4 chitaks per rupee, rates will be raised 3 pies for male adult. Task work was in force throughout the month. The Government have now sanctioned piece-work to enable workers to earn enough to support their wives, and it has just been started. The condition of the labourers on relief works is fair. In some cases men with large families are showing signs of insufficient food. Circle Officers have been ordered to watch the works for such cases. In addition to this, there are some private works open, and a large number of works executed on loans, some of which I have been able to visit. The condition of the labourers on some of these is not so good as it should be. This is partly due to the fact that the men do not always do a full day's work, but devote some of the time for cultivation. I to-day heard of seven works being executed on loan in one circle. No detailed information regarding these works is available.

12. *Poor-house.*—Nil. The Commissioner having at the end of the month only sanctioned two poor-houses, the work of construction was taken in hand, and they will be opened this month. One hundred and forty-six sick persons and children are fed in a poor-house maintained out of private funds in Kaliganj. There was one death from phthisis in the poor-house in April. Mr. Finucane having ordered better arrangements to be made in case of fire, I have had three extra doors opened and 30 *gharas* full of water kept ready for emergencies. I have also caused covered lamps only to be used in place of open lights. The food supplied has been examined by me and the Civil Medical Officer on several occasions, and is of good quality and sufficient in quantity. The two new poor-houses will be opened at Syamnagar and Asamuni. The food given is 1½ lb. rice (weighed uncooked), some dāl and vegetables.

13. *Organisation for employment of artisans.*—Weavers have been employed in North Kaliganj and South Kaliganj, but only in small number, about 20 of them. To-day I was asked to assist some in Nurnagar, but I am inclined to doubt if there is such distress among them as to necessitate very extensive issues, and I think we shall do well only to issue

thread in small quantities after careful enquiry as at present. In addition to them, we employ *Muchis* locally everywhere in making baskets for relief works and *Kamars* for *kodals*, which it is difficult to obtain from Calcutta.

14. *Organization for distribution.*—Doles continues as before. Recipients come to fixed centres once a week, and take their doles and their task of jute. In one circle (Paikgacha) there is a fortnightly distribution in the village to the extreme south of the *elaka* in a new *abud*. All able-bodied women do jute-twisting or paddy-husking: five seers of jute are issued, and one and a half maunds of paddy. Orders have been issued for the introduction of the Rajshahi scale of remuneration in paddy-husking, but we only give out sufficient paddy to provide what rice we require for grain doles. The last figures show that 420 men, 3,361 women and 1,579 children are in receipt of gratuitous relief. This includes wives and families of workers. It is hoped that the introduction of the piece-work system will lead to some reduction in that number. In addition to these persons, large numbers are being relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. There is, however, a tendency in some local committees to relieve two or three better castes only and to leave out the others. I have issued orders to prevent this.

15. *Relief in kitchen.*—Nil.

16. *Number of persons to whom loans made.*—During the fortnight Rs. 8,950 have been advanced in all for village works. Of this amount, Rs. 5,575 has been advanced as second half instalments in cases of works half completed and Rs. 3,395 in cases of new works. Loans for 14 new works were sanctioned during the fortnight, the loans covering an amount of Rs. 4,850. No agricultural loans were made during the fortnight, but some funds have been placed at the disposal of the Subdivisional Officer (Rs. 2,500) out of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund for distribution among cultivators, to enable them to purchase *aus* seed-grain. The system and security on which our advances are made have already been reported in detail.

17. *Financial Statement.*—Receipts amounted to Rs. 27,177-14-1½, including Rs. 20,000 granted by Government and the balance of allotment made by the District Board. The expenditure during the half-month is noted below:—

Relief works—				Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Task work	...	...	...	6,121	1	3
(b) Daily wage	...	...	...	2,013	1	9
Artizan's relief	...	...	...	567	2	3
Grain and money doles	...	...	...	5,049	11	1
Reserve grain and other expenses	...	...	...	1,975	12	2

The total balance in hand is Rs. 11,151-1-7½.

In addition to this, we have a grant for the current year for loans for village works of Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 8,950 has been expended.

18. *Condition of area outside present distressed area.*—Reports regarding the *boro* crops in Mollahat are favourable. There has been a rainfall of over 2 inches in Bagirhat during the fortnight under report and over one inch in Satkhira. Reports of distress are received from the Dumuria thana, but I cannot think that the distress is such as to necessitate gratuitous relief. Private charity will do what is needed. I will visit Mollahat, Dumuria, and Moralganj as soon as possible after returning from here. I would have visited them this month, but I had to wait till the 24th for a steam-launch, which has been kindly lent to me for famine work and which I expected earlier.

19. *Action taken to improve water-supply.*—Of 31 works, 22 are tanks. We have completed six tanks in all, and others will be finished shortly. The District Board have advanced Rs. 1,500 for making small excavations in old tanks and for sinking ring-wells. We have also issued loans for 65 new and old tanks in the affected area, and there are a fair number of private owners who are re-excavating tanks.

20. In conclusion, I wish to draw the attention of the Commissioner to a point raised by him in his last report to Government. In paragraphs 4 and 5 of his letter No. 12G.—S.R., dated the 14th April, the Commissioner says: (1) that men and women earn more by paddy-husking than labourers on relief works; (2) paddy has been given out indiscriminately, and the Commissioner does not understand why it has been given out to able-bodied men. In point of fact, paddy-huskers get 3½ seers of rice per week in grain, i.e., about grain worth 5 annas 6 pies, and, if paid in money, 8 annas 9 pies. If the women worked on relief works, they would earn, or might earn, 10 annas 6 pies. It is incorrect, therefore, to say that the paddy-huskers get as well paid even as the workers. They can only earn a minimum wage, whereas a relief worker earns a maximum wage.

(2) I do not understand on what information the statement is based that paddy is issued to able-bodied men. In fact, paddy is only issued to 4 men in all, 2 of whom are blind, and 2 others who are on our gratuitous relief list for proper reasons. I cannot think that the issue of paddy to four men, who are entitled to gratuitous relief, has any material effect on the numbers who come to our relief works. The case of the women is different, and they will not come on relief works, whether you issue paddy or not; also in fact we are not issuing paddy in large quantities at all, but only sufficient to give rice for grain doles. Jute-twisting is an ordinary form of employment.

I have now over 400 maunds of jute string, and I must again ask for orders as to what is to be done with it.

STATEMENT I.

KHULNA.

Statement showing the prices of common rice for the fortnight ending the 28th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of mart.	Price on last hat day, in seers per rupee.	Previous fortnight.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Kaliganj, South ...	Kaliganj ...	S. 9 CH. 6	S. 9 CH. 2	
Syamnagar ...	Nowabanki ...	9 0	10 0	
Kaliganj, North ...	Nakipur ...	9 0	9 0	
Nurnagar ...	Khaujia ...	9 0	10 0	
Paikgacha ...	Nurnagar ...	9 0	9 0	
Asasuni ...	Katipara ...	9 6	10 0	
Magura ...	Bordol ...	9 2	10 0	
Budhatta ...	Asasuni ...	9 2	10 0	
	Kheshra ...	9 0	10 0	
	Budhatta ...	9 2	10 0	

STATEMENT II.

KHULNA.

Land Improvement Loans for the half-month ending the 28th April 1897.

PERIOD.	Applications pending at the end of last half-month.	Applications filed during the half-month.	Applications rejected.	APPLICATIONS GRANTED.		Applications pending.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	Number of applications.	Amount sanctioned.	7	8
For the half-month ending 28th April 1897 ...	41	15	2	14	Rs. 4,850	40	

STATEMENT III.

KHULNA.

Agriculturists' Loans for the half-month ending the 28th April 1897.

PERIOD.	Applications pending at the end of last half-month.	Applications filed during the half-month.	Applications rejected.	APPLICATIONS GRANTED.		Applications pending.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	Number of applications.	Amount sanctioned.	7	8
For the half-month ending 28th April 1897 ...	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	

FORM No. 5

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

EXAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT KEULNA.

For the three weeks ending 29th April 1897.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																			
CIRCLE (OR RELIEF WORK OR TRAIL).		A.		B.		C.		D.		Total amount paid.		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGE EMPLOYMENT TYPE OF TASK.				Total amount paid (columns 19 and 20).		ADVICE RECEIVED BY EMPLOYERS (SECTION 43 & 54 OF THE CODE).	
		Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.			Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

[illegible]

FORM No. 6.
[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]
DISTRICT KHULNA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 14th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Food.		Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						MDR. S. CH.	Rs. A. P.
1. Paikgacha Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	17	300	188	495		35 5 4	145 1 0
Money	2	9	5	16			7 5 3
Relief to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters							
under section 45	7	68	1	76			40 3 3
Relief to starving wanderers—							
Grain doles	3	6	4	13		1 0 8	4 3 9
Money	5	5	1	11			6 1 3
2. Magura Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	13	178	48	239		18 20 4	75 2 10
Relief to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters							
under section 45		42		42			23 15 6
3. Budhatta Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	85	231	317	503		35 30 0	185 13 6
Money	23	201	28	252			141 15 8
Relief to starving wanderers	8	104	80	192			77 0 3
4. Asansol Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	78	246	126	550			172 1 9
Money	20	457	113	608		48 2 6	204 3 2
Relief to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters							
under section 45	12	81		93			53 2 9
5. North Kaliganj Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	13	131	2	146			75 13 3
Money	41	226	48	315		26 20 8	97 0 10
6. South Kaliganj Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	2	166		174			95 0 6
Money	45	331	216	592		43 14 12	100 13 1
7. Nurnagar Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	101	418	377	896		40 2 2	312 4 3
8. Syamnagar Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	7	84		91			50 8 8
Money	74	273	278	625		42 35 0	161 7 10
Respectable persons	1	2	2	5		0 14 0	1 5 0
Starving wanderers	1	2	3	6			1 13 0
Total	586	3,753	1,710	6,049		290 25 2	1,973 6 7*

* Out of Rs. 1,973-6-7, Rs. 1,217-4-7 represents the price of rice distributed in grain doles, and the balance (Rs. 756) in money doles.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 21st April 1897.

1. Paikgacha—					Kind.	MDR. S. CH.	Rs. A. P.
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	15	179	97	291	Rice	21 5 12	90 15 3
Relief to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters							
under section 45	7	29	2	38			20 0 0
Relief to dependents on relief workers—							
Grain doles	1	110	47	158	Rice	11 30 12	51 2 2
To starving wanderers—							
Grain doles	0	0		1		0 5 0	0 5 0
Money	4	54		58			5 5 3
2. Magura Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	18	70	31	119	Rice	9 2 4	37 7 3
Money	2	35		37			20 7 3
Relief to dependents on relief workers—							
Grain doles		79		79			48 2 2
Money		51	17	68		5 8 4	21 2 6
3. Budhatta Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	2	54		56			24 12 6
Money	50	245	223	518	Rice	25 22 12	155 3 10
Relief to dependents on relief workers—							
Grain doles	2	15		17			13 7 2
Money	4	45	19	68		5 4 12	23 4 6
4. Asansol Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	43	450	137	630		40 5 4	202 10 7
Money	20	55	2	77			27 7 9
Relief to dependents on relief workers		167	45	212			78 14 6
5. North Kaliganj Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	24	196	30	250		21 33 4	90 0 10
Money	23	223	5	251			100 9 0
Relief to dependents on relief workers—							
Grain doles		2		2			0 15 0
Money							
6. South Kaliganj Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	29	192	125	346		25 11 0	100 3 3
Money	4	245	47	306			119 14 8
Relief to dependents on relief workers—							
Grain doles		10		10		1 16 0	5 0 4
Money		103		103			21 0 3
Relief to artisans	12	1		13			12 15 6
7. Nurnagar Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	70	227	222	519		40 21 1	165 10 0
Money	13	64	15	92			40 10 6
Relief to dependents on relief workers		65	5	70			29 0 2
8. Syamnagar Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	2	145		147			54 0 0
Money	75	170		245		21 2 2	114 7 9
Dependents on relief workers—							
Grain doles		26		26			12 14 0
Money		4		4		1 16 0	5 4 0
Starving wanderers		0		0			0 4 0
Total	484	3,204	1,454	4,304		275 24 7	1,243 8 11*

* Out of Rs. 1,243-8-11, Rs. 1,005-4-6 represents the price of rice distributed in grain doles, and the balance (Rs. 238-4-5) in money doles.

FORM No. 6—continued.

[See Section 28 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT KHULNA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 28th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Kind.		Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						MDS. S. C.	Rs. A. P.
1. Paikachha Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	18	105	194	247	Rice	16 7 8	78 13 8
Money .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relief to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters—							
Grain doles	9	84	...	91	...	8 5 8	26 14 6
Money	8	29	1	38	...	...	19 13 9
To dependents on relief workers—							
Grain doles ... ..	...	115	75	190	...	13 13 12	60 4 8
Money .. .. .	...	...	1	1	...	...	0 3 6
To starving wanderers	5	77	17	137	...	...	7 8 3
2. Magura Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	3	20	36	49	...	3 2 8	12 10 8
Money .. .. .	...	8	...	8	...	...	4 6 6
Wages to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters	6	54	...	60	...	...	23 7 6
Relief to dependents on relief workers—							
Grain doles ... ..	...	98	21	119	...	9 19 12	39 4 6
Daily wages to jute-twisters ... ..	...	77	1	78	...	...	42 5 3
3. Badhatta Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	48	198	197	443	...	30 2 4	131 8 3
Wages to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters	13	83	...	94	...	...	52 10 9
Relief to dependents on relief workers—							
Grain doles	2	13	7	22	...	1 24 12	7 0 9
Wages to dependents on jute-twisters	2	2	...	4	...	...	2 6 6
4. Asansol Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	30	499	133	662	...	53 9 4	238 10 7
Money	1	21	5	27	...	...	8 12 3
Wages to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters ... ..	...	18	...	18	...	1 32 6	8 3 0
Grain doles	4	71	...	75	...	...	46 7 2
Money	5	49	64	118	...	...	30 6 6
Dependents on relief workers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. North Kaliganj Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	35	337	54	426	...	24 26 8	144 0 2
Money	14	127	...	141	...	...	78 13 6
Dependents on relief workers ... ..	...	17	...	17	...	...	9 1 3
6. South Kaliganj Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	36	294	206	536	...	36 26 0	149 12 9
Money	6	125	1	132	...	...	65 10 9
Relief to dependents on relief workers ... ..	...	160	4	164	...	14 7 0	68 15 6
Relief to artisans (weavers)	14	1	...	15	...	...	20 3 9
7. Nurnagar Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	30	244	336	610	...	43 1 12	184 1 3
Money	11	25	33	74	...	...	17 12 0
Wages to paddy-husker and jute-twisters	6	76	...	81	...	...	45 8 3
8. Syamnagar Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	48	229	263	540	...	35 5 12	151 5 3
Wages to jute-twisters and paddy-huskers under section 4a	15	155	...	170	...	...	94 9 9
Relief to dependents on relief workers for paddy-husking and jute-twisting	1	32	...	33	...	...	18 2 6
Gratuitous relief	2	5	25	33	...	1 31 12	7 11 1
Starving wanderers	1	5	6	12	...	...	5 4 0
Total	420	3,392	1,579	5,391	...	201 29 6	1,899 18 10(a)

(a) Out of Rs. 1,899-18-10, Rs. 1,308-8-10 represents the price of rice distributed in grain doles, and the balance (Rs. 591-10) in money doles.

FORM No. 6.—concluded.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the three weeks ending 28th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Food.		Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Pakgacha Circle—					Kind.	Meas. & OZ.	Rs. & P.
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	50	584	200	1,084	Rice.	78 21 8	308 43 8
Money ..	2	9	2	18	.....	.....	7 5 3
Wages to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters—							
Money doles	22	126	4	152	.....	.....	80 1 6
Grain ..	9	84	.....	93	Rice.	6 5 8	38 14 6
Dependents on relief workers—							
Grain doles	1	228	128	348	.....	28 4 8	111 6 11
Money ..	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	0 3 6
Starving wanderers—							
Grain doles	24	64	4	144	.....	1 5 8	4 12 6
Money ..	14	124	24	334	.....	.....	18 1 9
2. Masura Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	88	268	100	400	.....	20 25 0	128 4 9
Money ..	2	68	.....	64	.....	.....	28 3 6
Wages to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters ..	6	96	.....	102	.....	.....	56 7 0
Relief to dependents on relief workers—							
Grain doles	.....	140	21	170	.....	14 26 0	40 15 0
Money ..	.....	79	.....	79	.....	.....	48 2 8
Wages to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters ..	.....	77	1	78	.....	.....	43 5 3
3. Budhatia Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	183	674	687	1,464	Rice.	101 15 0	445 9 7
Money ..	69	419	106	594	.....	.....	253 12 0
Relief to dependents on relief workers—							
Money doles	8	15	.....	23	.....	.....	13 7 3
Grain ..	6	28	26	50	.....	.....	20 6 8
Wages to dependents on jute-twisters and paddy-huskers ..	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	2 6 6
Relief to starving wanderers ..	04	04	04	12	.....	.....	0 9 0
4. Amawal Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	112	1,286	242	1,640	Rice.	140 16 14	643 8 3
Money ..	85	423	153	661	.....	.....	308 5
Relief to dependents on relief workers ..	34	216	100	350	.....	.....	109 4 8
Relief to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters—							
Money doles	16	152	.....	168	.....	.....	128 10 6
Grain ..	.....	18	.....	18	.....	1 32 8	8 3 0
5. North Kaliganj Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	80	421	7	508	.....	.....	225 2 9
Money ..	110	771	141	1,022	.....	63 10 4	331 1 10
Grain ..	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	70 1 0
Dependents on relief workers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. South Kaliganj Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	18	844	46	912	.....	.....	381 9 8
Money ..	110	808	246	1,464	.....	58 17 8	374 8 11
Relief to dependents on relief workers—							
Money doles	.....	103	.....	103	.....	.....	31 0 9
Grain ..	.....	176	4	180	.....	15 23 0	63 15 10
Relief to ..	26	2	.....	28	.....	.....	22 3 3
7. Nurnagar Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	24	89	56	169	.....	.....	58 6
Money ..	251	889	1,046	2,184	Rice.	138 26 5	502 15 0
Relief to dependents on relief workers ..	.....	86	6	92	.....	.....	29 9 0
Wages to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters under section 45 ..	5	76	.....	81	.....	.....	44 8 3
8. Syamnagar Circle—							
Under chapter V—							
Grain doles	201	671	751	1,623	.....	100 0 4	429 4 10
Money ..	16	229	.....	244	.....	.....	123 1 3
Dependents on relief workers for paddy-husking and jute-twisting ..	1	32	.....	33	.....	.....	18 2 6
Wages to paddy-huskers and jute-twisters under section 45 ..	16	185	.....	179	.....	.....	94 9 9
Dependents on relief workers gratuitously relieved—							
Grain doles	4	10	45	59	.....	3 7 12	14 18 0
Money ..	1	24	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Respectable persons ..	1	2	8	11	.....	0 14 8	5 4 9
Starving wanderers ..	2	79	24	105	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	1,473	10,417	4,794	16,684	.....	670 2 1	4,616 13 4

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT KHULNA.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending the 28th April 1897.

WEEK	A, B, C and D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IMMERSIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average daily.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 14th April 1897	2,809'64	0. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	2,809'64	0 1 10	2,71 7 0	3,194'14	0 0 10	1,078 8 3
.....	3,115'5	85'5	0 1 10	2 1 11	3,115'5	0 1 11	2,990 2 0	4,622'27	0 0 10	1,748 8 3
.....	2,809'64	85'5	0 1 10	2 2 7	2,809'64	0 1 11	2,642 9 8	4,671'28	0 0 11	1,829 12 3

* Columns 26 to 28 of Statement D reduced to male units has been divided by 7, as the number of workers paid the half-day wage was 7 under these columns.

KHULNA.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief work, (including test-work) and tasks exacted.

RATE.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers per rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth-work.	REMARKS.
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIT					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maximum	As P.	C ft.	As. r.	C ft.	As. P.	C. ft.	As. P.	C. ft.	As. P.	C ft.	Common rice	9 seers	Rs. A. P.	(a) Average of column 4 of Statement B. (b) Average of column 8 of Statement B. (c) Average of column 8 of Statement B. In the road work the lead is within 50 feet and lift 3 feet. In the tank work the lead varies from 50 to 100 feet and the lift from 3 to 51 feet.
Minimum	1 6	75 medium soil for 9 feet lift and 50 feet lead	...	..	0 9	40 med. um.	0 6	15 med. um.	1 11(a)	75 20(b)		..	..

STATEMENT VIII.

Financial statement required by section 24 (a) of the Famine Code for the half month ending 28th April 1897.

FOR WEEK—		A—RECEIPT FROM—				B—EXPENDITURE FROM FUND ON—						BALANCE OF FUND IN HAND.			REMARKS.
		District Board grant	Concurrent grant	Private subscription	Daily wage	Task work	Relief work (clause 3) for—	Relief on poor houses (clause 4)	Relief of artisans, &c. (clause 5).	Relief by gram daks and money daks (clause 6).	Relief in kitchen (clause 7)	Other miscellaneous charges.	Re-ere grain	Other miscellaneous charge		District Board grant.	Concurrent grant.	Private subscription.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Balance at the close of last fortnight	Rs. A. P. 7,17 15 16	Rs. 100	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. 100	Rupces 25,370 advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act. This amount was disbursed direct from Treasury.
Week ending 14th April 1897		20,0 0		617 10 3	1,948 18 3		115 5 0	1,548 1 1							
Week ending 21st April 1897				774 7 6	2,205 10 6		81 15 6	1,711 9 7			254 7 5 (b)	1,821 4 9	11,431 1 74		
Week ending 28th April 1897				721 0 0	1,961 9 6		619 17 3	1,480 0 7							
Total				2,011 1 0	6,121 1 8		567 3 3 (a)	3,019 11 1 (a)			454 7 5	1,821 4 9			
Total expenditure Rs 15,796 11 6															

(b) The total amount paid for during the fortnight and reserve grain is Rs. 4,945.88, out of which Rs. 3,311.10 being the price of rice distributed in grain doles, has been included in the expenditure under gratuitous relief, and the balance Rs. 1,634.78 has been shown under this head.

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the five weeks ending Wednesday evening, the 28th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4	NUMBERS OF RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH				Total	Number on ground relief	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN SEER PER RUPEE			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.			Common rice			In the district	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kanara	Sq. m. 2,077	1,177	Sq. m. 643	263	..	3,716	46	...	3,764	.	Sears. 9	...	...	2.27	4.18	NIL.

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the five weeks ending Wednesday evening, the 28th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment or relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 189.			ADVANCES SINCE 189 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khulna	10,480	.....	0,525	.....	4,915	(a) 24th March 1897	Rs. A. P. 12,018 0 0 5,085 2 0	Rs. A. P. 10,234 14 2 8,564 12 2	Rs. 20,370	Rs. A. P. 1,000 0 0	Rs. A. P.
			Expenditure up to 24th March 1897			...	...	...			...
			(a) Detailed bill submitted up to 24th March 1897.			...	...	...			...
			Expenditure on relief works from 24th November 1896 to 27th January 1897 by the District Engineer			...	1,084 12 7½	.....			...
							18,117 14 7½	19,769 10 4			

FORM No. 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT KHULNA.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 24th April 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Food-grains and pulses (vide Government Circular No. 8, dated 18th January 1897).
1	2	3
Khulna Daulatpur Phultola Noapara	Outside the Khulna district.	

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT KHULNA.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the two weeks ending 24th April 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Food-grains and pulses (vide Government Circular No. 8, dated 18th January 1897).
1	2	3
Khulna Daulatpur Phultola Noapara	Outside the Khulna district.	2,378 220 140

No. 185G., dated Berhampore, the 3rd May 1897.

From—E. V. LEVINGE, Esq., Collector of Munshidabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my first half-monthly report under sections 24 to 27 of the Bengal Famine Code.

2. *General condition.*—There has been no marked change in the general condition of the district during the fortnight save that prices of food-grains have everywhere risen, with the result that the distress is more acutely felt. As far as future prospects are concerned, the rain has made the outlook more hopeful, and a considerable portion of the *aus*-growing land has already been sown. In the last few days there has been a slight fall again in prices, due partly to the brighter prospects regarding the next *aus* harvest, but chiefly to temporary causes which will be referred to later on. I visited portions of Nawada, Hariharpara and Barua thanas during the last week, and I found it necessary to open relief works in the Nawada thana and especially to organize a system for the distribution of gratuitous relief. The reports received from parts of Gowas and Jellinghi also tended to show that the time has arrived for starting relief in this locality. I have accordingly arranged for two more test works—one in the Nawada thana and the other in the Hoorahi outpost of thana Gowas. The figures in the statements appended to this report relate to the fortnight ending on the 24th of April, so that these two test works, one of which was commenced on the 26th and the other only yesterday (*i.e.*, on 30th April 1897), are not included in them. I have appointed a circle officer for Nawada in anticipation of sanction, and I have asked you to send me a qualified circle officer for Gowas.

3. *Affected areas.*—The map submitted herewith in duplicate in compliance with the provisions of section 27 of the Famine Code shows the affected area in three colours: the brown represents seriously affected localities where regular relief works are in progress; the deep-blue represents areas now considered also seriously affected, where test works have been opened; the light-blue represents the slightly affected area.

4. *Circles.*—The tract seriously affected has been divided into four circles, the boundaries and areas of which are noted below:—

(1) *The Barua circle*—Which includes the northern portion of Barua thana, the southern portion of Gorabazar thana, and a portion of Gokarna thana, comprising an area of 45 square miles, with head-quarters at Barua. This is bounded on the north by the villages Jaggarnathpur and Diara, on the east by the villages Palinda and Golla, on the south by Beldanga and the river Dwarka, and on the west by the village Govindapur and river Dwarka. The population of the affected area is about 32,000.

(2) *The Saktipur circle*—Which includes the southern portion of the Barua thana, and the less severely affected portions of Bharatpur, comprising an area of 56 square miles. The head-quarters of this circle are at Maganpara in Barua thana, but the circle officer is also in charge of all the villages lying within the jurisdiction of the Saktipur police outpost which are situated on the opposite side of the Bhagirathi; and he exercises a general supervision over the less affected villages situated within the jurisdiction of the Rangamatti outpost of Gokarna thana. The northern boundary of this circle is Beldanga and the river Dwarka, the eastern boundary is Golla, Patherbil, and Shekphukharia, the southern boundary is Ramnager, Lokenathpur, &c., and the western boundary is the river Dwarka. The population of this circle is about 25,000.

(3) *The Nawada circle*—Comprises an area of about 33 square miles. The northern boundary of this circle is the Ohhota Bhairab river, the eastern and southern boundaries the river Jellinghi and the western boundary the Sati river. The population of the circle is about 18,000.

(4) *The Goas and Jellinghi circle*—Which includes a portion of Goas and Jellinghi thanas, comprises an area of 33 square miles. The northern boundary of this circle is the river Moregunge. The Ganges forms the eastern boundary, the villages of Ujaypur and Nowdapur form the southern boundary, and the Bhairab river the western boundary. The population of the circle is about 20,000. As I have already stated, a test work has been opened in this circle, but a circle officer has not yet been appointed.

5. *Crop prospects.*—The rain that has fallen within the last ten days has improved the prospects of the crops very materially. The *boro* paddy, which is nearly ripe for harvest, has been grown this year in at least 8,000 bighas, and it promises to be a bumper crop. There are 4,000 bighas of this crop in the *til* called *Burabur pathar* in the Jangipur subdivision, and 3,000 bighas at Jalkar *bil* in the Kandi subdivision. The early *aus* paddy may also be considered safe, and this crop ought to be in the market by the beginning of July. The sowing of the regular *aus* paddy is being pushed on vigorously, and the *til* (sesamum) crop at Nalbilar math and Jellarer math in the Kaudi subdivision promises well. Indigo and mulberry also have greatly benefited by the rain, although in the case of the latter it came too late to save the March bund.

6. *Food-stocks.*—No failure of supply has been reported from any portion of the district except Nawada, and here the failure was only temporary and due to the extraordinary demand from the adjoining tracts of the Nadia district. The supply of rice and paddy at the local hâts of Saktipur, Satui, Dopokhuria, Berhampore and Elahigange increased very considerably during the latter half of the fortnight under report, and this has been ascribed to the following among other causes:—(1) The numerous fires that have occurred have made the mahajans apprehensive of the safety of their stores of rice and paddy and have induced many to sell out; (2) the sale of rice at 10 seers per rupee by Rani Mena Kumari of Jiagunge and Babu Narpat Singh of Azimgunge, which has led the regular grain-dealers to apprehend that other benevolent persons in this district may do the same on a more

extensive scale if there is any further rise in prices. The price of rice which was 7½ seers per rupee nearly all over the Sadar ten days ago is now 8 to 8½ seers per rupee; (3) the brighter prospects of the *aus* crop which have induced mahajans to advance.

7. *Importation and Exportation*.—The subjoined table (Table A) shows that the exports still far exceed the imports. A comparison of the present figures with those furnished with my last half-monthly report will, however, show that the exports are now beginning again to decrease. The temporary rise in exports are due to the late *rabi* harvest, which resulted in large quantities of grain and arhar being exported from this district both to Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces.

8. *Rainfall*.—The table (Table B) annexed shows the rainfall at the different registering stations during the period under report. The rainfall was particularly heavy in the affected portions of Goas, Jellinghi and Barua though the table annexed gives no indication of this fact. At Nawada 3 inches fell and in the south-eastern portion of Barua about 2 inches. Since the 24th April there have been some heavy showers, and the fall has averaged from half an inch to one inch all over the district.

9. *Public Health*.—Cholera has broken out in almost every portion of the district and continues to increase. Hitherto the year has been an exceptionally healthy one, the death-rates for January, February, and March having been considerably lower than the rates for the corresponding months of 1896. Figures for April are not yet available, but I fear that they will compare unfavourably with those of previous years. Small-pox is also prevalent, but the deaths from this cause are not numerous.

10. *Emigration and Immigration*.—The police reports again show emigration of about 2,000 persons to the neighbouring districts for work. I doubt, however, whether these figures represent the emigrations in the last half-month only. No immigration has been reported.

11. *Cattle*.—There is sufficient fodder for cattle, and their condition continues to be generally satisfactory. An outbreak of anthrax has been reported from Goas and of foot-and-mouth disease from Suti.

12. The number of relief works open during the fortnight was 4 and of test-works (excluding those lately opened in Goas and Nawada) 2. The number of men paid by daily wages was 1,035 and those by task work 21,513. This gives a daily average for the 12 working days of 86 and 1,793, respectively, or a total of 1879 male units. The actual number of individuals represented by these figures is 2,948. The daily attendance is now over 3,500. Famine Statement D is enclosed herewith which gives the details of attendance at the different relief works and test-works and of the amounts spent.

13. Relief works under private agency, mainly in the shape of re-excavation of tanks, are going on all over the district and chiefly in the affected tracts. In the Barua circle alone there are 13 tanks under re-excavation, giving daily employment to over 2,000 persons, and this explains the falling off in the numbers on the relief works. The granting of Land Improvement Loans under the new rules in other circles also has given employment to at least another 2,000 persons. The re-excavation of tanks undertaken in Hariharpara thana by A. N. Ray's estate and by the zamindar of Choan and others makes the opening of the relief works in this thana unnecessary.

14. The maximum rate of wages was raised from 6 pice to 7 pice during the fortnight, and it has been raised to 2 annas a day from the 1st of May in the regular relief works in the Barua thana.

15. *Poor-houses*.—Up to the present no public poor-houses have been opened in any part of this district. There are several private poor houses or dharmashalas maintained by rich zamindars, and the numbers relieved in them are said to be on the increase. The following persons may be mentioned as relieving 50 or more persons in their private almshouses:—Maharani Surnomayi of Cassimbazar, the Nawab Bahadur of Murchidabad (who has a *lungar-khana*), Roy Setab Chand Nahar Bahadur, Rani Mena Kumari, the Sen family of Berhampore and Babu Sirish Chandra Ghose of Beldanga.

16. *Employment of artisans and women*.—The organisation for the employment of men and women in weaving, spinning, husking of paddy, quirning of kalai and milling of wheat has been completed at Berhampore by Deputy Collector Mr. N. G. Mukerjee, who is the Secretary of the District Charitable Relief Fund. The following table will show the number employed during the last fortnight daily in these works:—

NATURE OF WORK.	Number of men.	Number of women.	PAYMENTS MADE.		Rate of wages.	REMARKS.
			Cash paid.	Grain doles given.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jute-spinning	...	182	Rs. A. P. 23 10 9	M. S. C. 3 5 2	One anna per seer.	The majority of the persons have not been paid for the last week, as they have not brought back the articles (string, thread, cloth, flour, &c.) which they are making in their own houses; hence such small payments. Persons taking grain doles instead of money are given grain at 16 seers per rupee.
2. Spinning of pierced cocoons	...	14	23 10 0	15 0 0	Six pice for 160 cocoons and spinning thread	
3. Making silk-weaving	15	15	23 5 0	...	four annas per yard.	
4. Paddy-husking	...	30	17 0 0	7 33 8	One anna per maund of paddy.	
5. K. L. breaking	...	10	3 0 0	2 21 4	Six pice per maund.	
6. Flour-making	...	10	10 0 0	0 31 4	Seven annas per maund.	
7. Miscellaneous works in connection with the above	1	3	2 0 0	1 10 0	...	
Total	16	293	168 14 9	29 10 2		
Male units	16	293	...	...
Total male units per annum	...	240	...	...

Besides these, 15 men, 40 women and 45 children were given gratuitous relief by Mr. Mukerjee, the expenditure incurred in cash being Re. 1-6 and in grain 3 maunds 20 seers 2 chitaks. The circle officers of Barua and of Saktipur have recently started jute and cotton spinning in their own circles. The circle officer of Barua employed one man and ten women in jute-spinning, 11 women in cotton-spinning and 25 women in the spinning of pierced cocoons, and one man in miscellaneous work. The expenditure in connection with these works has not been specified by the circle officer, as the wages in the majority of cases will be paid in the current week, only materials having been issued by him. The expenditure on purely gratuitous relief incurred by him during the fortnight was Rs. 25-15-3, 77 persons having been relieved by him in this way. The circle officer of Saktipur employed 17 persons on cotton-spinning and 41 persons on jute-spinning at a cost of Rs. 90-9-6, which includes the cost of materials, and he gave grain doles to 172 persons and money doles to 24, the total cost incurred on purely gratuitous relief being Rs. 63-13-6.

17. *Organisation for the distribution of grain doles or money doles*—Besides the official organisation for gratuitous relief alluded to in the last paragraph, the various members of the Relief Committees formed in this district and certain police officers have been entrusted with money and grain for purposes of relief by the District Charitable Committee. Purely gratuitous relief is being administered by nearly all these persons, but it is impossible to give accurate figures for the fortnight as returns are not prepared on a uniform system or submitted regularly.

18. No relief in kitchens has been organised, and I do not think that it will be required.

19. Tables D and E summarise all the prominent facts regarding the granting of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Improvement Loans Act.

20. A financial statement (Table F) is appended together with a table of prices of common articles of food (Table G) and a statement in Form 11 prescribed in section 27 (ii) of the Famine Code.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the exports from and imports of food-grains in the district of Murshidabad during the fortnight ending Saturday, the 24th April 1897.

NAME OF STATION.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.		REMARKS.
	Week ending 17th April.	Week ending 24th April.	Week ending 17th April.	Week ending 24th April.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nawada	372	78	...	...
Jiaganj	2,972	2,688	...	374	
Barala ... ..	...	...	...	...
Azinganj	3,728	...	371	...	
Takipur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Khagra ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sarupganj ghat	1,420	1,680	...	365	
Narayanpur ghat	1,110	1,110	...	...
Sagardighi ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dhulian ... ..	...	1,480	...	...
Bokhra ... ..	...	130	...	...
Total	9,602	7,168	371	739	
Total for the fortnight	16,768		1,110		

TABLE B.

Rainfall Report for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF STATION.	Week ending 17th April.	Week ending 24th April.
1	2	3
Sadar	Nil	0.38
Jangipur	Nil	1.51
Kandi	Nil	1.08
Akeriganj	Nil	1.73
Lalgola	Nil	1.00
Lalbagh	Nil	1.80
Domkole	Nil	1.23
Azimganj	Nil	0.73
Total	Nil	1 18

FORM No. 5.

[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

District Murshidabad.

For the half-month ending 30th April 1897.

Circles for railway work or other.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																				NOT-WORKING ON 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690	
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TABLE D.

For section 13 of the Bengal Famine Code.

MURSHIDABAD.

Applications received during the half-month ending 30th April 1897.

NAME OF THANA.	LAND IMPROVE- MENT LOANS.		AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS.		REMARKS.
	Number of appli- cations.	Amount.	Number of appli- cations.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.			
Barua ...	10	3,350	(1) I have stopped all applications under the Agricultural Loans Act, as I have no money to meet them with. (2) There were no applications for loans under either of the Acts received in the corresponding period of last year.
Gowas ...	4	2,450	.....	.....
Manullabazar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hariharpara ...	3	315	.....	.....
Bharutpur ...	2	450	.....	.....
Nawada ...	3	2,600	.....	.....
Kailyangunge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dewansaraye ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jellanghee ...	1	300	.....	.....
Gokarna ...	1	400	.....	.....
Sagoredighi ...	1	2,000	.....	.....
Daulatabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nobogram ...	3	1,300	.....	.....
Shahanager ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assanpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sujagunge ...	5	2,850	.....	.....
Gorabazar ...	7	830	.....	.....
Bhagwangolla ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khargram ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	40	16,845	

TABLE E.

For report under section 24 of the Bengal Famine Code.

MURSHIDABAD.

Fortnight ending 30th April 1897.

(ADVANCED.)

	Persons.	Amount.	Average.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
* <i>Land Improvement Loans.</i>				* Out of this Rs. 1,500 only has been actually advanced, being the amount of the first instalment; Rs. 500, being the amount of second instalment of the loans granted in the previous half month, was also paid during the half month.
Affected area ...	9	4,100	455·5	
Non-affected area ...	.....	.....	.....
	9	4,100*	455·5	
<i>Agriculturists' Loans.</i>				
Affected area ...	783	4,786	6·1	
Non-affected area ...	8	50	6·8	
	791	4,836	6·1	

TABLE F.

DISTRICT MURSHIDABAD.

Financial statement for the half-month ending 24th April 1897.

A.		B.		C.		REMARKS.
RECEIPT.		EXPENDITURE.		BALANCE.		
Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1. Receipts from the District Board Fund.	9,209 2 4	Daily wages	127 8 6	Balance in treasury on account of the District Board Fund.	1,444 6 9	No definite allotments have been made as yet on account of the circle officers appointed, except a sum of Rs. 400 sanctioned for erection of sheds. Out of the charitable fund over Rs. 12,000 have been spent in purchase of grams which are in stock.
2. Receipts from General Revenue.	400 0 0	Task work	2,063 9 0	Balance in treasury on account of allotment for circle officers.	118 6 10	
3. Receipts from private subscriptions.	22,379 12 3	Miscellaneous	919 6 6	Balance in treasury on account of the fund raised by private subscriptions.	5,252 0 0	
		Contingent expenses on account of circle officers.	109 2 6			
		Expenditure out of the fund raised by private subscription on account of gratuitous relief.	608 2 3			
Total ...	31,988 14 7		3,825 12 9		6,814 13 8	

* These figures are taken from the returns received from different branches and members of the Charitable Relief Committee; they are not complete, as several returns are still due.

TABLE G.

Prices prevalent per rupee at Murshidabad on the 30th April 1897.

Name of Crop.	BADAR.		LALBAUGH.		KANDI.		JANGIPORE.		REMARKS.
	For the fortnight ending 31st March 1897.	For the fortnight ending 15th March 1897.	For the fortnight ending 31st March 1897.	For the fortnight ending 15th March 1897.	For the fortnight ending 31st March 1897.	For the fortnight ending 15th March 1897.	For the fortnight ending 31st March 1897.	For the fortnight ending 15th March 1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	
Wheat ..	10 0 { Jamuli }	9 8	9 0 { Gangajuli }	10 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	Not received.	
Barley ..	...	10 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	Ditto.	
Common rice ..	...	9 8	9 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ditto.	
Gram ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 12	Ditto.	
Arhar ...	14 10	14 8	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 8	14 4	Ditto.	
Balt ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Ditto.	

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the three weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

Districts.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERES PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE -		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
8	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Murshidabad	Square miles, 2,144	1,250	Square miles, 100}	17	12,537	..	...	.....	12,527	...	A separate statement, Table G, is annexed.			2'5	1'4	.....

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the three weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 11TH APRIL 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE DECEMBER 1896 UP TO END OF MONTH OF APRIL UNDER—		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvements Loans Act	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Murshidabad ...	51,806	17,440	36,792	17,088	35,474	24th April 1897.	Rs. A. P. 3,219 10 6	Rs. A. P. 686 2 3	Rs. A. P. Affected area— 10,150 0 0 In non-affected area 2,450 0 0 — 12,600 0 0	Rs. 28,752 880 29,632	Nil. Nil.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test works) and tasks exacted.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASK.										Grain on which wages calculated under section 101 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers per rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth-work.	REMARKS	
	Man.		Woman.		Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.						
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
MURSHIDABAD.	Maximum...	As. P. 1 9	C. FT. 70	As. P. 1 3	C. FT. 50	As. P. 0 9	C. FT. 30	As. P. 0 6	Nil	As. P. ..	C. FT. ...	Common 1100.	Rs. 8½	Rs. A. P. 1 9 0	Load 50 feet , lift 4 feet.
	Minimum .	1 0	40	0 9	30	0 6	20	0 3	Nil	1 7½	70	...	.

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT MURSHIDABAD.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 30th April 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult unit in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 17th April 1897.	2,771 00	C. FT. 29 48	Rs. A. P. 0 1 4	Rs. A. P. 1 6 1	28 66	Rs. A. P. 0 1 10	Rs. A. P. 942 6 3	591	One anna per day or ½ seer of grain.	Rs.
Week ending 24th April 1897.	2,064 5	55 06	0 1 6	1 11 1	73 28	0 3 1	1,348 11 3			466*

* The figures in connection with gratuitous relief are deduced from those submitted by circle officers and the Secretary of the Relief Committee.

No. 307G., dated Jessore, the 1st May 1897.

From—L. F. MORSHEAD, Esq., Collector of Jessore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

In continuation of this office No. 184G., dated the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following half-monthly report for the half-month ending the 30th April 1897 under section 13 of the Famine Code.

1. (a) *General condition, prospects of crops and rainfall.*—The circumstances of the tracts marked as affected in the Magura subdivision continue as such, and those of them not in the subdivision are said to be becoming assimilated gradually to the condition of this tract; otherwise the district gives no cause for anxiety. During the half-month under report there were abundant rainfalls in the Magura, Jhenida and Bangaon subdivisions. The Sadar subdivision and the subdivision of Narail also received some rain. The subjoined table shows the rainfalls in the head-quarters of the Sadar and other subdivisions.

Date.		Sadar.	Jhenida.	Magura.	Narail.	Bangaon.
		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
19th April 1897	...	0.52	0.43	1.56	0.03	0.25
20th " "	...	0.28	0.03	0.36	0.06	0.17
21st " "	...	0.23	1.75	0.54	0.51	0.33
22nd " "	...	0.16	0.22	6.22	0.33	0.04
28th " "	...	...	...	0.31	...	...
29th " "	...	0.51	0.58	0.40	...	1.39
Total	...	1.70	3.01	3.03	0.93	3.18

These rains have done much good to cultivation which is now in its full swing. Some low lands have been sown in the Magura subdivision, and in some of them the seeds have germinated, and with the recent rains they are expected to thrive well. In many other lands til and jute have been sown and they have sprouted—are doing well. In some parts of Muhammadpore, thana Salikha and Sripore outpost the rainfall has been small, and they are being anxiously watched. The poorer cultivators are in difficulties for paddy seed-grain, as the mahajan are unwilling, and in many cases probably unable, to advance money and grains for the purpose. Steps are being taken to give the most needy among them loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act or free gifts of seed. During the half-month under review a strong tornado passed over the head-quarters station Magura and a few adjoining villages on the 18th ultimo. Its duration was about 10 minutes or so between 4 P.M. and 5 P.M. About 1,000 kutcha houses with thatched roofs are said to have been either blown away or more or less damaged, rendering many of the poorer classes homeless. An estimate has been called for from the Subdivisional Officer about the money that will be required to relieve the most needy of them.

(b) *Prices, food-stocks, importations and exportations.*—The subjoined statement shows the importations and exportations of food-grains during the half-month under report.

	Imports.	Exports.
	Mds	Mds.
Railway and Steamer Company	... 1,040	1,448
Country boats	... 9,253	1,545
Total	... 10,293	2,993

There was thus an excess of about 7,000 maunds of imports over exports. This is much below the figures furnished in the previous half-monthly reports. Although the imports have fallen off, still they were sufficient to guard against actual depletion. The consequence of this falling off in importations has been to raise the prices at some places. The prices show a tendency to rise at others, and in some other places they are stationary. The prices of common rice now vary from 9 to 11 seers per rupee throughout the district. This state of things is expected to continue until the next crops come in.

(c) *Public health.*—Public health continues to be generally good. Cholera has also abated a little. Some anxiety is felt for scarcity of water in certain places. The Subdivisional Officer of Magura reports that he has given away the whole of Rs. 500 advanced by the District Board Fund for the purpose of well-sinking in his subdivision. This has undoubtedly done much good to the people of the localities where the wells have been dug accordingly. He has been advanced Rs. 500 more.

(d) *Emigration and immigration.*—Emigration and immigration of famished people are not reported. Some ill-nourished beggars are reported to be moving about from house to house in the Magura subdivision for alms.

(e) *Condition of cattle.*—Condition of cattle has improved. There is now sufficient fodder.

2. *Public works.*—No public work was open in the shape of test work or relief work under the District Board or the Public Works Department or any of the Municipal Committees. Orders have, however, been recently issued to the Subdivisional Officer of Magura to open a test work to keep away idlers.

3. *Any cases of relief under section 12, Famine Code.*—The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children gratuitously relieved during the half-month under report and amount spent on such relief.

Gratuitous relief statement.

Subdivision.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Amount spent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
17th and 24th April—					Rs. A. P.
Sadar	30	45	18	91	31 6 0
Bangaon	9	28	18	55	25 15 6
Narail	45	94	...	139	46 17 6
Magura	119	324	313	756	188 9 7
Total	203	486	347	1,036	291 11 8

Steps are now being taken to overcome the difficulties in the way of introducing the paddy-husking system on a larger scale, as noticed in my last report submitted with this office No. 184G., dated 20th ultimo. As an alternative the introduction of jute-twisting has been suggested, and I have asked the Subdivisional Officer's opinion on this point.

4. *Number of applications under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act.*—No fresh application was received under any of the Acts after the close of the financial year. The statement is therefore blank. Out of the unpaid balance of Rs. 23,500 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 22,500 has been allotted to Magura and Rs. 1,000 to Jhenida subdivisions; the whole of Rs. 5,700 under the Land Improvement Loans Act has been allotted to the Magura subdivision for agricultural loans. The work of receiving loan applications under the Agriculturists' Loans Act is now being vigorously pushed on.

5. Skeleton maps are herewith submitted in duplicate with the affected tract coloured brown.

I spent two or three days in Magura during the period under report, and am starting for the subdivision again.

No. 278T.R.—(Fam)., dated Darjeeling, the 17th May 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 102F., dated the 4th May 1897, with its enclosures, reporting on famine-relief in the districts of Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas, and on the condition of the other districts in your Division, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor considers the report to be generally satisfactory. I am at the same time to convey the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor for future guidance.

2. *Paragraph 3 of your letter.*—You say that in North Bhagalpur the feature of the fortnight has been a reported reversal of the course of trade with Nepal, the exports exceeding the imports by over tenfold, and you suspect that the figures have been transposed. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to know the result of the enquiry made by you on the subject.

3. Columns 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Famine Statement B for the district of Bhagalpur, which should show the numbers for whom work is provided by the programme of relief works, have been left blank with the remark that tanks are selected wherever required, and that there is no difficulty in obtaining sites. It does not appear how employment is to be provided when the rains set in and tanks can no longer be excavated. I am to request that in the statement for the month of May the columns in question may be filled up on the basis of the new annual programme. If the relief works in progress are outside that programme, and there is no diminution of the works therein entered, a note stating the fact should be inserted in the statement.

It appears that the figures entered in columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the statement above mentioned are for the financial year 1896-97. I am to invite your attention to the instruction for filling up these columns given at the foot of the Form (No. 11) at page 65 of the Famine Code. The expenditure including advances to be shown should be from the 1st April or the beginning of the current financial year, and a foot-note should be added stating the total expenditure incurred and the advances made, if any, during the preceding financial year.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas submits two separate reports for the same period, one dealing with the Jamtara subdivision and the other with the remaining subdivisions of his district. The whole district should be dealt with in one consolidated report, the condition of the subdivisions not actually distressed being briefly described first, and information with regard to the affected tracts being then given under the several heads prescribed by section 24 of the Famine Code.

Columns 1 to 3 of the Famine Statement A for the Sonthal Parganas should be filled up for the whole district, and not for the Jamtara subdivision only as is done at present.

102F., dated Bhagalpur, the 4th May 1897.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In continuation of my No. 57F., dated 19th April 1897, I have the honour

(1) Collector of Bhagalpur's No. 164J., dated the 2nd May 1897.

(2) Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas' No. 212F., dated 1st May 1897, and enclosure and appendices.

(3) Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas' No. 221F., dated 1st May 1897.

to submit the half-monthly reports and statements for the Bhagalpur district and Sonthal Parganas marginally noted. The statements for the Bhagalpur district have only just reached me, and there has been no time for checking them beyond seeing how far they comply with the foot-note instructions. Government orders Nos. 60 and 61 ^{T.R.}_{F.M.}, dated 27th April 1897, were not received by me

till the 2nd instant, but the point noticed in paragraph 4 of the latter order had already been brought to the Collector's attention. It is observed that column 10 of Famine Statement E for the Sonthal Parganas repeats the error noticed in this statement for the previous fortnight, though it was pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner on the 20th April. On the 19th April I inquired from Mr. Carstairs what the exact meaning of the passage about loans in section V of his report, No. 90F., dated the 17th April 1897, was, but the reply has not yet reached me. From other proceedings before me I see that he is still overburdened with a mass of urgent judicial work.

2. From Monghyr and Purnea no change has been reported. In the Malda district it is said that prospects are very bright; rates of wages equivalent to 2 annas a day for male adults are still refused, and the *boro* rice which was cultivated in the marshes on an unusually extensive scale this year will give a full outturn. Prices have continued to slowly rise throughout the Division. Though out-balanced by the exports, the volume of imports of edible grain is increasing, and Burma rice has now begun to be sold in the Sonthal Parganas as well as in the other districts. We are now at the period which I well remember in Birbhum in 1866, when we first began to be conscious that there was something like famine in the land. As then, nearly all preliminary agricultural work had been done and it is the slack time.

3. In the Bhagalpur district there is still room for hope that it may not be necessary to declare any part of the southern area affected (and the same grounds hold for the Deoghur subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas). In North Bhagalpur the feature of the fortnight has been a reported reversal of the course of trade with Nepal, the exports exceeding the imports of grain smuggled in thence by over ten-fold, but this has to be verified, as I suspect that the figures have been transposed. Enquiry is being made on the subject.

4. I have no information yet as to how charitable relief funds are being expended, or if they are being expended at all in the Sonthal Parganas, though I know that they are large. The only response that has been obtained so far to my attempts to stimulate recourse to them is the information that an additional Committee has been formed to raise more funds. I shall be unable to fully support the Deputy Commissioner's applications for grants for advances till there is some information about the proposals for expending these contributions, as the advances asked for would for the most part go for objects for which these funds were subscribed.

5. Mr. Carstairs is being asked to explain the announcement made in paragraph 14 of his report, No. 221F., dated the 1st May 1897, that he has suspended civil judicial work for the next two months. If he refers only to his own personal work apart from the admission of cases, applications and appeals, and not to the ordinary civil judicial work of the district, the step is necessary and so far unobjectionable.

No. ^T₁₀₄, dated Bhagalpur, the 3rd May 1897.

From—H. J. McINTOSH, Esq., Collector of Bhagalpur,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

In continuation of my letter No. 89F., dated the 17th April 1897, I have the honour to submit the following report under section 24 of the Bengal Famine Code. The figures of this report relate to the weeks ending 17th and 24th April.

2. During the period under review heavy rain fell throughout the whole district. The fall occurred on the 20th and 21st April. At Bhagalpur the fall recorded was 0·80, at Madhipura 2·50, at Supaul 1·89, and at Banka 1·55 inch. This rain, although it has done immense good, has not reduced the numbers on relief works. From Banka the Subdivisional Officer writes—"The recent rain was greatly beneficial to indigo and sugarcane. It was also very useful in moistening the earth and enabling the cultivators to plough the lands for the sowing of *bhadoi* crops for some days. Should there be another copious shower a month afterwards it would give great impetus to the cultivation of *janera* and other *bhadoi* crops." The rain seems, however, to have done some damage to *mahua* fruit (*ror*) in this subdivision. The Subdivisional Officer of Madhipura says " * * * there has been heavy rainfall doing an immense good to the *mung* and paddy crops. It drew the labourers for a short time to the field. Owing to the slackness of the season for employment of labourers to field-works, the labourers on the Government relief works have begun to increase." Mr. Christian, the Charge Superintendent of Bongong thana, writes—"The inch and-a-half of rain that we had on the 23rd March enabled the raiyats to put down an unusually large area of paddy and *mung*. It was beginning to suffer from the drought when the two and-a-quarter inches of rain which we had on the 21st April saved it. So now we can say that we have a very fine crop of paddy and *mung*. On the whole there is no cause for alarm in the condition of the people." In Supaul the rain is said to have "done great benefit to the standing crops (*mung*, sugarcane, and paddy)."

3. Speaking generally for the whole district it may be said that future prospects have greatly improved owing to the rain, but that for the present no immediate relief has been experienced. Prices have gone up, the season is a slack one for agricultural operations, the poorer classes are coming to the end of their slender stocks and consequently the number of persons requiring relief is increasing. Apart from the rise in prices, there is nothing alarming in this. We expected the numbers to rise in April and May, and the increase is not beyond our expectations.

4. Dealing first with South Bhagalpur, I have very little to say at present. There has been no marked change here. The work opened in the Sadar subdivision continues to be unattractive. On the 24th April only 169 persons worked on it. Private works opened in the neighbourhood seem to afford employment of a more congenial nature to those in want of it. Only 24 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief from private funds, but many are so relieved by the agents of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Unfortunately it is difficult to give the exact number relieved from the fund as returns are sent in either incomplete or not at all, and relate to different periods. Probably about 500 people receive weekly doles from the fund in the Sadar subdivision.

5. In Banka too there has been no material change. The Subdivisional Officer is carefully watching the Katauria thana and also the Dharaiya outpost of the Banka thana, which is considered to be threatened. But in neither of these areas has it yet been necessary to open any work. Meanwhile the Subdivisional Officer is making excellent use of the funds placed at his disposal by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund and with a good organisation is affording much relief to the very poor classes. During the fortnight under report 2,990 persons were relieved from this fund at a cost of Rs. 1,959-2-6.

6. The rest of this report will follow the headings prescribed in section 24 of the Code.

7. (1) *Area affected, &c.*—No material change should, I think, be made at present in describing the area affected. It practically remains the same as before, namely, thana Bongong in the Madhipura subdivision and about 300 square miles in the Supaul subdivision. But in addition to this area, relief from the funds of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund is being given over large areas throughout the district. These areas it is difficult to define with precision, but they more or less correspond with the Kotwali and Colgong thanas of the Sadar subdivision, the Katauria and Banka thanas of the Banka subdivision, the Madhipura thana of the Madhipura subdivision, and part of the Pratabganj thana of the Supaul subdivision. It would be incorrect to describe all those areas as "affected," although no doubt a certain measure of distress does exist throughout them. But until relief works are opened in them by Government and are attended by such numbers as to indicate the existence of severe distress, I exclude them from the category of "affected areas." No change has been made during the fortnight under report in the number of circles and officers in charge.

8. (2) *General state of the affected tracts.*—In Madhipura, the recent rain has done "incalculable benefit," as the Subdivisional Officer says, to the *mung* and paddy crops, and there can be no doubt that the prospects of these crops are now exceptionally favourable. Field operations are also unusually far advanced for the season of the year. But prices have gone up, common rice is now quoted at Madhipura at 8 seers, and *marua* and *kurthi* at 13 seers to the rupee. At Bongong the prices are slightly higher. The numbers on relief works are therefore increasing. The immediate causes leading to the increase in numbers are, first, the fact that for the time being field operations are over, second, the rise in prices, and third, the fact that a number of tanks that were being excavated by private individuals have been finished. The Subdivisional Officer also reports that a large number of labourers from Monghyr have come on to some of the works. Food-stocks are believed to be sufficient. There is no importation of food-grains, whereas exportation by road still continues. Public health is satisfactory, and there is no movement of famished people.

In Supaul too prices have risen, the last quotations being rice 8 seers 3 chitaks, *kurthi* 12 seers and *marua* 12 seers 3 chitaks to the rupee. It is in view of this, I think, that the

Subdivisional Officer says "the condition of the people in the affected tract has been gradually becoming bad." He offers no explanation of this remark and certainly there is nothing in his figures of relief-workers to justify the remark. The number of persons attending the works on the 1st May was only 3,213—a much smaller number than what I originally expected at this time of the year. Here, as in Madhipura, the prospects of crops are exceedingly favourable, and apart from the rise in prices, there has been no unfavourable feature during the fortnight. Food-stocks are believed to be sufficient, and exportations by rail still exceed the importations. Public health is good, and there is no immigration or emigration of famished people.

9. (5) *Number of relief works open.*—In Madhipura there were seven relief works open, against six in the preceding fortnight. To relieve the congestion caused by the recent increase in the number of labourers, I have directed the opening of four more works. Some of these have already been started. The appended statements give full information as to the number of workers and their classification, and also as to wages, &c. In Madhipura the wage is on the 7 pice scale and in Supaul on the 6 pice scale. As prices have now risen in the latter subdivision it will be necessary to raise the wage there also.

In Supaul, there are four relief works open.

The information regarding private relief works is as usual very incomplete. The Subdivisional Officer of Madhipura observes "nil" against this head. This must be incorrect, as some tanks are still being dug by private individuals. The Maharaja of Sonbursa has also furnished me with an "abstract weekly statement of relief work from 18th to 24th April" showing a total of 5,783 persons employed by him on some tanks and embankments which he has started.

From Supaul, the Subdivisional Officer gives a list of 27 tanks that are being excavated by private persons.

10. (A) *Poor houses.*—There are none, and none are required.

11. (5) *Organisation for employment of artisans.*—There is nothing required under this head. Some cotton spinning by women is being done in Madhipura, funds being supplied from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

12. (6) *Organisation for the distribution of grain doles.*—This goes on as before in the Madhipura and Supaul subdivisions, but the relief afforded by Government is now largely supplemented by the local committees of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. I have already stated what is being done in the Sadar and Banka thanas by the committees. In Supaul, the Subdivisional Officer says "gratuitous relief under the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was distributed to 3,325 persons." In the Madhipura subdivision, 4,013 persons are said to have been relieved during the fortnight from this fund. But it is to be observed that some of these are already included among the people receiving gratuitous relief from Government, the Subdivisional Officer having supplemented their subsistence ration by giving a little extra from the Charitable Fund. The Subdivisional Officer's report on the subject is not very clear, and I cannot gather from it the total number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief from the two sources, viz., Government and the Charitable Fund. The Subdivisional Officer will be asked to clear this up.

One zamindar in the Madhipura subdivision has submitted a return in which he shows that he is giving gratuitous relief to 25 persons. In Supaul, Rai Gunput Singh Sahib is relieving 587 persons and the Sub-Manager, Darbhanga Raj, 56 persons.

12. (7) *Relief in kitchens.*—None.

13. (8) *Loans and advances.*—No loans or advances have been given during the period under review, although there have been many applications for them. An allotment of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose was only placed at my disposal at the close of the month.

15. *Financial.*—The expenditure on Famine Relief is still being incurred and accounted for by the District Board whose funds are now exhausted. I have asked for sanction to conduct the operations at the expense of Government from 1st May and have also asked for a permanent advance. But this has not been sanctioned yet. The following is the expenditure during the period under review as reported by the Subdivisional Officers and that incurred in the Sadar:—

	Madhipura.			Supaul.			Sadar.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Relief works—									
(1) Daily wages	...	396	8 6	...	103	1 0	.....	
(2) Task work	...	9,468	1 6	...	1,975	6 0	133	11	3
(b) Relief in poor-houses	...	...	...	.....			.....
(c) Relief of artisans	...	...	...	.....			...	...
(d) Relief by grain doles	...	1,227	4 5	...	605	0 8	15	1	9
(e) Relief in kitchens	...	...	...	.....			.....
(f) Cash allowances to non-working children and adult dependents, section 84.	Not reported.			...	59	9 9	.....	

16. The prescribed statements are submitted. They reproduce the figures given by the Subdivisional Officers. No attempt at check or comparison in this office has been found possible as many of the statements were only received yesterday (Sunday) evening.

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (H) of the Code.]

DISTRICT BHAGALPUR.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Sadar Subdivision, for the week ending 23rd April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.				Quantity of grains.	Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Under Chapter V— Ghagha, Sadar Circle	15	15	2	30	Md. 2 2 4 2 25 4	Rs. 1 7 8 8 7 8
Total	15	15	2	30	2 25 4	8 7 8

Statement of gratuitous relief, Sadar Subdivision, for the week ending 30th April 1897.

Under Chapter V— Ghagha, Sadar Circle	11	14	2	27	2 2 4 2 2 4	6 10 6 5 10 6
Total	11	14	2	27	2 2 4	5 10 6

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT BHAGALPUR.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Madhipura Subdivision, for the week ending 17th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.						Money expended.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Marua.	Rice.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.—Gorachat-Darbhangra boundary road, charge No. 1— Cash allowance for non-working children and dependents, section 84.	...	...	24	24	...	...	2 3 9	
B.—Kedipatti tank— Cash allowance for non-working children and dependents, section 84.	1	1	43	44	...	...	11 0	
C.—Chaudrain tank— Cash allowance for non-working children and dependents, &c., section 84.	...	2	43	45	...	...	4 10 0	
D.—Bongong tank— Cash allowance for non-working children and dependents, section 84.	1	8	108	111	...	...	12 9 0	
E.—Arrapatti tank— Cash allowance for non-working children and dependents, section 84.	1	...	56	56½	...	...	5 5 0	
F.—Telah tank— Cash allowance for non-working children and dependents, section 84.	1	1	29	30½	...	...	3 1 3	
Gratuitous relief—								
1. Arrapatti Maheshi Circle	56	137	62	247	9 6 10	9 6 10	71	} Rs. 2-1 per maund, marua, rice 8½ seers per rupee. Marua Rs. 3-0-8 per maund, rice Rs. 5 per maund. Marua Rs. 2-2-3 per maund, rice Rs. 4-11-3 per maund. Marua Rs. 2-1 per maund, rice 8½ seers per rupee.
2. Baluaha " " " " " "	93	165	48	306	12 13 8	12 13 8	95 13 4	
3. Nowhatta " " " " " "	182	694	251	1,018	29 1 14	29 1 14	313 9 3	
4. Pachgachhia " " " " " "	55	132	...	187	8 7 4	8 7 4	64 2 9	
5. Bongong " " " " " "	32	90	7	129	5 19 10	5 19 10	42 10 6	
Total ...	433½	1,100½	697	2,197½	74 8 14	74 8 14	619 15 5	

Male units 1,364

Daily average of the dependents in Statement D arrived at by dividing the figure by 6, i.e., number of days from Monday to Saturday.

Statement of gratuitous relief, Madhipura Subdivision, for the week ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.						Money expended.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Marua.	Rice.		
A.—Gorachat-Darbhangra boundary road, charge No. 1— Cash allowance for non-working children and dependents, section 84.	...	...	5	5	...	...	0 15 6	
B.—Kedipatti tank— Cash allowance, &c.	2	4	66	72	...	...	9 5 0	
C.—Chaudrain tank— Cash allowance, &c. ... ..	...	2	31	33	...	...	4 1 3	
D.—Bongong tank— Cash allowance, &c.	1	5	92	98	...	...	14 2 3	
E.—Arrapatti tank— Cash allowance, &c.	1	...	67	67½	...	...	7 5 9	
F.—Telah tank— Cash allowance, &c. ... ..	...	1	90	90½	...	...	11 4 6	
G.—Mohamedpur tank— Cash allowance, &c. ... ..	...	1	11	12	...	...	1 8 3	
Gratuitous relief—								
1. Arrapatti	59	137	66	261	9 37 4	9 37 4	77 2 6	} Marua Rs. 2-1 per maund, rice 8½ seers per rupee. Marua 12½ seers per rupee, rice 8 seers per rupee. Marua Rs. 2-3 per maund, rice Rs. 5 per maund. Marua Rs. 2-1 per maund, rice 8½ seers per rupee.
2. Baluaha	95	165	65	325	12 31 0	12 31 0	89 6	
3. Nowhatta	182	623	210	1,015	28 10 0	28 10 0	272 10 3	
4. Pachgachhia	54	132	...	187	8 7 4	8 7 4	66 12 9	
5. Bongong	32	90	8	129	5 18 12	5 18 12	42 7 9	
Total ...	374½	1,009½	710	2,145	74 24 4	74 24 4	607 5 0	

Male units 1,700

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT BHAGALPUR.

Statement of gratuitous relief at Supaul Subdivision for the week ending 17th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.				Quantity.		Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Kurthi and Marua.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.—Supaul Circle— Under Chapter V— Supaul	45	180	47	242	M. s. CH. 9 22 6 At 9 seers per rupee.	M. s. CH. 9 22 6 At 13½ seers per rupee.	Rs. A. P. 70 12 11
Marona	41	134	13	167	7 36 12 At 9 seers per rupee.	7 36 12 At 13½ seers per rupee.	58 12 0
Section 84— Supaul-Khoknaha road ... ..	...	...	91	91	.....	.....	8 8 0
Ditto ditto 2nd section ... ..	...	...	68	68	.....	.....	7 6 6
Total ...	86	284	218	488	17 19 8	17 19 8	145 8 11
II.—Balaha Circle— Under Chapter V— Balaha	73	170	64	307	12 1 4 At 9 seers per rupee.	12 1 4 At 13½ seers per rupee.	60 2 0
Section 84— Chandail tank	3	6	70	79	.....	.....	8 4 9
Total ...	76	176	134	286	12 1 4	12 1 4	67 6 9
III.—Thumha Circle— Under Chapter V— Thumha	57	171	49	277	11 1 4 At 9½ seers per rupee.	11 1 4 At 12½ seers per rupee.	70 14 3
Section 84— Dinapatti tank ... ..	...	1	21	22	.....	.....	2 7 3
Total ...	57	172	70	299	11 1 14	11 1 14	68 5 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	219	632	423	1,273	40 22 4	40 22 4	325 2 2

Statement of gratuitous relief at Supaul Subdivision for the week ending 24th April 1897.

I.—Supaul Circle— Under Chapter V— Supaul	46	161	50	249	M. s. CH. 9 32 0 At 8½ seers per rupee.	M. s. CH. 9 32 0 At 13 seers per rupee.	Rs. A. P. 76 4 3
Marona	41	134	13	186	7 37 10 At 8½ seers per rupee.	7 37 10 At 13 seers per rupee.	61 12 9
Section 84— Supaul-Khoknaha road ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto 2nd section ... ..	...	...	113	113	.....	.....	12 6 6
Supaul-Bhaptiahi road ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	89	286	176	550	17 27 10	17 27 10	140 7 6
II.—Balaha Circle— Under Chapter V— Balaha	73	171	63	306	12 0 6 At 8½ seers per rupee.	12 0 6 At 13 seers per rupee.	63 7 3
Section 84— Chandail tank	2	15	77	94	.....	.....	15 14 9
Total ...	74	186	140	400	12 0 6	12 0 6	109 6 0
III.—Thumha Circle— Under Chapter V— Thumha	56	148	44	246	9 35 8 At 8½ seers per rupee.	9 35 8 At 12½ seers per rupee.	75 0 9
Section 84— Dinapatti tank ... ..	...	2	31	34	.....	.....	4 10 0
Total ...	56	151	75	282	9 35 8	9 35 8	79 10 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	219	632	391	1,232	39 22 8	39 22 8	320 8 2

Statement of gratuitous relief, Sadar Subdivision, for the two weeks ending 30th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.				Quantity of grains.	Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Under Chapter V— Ghogha, Sadar Circle	12	14	2	28	M. S. CH. 4 27 8	Rs. A. P. 15 1 9
Total ...	12	14	2	28	4 27 8	15 1 9

Statement of gratuitous relief, Madhipura Subdivision, for the two weeks ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.						Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Marua.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—Gorakhat-Darbhanga boundary road, charge No. 1— Cash allowance for non-working chil- dren and dependents, &c., section 84.	...	.....	15	15	.....	.....	8 3 3
B.—Kedilpatti tank— Cash allowance, &c.	1½	2½	54	56	.....	.....	14 0 0
C.—Chandrain tank— Cash allowance, &c. ... ..	...	8	87	89	.....	.....	8 11 3
D.—Bongong tank— Cash allowance, &c.	1	5	99	105	.....	.....	26 11 3
E.—Arrapatti tank— Cash allowance, &c.	½	.....	61	61½	.....	.....	12 11 3
F.—Telah tank— Cash allowance, &c.	½	½	59	60½	.....	.....	14 5 9
G.—Mohamadpur tank— Cash allowance, &c. ... ..	...	.....	5½	5½	.....	.....	1 8 3
Gratuitous relief—							
1. Arrapatti	58	122	82	253	19 3 14	19 3 14	146 5 6
2. Balunha	94	165	56	315	25 4 8	25 4 8	195 3 8
3. Nowhatta	187	553	330	940	77 11 14	77 11 14	586 3 6
4. Pochgachhia	54	132	.....	186	16 14 8	16 14 8	121 2 6
5. Bongong	32	90	7	129	10 38 6	10 38 6	85 2 3
Total ...	298½	1,062	496½	2,167½	148 33 2	148 33 2	1,227 4 7

Male units 1,023

Statement of gratuitous relief at Supaul Subdivision for the fortnight ending 24th April 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.				Grain doles.		Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Marua.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.—Supaul Circle—					M. S. CH.	M. S. CH.	Rs. A. P.
Under Chapter V—							
Supaul	46	152	48	246	19 14 6	29 14 6	142 1 2
Marawan	41	134	12	186	15 34 6	15 34 6	120 7 3
Section 84—							
Supaul-Khoknaha road ... ..	...	...	45	45	.....	.....	8 8 0
Ditto ditto 2nd section ... ..	...	...	51	51	.....	.....	19 19 0
Supaul-Bheptiahi road ... ..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Total ...	87	286	196	569	35 8 12	35 8 12	295 13 5
II.—Balaha Circle—							
Under Chapter V—							
Balaha	73	171	64	307	24 1 10	24 1 10	182 0 3
Section 84—							
Chandali tank	2	10	72	86	.....	.....	24 2 4
Total ...	75	181	137	393	24 1 10	24 1 10	206 12 9
III.—Thumba Circle—							
Under Chapter V—							
Thumba	56	100	46	202	20 37 6	20 37 6	154 15 0
Section 84—							
Dinapatti tank ... ..	...	2	26	28	.....	.....	7 1 2
Total ...	56	102	72	230	20 37 6	20 37 6	161 6 2
GRAND TOTAL ...	218	669	405	1,292	80 7 12	80 7 12	654 10 5

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT BHAGALPUR.

Abstract statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 24th April 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wages earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wages earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average doles.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sadar Subdivision—		C. ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Week ending 17th April 1897.	141	53	0 1 3	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Week ending 24th April 1897.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	0 0 8	6 7 3
Week ending 31st April 1897.	161	46	0 1 1	1 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Week ending 30th April 1897.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0 0 9	6 10 6
Madhipura Subdivision—										
Week ending 17th April 1897.	6,060	37	0 1 4	2 5 1	88	0 1 7	3,158 12 6	1,964	0 0 9	619 15 5
Week ending 24th April 1897.	10,261	40	0 1 7	2 6 7	850	0 1 1	6,705 13 6	1,720	0 0 9	607 5 0
Supaul Subdivision—										
Week ending 17th April 1897.	1,993	39	0 1 6	2 7 9	133	0 1 6	1,084 2 0	1,000	0 0 9	325 2 2
Week ending 24th April 1897.	1,761	36	0 1 5	2 9 0	76	0 1 7	994 5 0	1,037	0 0 9	339 8 2

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT BHAGALPUR.

Statement of imports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half-month ending 24th April 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Total food-grains and pulses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pirpointi	4,408
Colgong	9,739
Ghoga	280
Babour
Bhagalpur	3,161
Nathnagar	1,149
Sultanpura	749
Bhaptiahi	211
Bishoneghat
Nirmali	575
Khanwaghat
Pirabganj
Beharia
Barua Road
Baghapur
Total	19,670

N.B.—This information is furnished from the post-card statistics received from the station-masters.

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT BHAGALPUR.

Statement of exports of food-grains, in maunds, by rail during the half-month ending the 24th April 1897.

Station from which imported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pirpoint	3,129
Colgong	4,307
Ghoga	1,401
Sabour	34
Bhagalpur	4,025
Sellingan]	11,408
Bhaptish]	10,320
Bishoneghat	7,008
Nirnall
Kharwaghat	3,408
Pertabgan]	1,978
Baham
Bahia Road	1,184
Baghpur	2,424
Nahnagar
Total	50,902

This information is furnished from the post-card statistics received from the station-masters.

FORM No. 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

DISTRICT BHAGALPUR.

Monthly Famine Statement A for the weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Popula- tion in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratui- tious relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRIN- CIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SHERS PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH- RATE IN MARCH 1897.*		Deaths &c to starva- tion.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Rice.	Maize.	Kurthi.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bhagalpur	Sq. miles. 4,326	2,032	Sq. miles. 500	325	16,963	1,996	.....	106	18,965	3,413	Sadar.			.....	Sadar. 5'01	.....
											S. Ch. 8 13	S. Ch. 11 6 Indian corn.	S. Ch. 12 10			
											Madhipura.					
											Seers. 8	Seers. 13	13 0	2'3	Madhipura. 5'3	
											Supaul.			Supaul. 5'09		Bongong. 5'3
S. Ch. 8 8	Seers. 13	13 0														

* Figures for April 1897 not available yet.

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT BHAGALPUR.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

NUMBER OF FOR- EMENT	NUMBERS FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBERS FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1ST APRIL 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE APRIL 1896, UP TO END OF MARCH 1897.		Revenue suspended.
	On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratui- tious relief.	Land Im- provement Loans Act.	Agricul- tural Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
.....	21-3-97	Rs. A. P. 20,765 5 10	Rs. A. P. 4,155 6 8	Rs. A. P. 1,300 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,708 0 0	Rs. A. P.
					Tanks are selected wherever required. There is no difficulty in obtaining sites.					

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works, Dinapatti tank including test-work, and task executed during the 4th week ending 24th April 1897.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain in which wage calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 13 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.	
	Men.		Women.		Big children.		Small children.		Adult male unit.						
	Wages.	Tasks.	Wages.	Tasks.	Wages.	Tasks.	Wages.	Tasks.	Average wage.	Average task.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
District Bhagalpur, Supaul Subdivision.	Rs. A. P.	O. ft.	Rs. A. P.	O. ft.	Rs. A. P.	O. ft.	Rs. A. P.	O. ft.	Rs. A. P.	O. ft.		Seas.	Rs. A. P.		
Maximum ...	0 1 6	352	0 1 3	...	0 0 0	...	0 0 6	...	Including Sunday 0 1 6	...	38'70	Marua ...	13	Including Sunday 9 13 9 Excluding Sunday 9 6 11	Soil was medium. Load of N. W., was of 350' and 4 of 300. Lift 4 of the N. W., was 6'9 and 4 of 9 to 12.
Minimum ...	0 1 0	193	0 1 0	...	0 0 6	...	0 0 3	...	Excluding Sunday 0 1 3	...					

Note.—1. The gang which earned maximum wage contained 3 men, 7 women, 1 big child, and 1 small child.
2. The gang which earned minimum wage contained 1 man, 6 women, 1 big child and 1 small child.

List of prices of principal food-grains.

TRANA.	COARSE RICE.		INDIAN-CORN.		KURRI.		MARUA.		REMARKS.
	This fortnight.	Previous fortnight.	This fortnight.	Previous fortnight.	This fortnight.	Previous fortnight.	This fortnight.	Previous fortnight.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bader Subdivision ...	M. s. CH. 0 6 13	M. s. CH. 0 8 13	M. s. CH. 0 11 6	M. s. CH. 0 12 0	M. s. CH. 0 12 10	M. s. CH. 0 13 10	...	...
Madhipura Subdivision—									
Madhipura thana ...	0 8 0	0 8 8	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	
Kishungung ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	
Bongung ...	0 8 0	0 8 4	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	
Supaul Subdivision ...	0 8 8	0 9 8	...	...	0 13 0	0 13 8	0 13 0	0 13 8	

H. J. McINTOSH,
Collector.

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 23 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT BHAGALPUR.

For the half-month ending 24th April 1897.

CIRCLES (OR RELIEF WORK OR TRADE.)	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.												NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.				NOT WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEFENDENTS (SECTIONS 83 AND 84 OF THE CODE).	
	A.				B.				C.				D.				Total amount paid.	Total amount paid (total of columns 19 and 20).	Number.	Amount paid.
	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Week ending the 17th April 1897.																				
Chowga to Bansi road improvement.					583	576	71		41,335											
Male units					583	552	83													
Total for the week					583	552	83		44,835									66 13 3	66 13 3	
Week ending the 24th April 1897.																				
Chowga to Bansi road improvement.					570	513	97		43,480											
Male units					570	505	48													
Total for the week					570	505	48		43,480									66 13 0	66 13 0	

FORM No. 5.

[See Section 26 (i) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT BHAGALPUR.

For the half-month ending 24th April 1897.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK-WORK.																									NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES, IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.					Total amount paid (total of columns 18 and 21).			NUMBER OF WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 23 AND 24 OF THE CODE).		AMOUNT PAID.		25
A.					B.					C.					D.					Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.									
Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28											
For the week ending 17th April 1897.																																					
Chandabhai-Darbhangra boundary road, charge No. 1.																																					
100	170	35	4		1,211	1,216	93	16									131,047	192 6 3	47	110			8 1 6	200 7 9	26	Rs. A. P.											
133	200	24	7		638	786	133	52									62,803	147 1 3	40					147 1 3	143	Rs. A. P.											
3,008	4,056	975	163														171,053	533 6 9	155					533 6 9	200	0 15 6											
6,106	8,004	2,445	1,328														540,975	1,300 4 0	114	21	10			1,300 4 0	200	0 15 6											
4,100	5,440	610	313														278,968	698 8 3	30					698 8 3	177	0 15 6											
1,731	1,300	280	154														146,833	268 8 9	425	131	14			268 8 9	200	0 15 6											
Total	15,408	17,900	4,717	2,481	1,840	1,934	233	69									1,338,841	3,106 3 3	425	98	7			3,106 18 6	1,302	3 7 6											
Male units																																					
15,408	17,900	4,717	2,481		1,840	1,934	233	69									1,338,841	3,106 3 3	425	98	7			3,106 18 6	1,302	3 7 6											
Total for the week																																					
15,408	17,900	4,717	2,481		1,840	1,934	233	69									1,338,841	3,106 3 3	425	98	7			3,106 18 6	1,302	3 7 6											
For the week ending 24th April 1897.																																					
Chandabhai-Darbhangra boundary road, charge No. 1.																																					
77	80	22	3		98	115	15	4									19,108	45 8 0					1 3 0	46 10 0	23	0 15 6											
301	435	20	7		1,134	1,304	167	75									114,201	572 0 3	3,372	2,248	497	116		572 0 3	480	7 3 9											
2,128	2,128	430	127														60,116	481 6 3						481 6 3	219	3 6 9											
14,704	14,704	4,770	2,320														1,108,940	3,107 0 3	191	3	47			3,107 0 3	623	11 11 0											
4,313	5,008	638	33														23,045	679 3 9	22	1				679 3 9	460	7 3 9											
9,894	9,894	969	457														780,478	1,403 11 6	105					1,403 11 6	600	10 15 6											
1,460	1,471	278	14														71,303	161 1 3	301	27	7			161 1 3	76	1 3 0											
Total	22,907	23,177	7,177	3,068	1,302	1,302	188	79									2,004,673	6,381 14 3	3,084	2,328	361	116	343 15 3	6,705 13 6	2,306	48 11 6	110	3 15 6									
Male units																																					
22,907	23,177	7,177	3,068		1,302	1,302	188	79									2,004,673	6,381 14 3	3,084	2,328	361	116	343 15 3	6,705 13 6	2,306	48 11 6	110	3 15 6									
Total for the week																																					

No. 219F., dated Dumka, the 1st May 1897.

From—R. CARSTAIRS, Esq., c.s., Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report, under section 24 of the Famine Code, for the second-half of April 1897.

2. There has been no addition to the area declared to be distressed, so that my report under this section is for the Jamtara subdivision only.

3. As I am hard pressed with judicial work, I submit a copy of Mr. Stark's report, with such remarks as seem to be called for.

4. The outturn of the *mohua* crop has been better than was estimated. Mr. Stark now estimates it at 8 annas. This, I think, is still too low, and 10 annas is more near the mark.

5. The outbreak of cholera is of the kind that occurs every year, and did not last.

6. The employment given on private works is gratifying, and I am glad to see the missionaries are still doing good work in this way. The stone-breaking industry has been resumed. In addition to the works reported, I have sent Rs. 2,000, out of the Rs. 6,000 recently received from the Raja of Hetampore, for expenditure on the Deoghar-Nagar road, which will give employment to the people in the distressed tract to the east. Part of this fund of Rs. 6,000 is being spent in the south of the Dumka subdivision, and part is so far unallotted. The money was received on the 28th April 1897, and so none of it has been spent so far.

7. A map of the affected area is attached in duplicate, showing in red the works that are in use.

No. 81R., dated Jamtara, the 27th April 1897.

From—A. W. STARK, Esq., Subdivisional Officer of Jamtara,
To—The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report under section 24 of the Famine Code. The figures dealt with in this report relate to the period from the 10th instant to the 23rd.

1. The area affected is the same as that referred to in my last fortnightly statement. The population, too, is the same. The number of relief circles, too, is the same.

2. *General state of the affected tracts.*—The state of the affected tracts continues to be the same.

The distress has been somewhat alleviated by the *mohua* crop, which is estimated at half an average crop.

Food-stocks are deficient in the affected area, but a fair amount continues to be imported by country carts from the eastern part of the subdivision and from the Birbhum district.

The *price of common rice* in the Jamtara hat is 8 seers, but in the bazar it is somewhat dearer. The price of *mohua* has gone up from 10 annas to Rs. 1-2 per maund.

Rainfall.—During the period under report there have been two falls of rain, amounting to 0·87. It has done good to sugarcane only, and has improved the pasturage and water-supply for cattle.

Public health has generally been good in the famine area. Cholera broke out in two villages—Samipur and Birgaon, in taluk Pubia, but the disease disappeared within a week. The number of deaths was 14.

The death-rate for the whole subdivision was 1·10, and for the distressed area 1·60.

Emigration and immigration of famished people.—It is supposed that the number of emigrants to the tea-gardens is larger this year, but the numbers are not known.

The depot-keepers at Jamtara and Karmater report that, owing to the abundant supply of labour, the tea-gardens this year are more particular as to the class of labourers sent up, and, in consequence, there is no demand for low caste Hindu coolies, such as Domes, Haris, Bauris, &c.

No immigration of famished people is noticed.

The *condition of cattle* in the affected area is good.

3. Five relief works have been open in or near the affected area. Statement D, showing the number paid by daily wages and the number performing task-work, is appended hereto.

The rates of wages are given in the statement of maximum and minimum wages and tasks appended hereto.

Private relief works.—These consist of tanks, which are being made by Messrs Cornelius and Rowat, local missionaries, who are employing about 400 persons daily at Budhudih and Bhaga, in taluk Pubia, and at Kasitar, in taluk Pindari. There also are tanks being made by the zamindar of Pubia and by some persons who have taken advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The chief works in hand are—

- (1) Rajbaudh by zamindar of Pubia, who is employing about 120 daily.
- (2) Bhutgaria by Nabin Raut and Kali Raut, who are employing about 60 per diem.
- (3) Thakur Pukhur by Kanai Lal Sircar, who is employing about 50 per diem.
- (4) Natun Pukhur by Ranga Raut, who is employing 50 persons per diem.
- (5) Tilabal tank by Gopi Manjhi, who is employing 100 per diem.
- (6) Rajib Mondol's tank in Chakri, where 50 are employed daily.
- (7) Jibon Mondol's tank in Bewa, where 40 are working daily.
- (8) Sonathor tank where Ram Jibon Sarkhel is employing 50 daily.
- (9) Asouhira tank where Ishani Mondalain is employing 60 daily.

(10) Bena tank where Bekro Nath Roy is employing 50 daily.

(11) Sampur tanks where Choku Mean and Nanku Mean are employing 70 daily.

Besides these works, there are many minor tanks being made.

Two ballast contractors, Joyti Prosad and Udoy Chandra Kabi, are employing about 250 persons daily.

During the period under report the sum of Rs. 1,250 has been advanced under the revised Rules for Land Improvement Loans.

4. No *poor-houses* have been opened.

5. No *organisation for relief of artisans*.

6. *Organisation for distribution of grain doles*.—The system adopted is the ticket system, which has already been reported on.

Tickets are now being issued more freely.

7. *Relief in kitchens*.—Nil.

8. Information regarding *loans for land improvement* has been given in paragraph 3 above.

9. The sum of Rs. 1,000 has been received from the Deputy Commissioner during the period under report.

The total amount received since the 1st April is Rs. 3,000.

Statement D, showing the expenditure, is submitted herewith.

I am not able to submit a map of the affected area, as no skeleton maps have yet been received from the Survey Office.

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT SONTHAL PARGANAS (SUBDIVISION JAMTARA).

Statement of gratuitous relief in Jamtara for the week ending 16th April 1897.

Name of Circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.				Rice.	Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Asua and Dhadkia	6	20	151	177	MDS. SR. CH.	Rs. A. P.
(b) Ditto	81	45	10	87	9 22 6	3 18 9
(a) Jamtara and Pabia	26	51	295	372		48 7 9
(b) Ditto						9 6 3
(a) Ghati, Dakshinbahal and Pindery						
(b) Ditto						
(a) Dhobona and Mihijam	47	118	35	200		10 13 3
(b) Ditto	31	31	1	63	7 20 2	33 5 4
(a) Narainpur and Morrow						
(b) Ditto						
Total of (a)	63	70	11	150	17 2 6	75 13 3
Total of (b)	79	183	451	749		21 3 3

(a) Relieved by grain doles.

(b) Ditto by money at relief works.

Statement of gratuitous relief in Jamtara for the week ending 23rd April 1897.

Name of Circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief.				Rice.	Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Asua and Dhadkia	12	35	370	417	MDS. SR. CH.	Rs. A. P.
(b) Ditto	38	58	14	100	11 18 8	8 11 6
(a) Jamtara and Pabia	14	26	230	279		57 5 0
(b) Ditto						6 3 9
(a) Ghati, Dakshinbahal and Pindery						
(b) Ditto						
(a) Dhobona and Mihijam	48	84	55	191		9 5 6
(b) Ditto	20	20	3	63	6 1 8	30 8 0
(a) Narainpur and Morrow						
(b) Ditto						
Total of (a)	56	86	17	159	17 20 0	87 8 6
Total of (b)	68	155	604	887		24 4 9

(a) Relieved by grain doles.

(b) Ditto by money at relief works.

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT SONTHAL PARGANAS (SUBDIVISION JAMTARA).

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 23rd April 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C and D workers paid by task-work.				Workers paid by daily wages irrespective of task.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	Gratuitous relief.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult unit in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16th April 1897	1,208	0 ft.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	57	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	(144(a)) (505(b))	0 8 5 ^(a) 0 0 9 ^(b)	75 13 3 24 3 3
23rd "	1,303	48	0 1 5	1 14 8	97	0 1 8	739 13 0	(150(a)) (555(b))	0 8 4 ^(a) 0 0 8 ^(b)	87 8 0 24 4 9

* The figures Rs. 0-3-5 and Rs. 0-0-4 shown in column 10, seem to be for the whole week. The Deputy Commissioner has again been requested to show the money value of the average daily dole per male unit in future.

(a) Relieved by grain doles.

(b) Ditto by money at relief works.

FORM No. 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Numbers on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN RUPEES PER SUPPLY.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE.		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Rice.			In the sub-division.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Southal Pargannas, Jambhara	Sq. mls. 816	174,000	Sq. mls. 867	93,000	...	2,064	...	...	2,064	1,048	8 seers.	.....	.....	17	16	NIL.

FORM No. 11.

[See section 27 (u) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 24th April 1897.

District.	Maximum number of whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN 1891 PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 27th MARCH 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 1891 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenues suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Southal Pargannas, Jambhara	40,408	2,645	46,755	2,945	44,691	25th April 1897	Rs. A. P. 1,780 4 0	Rs. A. P. 211 13 3	Rs. A. P. 1,250 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. ...

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act in previous year = Rs. 3,400.
 Total expenditure in previous year = Rs. 4,250.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test works) and tasks exacted.

District.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIF.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maximum	A. P. 1 6	C. ft. 125	A. P. 1 3	.	A. P. 0 9	.	A. P. 0 6	.	A. P. 1 3	C. ft. 55	Rice	8	Rs. A. P. 1 13 9	
Minimum	A. P. 1 0	C. ft. 100	A. P. 0 9	..	A. P. 0 6	...	A. P. 0 3	.			.....	...	..

R. CARSTAIRS,
 Deputy Commissioner.

No. 221F., dated Dumka, the 1st May 1897.

From—R. CANSTARS, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report under sections 13 and 14 of the Famine Code for the half-month ending the 30th April 1897. I have submitted a separate report for Jamtara, and this report relates to tracts in which famine has not yet been declared. I have no reports from Rajmahal or Pakour, and the present report refers to Deoghar, Godda, and Dumka subdivisions. I shall also note such information as I have about Rajmahal and Pakour.

2. *General condition of the people.—Deoghar.*—The condition has become slightly worse owing to rise in the price of common rice. The Subdivisional Officer is on the watch and ready to open test work where required, but no test work has so far been frequented.

Godda.—No change is reported and no signs of distress have as yet appeared.

In Dumka distress is reported, but not so far general, and will be met, so far as we know, out of private and ordinary district expenditure.

In Rajmahal employment is wanted, but no one will accept test rates. So far as I can gather, the distress is so far among the landless classes chiefly. The Paharias will get relief from the sabai grass advances, which are made at this season, and estate improvement works have been sanctioned, which ought also to give useful relief.

In Pakour slight and partial distress is reported.

Generally we have arrived at a critical time when we must be on the alert and ready for any event.

3. *Prospect of crops.*—The only crop reported on the ground is sugarcane in Godda, which promises well. Ploughing has begun for the *bhadoi* and winter crops.

4. *Prices* are stationary in Godda and rising in Deoghar. The price of *mohara* is rising fast at Deoghar. Burma rice is imported to Deoghar bazar and sells for 9 seers the rupee.

5. *Food-stocks.*—These still seem to be sufficient, being replenished by private trade where necessary. The movement from the south of this district and from Birbhum to west and centre continues.

6. *Importation and exportation.*—The only movement with areas outside the district is from the north of Godda of gram and linseed. It is said some Indian-corn was imported to the affected tract of Godda from the Dumka side.

7. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall was about an inch more or less all over the district. Last evening and to-day it has been cloudy with partial showers. This helps fodder and water-supply, and enables ploughing for sowing to be done.

8. *Public health.*—Save for sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox, not more prevalent than usual, health is good.

9. *Emigration or immigration of famished people.*—The only movements reported is of raiyats from the Teor Taluk in Lachmipur. It is said that people continue to emigrate to the tea gardens, and that from five villages all the inhabitants, and from seven villages some 37 residents, have emigrated. It was probably those who were seen by me at Dumka, and some of them also by Mr. McGavin, passing through Rajmahal. It is not reported if they were famishing, or how many went from the five villages (villages in Teor are mostly small). I have directed enquiry. Mr. Braidwood has started works in that part of the Lachmipur property, and our road repairs now due will also give help.

There are 11,000 "villages" in the Sonthal Parganas many consisting of not more than five houses.

W. B. O.

Manager of the Lachmipur estate.

10. *Condition of cattle.*—Generally good; but fodder rather short at Deoghar, and cattle-pox broke out in the north of Godda.

11. *Number and nature of public works.*—No famine works have been opened, except in Jamtara.

The receipt of the road allotment and estate improvement fund has enabled me to arrange for works which will give considerable relief for a time. The work of excavating gravel for the main roads which lie in the Dumka and Deoghar subdivisions, and which is the largest single work we do with the road fund, is being arranged for as a relief work.

The gift of Rs. 6,000 from the Raja Bahadur of Hetampur was received on the 28th of April, and will be a very useful help in Mahammadabad and Kundahitkareya in the south of Dumka and east of Jamtara.

Numerous private works are also being done, the most active in this respect, so far as my information goes, being the Court of Wards, the Hendwai and Lachmipur estates, Rai Setap Chand Nahar Bahadur of Lakshanpur, and the Banaili Raj and Mr. Maling Grant whose arrangements are probably more complete than any.

12. *Relief under section 12.*—None was given.

13. *Application for loans.*—In Deoghar 137 were received and in Godda none was granted. Loans are also being asked for in Dumka and elsewhere.

The amount granted since the 1st April 1897 in loans this year up to date has been Rs. 1,835.

14. *General remarks.*—My work has been considerably dislocated by the resignation and departure of Babu Mohendra Nath Dagoji, the District Engineer. He was to have waited till relieved, but owing to illness he was, on the recommendation of the Civil Medical Officer, allowed to go.

As this is the critical time, I have issued instructions for a general and close inspection by all available officers of the condition of the district, and this watch will be kept up for the next two months as far as the time can be given. I have, to obtain time, suspended civil judicial work. I trust this will enable us to keep ourselves acquainted with actual facts.

I have got very little information of the result of this inspection, but I believe it has already had a good effect.

I have been pressing the District Charitable Committee to take action where required, and I believe there has been a general quickening of its energy and extension of its work. One result of Babu Chandra Narayan Gupta's deputation to Mahammadabad has been a local committee and local charitable subscriptions on that area alone—an example worthy of imitation.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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OILSEED CROPS IN BENGAL.

The following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT.,
The 26th May 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Oilseed Crops of Bengal. 1896-97.

N.B.—Returns have been received from all districts except Shahabad, for which estimates of area and outturn have been reproduced from the preliminary forecast issued on the 22nd February 1897.

Explanatory.—This report gives estimates of the area and outturn of all oilseed crops grown in these Provinces. The chief of these are (1) rapeseed and mustard, (2) linseed, (3) til or gingelly, and (4) other oilseeds, *e.g.*, castor oil and *sirgusa* (niger oilseed), &c. Both varieties of til, viz., (a) the *bhadoi* variety, which is sown during the rains and reaped early in the cold weather, and (b) the *rabi* variety, which is sown in the cold weather and reaped shortly before the setting in of the rains, are included in the report.

2. **Character of the season.**—The character of the early part of the season was reviewed in the preliminary note on the oilseed crops issued on the 22nd February 1897. It may be thus summarized:—The monsoon rains of 1896 were deficient, and also ceased early, and drought followed, which lasted up to the third week of November. In December, there was no rain in Lower Bengal and Orissa; and only light rain fell in North Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur during the last week of December. In January, also, rain was very light

throughout the Province. The estimates of area and outturn returned by District Officers for the preliminary forecast, showed the condition of the crop up to January. Fairly frequent showers fell during the first three weeks of February in Orissa, South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur; and general light rain fell in Bihar and North Bengal during the second week of February. In March, the rainfall was above the normal in all districts of these Provinces. The excess in Orissa amounted to 2·62 inches, in North Bengal to 1·33 inches, in Chota Nagpur and Bihar to 1 inch, and in Lower Bengal to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The most important showers were received between the 22nd and 24th, when general and heavy rain fell over the Province. In April, general but light showers were received throughout the month.

3. *Area cultivated*.—From the returns appended to this note, it will be seen that the total area cultivated with oilseeds this year is estimated at 3,633,200 acres against 4,203,300 acres estimated to have been sown in 1895-96. This gives a decrease of 570,100 acres, or 13·56 per cent. on the area sown last year. The decrease is due to want of moisture in the soil at the time of sowing. The figures given above do not quite agree with those shown in the forecast issued in February. Darjeeling, for which no returns were received for the first forecast, is included in the present report; and revised estimates have now been received from Burdwan, Nadia, Khulna, Mymensingh, Patna and Sonthal Parganas, which account for the slight difference.

4. *Character of the crop*.—Out of the 45 districts of these Provinces (inclusive of Shahabad, for which no final return has been received, but for which estimates of area and outturn have been reproduced from the preliminary forecast), only one district, viz., Dinajpur, estimates the outturn of the different kinds of oilseed crops, taken together, as 16 annas. Four districts, viz., Darbhanga, Purnea, Bogra and Gaya, return crops varying from 14 to less than 16 annas; seven districts, viz., Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Malda, return crops varying from 12 to less than 14 annas. Thirteen districts, viz., Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Cuttack, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, show crops varying from 8 annas to less than 12 annas, and the remaining 20 districts, viz., all the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, Faridpur, Noakhali, Chittagong, Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Angul and Khondmahals, Puri, Lohardaga, Palamau and Manbhum, return crops less than 8 annas. Manbhum shows only a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -anna crop, Chittagong a 3-anna crop, and Birbhum a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -anna crop. Sixteen districts return crops equal in outturn to those shown in the first forecast, 16 other districts report better crops, and 12 districts report worse crops. In the preliminary forecast, the prospects of the oilseed crops up to the latter part of January were estimated at 10 annas. The rains of February and March benefited the crop, and the outturn may be estimated at 11 annas. The oilseed crop of 1895-96 was estimated at $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas over a larger area cultivated.

5. *Gross outturn*.—Assuming, as in previous reports, 6 maunds per acre to be the average yield of linseed, rapeseed, and mustard, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre to be the average yield of *til* and other oilseeds, the gross outturn of all kinds of oilseed crops of these Provinces during the year under report amounts to 502,700 tons, against 558,700 tons estimated for the previous year.

N. N. BANERJEE,

*Assistant Director of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

COUNTERSIGNED.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1897.

APPENDIX A.
Final report on the Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISION.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1897-97).	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-97)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
BUNDWAN.	Burdwan	Linseed ... and Rapeseed mustard. Til Other oilseeds ... Total ...	Acres. 23,300 17,900 9,300 7,700 57,200	Acres. 26,000 17,900 3,300 5,900 53,100	Acres. 25,600 14,400 5,000 5,700 50,700	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-97)?	Owing to scanty rainfall and consequent want of moisture in the soil, the outturn is less than that of last year. Continued want of rain has destroyed the crops. The season was exceptionally dry and not at all favourable for the cultivation and growth of these plants, and both the area and outturn were consequently affected during the year.	The Collector returned different figures for columns 4, 5 and 6 in the preliminary form- case.
	Birbhum	Linseed ... and Rapeseed mustard. Til ... Total ...	Acres. 1,000 3,000 500 4,500	Acres. 800 1,900 400 3,100	Acres. 200 200 100 500	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-97)?		
	Bankura	Linseed ... and Rapeseed mustard. Til ... Other oilseeds ... Total ...	Acres. 1,500 9,600 9,900 10,000	Acres. 1,100 3,600 3,300 8,000	Acres. 800 1,700 2,300 4,800	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1897-97)?		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISION.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896-97)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan (Sonard).	Midnapore ..	Linseed " " and Rapeseed ..	Acres. 24,300 14,600	Acres. 11,700 22,400	Acres. 11,700 22,400	Annas. 9 9	Annas. 6 9	<p>The area brought under cultivation has been less than the normal area, and the area of last year in consequence of the total failure of rain at the sowing time. The outturn estimated in the first forecast has slightly improved owing to subsequent rain.</p> <p>The decrease in outturn is owing to the want of rainfall.</p> <p>The unusual decrease in the area sown this year is due to scanty rainfall at the sowing season. The same cause also accounts for the decrease in the estimated outturn of the crops.</p> <p>The increase of area shown under column 8 of the present return over that shown in the preliminary forecast is owing to the fact that some 644 lands which were cultivated this year with crops in the Sadar subdivision were omitted from the previous forecast. The slight difference in the outturn calls for no explanation.</p>	
		Til " " " "	30,400 24,300	26,200 21,500	19,700 19,000	8 6	8 6		
		Other oilseeds ..	24,300	21,500	19,000	6	6		
		Total ..	119,300	94,400	79,400	8	72		
24 Parganas	Hooghly (with Howrah).	Linseed " " and Rapeseed ..	Acres. 2,700 2,500	Acres. 1,900 3,300	1,900 3,300	7 9	6 5	<p>The decrease in outturn is owing to the want of rainfall.</p> <p>The unusual decrease in the area sown this year is due to scanty rainfall at the sowing season. The same cause also accounts for the decrease in the estimated outturn of the crops.</p> <p>The increase of area shown under column 8 of the present return over that shown in the preliminary forecast is owing to the fact that some 644 lands which were cultivated this year with crops in the Sadar subdivision were omitted from the previous forecast. The slight difference in the outturn calls for no explanation.</p>	
		Til " " " "	1,200 2,500	300 1,900	1,800	11 7	6		
		Other oilseeds ..	2,500	1,900	1,800	7	6		
		Total ..	11,500	9,300	7,000	8	64		
Nadul		Linseed " " and Rapeseed ..	Acres. 1,600 680	Acres. 1,300 400	400 400	7 8	44 64	<p>The decrease in outturn is owing to the want of rainfall.</p> <p>The unusual decrease in the area sown this year is due to scanty rainfall at the sowing season. The same cause also accounts for the decrease in the estimated outturn of the crops.</p> <p>The increase of area shown under column 8 of the present return over that shown in the preliminary forecast is owing to the fact that some 644 lands which were cultivated this year with crops in the Sadar subdivision were omitted from the previous forecast. The slight difference in the outturn calls for no explanation.</p>	
		Til " " " "	700 4,000	600 3,300	500 900	12 9	9 5		
		Other oilseeds ..	4,000	3,300	900	9	5		
		Total ..	6,800	6,200	2,100	9	6		
Nadul		Linseed " " and Rapeseed ..	Acres. 87,900 57,700	Acres. 40,000 23,200	38,600 27,400	84 84	44 54	<p>The decrease in outturn is owing to the want of rainfall.</p> <p>The unusual decrease in the area sown this year is due to scanty rainfall at the sowing season. The same cause also accounts for the decrease in the estimated outturn of the crops.</p> <p>The increase of area shown under column 8 of the present return over that shown in the preliminary forecast is owing to the fact that some 644 lands which were cultivated this year with crops in the Sadar subdivision were omitted from the previous forecast. The slight difference in the outturn calls for no explanation.</p>	
		Til " " " "	17,000 15,000	8,900 7,500	6,300 4,600	7 84	64 84		
		Other oilseeds ..	15,000	7,500	4,600	84	84		
		Total ..	181,500	79,900	77,800	64	44		

Murshidabad	Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	30 600 23,700	26,500 18,900	23,300 14,900	2	18	4	The decrease in the area sown this year, as well as in the out- turn as compared with the normal area and that sown last year and with last year's outturn, is due to want of rain.									
										Total	114	44						
													Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	42,900 51,400	23,000 30,500	9	7
Jessore	Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	20,300 6,900	28,800 4,500	24,100 4,100	84 5	104 5	The decrease in area against "Rapeseed and mustard" and the increase in area against "oil" is owing to the fact that District Superintendent of Police wrongly showed 5,000 acres, the area for the crop, against head "Rapeseed and mustard" in the first forecast for Sadar subdivision. The area of "oil" sown this year at Barrhat has been shown in this return as 1,000 acres. The decrease in area and outturn is owing to the want of rain.										
									Total	64	74							
												Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	6,000 4,500	4,000	10	8	
																		Total	64	74
Khulna	Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	62,000 9,300 5,200	57,000 9,200 5,100	55,000 6,900 5,100	94 9 12	64 7 10	The decrease in the area and outturn is due to want of rain.										
									Total	94	7							
												Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	3,900 94,600	3,300 94,600	2,900 82,400	114 114	8 9
Bajpatti	Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	1,900 45,700	1,800 45,000	1,500 41,800	114 114	6 6	The decrease in the area and outturn is due to want of rain.										
									Total	114	8							
												Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	100 120,500	100 120,500	10 10	16 16	
																		Total	16	16
Dinajpur	Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	12,700	128,700	120,200	10	16	The rain which fell in the beginning of January did good to these crops.										
									Total	10	16							
												Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	27,300	25,300	23,600	11	13
Jalpaiguri	Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	400 800	400 500	400 800	10 13	10 16	The Sub-Deputy Collector of Jalpaiguri reports that other oilseed crops grow better in severe cold without rains, and as both these peculiarities of the season were present this year, the outturn of these crops has been estimated at 16 annas against 12 annas shown to the first forecast.										
									Total	11	13							
												Lined Rapeseed mustard.	and	27,300	25,300	23,600	11	13

Dacca.		Mymensingh.		Faridpur.		Backergunge.		Tippera.		Noakhali.		
Dacca	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	12,800	8,900	7,000	11	94	Mymensingh	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	42,700	35,700	11	10
	Til	110,100	97,400	87,500	104	114		Rapeseed mustard.	45,900	38,700	13	11
	Other oilseeds	27,900	23,800	15,100	114	11		Til	88,500	74,300	12	11
	Total	160,800	129,900	109,600	11	34		Other oilseeds	200	200	12	12
Faridpur.	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	7,300	5,200	5,200	14	5	Backergunge.	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	29,100	23,900	10	8
	Til	44,000	42,000	42,000	10	6		Rapeseed mustard.	1,500	1,500	10	6
	Other oilseeds	9,000	9,000	9,000	9	5		Til	29,600	23,900	9	5
	Total	60,300	56,200	56,200	9	6		Other oilseeds	7,000	5,900	10	6
Tippera.	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	9,500	4,500	4,500	14	16	Noakhali.	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	17,000	12,500	10	74
	Til	163,400	80,600	51,300	14	11		Rapeseed mustard.	6,500	3,500	104	9
	Other oilseeds	27,500	19,000	19,000	16	12		Til	6,100	5,700	104	8
	Total	200,400	104,100	74,800	14	114		Other oilseeds	200	200	9	6
Total		69,500	56,000	56,000	94	8	Total		31,000	28,800	94	74

Dacca.		Mymensingh.		Faridpur.		Backergunge.		Tippera.		Noakhali.		
Dacca	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	12,800	8,900	7,000	11	94	Mymensingh	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	42,700	35,700	11	10
	Til	110,100	97,400	87,500	104	114		Rapeseed mustard.	45,900	38,700	13	11
	Other oilseeds	27,900	23,800	15,100	114	11		Til	88,500	74,300	12	11
	Total	160,800	129,900	109,600	11	34		Other oilseeds	200	200	12	12
Faridpur.	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	7,300	5,200	5,200	14	5	Backergunge.	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	29,100	23,900	10	8
	Til	44,000	42,000	42,000	10	6		Rapeseed mustard.	1,500	1,500	10	6
	Other oilseeds	9,000	9,000	9,000	9	5		Til	29,600	23,900	9	5
	Total	60,300	56,200	56,200	9	6		Other oilseeds	7,000	5,900	10	6
Tippera.	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	9,500	4,500	4,500	14	16	Noakhali.	Linsed and Rapeseed mustard.	17,000	12,500	10	74
	Til	163,400	80,600	51,300	14	11		Rapeseed mustard.	6,500	3,500	104	9
	Other oilseeds	27,500	19,000	19,000	16	12		Til	6,100	5,700	104	8
	Total	200,400	104,100	74,800	14	114		Other oilseeds	200	200	9	6
Total		69,500	56,000	56,000	94	8	Total		31,000	28,800	94	74

There is an increase of 1,000 acres in the area cultivated with rapeseed and mustard this year as compared with the area returned for the preliminary orated forecast.

Want of timely rainfall is the cause of decrease in the area sown and outturn estimated.

For want of rain lands ordinarily cultivated with paddy were grown with linseed and mustard hence there has been an increase over last year's area. For want of rain, there was less cultivation of all this year than in the past. The outturn of all kinds of oilseeds was less than that of the last year for want of rain

Total absence of rainfall has been the cause of further reduction of the estimate of outturn previously submitted (8 annas).

Deficiency of rainfall is the cause of the low outturn.

The fallowing in the outturn is due to drought.

The decrease in area and outturn is due to drought during the time of cultivation and sowing.

There is an increase of 1,000 acres in the area cultivated with rapeseed and mustard this year as compared with the area returned for the preliminary census forecast.

Want of timely rainfall is the cause of decrease in the area sown and outturn estimated.

For want of rain lands ordinarily cultivated with paddy were grown with linseed and mustard hence there has been an increase over last year's area. For want of rain, there was less cultivation of this year than in the last. The outturn of all kinds of oilseeds was less than that of the last year for want of rain.

Total absence of rainfall has been the cause of further reduction of the estimate of outturn previously submitted (8 annas).

Deficiency of rainfall is the cause of the low outturn.

The fall in the outturn is due to drought.

The decrease in area and outturn is due to drought during the time of cultivation and sowing.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average output per acre, the output last year (1895-96) was many annas less than the average output per acre this year's output (1896-97) and the average output per acre now many annas will represent this year's output (1896-97)			Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
						Taking 16 annas to represent the average output per acre, the output last year (1895-96) was many annas less than the average output per acre this year's output (1896-97) and the average output per acre now many annas will represent this year's output (1896-97)			Remarks by District Officers.
DIVISION	Chittagong	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Til " Other oilseeds " Total "	Acres. 1,000 2,300 100 100 3,500	Acres. 900 8,700 100 100 4,700	Acres. 200 900 1,100	Annas. 3 8	Annas. 3 8 3	The decrease in area and output is due to prolonged drought.	
	Patna	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Til " Other oilseeds " Total "	Acres. 24,500 50,000 1,500 15,400 75,000	Acres. 16,400 22,000 1,600 13,100 53,100	Acres. 13,800 24,900 23,700 12,300 54,700	Annas. 10 12 8 11 11	Annas. 10 13 9 11 11	The early cessation of the rains affected the crops. In Bihar and Orissa subdivisions the crop generally was excellent. The large increase in area under til is noticeable. This crop is confined to the Barh subdivision only.	The area cultivated this year with all kinds of oilseed crops was shown in the preliminary forecast as 81,000 acres.
	Gaya	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Til " Other oilseeds " Total "	Acres. 83,400 20,500 13,500 51,100 200,500	Acres. 62,500 16,600 9,300 73,000 162,300	Acres. 61,800 18,400 9,300 80,400 170,900	Annas. 6 6 6 6 6	Annas. 6 6 6 6 6	Weather was much more favourable in 1896-97 than in the preceding year.	

Return not received.
Figures of the preliminary forecast have been reproduced.

Shahabad	Linseed ...	12,200	9,500	16,600	94	94
	Rapeseed ... and	9,500	4,500	17,300	74	84
	mustard.	300	300	1,000	74	94
	Til ...	18,700	7,200	11,500	11	94
	Other oilseeds	36,000	21,600	36,400	94	94
Saran	Linseed ...	8,200	6,800	6,600	8	10
	Rapeseed ... and	24,600	24,800	20,000	10	11
	mustard.	4,600	4,000	1,800	6	10
	Til (rahi) ...	11,700	10,300	10,800	10	13
	Other oilseeds	49,040	45,400	39,000	84	11
Champan	Linseed ...	207,700	175,000	140,000	11	12
	Rapeseed ... and	101,300	76,000	64,000	6	13
	mustard.	3,000	3,000	4,000	10	11
	Til ...	3,000	2,800	2,100	6	8
	Other oilseeds	318,000	255,800	216,100	10	12
Manikpur	Linseed ...	17,000	17,000	17,000	4	12
	Rapeseed ... and	17,000	17,000	17,000		
	mustard.	18,000	18,000	18,000	4	13
	Other oilseeds	47,000	47,000	47,000		
	Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100	100
Darbhanga	Linseed ...	47,700	45,400	46,400	8	14
	Rapeseed ... and	49,400	40,300	40,300	8	16
	mustard.	36,100	27,800	27,800	9	15
	Other oilseeds	135,200	114,500	114,500	84	154
	Total	268,400	228,000	228,000	100	100

The outturn is reported to have been as estimated in the first forecast.

The area sown is much less than usual principally on account of the great lack of moisture in the soil at the time of sowing. This also delayed sowings, and has resulted in an outturn below the average.

There has been no change since the submission of the preliminary forecast, and the same remark holds good.

The Madhubani and Samastipur estimates have been revised. The decrease in area sown is entirely in the Madhubani subdivision, where a little more than half the usual area was sown. In Samastipur more than the usual area was sown.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DIVISION.	District.	Names of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1895-96).	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97).	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895-96)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1896-97)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
BAGALPUR.	Monghyr	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Total	Acres 10,000 11,500 1,000 10,700 33,500	Acres 5,000 8,500 400 7,500 22,000	Acres 4,500 7,500 400 7,000 22,000	12 12 8 12 11	12 12 10 12 12	Owing to scanty rainfall a smaller area was sown than last year.	
	Bhagalpur	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Total	Acres 14,300 32,500 200 17,500 70,000	Acres 12,300 36,100 500 15,700 65,200	Acres 11,700 35,000 500 14,800 60,000	8 10 10 9 9	8 10 10 9 9	The outturn was under-estimated in the first forecast.	
	Purnea	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Total	Acres 10,000 200,000 600 1,000 212,500	Acres 8,500 195,200 200 800 204,000	Acres 8,000 195,200 200 800 204,000	12 13 10 10 12	12 13 10 10 12	Oilseeds all round have been much more successful than was expected, in some parts being bumper crops.	
	Malda	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Total	Acres 8,300 60,000 11,000 97,500	Acres 10,500 67,200 7,000 85,000	Acres 10,500 67,200 7,000 85,000	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		

There is a considerable increase in the area shown in column 6, as compared with the area shown in the preliminary forecast. This should have been explained by the Deputy Commissioner.

		The distribution of rainfall was not favourable; hence the bad harvest.											
District	Crops	12,000		10,000		8,000		6,000		4,000		4	
		and	...	and	...	and	...	and	...	and	...	4	4
Sonthal Par-gana.	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Outback	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Belasore	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Aspal and Khondmals	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Puri	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Hazariabagh	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Lohardaga	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Rapeseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Other oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4

The decrease in area and outturn is due to deficient rain throughout the growing season.

The season was unfavourable to all the crops except "Pongee." There was no rain from 24th September last.

The decrease in the outturn is due to scanty rainfall.

The decrease in the area sown and the outturn this year is due to the early cessation of rain and want of moisture in the soil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	District.	Name of oilseeds.	Approximate normal area under oilseeds.	Approximate area sown last year (1896-97).	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97).	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1896-97)?	Taking 10 annas to represent this year's outturn (1896-97)?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
CHOTA NAGPUR—continued.	Palamu ..	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Til " Other oilseeds " Total ..	Acres. 1,300 12,000 9,800 2,400 25,500	Acres. 11,000 10,800 7,000 2,300 31,000	Acres. 5,800 7,400 10,300 2,400 24,700	7 7 7 7 7	6 7 7 7 6½	The decrease in area sown this year and the outturn of linseed as compared with that of last year is due to want of timely rainfall.	
	Mandla ..	Rapeseed and mustard. Til " Other oilseeds " Total ..	Acres. 25,000 2,000 61,500 79,500	Acres. 25,000 2,000 61,500 79,500	Acres. 3,300 3,000 4,500 11,300	12 3 3 24	3 3 3 24	The poor outturn is due to want of rain.	
	Singbhum ..	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Til " Other oilseeds " Total ..	Acres. 7,800 30,300 12,800 6,600 57,500	Acres. 7,800 30,300 11,800 6,600 56,500	Acres. 6,700 28,700 4,600 600 40,600	12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½	9 9 9 9 9	The decrease of outturn is due to insufficient rainfall.	
	All Bengal	Linseed " and Rapeseed mustard. Til " Other oilseeds " Total ..	Acres. 885,800 2,563,000 437,200 1,025,700 4,911,700	Acres. 712,700 2,156,400 393,900 973,300 4,236,300	Acres. 644,400 2,053,500 355,000 635,500 3,688,400	9½ 11½ 10 10½ 11	10½ 11½ 9½ 10½ 11		• Estimated by this Department.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

APPENDIX B.
Estimate of outturn of the Oilseed Crops, 1896-97, in tons.

Province.	Names of oilseeds.	ACREAGE.						OUTTURN IN TONS.					
		Of current year's crops, 1896-97.	Of previous year's crop, 1895-96.	Average of three preceding years (viz., 1892-93 and 1894-95.)	Percentage by which column 3 exceeds (+), or falls short of (-) area in—		Estimated yield of current year (viz., of area in column 3, 1896-97.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 4, 1895-96.	Average of three preceding years (viz., 1892-93 and 1894-95.)	Percentage by which column 4 (+) or falls short of (-) outturn in—		Column 9.	Column 10.
					Column 4.	Column 5.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bengal	Linseed and Rapeseed, mixed. Til and other oil seeds.	614,400 2,054,300 960,600	712,700 2,146,400 1,342,500	771,900 2,225,000 1,245,400	-9.84 -4.19 -88.43	-16.52 -7.63 -22.27	93,000 320,500 88,900	95,000 322,400 130,700	124,900 334,100 146,300	-9.71 -3.48 -31.96	-25.53 -9.96 -39.19	The normal rates of outturn assumed in calculating the outturns in columns 8, 9 and 10 are for linseed and rapeseed and mustard 6 maunds per acre, and for other oilseeds 4½ maunds per acre. These rates were adopted in the final reports on the oilseed crops of 1892-93 and subsequent years. One ton has been taken to be equal to 27 maunds 10 seers 14 chittas, or 27.37 maunds.	
	Total	3,633,300	4,205,300	4,286,300	-13.56	-5.23	502,700	558,700	621,200	-10.02	-19.67		

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1896.

No. 102P.—D.

JAILS.

Dated Darjeeling, the 26th May 1897.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Jail Department for the year 1896.

READ also—

The Reports for the years 1894 and 1895, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. D. Comins held charge of the Department from the 1st to the 6th January, from the 12th April to the 22nd September, and from the 23rd December to the end of the year. Mr. A. D. Larmore, Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail, officiated as Inspector-General for the intervening periods. The report, which was due on the 15th April, was received in the Secretariat on the 21st idem. The Vital Statements Nos. XIV and XV and Judicial Statement No. VI have been revised in accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, contained in their Resolutions, No. $\frac{3\text{-Jails}}{120-180}$, dated the 9th March 1896, and No. $\frac{12\text{-Jails}}{500-510}$, dated the 31st August 1896. The term "Third class district jail" has been substituted for that of "Intermediate jail" previously used.

2. *Judicial Statistics.*—The number and classification of jails remained the same as in the previous year. The total number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Province during 1896 and the preceding ten years is shown by the following table:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year	15,076	14,629	13,310	13,985	15,048	15,311	16,609	17,794	17,530	16,823	16,907
Total number admitted during the year	77,066	75,664	81,136	84,037	80,969	87,975	95,523	91,842	91,740	85,987	92,701
Total	93,042	90,293	94,346	98,024	96,007	103,136	112,132	109,636	109,270	102,779	109,608
Total discharged	78,413	77,663	80,301	83,576	80,800	86,546	94,336	92,106	92,449	85,871	90,888
Balance at the end of the year	14,629	13,310	13,985	15,048	15,307	16,609	17,794	17,530	16,823	16,908	16,760
Daily average of all classes ...	14,906	12,250	13,731	15,026	14,777	15,916	17,180	17,794	17,344	16,929	17,499

The total number of prisoners admitted increased from 85,957 to 92,701, and the daily average population of all classes from 16,929 to 17,499. Apart from special causes in particular districts, the scarcity which has prevailed for so many months apparently contributed to this increase. The number of convicts admitted direct rose from 33,246 to 35,843, the largest increase occurring in the Backergunge (517), Mymensingh (310), Champaran (284), and Gaya (239) districts.

The following table shows the districts with the highest ratio of convictions per mille of population:—

District.	Population.	Number of convictions.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	2	3	4
Calcutta ...	681,560	2,301	2·97
Darjeeling ...	223,314	297	1·32
24 Parganas ...	1,892,033	1,797	·94
Backergunge ...	2,153,965	1,834	·85
Singhbhum ...	545,488	444	·81
Birbhum ...	797,833	625	·78
Faridpur ...	1,823,543	1,384	75
Hooghly (with Howrah) ...	1,797,921	1,231	·68
Monghyr ...	2,036,021	1,199	·58

The lowest ratio is shown by Purnea (·25), Darbhanga (·23), and Dinajpur (·22).

3. *Releases*—The following table compares the number of releases under the various heads during the past eight years:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Released on expiry of sentence ...	24,754	28,464	28,878	32,543	33,046	29,169	25,907	20,867
.. on appeal ...	1,043	2,038	2,120	2,156	1,931	1,977	1,911	1,733
.. under remission rules ...	1,575	1,622	1,661	1,624	1,771	4,529	4,971	5,000
.. on medical grounds ...	37	39	105	140	44	67	57	57*
.. on other grounds ...	2	9	8	6	9	5	...	8

* Excluding 4 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 504c of the Jail Code, and included as deaths.

The larger number of convicts passing through the jails accounts for the increase under the head "On expiry of sentence." The ratio per cent. of prisoners released on appeal (4·83) shows a satisfactory decrease as compared with the ratio for the previous year (5·72); but the figures for Bogra (11·49), Shahabad (12·44) and Burdwan (19·52) are very high, and in the case of the last named district demand the attention of the District Magistrate. The number of prisoners transported from Bengal jails rose from 85 in 1895 to 116, of whom two were women. Twenty-one death-sentences were carried out, as compared with 11 in 1895 and 20 in 1894.

4. *Classification of convicts*.—The number of Burman convicts in the Bengal jails on the 31st December 1896 was 287, against 332 at the close of the preceding year. One Burman prisoner in the Jessore Jail was sentenced to transportation for life for attempt to murder. The health and behaviour of these prisoners are reported to have been fairly good. Of the 35,813 convicts admitted direct into jail, 20,072, or 56 per cent., were Hindus, 14,166, or 39·53 per cent., Muhammadans, 383, or 1·08 per cent., Christians, and 116, or ·30 per cent., Buddhists. The number of juvenile offenders admitted rose from 344 to 402, of whom 350 were males and 52 females. The Reformatory Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh remained nearly full throughout the year. A slight increase occurred in the proportion of female convicts admitted into the Jails, the ratio per cent. of total admissions being 3·7, against 3·3 in 1895. From the statistics of previous occupation it appears that the proportion of cultivators to other classes admitted into jail has fallen from 63·44 per cent. in 1891 to 58·99 per cent. in 1895 and 52·87 per cent. in the past year.

The following table classifies the convicts admitted direct into jail according to length of sentence, showing the percentage on the total number sentenced for each class respectively:—

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.	1895.		1896.	
	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.
1	2	3	4	5
Not exceeding one month ...	11,333	34.1	11,742	32.8
Over one month and not exceeding three months	7,611	22.9	8,082	22.4
„ three months ditto six „	5,762	17.3	6,359	17.7
„ six „ ditto one year	4,591	13.9	5,486	15.3
„ one year ditto two years	2,162	6.5	2,347	6.6
„ two years ditto five „	1,165	3.5	1,206	3.4
„ five „ ditto ten „	353	1.1	419	1.2
„ ten „ ...	9	.0	7	.0
Transportation for life ...	166	.5	151	.4
Ditto for a term ...	49	.1	52	.1
Sentenced to death ...	45	.1	42	.1
Total ...	33,246	100.0	35,843	100.0

The number of sentences of simple imprisonment and of rigorous imprisonment was 2,423 and 33,420 respectively, as compared with 2,287 and 30,959 in 1895; while the number of sentences of rigorous imprisonment with whipping rose from 182 to 277.

5. *Reconvictions.*—There were 4,436 reconvictions, or 13.10 per cent., against 3,843, or 11.55 per cent., in 1895. Of this number, 334 were identified as previously convicted by means of the Bertillon system of anthropometry, the number thus traced in 1895 being 207. Every assistance was given to the Police Department in the measurement of police-registered prisoners. The number of sentences for bad livelihood rose again from 2,129 to 2,245. The number of judicial whippings was 2,226, against 1,930 in 1895 and 2,341 in 1894. Of these, 74 per cent. were inflicted in cases of theft. The returns show the age of ten prisoners subjected to judicial flogging as having been between 45 and 50 years of age. The Magistrates may in some of these cases have considered the ages to be less than 45, but, in order to avoid any possible irregularity in future, the attention of all magisterial officers has recently been directed to section 393 (c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which prohibits the whipping of persons whose age appears to the Court to exceed 45 years.

6. *Under-trial prisoners.*—The number of under-trial prisoners admitted increased from 31,211 to 34,340. Of this number and those remaining in jail from the close of the preceding year, 17,724, or 50.04 per cent., were convicted, and 13,794, or 38.92 per cent., released, against 47.28 per cent. convicted and 42.26 per cent. released in 1895. The mortality among under-trial prisoners again shows a satisfactory decrease, the number of deaths being 40 as compared with 45 in 1895 and 61 in 1894. Nine under-trial prisoners escaped during the year, of whom six were recaptured, against five escapes and three recaptures in 1895. The Lieutenant-Governor has again to notice with dissatisfaction the figures showing the average detention of under-trial prisoners, which exceed those for 1895, commented on in last year's Resolution. The detention in Sessions trials has increased from 39.70 days in 1892 to 46.01 days in 1896; while the returns for magisterial Courts (13.77 days) are the worst since figures have been separately given for these cases. In the

16 districts shown in the following table the average detention was more than 15 days:—

District.	AVERAGE DETENTION IN DAYS.		
	1896.	1895.	1894.
1	2	3	4
Darjeeling ...	40·56	3·64	7·38
Saran ...	20·53	22·52	14·31
Balasore ...	20·01	10·02	7·55
Champaran ...	19·70	25·27	12·48
Dinajpur ...	19·31	18·11	27·22
Noakhali ...	18·24	11·88	13·43
Dacca ...	17·87	12·24	13·57
Faridpur ...	17·67	14·55	13·03
Lohardaga ...	17·48	23·45	14·51
Burdwan ...	17·00	14·10	14·45
Rangpur ...	16·35	13·75	12·50
Hughly ...	15·94	19·02	14·80
Backergunge ...	15·85	22·03	15·67
Tippersa ...	15·57	16·20	13·21
Birbhum ...	15·52	12·22	9·26
Hazaribagh ...	15·25	11·53	7·65

The attention of the District Officers is drawn to these figures. An improvement can be secured only by close supervision over the subordinate Magistrates, and such supervision should be constantly exercised. An explanation will be called for as to the extraordinary rise in the Darjeeling figures. Detention was shortest in Pabna (3·43 days), Jessore (8·02 days), and the Sonthal Parganas (8·82 days).

7. *Civil and State prisoners.*—On the last day of 1895, 61 civil prisoners remained in confinement, and 856 were admitted during 1896, making a total of 917. Of these nine were transferred and 849 released, leaving 59 confined at the end of the year. The Lushai Chief, Lalthuama, who was confined in the Chittagong Jail, was transferred, on the 18th March 1896, to Rangamati, and there released. Of the four State prisoners received from Madras who were under confinement during the year, one was transferred to Hazaribagh for the benefit of his health, two are reported to have enjoyed fair health, and the remaining one good health. They are all well cared for.

8. *Jail buildings.*—The total expenditure upon major and minor works and repairs in all jails during the year amounted to Rs. 1,54,464. The most important major works included in the list of projects for the year were the construction of additional wards in the Bhagalpur, Buxar and Hazaribagh Central Jails, and of a new jail at Halursingha, and certain additions and alterations to the main ward and hospital in the Presidency Jail. Extensive improvements in the Rangpur and Comilla jails were also undertaken, and an installation of electric light was completed in the Alipore Jail at a cost of Rs. 31,685. A sum of Rs. 18,995 was spent on minor works. Twenty cubicles were completed during the year in the Jessore Jail, twenty at Bhagalpur, and twenty-four at Hazaribagh; and a sum of nearly Rs. 16,000 was expended on installations of the Pasteur-Chamberland filter at Motihari, Chaibassa, Bankipore, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur, and Rangpur.

9. *Guards and escapes.*—The warder guard consisted of 233 head warders, 1,877 warders, including 47 warder recruits, and 112 apprentice warders. Owing to the scarcity and high prices there has been less difficulty, the Inspector General reports, in recruiting warders of good stamp, and young warders were more inclined to remain in the service. In the report

for the year 1895, the Inspector-General adverted to the necessity for further improving the pay and prospects of the warder staff, and His Honour expressed his readiness to consider any representation that might be put forward. During the past year the dearness of food-grains brought this question into prominence, and some discontent was felt among the staff, until it was announced that Government intended to allow compensation for provisions with retrospective effect from July 1896. Dr. Comins now says that, in view of the orders for compensation, the question of increasing the pay of the warder staff has not been pressed. The system of drilling with the regular police force was discontinued during the year in accordance with the order of this Government, No. 106P.D., dated 13th June 1896.

During the year female warders were appointed⁴ for the remaining 6 of the 15 jails, for which they were sanctioned in the order of this Government, No. 2299P.—Jails, dated the 5th August 1895.

The number of criminal offences committed by warders was the same as in the previous year (37), while departmental offences rose from 1,701 to 1,794. A spirit of insubordination is said to have been evinced in the Midnapore Jail, which had to be suppressed by severe measures. At Ranchi a combination among the warders was detected, to which is attributed an outbreak of theft in the jail.

The number of escapes among convicts decreased from 23 in 1895 to 13, of which 6 were effected from inside the jails and 7 from outside. Nine of the prisoners were recaptured during the year, besides 3 others who had escaped in previous years.

10. *Prison discipline.*—The table below shows the nature of offences committed by convicts during the year, as compared with 1895:—

1	2	3	4										5
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENT.										
			A		B		C		D		E		F
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.
			Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	
1896	15,895	38	15,190	1,150	2,938	711	417	109	12,417	1,122	22,898	2,192	25,548
1895	15,830	61	17,722	1,750	2,661	692	429	279	12,515	967	24,615	2,678	26,293

During the past four years offences dealt with by Criminal Courts have fallen from 61 to 38, offences relating to work from 24,799 to 16,340, and the total offences from 45,076 to 35,548. Under the orders contained in the Home Department Resolution No. —^{10-Jails}₈₁₀₋₂₈₂, dated the 9th November 1892, warnings are now included among the punishments shown in the report. Excluding offences dealt with by warning, the number of punishments awarded in the past year was 26,870, the lowest figure reached since 1890, and less than half the number returned in 1880, when there were 62,008 punishments.

The number of whippings inflicted was 223, as compared with 185 in 1895, and 277 in 1894. The highest proportion per cent. of whippings to total punishments is shown by the Darjeeling (4·16), Dumka (3·26), Rangpur (1·97), and Dinajpur (1·75) jails. In 11 jails corporal punishment was not inflicted. The number of prisoners punished with fetters fell from 7,928 in 1895 to 7,708.

11. *Convict officers, mark remissions, &c.*—A daily average of 952 male and 17 female convict officers were employed during the year, against 949 and 15, respectively, in 1895. The number of prisoners released under the mark system during the year was 5,090, as compared with 4,971 in 1895. The system applies to prisoners with sentences of one year or upwards, who are mostly confined in the Central Jails. Its effect on the conduct of the prisoners depends to a large extent, as Dr. Comins points out, on the intelligence and education of the convicts, and the term of their imprisonment which remains unexpired. Intelligent and partially educated convicts understand more readily the benefit they derive from earning marks. Long-term prisoners, again, when approaching the end of their sentence, become alive to the advantage of earning good conduct marks; but short-term prisoners and those who are only commencing a long period of confinement will not, it is said, behave better, nor be deterred from offences against jail discipline, through the fear of losing marks.

Relief was granted from the Claude Martin Fund to 1,530 prisoners on release.

12. *Expenditure.*—The gross expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the year, as compared with the expenditure in 1895, is shown below:—

Heading.			1895.	1896.
			Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	...	...	4,75,883	4,70,216
Dietary charges	...	...	4,56,975	5,00,470
Hospital charges	...	...	83,760	92,061
Clothing and bedding	...	...	67,275	79,866
Sanitation charges	...	...	27,564	27,019
Moving prisoners	...	...	44,728	46,065
Miscellaneous services and supplies	...	...	50,606	65,050
Travelling allowances	...	...	5,856	6,350
Contingencies	...	...	32,772	41,342
Charges on live-stock, tools and plant	...	...	19,234	22,301
Petty construction and repairs	...	...	24,248	28,257
General supervision	...	...	66,214	59,142
Total			13,55,115	14,38,139
Public Works Department			1,23,086	1,54,464

The increase is chiefly under the head "Dietary charges," and is due to the larger population and the higher prices paid for food-grains. The rise in prices consequent on the failure of the crops was felt during a portion of the year. Excluding Public Works charges from consideration, the average cost per prisoner rose from Rs. 80-1-0 to Rs. 82-3-2.

13. *Average prices of articles of diet.*—The following table shows the average rates paid for the principal articles of diet in 1896, as compared with the corresponding rates during the five preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	3 6 11	2 5 0	2 9 4	2 10 8	2 9 1	2 1 9
Wheat (flour)	4 3 0	3 1 5	3 7 4	2 4 3	3 10 7	2 1 7
Maize	2 3 7	1 13 10	1 12 6	1 12 7	1 12 5	2 0 0
Dal	2 14 0	2 13 4	2 8 8	2 8 10	2 11 9	2 7 8
Meat	8 12 7	7 7 11	6 8 0	6 10 8	6 8 10	6 6 7
Fish	7 9 9	7 7 2	6 14 8	6 5 8	6 7 6	6 4 8
Salt	3 11 10	3 11 7	3 13 7	3 11 8	3 11 0	3 12 8

A rise in price, as compared with 1895, thus occurred in every article. The rates of wheat, maize, dal, fish and meat were higher than they had been during any of the previous ten years.

14. The following statement compares the expenditure per prisoner on diet in each jail during the past two years:—

JAILS.	1905.	1906.	JAILS.	1905.	1906.	JAILS.	1905.	1906.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency—Europeans	24 9 2	26 0 0	Bhagalpur	26 3 0	26 18 4	Bamper Boalia	26 14 8	21 9 2
Darjeeling	25 13 2	26 13 4	Krishnagarh	25 0 4	25 13 4	Burdwan	25 15 11	24 13 6
Midnapore	25 9 0	26 2 1	Jalpaiguri	27 7 0	26 10 3	Bankipore	25 12 7	24 10 0
Hooghly	25 7 0	26 6 8	Arrah	27 0 3	26 10 2	Darbhanga	21 9 2	20 7 3
Dinajpur	26 13 11	24 9 9	Munshargarh	26 15 3	25 13 3	Sari	22 5 11	20 10 6
Hasaribagh	21 15 4	25 5 9	Motihari	26 14 3	25 10 3	Gaya	21 14 8	17 5 1
Onitaka	21 10 4	24 9 9	Noakhali	26 7 4	25 15 1	Outback	21 8 3	20 7 4
Meerut	21 8 6	24 14 4	Buxar	26 6 3	24 10 3	Balassore	21 8 6	20 6 8
Rangoon	21 7 8	24 5 0	Berhampore	26 14 9	25 8 0	Naya Dumka	20 9 4	20 2 0
Chupra	21 3 0	20 4 1	Purulia	24 15 3	21 12 8	Purnea	18 1 1	17 10 0
Benares	21 3 0	20 14 10	Ranchi	24 15 1	24 10 0	Malda	18 1 1	17 10 0
Presidency—Natives	21 0 10	20 11 7	Mymensingh	24 15 10	23 1 3	Puri	18 0 0	19 5 3
Chittagong	21 11 1	21 12 9	Jessore	24 9 4	23 4 0			
Barisal	20 10 9	27 15 10	Bankura	24 2 11	21 11 0			
Baran	20 8 4	26 9 6	Balsonagar	23 10 8	21 3 2			
Alipore	20 12 6	27 8 3	Khulna	23 3 3	21 8 3			
Patna	20 13 8	23 14 6	Monkhyr	23 15 6	20 9 10			
Port Blair	25 11 4	25 9 9	Comilla	23 15 1	23 1 0			
						Average	25 7 6	25 15 2

The first three jails on the list have occupied the same position for the last three years. The large increase in cost at Hooghly is said to be due to a more expensive diet having been introduced in the latter part of 1895, and to the purchase of vegetables. At Dinajpur the rise is ascribed to a liberal diet combined with high prices. The judicious purchase of grain in bulk at the cheapest season, and the possession of a stock bought at cheap rates in 1895, have enabled some thirteen jails to show a decrease in the cost per prisoner. The most satisfactory result was attained in Mymensingh, where a reduction of more than Rs. 11 in average cost was effected by the foresight of the Superintendent and Jailer. The decrease at Jessore and Khulna is also very satisfactory. The total value of vegetables and other products obtained from jail gardens and dairies shows a decrease from Rs. 1,08,147 in 1895 to Rs. 1,02,562, although gardening outside the jails is being encouraged, and extra ground acquired for the purpose from time to time. The decrease is attributable to the short rainfall of the year, and the further abandonment of gardens within the jail walls, which were usually carried on in highly manured soil. The total cost of establishment fell from Rs. 4,12,369 to Rs. 4,07,442. Sanitation charges remained nearly the same.

15. The table below shows the average cost per prisoner in each jail, calculated on the expenditure under the three controllable heads of "Diet," "Hospital charges" and "Clothing," and the death-rate per mille of all admissions, together with the average cost per prisoner and the death-rate of all the jails collectively:—

JAILS.	Average cost per prisoner during 1906.	Death-rate per mille of daily average strength of convicts and undertrial prisoners.	JAILS.	Average cost per prisoner during 1906.	Death-rate per mille of daily average strength of convicts and undertrial prisoners.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Puri	23 9 6	15.3	Darbhanga	26 13 10	119.0
Gaya	26 0 0	11.7	Ranchi	27 14 2	45.2
Khulna	26 13 11	.....	Burdwan	25 6 0	21.2
Purnea	23 9 3	61.3	Baran	25 8 7	20.2
Outback	26 14 3	18.0	Berhampore	29 6 8	20.6
Bankipore	20 12 3	79.2	Faridpur	40 3 5	13.9
Sari	20 14 4	41.9	Hasaribagh	40 8 9	27.8
Naya Dumka	24 0 6	16.3	Noakhali	41 4 9	.....
Arrah	21 0 6	28.4	Presidency—Natives	41 7 3	12.7
Jessore	21 1 3	27.7	Alipore	41 11 3	23.6
Bamper Boalia	21 3 11	23.2	Monkhyr	41 12 7	17.3
Balassore	21 3 11	9.5	Daltonnagar	41 13 7	127.9
Purulia	21 8 10	21.6	Chattogram	41 13 11	22.3
Mymensingh	23 4 10	27.0	Barisal	42 3 3	42.6
Malda	23 7 2	47.4	Chupra	45 8 4	20.3
Comilla	23 0 6	77.8	Dacca	45 3 6	20.3
Bankura	24 1 1	24.3	Meerut	46 0 10	14.0
Chittagong	24 4 4	4.9	Midnapore	48 10 4	79.7
Motihari	24 8 0	64.7	Dinajpur	50 11 5	24.3
Jalpaiguri	24 14 3	61.4	Hooghly	50 14 9	27.4
Munshargarh	25 0 3	15.3	Darjeeling	50 16 3	.....
Buxar	25 6 3	19.1	Rangoon	57 6 11	14.3
Bhagalpur	25 3 6	8.3	Presidency—Europeans	109 14 7	.....
Baran	25 2 0	40.0			
Krishnagarh	26 13 6	16.7	Average for all jails	26 12 12	20.3

No relation is shown by this table to exist between the death-rate and the average expenditure incurred on each prisoner.

16. *Employment of prisoners and manufactures.*—The daily average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 15,696 as compared with 15,352 in 1895. The average number sick, convalescent or infirm rose slightly, from 2,034 to 2,093, while the number on unremunerative labour fell from 1,013 to 919. The average number employed on manufactures rose from 5,744 to 6,001, and the percentage of convicts thus employed to the total number sentenced to labour from 37.41 to 38.86. The net profits from manufactures rose from Rs. 4,16,810 to Rs. 5,13,295; and the average profit per head sentenced to labour from Rs. 27.2 to Rs. 32.11. This increase is chiefly due to the original value of the existing stock of the Presidency Jail Press having been raised by Rs. 76,863 at the last stock taking. Statement XII (a) of the net cash earnings of convicts in the different jails need not be furnished in future reports.

The average number of prisoners employed by the Public Works Department and by District Boards and Municipalities fell from 174 to 147. Since the close of the year the orders regarding the extramural employment of prisoners have been revised, so as to bring them into more strict accord with the instructions contained in the Home Department Resolution, No. 10—605-18, dated the 7th May 1886.

17. *Average earnings in Central Jails.*—The following table compares the average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour in central jails during the past two years:—

			1895.	1896.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Presidency	...	...	92 10	86 3
Buxar	...	...	80 8	83 3
Alipore	...	...	50 11	49 3
Bhagalpur	...	...	20 13	26 13
Midnapore	...	...	24 12	23 14
Dacca	...	...	10 10	23 9
Rampur Boalia	...	...	8 14	6 2
Hazaribagh	...	...	7 13	6 2

In the Presidency Jail the convicts admitted to the press in bad and indifferent health increased by a daily average of 41, and, as a result, 22 hand-presses were idle, sufficient convicts in good health not being available to work them. The decrease in net profits is due to this cause. The results obtained in the Buxar Jail are again very satisfactory, and creditable to Mr. Emerson, the Superintendent, and Babu Nauranga Marwari, Officiating Deputy Superintendent in immediate charge of the factory, the profits being Rs. 91,334 against Rs. 83,817 in 1895. This is chiefly due to the expansion of the tent industry in consequence of extensive orders received from the Ordnance Departments. The total number of tents issued from the jail was 1,912, as compared with 1,359 in 1895 and 719 in 1894. The falling off in the profits at the Alipore Jail, from Rs. 83,479 to Rs. 73,718, is due to the fact that the jute mill was idle for some four months of the year, while a new engine imported from England was being erected. The blanket industry of the Bhagalpur Jail has been further extended during the year, and the profits from manufactures in the jail rose from Rs. 24,657 to Rs. 31,541. A new engine sanctioned during the year is shortly expected. The Midnapore, Rampur Boalia and Hazaribagh Jails show a decrease in profits. At Dacca the manufacture of chaukidari uniforms has been most successfully prosecuted owing to the efforts of the Superintendent, Mr. Beadon; and the profits earned have in consequence increased from Rs. 11,371 to Rs. 24,047. The ordinary profits of the district jails rose from Rs. 71,859 to Rs. 79,904, the average cash earnings being again largest in the Darjeeling Jail, where broad-making is the principal industry carried on.

18. *Quinine and its distribution*.—The filling and distribution of pice packets of quinine continued to be carried on at the Alipore Jail, 3,776,958 powders being prepared and packed during the year, as compared with 3,760,434 in 1895. The profit amounted to Rs. 6,128 against Rs. 8,208 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the provision of better envelopes and the grant of a higher sale commission on tins of 12 packets and over, where sales are heavy, in conformity with the instructions contained in paragraph 23 of this Government Resolution No. 106P.D., dated the 3rd June 1895. The total sales amounted to Rs. 51,595, as compared with Rs. 49,390 in 1895. Of this sum, Rs. 6,698 represents the value of packets supplied to officers in other Provinces. Under the orders of this Government contained in the Municipal Department letter, No. 874T.M., dated the 5th October 1896, the supply of quinine to other Provinces, which was temporarily stopped in the beginning of that year, has been re-introduced.

19. *Subsidiary Jails*.—The number of subsidiary jails and the arrangements for supervision and guard remained the same during the year. Explanations will be called for from those Superintendents who neglected to make the prescribed number of visits. The total expenditure on subsidiary jail buildings was Rs. 5,632, against Rs. 13,184 in 1895. There was no subsidiary jail under construction during the year. The number of convicts admitted direct, which had fallen from 17,385 in 1892 to 15,072 in 1895, rose again to 16,275. The average detention among convicts was 7.45 days, or almost the same as in the two preceding years. Eleven convicts, or 32.1 per mille of the average daily population, died. The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year rose from 13,782 to 15,981, the highest figure reached during the past eighteen years. As in the district and central jails the average detention of under-trial prisoners has again risen (from 12.61 days to 13.07 days). The returns from Jahanabad in Hooghly (22.72), Sasaram (21.13), and Kurigaon (20.27) are specially unsatisfactory. Sixteen civil prisoners were admitted during the year, against 19 in 1895. Of 8 convicts who escaped from subsidiary jails 6 were recaptured during the year, and of 9 under-trial prisoners who escaped 6 were again caught. The total expenditure on subsidiary jails amounted to Rs. 1,20,200, against Rs. 1,21,549 in 1895, and the average cost per prisoner, exclusive of petty construction and public works charges, amounted to Rs. 117-0-1, as compared with Rs. 128-6-10 in 1895, and with Rs. 74-14-8 in the case of district and central jails.

20. *Accommodation and food*.—The central, district and intermediate jails of the Province are now capable of accommodating 17,865 convicts, 1,107 under-trial prisoners, and 347 civil prisoners, or a grand total of 19,319. In consequence of the increase in the average daily population, the ordinary sanctioned sleeping accommodation for convicts was insufficient in seven jails, and temporary accommodation had to be provided for the excess of prisoners. Similarly, the capacity of under-trial wards was exceeded at times in several jails, and temporary arrangements were made. The subjects of food supply and dieting continued to receive careful attention during the year. Dr. Comins especially refers to the efforts made by Drs. Gregg, Whitwell, Nott, and Buchanan to promote the standard of health in the jails under their charge. In all jails the dieting of weakly prisoners has been a subject of special care. The Inspector-General cites the result obtained at Hazaribagh as an example of what can be effected. Out of the 1,000 prisoners confined in this jail, at least 600 are malaria-stricken or enfeebled men, who have been sent there for the benefit of their health. This unusual number of weakly and old prisoners have, however, been so well cared for, and the dietary arrangements and sanitation have been so well supervised by the Superintendent. Dr. Nott, that the weakly prisoner gangs contained in January 1897 only 213 prisoners, or 19 per cent. of the total population of the jail. The death-rate has not been above the averaged death-rate of the Province; and the cost of dieting and the hospital charges combined, notwithstanding the very high prices prevailing in the district and the increased population of the jail, was below that of many jails more favourably situated. Dr. Comins commends cultivation of potatoes, onions and English vegetables. "But in place of these," he writes, "it is too much the practice to grow *sāgs* (potherbs), gourda, and other worthless green stuff, which have no nutritive or antiscorbutic properties." He

has circulated instructions as to the best methods of cultivating the China cabbage (*Brassica chinensis*) at different seasons of the year, as this vegetable possesses many qualities that make it suitable for cultivation in jail gardens.

21. *Water-supply.*—The sum of Rs. 12,500 was allotted during the year for the water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail, which includes the raising of water from the main stream of the Ganges by a powerful pump travelling on rails to meet the varying height of the water level, introduction to settling and disinfection tanks by pipes, filtration, boiling, cooling and distribution by pipe to hydrants. The work is reported to be now well advanced, and it is expected to be completed during the current year. The arrangements for supplying the Monghyr Jail with water from the Ganges by pump and pipe were completed during the year. The following allotments were also made for the improvement of the water-supply at the places named:—Hazaribagh, Rs. 5,000; Alipore, Rs. 2,281; Bhagalpur, Rs. 2,150; Comilla, Rs. 1,907; and Gaya, Rs. 600. The supply of Pasteur Chamberland filters is a noteworthy improvement in the jails of the province. Already seven jails have these filters in use, and provision has been made for their introduction into several others during the current year. Of the jails generally the Inspector-General remarks:—"The arrangements for the supply of pure water include settlement, disinfection by permanganate of potassium, filtration, boiling, cooling and distribution by pipes, and are being gradually completed as funds are available, but every jail has, in boiling, at least one means of effective sterilization." Dr. Comins acknowledges the services rendered by Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell, Chemical Examiner to Government, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, and Dr. W. J. Simpson by their chemical and bacteriological examinations of water for the Department.

22. In accordance with the suggestion contained in paragraph 2 of the Home Department letter, No. ^{4-Jails}₂₄₉, dated the 27th June 1895, the following table showing the average weights of prisoners has been compiled from the figures furnished by the Medical Officers of the central jails:—

Height.	Scale of weight prepared by Dr. Buchanan, of Bhagalpur Central Jail.	Alipore.	Presidency.	Buxar.	Midnapore.	Rampur Hoole.	Dacca.	Hazaribagh.	Average for seven jails (columns 2 to 9).	Total number of prisoners weighed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11
Ft. In.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
5 0	88	100.5	101.3	103	101.3	100	88.5	97.5	100.3	433
5 1	100	104.7	106.0	105	103.5	102	101.5	104.0	103.3	634
5 2	103	106.5	106.4	108	105.3	104	103.9	104.3	105.9	1,103
5 3	106	111.4	113.5	111	110	107	105.3	107.6	109.4	1,363
5 4	108	112.8	116.1	113	112.2	111	106.7	111.2	112.1	1,353
5 5	112	116.2	119.5	116	113.5	111	111.4	113.0	114.8	1,106
5 6	115	120.9	120.2	119	115	118	115.5	117.8	118.4	530
5 7	118	122.4	127.4	124	121.5	120	117.5	119.8	121.8	536
5 8	122	126.7	129.9	126	126	121	123.5	126.0	125.3	265
5 9	128	131.8	134.4	129	118	129	128.9	136.2	128.1	166
5 10	132	130	130.2	130	130	133	109	130.3	127.3	53
5 11 and over.	134 to 138	125	160.5	131 to 144	...	...	118.5	...	...	26

It will be seen from the statement that the average weights, according to each height limit, generally vary from those calculated by Dr. Buchanan at the Bhagalpur Central Jail, his figures being in most cases exceeded.

Sanitary improvements of various kinds have been carried out in most of the jails by the provision of better ventilation, by lowering or throwing back enclosure walls, by the substitution of a better class of latrine, by the acquisition of land outside the jails for the cultivation of vegetables, and by the substitution of lime-washing for the primitive method of cowdung washing. Encouragement has been given to Civil Hospital Assistants attached to the Jails by the distribution of Rs. 4,986 as gratuities among 54 of them whose work has shown the most satisfactory results.

23. *Sickness and Mortality.*—The following table shows the mortality among prisoners for each year, as well as for each decade, from 1844 to 1896:—

YEAR.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	NUMBER OF DEATHS—			DEATH-RATE PER MILE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH—			REMARKS.
				From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1844 ...	22,785	No figures available.		338	1,088	1,370	11.8	48.5	60.3	
1845 ...	22,484			511	1,120	1,631	22.7	49.8	72.5	
1846 ...	21,656			219	1,311	1,530	10.1	60.5	70.6	
1847 ...	21,351			217	1,219	1,436	10.2	57.3	67.5	
1848 ...	20,121			187	1,026	1,213	9.3	50.0	59.3	
1849 ...	20,515			273	918	1,190	13.3	44.7	58.0	
1850 ...	18,673			101	787	988	5.5	42.1	47.6	
1851 ...	18,540			2.3	763	986	12.0	41.1	53.1	
1852 ...	18,285			442	1,074	1,516	26.3	58.7	85.0	
1853 ...	18,104			126	1,331	1,760	23.5	73.7	97.2	
Total ...	202,418			3,036	10,590	13,626	15.0	62.3	67.3	
1854 ...	17,670	No figures available.		179	948	1,122	10.1	53.3	63.4	
1855 ...	17,845			314	1,267	1,611	19.3	71.0	90.3	
1856 ...	16,817			320	1,331	1,651	19.0	70.1	89.1	
1857 ...	16,017			304	1,674	2,038	21.9	100.7	122.6	
1858 ...	15,728			322	1,779	2,301	17.1	105.7	122.8	
1859 ...	17,773			308	1,551	1,960	17.4	87.2	104.6	
1860 ...	16,496			633	1,623	2,166	38.4	92.5	130.9	
1861 ...	16,323			231	1,163	1,394	14.9	74.4	89.3	
1862 ...	16,176			166	1,047	1,153	6.4	63.5	69.9	
1863 ...	16,463			338	1,223	1,601	20.5	74.3	94.8	
Total ...	170,358	4,080	66.4	3,146	13,701	16,847	18.4	80.4	98.8	
1864 ...	16,729	814	48.6	231	804	1,035	13.8	48.0	61.8	
1865 ...	17,439	760	43.6	162	790	952	9.2	45.3	54.5	
1866 ...	20,698	746	35.6	684	1,539	2,223	33.0	74.0	107.0	
1867 ...	18,735	608	32.5	1.2	916	1,078	9.0	40.0	58.0	
1868 ...	18,001	646	35.7	122	824	946	7.0	44.0	51.0	
1869 ...	18,804	676	35.9	170	767	937	9.3	40.7	50.0	
1870 ...	18,533	681	36.8	174	657	831	9.1	35.4	44.5	
1871 ...	17,803	617	34.7	38	668	706	2.1	37.5	39.6	
1872 ...	19,252	675	35.0	128	680	1,008	6.6	45.7	52.3	
1873 ...	20,294	690	33.9	140	824	964	6.9	40.5	47.4	
Total ...	186,336	6,942	37.2	2,017	8,647	10,664	10.8	46.4	57.2	
1874 ...	21,701	784	36.1	135	1,030	1,175	6.7	47.4	54.1	
1875 ...	21,381	896	41.9	96	951	1,047	4.5	44.4	48.9	
1876 ...	21,818	852	39.0	271	973	1,244	12.4	41.6	54.0	
1877 ...	18,863	731	38.7	151	764	915	8.0	40.5	48.5	
1878 ...	18,811	805	42.7	219	1,076	1,292	11.4	57.2	68.6	
1879 ...	18,691	947	50.6	343	1,117	1,760	18.3	75.8	94.1	
1880 ...	18,001	941	52.2	31	1,103	1,134	1.7	61.2	62.9	
1881 ...	16,747	874	52.1	86	1,015	1,100	5.0	60.6	65.6	
1882 ...	16,165	850	52.6	152	933	1,085	9.4	57.7	67.1	
1883 ...	15,026	730	48.6	62	701	763	4.1	46.6	50.7	
Total ...	187,184	8,330	44.0	1,562	9,663	11,515	8.3	51.2	61.5	
1884 ...	15,101	726	48.0	62	682	744	4.1	45.1	49.2	
1885 ...	15,177	774	50.9	157	730	887	10.3	48.1	58.4	
1886 ...	14,806	649	43.8	41	607	648	2.8	36.2	39.0	
1887 ...	12,250	540	44.0	21	350	401	1.7	31.0	32.7	
1888 ...	13,731	631	45.9	132	482	614	9.6	55.1	64.7	
1889 ...	15,026	695	46.2	122	556	678	8.7	37.0	45.7	
1890 ...	14,777	680	46.0	33	444	477	2.2	30.0	32.2	
1891 ...	14,015	610	43.5	64	439	493	3.4	27.5	30.9	
1892 ...	17,178	687	39.9	68	684	752	3.9	39.8	43.7	
1893 ...	17,731	648	36.5	21	552	573	1.2	31.1	32.3	
Total ...	151,682	6,534	43.0	721	5,456	6,177	4.7	36.0	40.7	
1894 ...	17,358	743	43.0	80	735	815	4.6	42.5	47.1	
1895 ...	16,875	716	42.4	31	432	463	1.8	25.5	27.3	
1896 ...	17,437	654	37.7	63	430	501	3.7	25.0	28.7	
Total for last five years.	86,409	3,440	39.8	265	2,830	3,104	3.0	32.8	35.8	
GRAND TOTAL	943,377	28,612	30.1	10,948	46,980	60,608	11.2	52.6	63.8	
Average ...	17,916	539	30.1	200	942	1,142	11.2	52.6	63.8	

The reduction of mortality shown by the figures of 1895 has been maintained. Exclusive of deaths from cholera, the death-rate per mille of the average population (25.0) is the lowest hitherto recorded. Although the reports of the District Medical Officers show that the year 1896, especially during the first six months, was not so healthy as 1895, owing to the prevalence of fever, bowel-diseases, influenza and measles, the health of the prisoners in the jails was well preserved. The highest death-rate is shown by Daltonganj

(168 per mille) and Darbhanga (106 per mille). In the Presidency (European), Khulna, Darjeeling and Noakhali jails, no death occurred.

The ratio of daily average sick per mille to daily average population among convicts decreased from 43·5 to 30·6. The jails which returned the highest average in this respect were Dinajpur (90·2), Purnea (86·5), Chapra (88·6), and Dacca (70·8). Dinajpur is always one of the most unhealthy districts in Bengal, and in 1896 appears to have been worse than usual. In Purnea the public health was also worse. The district in which the Chapra Jail is situated is said to have been very unhealthy, and the Civil Surgeon has for some years reported that malarial diseases are becoming more frequent and severe. At Dacca the high rate of daily average sick is due to influenza which caused a widespread condition of debility and depressed health. The public health of the Dacca district was unusually bad, and the death-rate $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the jail. The first three are jails which are kept depleted and from which prisoners are transferred for the benefit of their health on account of the known unhealthiness of the districts.

24. *Principal diseases causing sickness and death.*—Owing to the alterations in the form of Statement No. XV (showing admissions and deaths from the chief diseases), it has not been practicable to compare the statistics under each head for the years 1895 and 1896. The table below shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the past year:—

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Malarial fever	4,643	58
Dysentery	3,692	114
Other diseases of group A, sub-group I, including small-pox, mumps, simple continued fever, &c.	3,059	17
Diarrhœa	1,598	19
Abscess, boils and ulcers of all kinds	1,010	4
Other respiratory diseases, other than pneumonia, tubercle of lungs, &c.	576	9
Pneumonia	257	46
Anæmia and general debility	234	20
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis and pneumonia, phthisis	165	53
Cholera	112	60

The prophylactic treatment of malarial diseases by daily doses of sulphate of cinchonidine, combined with the sulphate, or the tincture of the perchloride, of iron, was continued during 1896. In several cases the Medical Officers have reported that no result was observable; but the majority consider that the treatment has been beneficial, and that the number of cases of intermittent and remittent fever has diminished. Dr. Meadows (Cuttack) speaks of the treatment as extremely valuable, and ascribes to it the comparative immunity of the prisoners in his jail from dysentery. At the Bankura Jail a series of experiments was carried on by Dr. Green, who states that no markedly beneficial results are observable in the incidence of bowel-disease, but that the liability to malarial fever has much decreased.

Dysentery and diarrhœa accounted for 5,291 admissions to hospital and 134 deaths, as compared with 5,666 admissions and 155 deaths in 1895. Dysentery was both less frequent and less fatal during the year. The largest mortality from this disease occurred in the Midnapore and Alipore Central Jails, and the Chapra, Dinajpur, Comilla and Purnea District Jails.

Admissions and deaths from anæmia and debility decreased from 546 admissions and 30 deaths to 234 admissions with 20 deaths.

Deaths from cholera rose from 26 to 60, owing chiefly to two severe outbreaks that occurred in the Darbhanga and Bankipore Jails. At Darbhanga the disease was introduced through some convicts drinking water of a tank outside the jail, which, on examination, was found to be teeming with *comma bacilli*. Dr. Comins gives the following description of this outbreak and of the results of inoculation:—

“The outbreak lasted from 31st March to 15th April. On hearing of the outbreak, Professor Haffkine, who happened to be in Calcutta, started the same night for Darbhanga, and the next day inoculated 86 prisoners out of 160 who were in camp. No compulsion was used, nor was any reward offered to induce the prisoners to come forward; the prisoners were eager for the operation, and those passed over for want of sufficient virus considered themselves badly used. Professor Haffkine also inoculated 25 out of 53 prisoners remaining in the jail. Eleven cases of cholera occurred in camp after Professor Haffkine’s visit, of which 8 occurred in prisoners who had not been inoculated. As the number of the inoculated and

uninoculated was about the same, this is strong presumptive evidence in favour of inoculation, especially as all the uninoculated prisoners died, whereas only one died of the three inoculated prisoners. All the eight cases in camp among the uninoculated after Professor Haffkine's visit occurred within a few hours of the time of the inoculation of the other prisoners, whereas the earliest of the three cases among the inoculated occurred on the third day after inoculation and the last on the fourth day. The immunity of those inoculated is not more remarkable than the immediate increase in the number of attacks among those not inoculated. No such definite results were observed among those inoculated in the jail. Of 53 prisoners, 25 were inoculated. There were five attacks among these 53 prisoners after the time of inoculation, two being inoculated and three uninoculated. All these five prisoners died."

At Bankipore the disease first broke out on the 24th May, and lasted till the 5th June. Altogether there were 20 cases of cholera and 38 of choleraic diarrhoea, and 15 prisoners died. Most of the prisoners were moved into camp, and 113 were inoculated by Professor Haffkine; but the results in this case were not such as to show that increased immunity was given by the inoculation. The cause of this outbreak could not be traced, but cholera was very prevalent at the time in the town.

The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails [including four moribund prisoners released under Rule 504 (a) of the Jail Code] was 461, against 418 in 1895 and 754 in 1894. Of the 450 convicts who died in jails, 125, or 277·8 per mille, were received into jail in good health, 165, or 366·7 per mille, in indifferent health, and 160, or 355·5 per mille, in bad health. The death-rate per mille of average strength was 29·0 among convicts, and 25·9 among under-trial prisoners.

Medical Committees were appointed during the year to enquire into the condition of the Chapra and Bogra Jails. The recommendations of the Committees have been generally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and are being given effect to.

Dr. Comins has written at some length on the transfer of sickly prisoners to the Hazaribagh and Bankura Jails and the satisfactory results obtained. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure the account given of the care and zeal with which Surgeon-Captain A. H. Nott has tended the large number of invalid prisoners transferred to his jail from other parts of the Province, and of the general efficiency of his management of the jail. At Bankura, too, the report shows that the system has worked effectively under the supervision of the Superintendent, Surgeon-Captain Green.

25. *Jails with the highest mortality.*—The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality among convicts occurred :—

	Death-rates from all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Daltonganj	108·0	51·5	108·0	51·5
Darbhanga	106·4	28·8	25·7	22·1
Dinajpur	99·4	147·8	99·4	54·5
Baranout	96·8	77·0	96·8	77·6
Bankipur	87·3	22·6	39·6	18·0
Rangpur	78·1	63·8	78·1	47·0
Comilla	75·0	16·8	70·6	16·3
Jalpaiguri	69·4	40·3	69·4	40·3
Purnea	67·3	13·0	67·3	13·0
Malda	63·1	59·9	63·1	59·9
Chapra	53·7	105·7	53·7	105·7
Motihari	53·3	55·2	53·3	55·2
Budwan	51·4	54·7	30·9	54·7
Barisal	50·7	40·6	46·0	40·6
Pabna	44·3	38·5	44·3	38·5
Bankura	42·5	50·4	39·0	50·4
Ranchi	40·8	23·1	40·8	23·1
Sury	40·6	51·8	40·6	17·3
Chalchasa	38·7	136·6	38·7	126·6
Midnapore	34·5	31·5	34·5	21·5
Jessore	30·7	23·4	26·9	23·4
Mymensingh	30·3	25·3	30·3	22·1

The high mortality at Daltonganj, a miniature jail with a population of 56, is reported to be due to the bad state of health of the prisoners admitted, who had been exposed to privation, and were suffering severely from malarial cachexia. Four of the 8 deaths occurred within 20 days of admission to jail. The high death-rate at Darbhanga and Bankipore was due to the outbreaks of cholera already mentioned; that at Dinajpur to the wretched condition of health in which a great number of prisoners were admitted to jail. This is one of the

jails in which, on account of the bad state of health of the inhabitants, better food is given to the prisoners. Barasat is one of the most malarious subdivisions in Bengal, and prisoners confined there, as well as the warder-guard and residents, suffer much from fever.

Bhagalpur shows the very low death-rate of 7·5 per mille, which is, as Dr. Comins observes, a record for a jail holding over 1,200 prisoners. This result is partly attributable to the healthiness of the year in the Station; but the fact that in 1895 also the death-rate was so low as 9·2 per mille bears out the Inspector-General's view that the great care and attention which Dr. Buchanan gave to every detail of jail management and to individual prisoners showing any deviations from normal health has been perhaps the most potent cause in reducing sickness and mortality. His Honour also notices with satisfaction the improvement at Bogra, Muzaffarpur, Dacca, Monghyr, and Cuttack.

26. *Inspections*.—Mr. A. D. Larymore while officiating as Inspector-General visited 2 central, 21 district and 10 subsidiary jails. Dr. Comins inspected 6 central and 16 district jails, and also visited several of the largest prisons in the North-West Provinces, in accordance with the recommendations of the Jail Committee of 1889. The number of visits paid by all classes of official visitors was 2,207 against 2,323 in 1895. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is gratified to observe that the number of visits paid by non-official visitors has risen from 97 in 1895 to 361, and His Honour trusts that these gentlemen will continue to take an interest in the working of the jails. The Inspector-General remarks that their opinions are frequently valuable.

27. *Officers of the Department*.—Among the Medical Officers specially commended by the Inspector-General are—Dr. E. G. Russell at Dacca, Dr. J. Lewtas at Chittagong, Dr. R. Whitwell at Bankipore, Dr. Buchanan at Bhagalpur, Dr. Nott and his Civil Hospital Assistant, Babu Sarat Chandra Sen, at Hazaribagh, and Assistant Surgeon Durgananda Sen at Buxar. Among Superintendents, Mr. W. A. C. Beadon at Dacca and Mr. M. S. Emerson at Buxar are specially mentioned. The Inspector-General also acknowledges the good work done by Mr. G. A. Davis as Deputy Superintendent of the Buxar Jail, and the marked ability with which Babu Nauranga Marwari has carried on the duties of Deputy Superintendent during the absence of Mr. Davis on deputation as Officiating Superintendent of Jail manufactures.

The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Dr. Comins for his efficient administration of the Department, and to Mr. A. D. Larymore for his good work both as Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail and as Deputy Inspector-General and Officiating Inspector-General.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the Report, be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 3001 L.S.-G.—The 1st June 1897.—The following reports of the progress made in the several districts of the Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 477G., dated Dacca, the 16th May 1897.

From—G. TOYNBEE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

With reference to your Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th December 1896, and in continuation of this office No. 1765G., dated 31st idem, and subsequent correspondence, I have the honour to submit in original the reports noted in the margin, received from the Magistrate of Mymensingh, Faridpur and Backergunge, on the progress made in their respective districts in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps taken by the Municipalities (except those of Faridpur district) and District Boards to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones during the period from January to March 1897.

2. The report from the district of Dacca and that from Faridpur, as regards the Municipalities in that district, will be submitted when received.

No. 16, dated Faridpur, the 5th April 1897.

From—J. H. TEMPLE, Esq., Chairman, District Board, Faridpur,
To—The Magistrate of Faridpur.

In pursuance of Bengal Government Circular No. 58, dated the 12th December 1896, and in continuation of this office letter No. 810, dated the 25th idem, about water-supply, I have the honour to submit the second quarterly report as follows:—

1. The Chairmen of the three Local Boards under this Board, have been asked to maintain the registers Nos. I and II as contemplated in Bengal Government Circular No. 8T.M., dated the 15th May 1896, but they have not been made complete for want of the full information for which you have been requested in this office letter No. 493, dated the 12th September 1896, to ask the panchayets to gather them. The statistics of some thanas have been received in this office and immediately sent to the respective Local Boards for the preparation of the said registers.

2. The District Board meeting held on 15th January 1897, sanctioned a scheme of water-works, in which excavation of tanks and re-excavation of tanks have been proposed and set apart Rs. 5,000 for it. Out of this amount Rs. 1,752-0-9 have been spent away up to 31st March 1897.

No. 338G., dated Faridpur, the 10th April 1897.

Memo. by—J. H. TEMPLE, Esq., Magistrate of Faridpur.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca in continuation of this office No. 22CG., dated the 5th February last. Urgent reminders have been issued for submission of the statistics which have not yet been received.

No. 385G., dated Barisal, the 30th April 1897.

From—N. D. BEATSON-BELL, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Backergunge,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

With reference to your No. 1685G., dated 16th December 1896, forwarding Bengal Government's Circular No. 58L.S.-G., of the 12th idem, I have the honour to report the progress made by the District Board and Municipalities in this district in the improvement of water-supply during the quarter ending 31st March 1897.

2. The water registers have been completely written up in the case of the Local Boards which have official Chairmen. In the other Local Boards (Sadar and Perejpur) I regret to report that the work is backward.

3. The following tanks were undertaken by the District Board during the quarter under report and earth-work of nine of them has been finished :—

Thana.	Name of work.	Remark.
Mendigunge	... { New tanks.	
	... { Kasipur.	
Amtali	... { Amtali.	
	... { Kaohupatra	
	... { Tikikátá	
	... { Mádartali	
Matbaria	... { Four tanks in Schillergunge	} Excavation finished.
	... { Ghatiohora	
	... { Patherghátá	
	... { Latimara	
Nalohiti	... { Haibatpur	
Golschipá	... { Khalishakhali	
	... { Dhaligaurnagar	} Work commenced.
Barhanuddi	... { Kumarkhali	
	... { Champta	
Backergunge	... { Tengraekhali	
Patuakhali	... { Srirampur	

3. In Barisal, Perojpur and Patuakhali* Municipalities the registers have been completely written up. The Chairman of Balohiti and Jhalokati Municipalities report that they have "opened" the registers, but do not say whether they are complete. I take it that they are complete.

4. In Barisal Municipality seven new tanks have been excavated and fifteen tanks re-excavated during the quarter. Seven tanks have been cleansed by their owners in Patuakhali Municipality. Jhalokati Municipality has finished the digging of a tank to be reserved for drinking purposes; four dirty tanks have been cleansed and five others described as "filthy" have been re-excavated by their owners on receipt of notices. Besides this, two channels have been deepened and widened in order to flush unwholesome tanks with water from the tidal river. Perojpur Municipality has re-excavated an old reserved tank. In Patuakhali Municipality seven private tanks have been re-excavated during the quarter, and notices have been served upon the owners of some other tanks to reserve them.

No. 811G., dated Mymensingh, the 12th May 1897.

From—E. B. HARRIS, Esq., Magistrate of Mymensingh,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 1685G., dated 16th December 1896, forwarding copy of Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th idem, I have the honour to submit therewith copy of District Board Chairman's No. 231, dated 10th instant, reporting on the progress made by the District Board in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps that have been taken to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones during the quarter ending 31st March 1897.

2. A statement showing the action taken by the Municipalities to improve water-supply is also herewith submitted.

3. The statement in Form I prescribed by Government Circular No. 8T.M., dated 15th May 1896, has now been received from all subdivisions, and is being checked and compiled in the District Board office.

No. 231, dated Mymensingh, the 10th May 1897.

From—E. B. HARRIS, Esq., Chairman, District Board, Mymensingh,
To—The Magistrate of Mymensingh.

WITH reference to Bengal Government, Municipal Department Local Self-Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th December last, and your office memorandum No. 782G., dated the 5th instant, I have the honour to note below the progress made by this Board in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps that have been taken to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones during the quarter ending 31st March 1897.

Form No. II prescribed in Government Circular No. 8T.M., which the Subdivisional Officers (or the thana Magistrates at Sadar) got filled up by the panchayets of the chaukidari unions are being copied and checked in the offices of Local Boards. Registers in Form No. I, prepared in the offices of the Local Boards on the basis of information contained in Form II furnished by the panchayets, have been received from all the Local Boards, excepting Tangail, and are being checked in the District Board office.

Column 4 of the registers in Form I for the four subdivisions which have been received in the District Board office, has been filled up from the Census Registers. I have sent reminders to Tangail Local Board to submit Form I to the District Board office without further delay.

Further enquiry is necessary for filling up column 20 of Form I. This is intended to be done gradually by inspecting officers, as they visit the villages in course of business. In the meantime the registers in Form I will be useful for reference in sanctioning grants for tanks.

2. The enclosed statement shows the number of tanks and wells, the construction or improvement of which was undertaken or in progress during the quarter under review.

3. The works shown in the statement are being done from the annual grant of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned by the District Board in its budget for 1896-97, excepting 11 tanks which are being excavated from the donation of Rs. 10,000 made by Rai Jogendra Kishore Ray Chaudhury Bahadur of Ramgopalpur on the occasion of the last visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to this district, and of Rs. 4,000 received through the same gentleman as donation from the property left by deceased lady, Zamindar Govinda Sundari Chaudhurani.

Statement showing the number of tanks and wells, the excavation or improvement of which was undertaken or in progress during the quarter ending 31st March 1897.

NAME OF SUBDIVISIONS.	1896-97.				REMARKS.
	New tanks excavated.	Old tank re-excavated or improved.	Wells excavated.	Wells improved.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadar	10	5	3	.....	Masonry wells. Six masonry wells and 13 earthen ring wells were being excavated during the quarter. Ten masonry wells, four curved tile wells and five earthen ring-wells.
Jamalpur	4	.....	19	1	
Tangail ... ..	.....	.....	13	6	
Netrekona	4	9	.....	.....	Masonry wells.
Kishoregunge	5	3	2	.....
Total	23	17	37	7	

E. B. HARRIS,
Chairman.

Statement showing the steps taken by the Municipalities to improve water-supply.

Name of Municipality.	Steps taken by Municipal Commissioners to improve water-supply.
1	2
Nasirabad ...	Water pipes have been extended to Ram Babu's road. The Municipal Commissioners propose to sink a pucca masonry well in the village quarters, for which provision has been made in the budget. In compliance with the requisition of the Commissioners, a private tank was re-excavated by its owner. The Chairman promises to take steps to re-excavate or fill up other private tanks, the water of which is unwholesome.
Muktagacha ...	No new work has been done by the Municipality. The Municipal Commissioners have resolved to construct two ring-wells. Some tanks which were filled with aquatic plants, &c., have been cleared off by the owners thereof on the service of due notices on them.
Jamalpur ...	All the municipal tanks have been cleared off, and the Commissioners have resolved to re-excavate one of them and to construct eight ring-wells in the different parts of the town where scarcity of water is keenly felt; a sum of Rs. 500 has been allotted for the purpose.
Sherpur ...	One pucca masonry well has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 325, and one country ring-well has been sunk. All the public wells and good many private wells have been disinfected. Almost all the private tanks have been cleared off by the owners thereof at the requisition of the Municipal Commissioners.
Kishoregunge ...	No new work has been done by the Municipality. The Municipal Commissioners propose to re-excavate two tanks.
Bazitpur ...	No new works have been executed, but some of the tanks have been cleared off. Rs. 300 has been provided in the budget for improving water-supply.
Netrokona ...	No new works have been executed by the Municipality. The municipal tank which dried up during the summer season, has been re-excavated at a cost of Rs. 1,318. It has been set apart for drinking purposes. The Municipal Commissioners propose to sink two wells in those two villages where scarcity of water is felt.
Tangail ...	One masonry well was constructed, and the existing wells were duly cleared off.

E. B. HARRIS,
Magistrate.

No. 329Met., dated Darjeeling, the 21st May 1897.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 14Met.—R., dated the 1st January 1897,

1. Letter No. ⁷⁰⁶XVII—J., dated the 1st April 1897, from the Magistrate of Rangpur.
2. Letter No. 45J., dated the 9th April 1897, and enclosures, from the Magistrate of Bogra.
3. Letter No. 509J., dated the 20th April 1897, from the Magistrate of Dinajpur.
4. Letter No. 142J., dated 23rd April 1897, from the District Officer of Rajshahi.
5. Letter No. 624J., dated the 30th April 1897, and enclosure, from the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri.
6. Letter No. 296J., dated the 11th May, from the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.
7. Letter No. 228J., dated the 11th May 1897, from the Magistrate of Pabna.

I have the honour to forward in original the reports specified in the margin of the progress made in the several districts of this division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, &c., during the quarter ending with the 31st of

March 1897.

No. ⁷⁰⁸~~xvii~~ J., dated Rangpur, the 1st April 1897.

From—E. GRAKE, Esq., Magistrate of Rangpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

In continuation of my report No. 2951J., dated the 22nd December last, I have the honour to report that the District Board have during the quarter put down ten Norton's tube wells in the Kurigram subdivision, including two put down as a temporary measure at Jatrapur, to protect against cholera, consequent on the defilement of the river water by the railway passengers. One tube well only has been put down during this quarter at Gaibanda in village Idrakpur, and five tube wells have been sunk at the Sadar as a temporary measure for Board's coolies on work.

2. During the quarter three new masonry wells of 4 feet diameter—one at Sadar and two in the Gaibandha subdivision (one in the Nilphamari and two in the Kurigram subdivision)—are under construction. Also a number of old wells and the existing tube wells have been repaired according to requirement.

3. As regards the collection of statistics of the existing chief sources of water-supply in the district, forms with detailed instructions have been printed in the vernacular and have been sent to the village panchayats. Each panchayat is to supply the statistics of his village in that printed form. When all these forms have been received, the work of compiling the registers will be taken in hand.

4. No progress appears to have been made in the Municipality, and the cause of the delay in preparing the registers is not explained.

No. 45J., dated Bogra, the 9th April 1897.

From—U. C. BATAVYAL, Esq., Magistrate of Bogra,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

In continuation of this office No. 874J., dated 22nd December 1896, on the subject of the quarterly reports of the progress made regarding water-supply, I have the honour to transmit copies of the documents noted on the margin, and to state that there is no scarcity of water in the district at present.

1. Copy of a letter No. 914, dated 22nd March 1897, from the Chairman, District Board.
2. Copy of a letter No. 192M., dated 31st March 1897, from the Chairman, Bogra Municipality.
3. Copy of a letter No. 2M., dated 1st April 1897, from the Chairman, Sherpur Municipality.

No. 914, dated Bogra, the 22nd March 1897.

Memo. by—U. C. BATAVYAL, Esq., Chairman of the District Board, Bogra.

Copy forwarded to the Magistrate of Bogra with reference to his letter No. 861J., dated 17th December 1896.

No. 484, dated Bogra, the 16th March 1897.

From—BARU N. K. CHAKRAVARTI, District Engineer, Bogra,
To—The Chairman of the District Board, Bogra.

WITH reference to your office memorandum No. 868 of the 12th instant on the subject of submission of quarterly reports of the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and steps that have been taken to improve the existing sources of water-supply during the present quarter, I have the honour to report as follows:—

A register has been opened in which every tank and well in each village containing 100 houses or more were being recorded; but as it is understood from Bengal Government Circular No. 234L.S.-G. that only sources of drinking water need be recorded in the register, arrangements are being made to revise the statements received and to correct the register accordingly.

The informations as much as have been collected regarding the sources of supply of water in the villages containing 100 houses or more in each thana are as under:—

Bogra thana.—Out of the 85 villages as recorded in the register, 23 are supplied from river or khal, 23 have wholesome tanks (private), and they are supplied from ordinary earthen wells. In certain villages there are a number of old tanks which have become useless, the water of them being unsuitable for drinking.

Khettal.—Out of the three villages, two are supplied from sufficient number of wholesome tanks (private), and as regards the third village (Bilgara), no information has yet been received, as the Police Sub-Inspector of the thana states that there is no village in that thana named Bilgara.

Shariakandi.—Out of the 39 villages, 22 are supplied from river or *bil*, and the rest from earthenware wells. There is only one tank in this thana, which was, it is said, excavated from famine work of 1880. One masonry well has been constructed at Fulbari this year by the District Board at the cost of about Rs. 540.

Sherpur.—Out of the 20 villages, including Dhunat outpost, only one village, namely, Panchthopi, is badly in need of a good supply of drinking water, and the villagers have to fetch water from a *bil* at a distance of about a mile. The rest of the villages are supplied from rivers or khals, and which are considered adequate.

Shibganj.—Out of the six villages, four are supplied from Korotoya river, and the supplies are quite adequate. The best one named *Sekendrabad* depends on tanks and wells, but all the tanks in the village (25 in number) are, it is said, unwholesome.

Panchbibi.—Out of 16 villages recorded, three are supplied from river and the rest are supplied from tanks and wells.

Adamdighi.—Out of the 20 villages recorded, two are supplied from river, and as regards the rest, informations are being collected. Earthen wells can be found in every house.

As regards the steps being taken to improve the existing sources of water-supply, nothing has been done during the quarter under report, except some additions had been made to the masonry well at Doobochanohia, at a cost of Rs. 102, and the platforms of the masonry wells at Durgapur, Jainagar, and Baniadighi are being constructed.

Further, the District Board has sanctioned the construction of a tank in the Dhunat out-post, but the estimate for the same has not yet been prepared. And also the Magistrate in his diary of a tour to Durgahata suggested that a pucca *indara* may be constructed there by the Board for the benefit of the public, and an estimate for the same well be prepared shortly.

No. 192M., dated Bogra, the 31st March 1897.

From—BABU BENI MADHUB CHAKI, Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of Bogra,

To—The Magistrate of Bogra.

In compliance with your memorandum No. 862J., dated the 17th December 1896, I have the honour to inform you that during the present quarter orders have been passed and arrangements made for the construction of a new masonry well in the northern division of the town, which it is hoped will be completed during the next quarter; orders have also been passed to cleanse the existing wells.

No. 2M., dated Sherpur, the 1st April 1897.

From—BARU KALI KISHORE MUNSHI, Chairman, Sherpur Municipality,

To—The Magistrate of Bogra.

With reference to your office memorandum No. 862J. of the 17th December last, I have the honour to submit herewith an extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Sherpur held on the 31st ultimo as required.

Extracts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Sherpur held on the 31st March 1897.

“As regards the water-supply of each ward of the Sherpur Municipality, the Municipal Commissioners are of opinion that the existing sources are adequate for the requirements of the town.”

No. 509J., dated Dinajpur, the 20th April 1897.

From—N BONHAM-CARTER, Esq., Magistrate of Dinajpur,

To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

In compliance with Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th December 1896, forwarded with your No. 549M., dated 16th idem, calling for quarterly reports on the progress made in recording the facts relating to the water-supply in this district, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The District Board report that during the quarter ending 31st March last materials for writing up the register of tanks, wells, &c., have been collected; but as the reports received relate to all villages, and not only to those of 100 houses and upwards, it is necessary to correct them before the register is written up. The Chairman has ordered that this be done by a reference to the census registers and the entries made without further delay.

3. There are 20 masonry wells in the possession of the District Board and two tube wells. Of the latter, one at Thakurgunon dispensary has not proved a success. Steps will be taken to have it repaired. The other tube well is under construction.

Of the 20 masonry wells, 3 are under construction. Most of the remaining 17 are reported by the District Engineer to be in need of repairs or of cleaning. Orders have been passed to submit an estimate for the work in each case.

4. The Chairman of the Dinajpur Municipality reports that there are in all 1,862 kutchha wells and 280 masonry wells within the Municipality. All these except 22 masonry wells belong to the private individuals residing in the town, and are largely used for drinking purposes, as the well water has been proved to be purer than either tank or river water.

There are also 82 tanks, all of which except three are reported to be quite unfit for drinking and other household purposes. The river Purnabhaha which runs to the west of the town also adds to the sources of water-supply. Those who live near it use its water for bathing and drinking purposes. At the commencement of last year the Municipality owned 20 masonry wells, all of which are said to have been thoroughly repaired during the

year before last. Two more masonry wells were constructed by the Municipality during the last year. There are five tanks belonging to the Municipality, but the water is used only for bathing and road-watering purposes.

5. The existing source of water-supply in the town as mentioned above is considered to be sufficient for the requirements of the people. But, judging from what I have seen of the town, the tanks are by no means in a clear or sanitary condition, and I have addressed the Municipal Chairman on the subject.

6. The Chairman reports that the materials for writing up the register of tanks, &c., have been collected, and the writing up of the registers will be taken in hand shortly.

No. 142J., dated Boalia, the 23rd April 1897.

From—N. K. BOSE, Esq., District Officer of Rajshahi,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report of the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps taken by the District Board and Municipalities to improve the existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones for the quarter ending 31st March 1897.

2. *Preparation of Registers.*—The registers prescribed by paragraph 2 of Circular Nos. 7T.M. and 8T.M. have been prepared by the Municipalities of Boalia and Nator. The District Board of Rajshahi has prepared the registers for all the thanas excepting two or three. The registers for thana Mahadebpur and part of thana Adamdighi, recently transferred to this district, have not been taken in hand. The District Officers of Dinajpur and Bogra will be asked to send the registers of those thanas.

WATER-SUPPLY.

3. (a) *By the District Board.*—The District Board has during the quarter improved the reserved tanks at Biralidaha, Nator and Saipara. The excavation of masonry wells at Baneswar, Thakur Manda, Kanpura, and Damcoora was taken in hand during the quarter. The Baneswar well has been completed, while the others are in fair progress. Rani Monmohini Debya, of Putia, has, with her usual liberality and public spirit, paid the entire cost of the excavation of the Baneswar well (amounting to Rs. 1,066), and has dedicated it to public use, in commemoration of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to this district in July last. Ten pottery wells have been dug in the Nator subdivision, and a tank in a village called Kandar is in course of excavation. Ten pottery wells are in course of construction in the Naogaon subdivision.

4. The District Board has during the quarter nearly completed the deepening of a drain called the Bairagir Dara, which, when completed, will allow free access of the flood-water of the Padma into the *bils* and tanks in the interior. Another drain has also been taken in hand. When these are completed, there will be an immense improvement in water-supply in localities through which the channels pass. These drains have been taken up at test relief works.

5. In addition to the above, the District Board has undertaken to re-excavate the following tanks belonging to private individuals with the money placed at its disposal by them:—

Locality.	Name of the proprietor.	Amount placed in the hands of the District Board.
1	2	3
Parila	Rani Monmohini Debya, of Putia ...	Rs. 500
Sibpur	„ Hemanta Kumari Debi, of Putia ...	500
Mohonpur	„ Sarnomoyee, of Putia ...	300
Rahimanpur	Srimati Jnanda Sundari, of Sitlai ...	200

The tanks at Parila and Sibpur are nearly completed, and steps are being taken to reserve them for drinking purposes with the consent of the proprietors. A large *dighi* at Bagha is being re-excavated as a test relief work. Its proprietor had offered to bear a considerable portion of the cost, but he has died suddenly, leaving a minor son as his heir. It is apprehended that the District Board shall have to bear the entire cost.

6. (b) *By the Boalia Municipality.*—Notices under section 200 of the Municipal Act for re-excavating or filling up unwholesome tanks have been served on the owners of almost

all filthy tanks in the town, and in compliance with the said requisitions, the following tanks are being re-excavated :—

- (a) Jnanda Sundari's tank in Miapara.
- (b) Kali Nath Saha's tank in Khansamarchak.
- (c) Dina Bandhu Sanyal's tank in Malopara.
- (d) Gadadhor Roy's tank in Beldarpara.
- (e) Krishna Chandra Roy's tank in Boulia.

Besides these, four gentlemen have of their own accord re-excavated their tanks situated in mahallas Shekhpura, Foodkipara and Kadirganj. The owners of a big tank near Rajshahi have authorised the Municipality to re-excavate it, and the work will be soon taken in hand. A well is being sunk by the Municipality in mahalla Raninagar at the cost of private gentlemen.

7. The Municipal Commissioners are rendering pecuniary help to those persons whose tanks, when re-excavated, are likely to prove useful, but who cannot afford the whole cost of the work. The water of the *Dames* below the town not being fit for drinking purposes, water from the flowing stream (which is now over a mile from the town) is being brought by boats and stored up in three depôts, from which it is being supplied to the public at a nominal cost. In order to make the water more easily obtainable, an iron tank filled with the Padma water is being sent round the town in a cart. A bamboo bridge has been erected over the *Dames* to enable the town people to bathe in and draw water from the main channel.

8. (c) *By the Nator Municipality*—There is nothing special to record. Two unwholesome tanks in wards Nos. 7 and 8 are being re-excavated.

9. During the quarter under report loans under the land Improvement Loans Act, amounting to Rs. 21,232, have been granted for the excavation and re-excavation of 124 tanks throughout the district.

No. 624I., dated Jalpaiguri, the 30th April 1897.

From—LIEUT.-COL. A. EVANS GORDON, Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

REFERRING to Government Municipal Department Local Self-Government Circular No. 58L S.-G., dated 12th December 1896, forwarded with your Circular Memorandum No. 549M., dated 16th idem, calling for submission of quarterly reports of progress made in this district in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, I have the honour to submit herewith copy of a letter No. 31M., dated 24th instant, from the Vice-Chairman, Jalpaiguri Municipality, stating the steps taken in improving the existing sources of water-supply and in opening new ones. The report of the District Board on the subject has not been received; they have, however, been written to, and as soon as it is received, it will be submitted to you.

No. 31M., dated Jalpaiguri, the 24th April 1897.

From—BARU TARINI PRASAD ROY, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Committee, Jalpaiguri,
To—The Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 297 of the 21st December 1896, I have the honour to state that the present sources of water-supply for the quarter ending 31st March 1897 are sufficient to meet the requirements of the people of this Municipality. The number of wells owned by the Municipality was seven, viz., four Ranigunge pipe wells and three masonry wells during the quarter. The platforms and copings to the said masonry wells were completed at a cost of Rs. 102 during the quarter. Construction of three more masonry wells was taken in hand during the latter part of the quarter, and the work has been finished in this month.

The Civil Medical Officer of the station has also taken steps to improve the quality of water of the public wells by disinfecting the water with permanganate of potash.

No. 296J., dated Darjeeling, the 11th May 1897.

From—R. T. GREEN, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 660M., dated the 23rd January 1897, I have the honour to submit the following report regarding water-supply.

2. The supply of water in the hills is obtained from springs, there being no tanks, wells or khals.

3. The Darjeeling Municipality, as reported before, have arranged to filter the water-supply of the town through a Pasteur filter. The Deputy Commissioner has applied to Government for the service of an expert to report on the existing supply.

4. The town of Kurseong is supplied with water from permanent and wholesome springs. The supply of water is sufficient for the requirements of the town. The subject of further supply for the future requirement is under the consideration of the Municipal Commissioners.

5. There is no District Board in this district. The District Road Cess Committee have not found it necessary to take steps to improve the existing sources of water-supply.

No. 228J., dated Pabna, the 11th May 1897.

From—W. MAUDE, Esq., Magistrate of Pabna,
To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

In continuation of this office letter No. 1567J., dated the 26th December 1896, I have the honour to submit the following report on the progress of recording and improving the water-supplies of this district for the quarter ending 31st March 1897.

2. Up to the end of the quarter the District Board have collected and recorded statistics regarding water-supply of 113 villages out of 658 shown in Register No. I. A 6-foot diameter masonry well in the village of Kumrul and three smaller such wells on roadsides were under construction in the Sirajganj subdivision during the quarter under report. There were no masonry wells in hand in the Sadar subdivision: 20 masonry wells of large and small diameter were cleaned and repaired. Rings were obtained for 150 wells for both the subdivisions, and the digging of the wells was started at the close of the quarter. The re-excavation of a large tank at Munsaidpur in Pabna subdivision was taken up as a famine relief work at the beginning of March.

3. By the Pabna Municipality two tanks near the kutchery compound have been re-excavated, the cost being met from the subscriptions raised for the reception of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Four more private tanks have been re-excavated in the Municipality at the cost of their owners. Three ring wells have been sunk by the Municipality at its own cost.

4. The Chairman of the Sirajganj Municipality reports that arrangements have been made to sink in various parts of the town 33 masonry wells, of which many have been commenced. Under notice from the Commissioners the owners of a private tank have commenced to clean it out. The clearing out of a municipal tank is reported to be under contemplation, provided the funds of the Municipality allow the Commissioners to do so. The Chairman also reports that several private gentlemen are sinking wells in their own premises with bricks sold to them by the Municipal Commissioners at a reduced price. The public will have access to a few of these wells.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 1352 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during June 1897.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Stock in hand as compiled on—				
	1st week of June 1896. Mds.	2nd week of May 1897. Mds.	3rd week of May 1897. Mds.	4th week of May 1897. Mds.	1st week of June 1897. Mds.
Balighatta	...	...	...	...	...
Ultadanga	6,27,000	3,83,000	3,82,000	3,70,000	3,13,500
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hetkhola, and Oulpi Ghat...	66,000	27,800	23,500	28,200	26,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	5,51,400	1,50,400	1,72,500	1,64,100	1,54,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,000	2,100	1,800	2,000	1,550
Minor bazars (1)	2,38,500	88,600	83,100	94,100	...
Other retail shops (1)	2,40,000	2,43,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Ramkrishnapur	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	.....	66,700	72,500	78,000	72,400
	27,089	10,575	8,021	6,894	6,038
Total	20,01,989	12,21,675	12,40,321	12,33,294	11,48,288
On Railway premises on both sides of the river‡	8,448 (on 3rd June 1896).	1,17,548 (on 1st May 1897).	84,873 (on 15th May 1897).	1,11,951 (on 22nd May 1897).	1,15,092 (on 29th May 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	25,935 1st to 3rd June 1896).	37,849 (8th to 10th May 1897.)	40,923 (15th to 17th May 1897).	26,265 (22nd to 24th May 1897).	41,668 (29th to 31st May 1897).
By Canal returns	5,817 (1st to 3rd June 1896).	4,288 (8th to 10th May 1897.)	10,030 (15th to 17th May 1897).	1,638 (22nd to 24th May 1897).	14,809 (29th to 31st May 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	20,42,189	13,79,904	13,76,147	13,73,148	13,19,857

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 1st June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS:

No. 1340 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 1st June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 21st May 1896, and the corresponding period of 1897, is shown in the following statement:—

		15TH TO 21ST MAY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>					
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	4,296	5,847
„ Indian „	...	85,247	1,16,031	224,233	3,05,206
Total	...	85,247	1,16,031	228,529	3,11,053
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	92,279	1,25,602	47,764	65,012
„ Indian „	...	59,644	81,182	15,086	20,534
Total	...	1,51,923	2,06,784	62,850	85,546

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

		15TH TO 21ST MAY			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	57,383	78,105	182,252	2,48,065
Paddy	...	21,613	29,418	34,252	46,621
Wheat	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	6,251	8,508	10,940	14,890
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	1,085	1,477
Total	...	85,247	1,16,031	228,529	3,11,053

Imports.—The increase of 143,282 cwts. in the total imports into Calcutta was chiefly due to the receipt of 142,676 cwts. of rice and 29,101 cwts. of paddy from Burma, against nil in the corresponding week of 1896. There were on the other hand decreases of 23,704 cwts. and 20,843 cwts. under those articles respectively in the consignments from the Balasore ports.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the week ending 21st May 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896:—

	15TH TO 21st MAY.			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>
Rice	82,997	1,12,968	41,524	56,519
Paddy ... ..	.....	.....	22	30
Wheat	6,924	9,424	665	905
Gram and pulses	57,048	77,642	16,285	22,166
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	4,959	6,750	4,354	5,926
Total ...	151,923	2,06,784	62,850	85,546

The total exports of food-grains to Foreign ports aggregated 47,764 cwts. and were only half those of the third week of May 1896, owing chiefly to a decline of 23,102 cwts. in the exports of rice to Ceylon and of 14,568 cwts. in gram and pulse exported to the United Kingdom.

The decrease in the exports of all kinds of cereals to Indian ports aggregated 44,558 cwts., of which 15,305 cwts. occurred in the shipments of rice and 9,841 cwts. in those of gram and pulse to Bombay, and of 12,766 cwts. of the latter to the Madras ports.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st May 1896 and 1897.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	
From Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Madras	{	Oocanada ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,143	.....	1,143
		... { 1897 ...	733	4,381	.....	2,687	236	1,086
	{	Colingapatam ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		... { 1897 ...	880	.....	.....	426	850	2,156
	{	Masulipatam ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		... { 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	2,280	.....	2,280
Burma	{	Rangoon ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		... { 1897 ...	109,570	22,470	.....	183	.....	132,223
	{	Moulmein ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		... { 1897 ...	28,215	5,385	.....	.....	.....	33,600
	{	Akyab ... { 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		... { 1897 ...	4,391	1,246	.....	.....	.....	6,137
Balasore	{	Balasore ... { 1896 ...	8,505	450	.....	5,108	.....	14,063
		... { 1897 ...	2,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,426
	{	Chandbali ... { 1896 ...	44,878	21,168	.....	.....	.....	70,041
		... { 1897 ...	31,253	770	.....	5,352	.....	37,375
	Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 ...			57,883	21,613	6,251	85,247
	... { 1897 ...			177,968	34,252	10,028	1,085	224,233
From Foreign ports.									
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	4,280	.....	.....	12	.....	4,292
Total Foreign Ports	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	4,284	.....	.....	12	.....	4,296
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS ... { 1896 ...			57,883	21,613	.....	6,251	.....	85,247
... { 1897 ...			182,252	34,252	.....	10,940	1,085	228,529

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st May 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{	1896	2,009	.....	6,006	14 965	.....	22,981
			1897	2,848	.....	.....	398	.....	3,246
Cape Town	...	{	1896	3,124	.....	.....	.....	1,467	4,591
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Elizabeth	...	{	1896	733	.....	.....	.....	.....	733
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East London	...	{	1896	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algoa Bay	...	{	1896	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mossel Bay	...	{	1896	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	590
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	...	{	1896	18,878	.....	.....	8,065	2,252	29,195
			1897	22,251	.....	7	6,259	3,894	22,411
West Indies—Trinidad	...	{	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	.....	.....	.....	323	.....	323
Aden	...	{	1896	5,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,032
			1897	2,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,453
Arabia—Muscat	...	{	1896	2,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,163
			1897	4,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,716
Ceylon	...	{	1896	25,423	.....	.....	598	158	26,179
			1897	2,321	.....	3	299	.....	2,623
China—Hongkong	...	{	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	37	.....	.....	28	.....	65
Persia	...	{	1896	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
			1897	1,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,335
Straits Settlements	...	{	1896	.....	.....	.....	22	44	66
			1897	1	.....	151	364	32	548
Turkey in Asia—Bussorah	...	{	1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1897	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
South Australia	...	{	1896	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fiji Islands	...	{	1896	41	.....	.....	108	.....	149
			1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Foreign Ports	...	{	1896	58,581	.....	6,006	23,771	3,921	92,279
			1897	36,006	.....	101	7,671	3,926	47,704

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ...	20,133	...	...	14,145	...	34,578
	...	...	{ 1897 ...	4,828	22	...	4,004	...	9,454
Madras	{ Madras	...	{ 1896 ...	66	...	...	14,985	488	14,939
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	2,059	421	2,480	
	{ Cannanore	...	{ 1896 ...	440	...	...	...	...	440
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Negapatam	...	{ 1896 ...	1	...	1	440	...	442	
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	{ Tellicherry	...	{ 1896 ...	3,165	...	...	...	...	3,165
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Rangoon	...	{ 1896 ...	607	...	917	3,438	550	5,512	
			{ 1897 ...	671	...	430	1,568	...	2,659	
	{ Akyab	...	{ 1896 ...	4	...	...	178	...	182
			{ 1897 ...	4	...	...	157	7	178
{ Kyauk Phyoo	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
{ Moulmein	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	67	...	67	
		{ 1897 ...	...	...	15	63	...	78	
Chittagong	...	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
			{ 1897 ...	15	...	...	92	...	107
Balasore	{ Balasore	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	70	...	70
	{ Chandbali	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	316	...	316
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	59	8	...	67
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ...	24,416	...	918	13,272	1,038	59,644
				{ 1897 ...	5,518	22	504	8,614	428	15,086
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ...	82,907	...	6,924	67,043	4,969	151,923
				{ 1897 ...	41,521	22	665	16,285	4,304	62,850

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1355 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 1st June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the 9 days ending 30th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	.....	26	26	35
	{ 1897	...	...	41,251	44,251	60,230
Narayanganj	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	...	.....
	{ 1897	...	...	...	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	421	421	573
	{ 1897	...	.....	2,004	2,004	2,728
Cuttack	{ 1896	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	{ 1896	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ 1896	...	.....	447	447	603
	{ 1897	...	.....	46,255	46,255	62,958

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	{ 1896	...	.....	15,905	15,905	21,648
	{ 1897	...	.....	6,172	6,172	8,401
Narayanganj	{ 1896	...	.....	81	81	110
	{ 1897	...	.....	294	294	400
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	53,916	53,916	73,386
	{ 1897	...	.....	30,509	30,509	41,526
Cuttack	{ 1896	...	.....	4,608	4,608	6,272
	{ 1897	...	1,616	588	2,204	3,000
Puri	{ 1896	...	4,849	.....	4,849	6,600
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ 1896	...	4,849	74,510	79,359	108,016
	{ 1897	...	1,616	37,563	39,179	53,327

The enormous increase in the imports into Chittagong was due to larger receipts of rice and paddy from Burma. The increase of 1,583 cwts. in the imports into Balasore was mainly due to a supply of 1,265 cwts. of "other" food-grains from Calcutta, against nil in the corresponding period in 1896.

The export trade of Chittagong declined by 9,733 cwts., owing chiefly to the absence of shipments of rice and paddy to Cochin; to Narayanganj, however, the consignments increased by 5,070 cwts. The exports from Cuttack were only half those of the last 9 days of April 1896, in consequence of the cessation of supplies of gram and pulse, and to a falling off in the despatches of rice to the Madras ports. Owing to there being no exports of rice to Colombo, the trade of Puri showed a decrease. The exports from Balasore decreased by 23,407 cwts. The principal fluctuations were a falling off of 13,680 cwts. under rice and 11,436 cwts. under paddy, against an increase of 1,709 cwts. under gram and pulse.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the 9 days ending 30th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma { Monongdaw	...	...	...	3,240	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	3,268
{ Akayab	...	...	...	7,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,019
{ Rangoon	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,787
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	247
Total	...	33,17	...	10,779	...	1	...	131	...	140	...	44,231

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 9 days ending 30th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras { Cochin	13,191	...	2,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,803	...
{ Narayangunj	1,102	5,731	...	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,102	6,172
Total	13,223	5,731	2,682	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,905	6,172

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayangunj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 9 days ending 30th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	294	...	...	81	294
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	294	...	...	81	294

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the 9 days ending 30th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta ... ..	...	3	.....	.....	123	654	298	82	...	1,265	421	2,004
Total ... ..	.....	3	.....	.....	123	654	298	82	.....	1,265	421	2,004

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 9 days ending 30th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	37,805	24,215	13,398	1,052	.....	...	2,633	4,342	.....	.....	53,016	30,509
Total	37,805	24,215	13,398	1,052	.....	...	2,633	4,342	.....	.....	53,016	30,509

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 9 days ending 30th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Port.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo ... ..	.....	1,616	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1,616
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras {Cannanore	1,112	.....	.....	.....	...	...	314	.....	...	.....	1,426	.....
{Cochin	1,708	588	.....	...	...	...	1,372	...	...	.....	3,140	588
Total	2,820	588	.....	.....	.....	...	1,710	...	...	.....	4,606	588
GRAND TOTAL	2,820	2,804	.....	.....	.....	...	1,716	.....	...	.....	4,606	2,804

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the 9 days ending 30th April 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	4,149	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	4,149	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Nil ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,149	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	4,149	.....

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 1353 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 22nd May 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 54,20,372 maunds. The destination of 52,27,380 maunds is specified. A little over two-fifths of this quantity (22,76,771 maunds) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, about one-third (18,80,377 maunds) to stations in Bengal, about one-tenth (5,53,451 maunds) to the Central Provinces, and the rest (5,16,781 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period, 64,145 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,58,393 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 1st June 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 22nd May 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febr- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>								
Tarakaswar ...	248	...	...	990	247	...	...	...
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	103	...
Dasghera ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhadreswar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	248
Total ...	272	...	...	1,000	247	...	423	248
<i>Burdwan.</i>								
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	104	370	110	353	...	...
Raniganj ...	1,460	940	1,270	1,428	2,099	858	394	887
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanu Junction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	...
Total ...	1,730	1,002	1,374	1,798	2,209	1,211	743	887
<i>Birbhum.</i>								
Murairai ...	...	...	878	...	...	...	...	...
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rampur Hat ...	...	...	...	...	158	150	375	...
Ahmadpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	102	...
Total ...	3	...	878	...	158	1,561	477	...
<i>Nadia.</i>								
Mirpur ...	...	...	880	977	372	...	...	881
Chuadanga ...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	742	...	2,585	406	1,135	386	1,084
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...	914	...	1,401	227	...
Bhairamara ...	...	...	1,387	1,517	...	372	...	...
Damukdia ...	...	...	...	1,147	698	...	...	...
Bagula ...	...	...	...	...	1,054	...	1,885	...
Kumarkhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	...
Total ...	696	1,630	1,767	7,140	2,530	2,908	2,351	1,465
<i>Jessore.</i>								
Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	...
<i>Murehidasabad.</i>								
Azinganj ...	157	154	445	2,006	2,279	383	...	...
Jiaganj ...	...	...	...	374	376	...	...	...
Total ...	157	154	445	2,380	2,655	383	...	...
<i>Rajshahi.</i>								
Mathar ...	...	...	...	...	376	...	...	760
Malanchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277
Total ...	...	...	...	...	376	...	...	1,037
<i>Dinajpur.</i>								
Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	373	...	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>								
Saidpur ...	...	...	...	...	384	383	...	...
Kurigram ...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hat ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domes ...	...	...	...	383	302	...	...	...
Kaunia ...	...	...	...	...	373	...	...	...
Keliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	383	387	...
Total ...	55	...	109	383	1,059	766	387	...
Cooch Behar ...	755	377	1,498	9,540	2,999	3,368	1,091	748

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>								
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	1,046	471	551	384	...
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	2,336	5,694	6,752	4,118	942	2,228
Ramshai ...	...	781	382	787	...	...	...	2,269
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	394	381	370	...	...	1,502
Belakoba ...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...
Total ...	392	781	3,248	7,959	7,593	4,669	1,276	5,994
<i>Darjeeling.</i>								
Sonada ...	...	...	758	2,650	378	...	372	...
Siliguri ...	...	...	524	...	492	...	379	380
Ghoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	381
Darjeeling ...	382	346	201	...	...	...	372	379
Kurseong ...	...	...	...	3,864	...	371	382	376
Rangtang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...
Total ...	382	346	1,483	6,388	865	371	2,259	1,518
<i>Pabna.</i>								
Sirajganj ...	...	...	172	...	748	2,259	372	718
Total ...	...	...	172	...	748	2,259	372	718
<i>Faridpur.</i>								
Pangsa ...	...	...	...	2,203	378	...	...	...
Rajbari ...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	...	844
Goalundo ...	...	...	...	962	...	...	1,165	381
Pachuria ...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	5,320	378	...	1,165	1,225
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	41,917	21,817	18,240	10,544	13,788
CHOTA NAGPUR.								
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>								
Giridih ...	750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138	1,906	758	374
Total ...	750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138	1,906	758	374
<i>Manbhum.</i>								
Porulia ...	22	...	...	...	1,851	1,099	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	...	340	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...	153	...	...
Pradhan Khanta	1	...	...	485	383	...	...	378
Katrasgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	485	2,234	1,693	...	378
<i>Singbhum.</i>								
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	812	376	1,101	6,003	6,372	3,599	758	752
BIHAR.								
<i>Sonthal Parganae.</i>								
Barharwa ...	...	...	...	754	380	374	...	750
Maharajpur Ghat	...	372	386	...	371	...	...	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	371	746	...	...	380
Sahibganj ...	380	1,878	6,839	7,139	3,787	6,795	1,891	2,698
Baidyanath ...	2	...	2,319	3,015	2,464	750	756	747
Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	414	1,251	380	...
Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	...
Total ...	382	2,256	9,544	11,278	8,082	9,170	3,417	4,570
<i>Purnea.</i>								
Katihar Junction ...	...	...	...	756	...	1,505	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR—contd.								
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nathnagar ...	...	...	...	1,525	...	881	400	1,149
Oolgong ...	...	...	881	8,281	7,860	4,099	...	2,264
Pirpanti ...	...	...	1,502	7,156	746	1,916	...	375
Ghoga ...	...	370	1,878	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	4,958	18,105	3,001	2,272	10,630	7,862
Sultanganj ...	...	...	...	1,885	746	...	...	...
Ragbupur ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Portabganj ...	...	...	...	...	374	...	...	...
Total	764	370	8,719	37,322	12,736	8,667	11,030	11,154
<i>Monghyr.</i>								
Barfarpur ...	...	...	...	392	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	2,620	1,559	...	1,148	1,137
Jamulpur ...	...	...	873	...	897	...	...	...
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	2,629	10,956	2,261	1,884	2,267	880
Monghyr ...	382	...	1,124	1,524	772	745	380	...
Garhara ...	2,268	377	385	12,017	2,299	1,453	1,149	1,923
Tegra ...	746	...	...	2,642	1,117	747	388	378
Jamui ...	...	...	...	1,182	...	757	...	378
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barbi ...	...	...	...	1,516	363	...	...	...
Simultola ...	...	...	...	742	...	377	758	...
Nawadi ...	...	...	...	371	...	...	...	...
Total	4,155	377	4,511	33,382	8,788	5,963	6,090	4,196
<i>Patna.</i>								
Masaurhi ...	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	...
Khushrupur ...	...	...	2,082	4,178	1,906	...	2,042	1,520
Barh ...	1,548	376	1,532	4,129	2,247	1,504	1,159	1,188
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	15,054	47,135	7,631	7,333	17,475	16,803
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	375	748	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	689	4,158	12,462	2,625	4,564	8,921	5,967
Sadipur ...	375	...	377	...	...	...	...	...
Bihra ...	1,211	128	376	746	379	399	375	...
Mokameh ...	...	756	2,340	10,495	377	746	2,265	758
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	1,516	758	1,119	1,153	384
Bukhtapur ...	...	...	...	1,808	...	752	380	381
Fatua ...	...	...	...	...	750	390	390	...
Total	19,782	25,987	26,519	82,904	17,791	10,787	34,160	26,951
<i>Gaya.</i>								
Gaya ...	...	1,475	5,271	16,138	9,764	7,477	1,161	3,401
Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	1,501	...	...	747	378
Bola ...	...	...	...	...	...	373	...	...
Makdumpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	...
Total	...	1,475	5,271	17,639	9,764	7,850	2,279	3,774
<i>Shahabad.</i>								
Bedadi ...	...	...	...	3,489	...	1,140	...	777
Raghunathpur ...	...	374	3,404	4,596	391	...	...	380
Arrah ...	1,129	370	1,896	11,277	1,918	432	1,508	752
Buxar ...	1,513	2,664	2,268	8,671	746	1,861	380	2,685
Dumraon ...	378	1,117	376	2,257	772	1,518	...	...
Total	3,020	4,525	7,944	30,590	3,827	4,951	1,888	4,594
<i>Darbhanga.</i>								
Sakri ...	...	...	...	374	...	1,504	380	750
Tamaria ...	...	...	1,133	371	...	747	...	380
Samastipur ...	...	8,133	7,136	20,705	10,675	10,580	6,084	3,002
Dalsingh Sarai ...	374	378	758	5,603	5,268	8,263	1,554	1,544
Darbhanga ...	8,160	3,791	26,144	54,972	19,131	20,666	15,975	16,202
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...	383	...	...
Waini ...	...	...	385	744	376	758	760	747
Total	9,647	7,302	35,556	82,769	35,450	42,896	24,753	22,025

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR—concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>								
Janakpur Road ...	...	...	...	...	382	...	...	...
Sarsi ...	...	...	...	750	...	370	378	376
Bairagnia ...	...	...	...	1,092	372	...	1,131	...
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...	381	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	376	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...	374	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,996	40,791	42,007	23,008	27,865	12,585	17,853
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	761	3,185	380	...	755	880
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	7,558	18,458	4,899	5,709	3,062	1,498
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	3,771	4,491	1,131	377	1,170	1,578
Total	9,384	12,702	52,879	70,043	6,820	34,095	19,081	21,685
<i>Champaran.</i>								
Maesi ...	1,018	...	3,768	3,357	1,116	1,915	...	...
Segowli ...	1,410	...	3,024	2,248	374	371	...	...
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	2,984	...	...	7,139	1,110	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	59,559	27,927	4,896	...	9,561	17,258
Bara ...	507	...	2,255	6,319	2,617	5,988	7,627	3,109
Motihari ...	...	1,137	14,051	32,417	6,311	4,120	4,169	9,822
Pipra ...	...	...	378	1,226	1,127	378	1,141	1,766
Total	15,397	15,561	86,011	73,854	16,941	19,011	23,908	31,955
<i>Saran.</i>								
Pighwara ...	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	378
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	3,376	375	...	1,483	...
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	22,672	23,336	1,121	8,973	6,765	17,721
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	371	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	372	376	5,133	13,511	1,502	1,492	2,246	1,116
Savan ...	16,409	34,235	31,607	46,894	4,113	3,729	7,179	3,527
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	20,573	30,541	4,499	5,027	3,384	4,147
Mairwa ...	...	...	...	747	...	...	...	...
Total	31,679	57,217	81,855	1,18,776	11,610	20,121	21,057	26,589
TOTAL OF BIHAR	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,913	1,55,818	1,72,526	1,49,663	1,58,393
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	3,30,447	6,07,833	1,81,007	1,94,365	1,58,965	1,72,923
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.								
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>								
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,410	8,012	6,000	1,132	826	...	2,682
Guhmer ...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	373	7,172	1,888	19	386	10
Total	7,585	6,072	3,385	13,172	3,020	845	886	2,692
<i>Benares District.</i>								
Shiupur ...	...	...	...	381	...	1,189	...	...
Zamania ...	1,869	1,875	6,017	10,336	1,505	1,925	1,940	759
Sakaldiha ...	2,273	761	...	376	...	373	...	...
Mogulsarai ...	379	...	378	378	376	...	760	...
Benares Cantonment	26,811	23,471	20,894	20,010	8,451	8,540	8,344	4,517
Total	31,332	26,107	27,289	31,476	5,332	11,977	11,044	5,276
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>								
Bhagalpur Gogra ...	...	...	...	3,000	...	375	...	...
Chauri Chaura ...	...	2,998	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Dooria ...	1,510	1,136	2,262	1,493	...	...	...	795
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	1,496	...	...	880	370	...
Sahjanwa ...	773	1,523	376	753	375	...	1,152	...
Bhatpur ...	...	...	...	8,629	1,866	744	3,010	3,064
Total	4,587	7,177	4,134	13,875	2,241	1,499	4,532	8,859

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Basti District.</i>								
Khalilabad ...	...	378	...	372	...	...	...	...
Basti ...	1,933	6,413	782	1,172	...	...	...	...
Uska Bazar ...	1,146	18,69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,660	782	1,514	...	...	...	...
<i>Gonda District.</i>								
Gonda ...	1,485	8,635	4,878	...	...	373	1,121	759
Other places ...	1,153	6,764	1,127	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,638	15,399	6,005	...	...	373	1,121	759
<i>Baraich District.</i>								
Naupara ...	...	...	...	1,505	...	...	...	...
Baraich ...	...	754	1,507	753	...	...	372	754
Total ...	...	754	1,507	2,258	...	...	372	754
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>								
Ahaura Road ...	1,505	5,653	4,507	2,990	758	1,189	757	380
Chunar ...	823	378	381	377	380	1,110	378	...
Mirzapur ...	22,465	17,473	7,234	11,006	753	2,660	1,375	5,654
Gaipur ...	383	384	...	376	373	...	...	380
Total ...	25,176	23,888	12,122	14,740	2,264	4,918	3,010	6,414
<i>Allahabad District.</i>								
Karehaua ...	...	...	1,131	375	745	...	1,169	748
Naini ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	378	755	...	375	...	372	...	...
Jasra ...	376	2,652	5,287	8,996	2,290	2,274	1,480	...
Mija Road ...	15,747	21,899	15,460	21,055	6,423	4,880	6,032	3,319
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	378	...	...	1,128	379	...
Allahabad ...	48,683	56,477	21,813	17,353	6,406	3,730	5,351	4,886
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	2,278	1,875	...	767	...	388
Sirathu ...	1,551	5,073	4,517	412	...	...	385	...
Shiurajpur ...	763	...	752	1,863	1,883	386	1,138	380
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	51,616	52,334	17,797	13,537	15,943	9,721
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>								
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,515	374	...	...	...	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	2,270	...	...	...	...	381
Biulki ...	14,387	21,270	10,612	3,438	1,125	1,499	2,642	768
Fatehpur ...	...	...	387	...	...	...	386	...
Total ...	14,387	22,780	14,784	3,812	1,125	1,499	3,028	1,149
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>								
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,33,222	87,057	14,940	380	2,922	5,754	2,691
<i>Etawah District.</i>								
Phaphund ...	2,613	3,024	3,775	436	...	...	...	...
Bharthua ...	348	378	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,360	8,740	2,254	...	373	766	...
Jaswantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	4,158	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25,062	20,041	16,682	2,690	...	373	766	...
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>								
Farukhabad ...	...	373	380	...	...	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>								
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,535	1,126	...	...	...	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,137	2,642	373	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,748	2,672	3,768	373	...	...	...	...

Station to which consigned.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Agra District.</i>								
Ferozabad ...	12,015	4,238	6,557	1,213	...	...	...	...
Agra ...	20,578	13,522	34,662	19,276	380	2,314	2,640	3,463
Barhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Total ...	32,593	17,760	41,219	20,489	380	2,314	2,640	3,723
<i>Sitapur District.</i>								
Sitapur ...	379	3,022	2,685	2,632	1,140	747	380	...
<i>Muttra District.</i>								
Kosi ...	...	...	1,178	...	391	...	...	...
Muttra ...	2,381	1,997	2,628	749	...	377	...	656
Brindaban ...	...	...	324	372	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,381	1,997	4,125	1,121	391	377	...	656
<i>Alighur District.</i>								
Harduaganj ...	...	...	755	...	...	...	...	...
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hattrees ...	21,667	8,797	30,653	4,956	...	1,559	413	1,135
Alighur ...	6,414	1,815	4,570	2,640	375	...	374	...
Total ...	28,834	10,612	35,978	7,596	375	1,559	787	1,135
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>								
Obela ...	...	...	1,138	...	...	...	...	...
Secundrabad ...	...	747	1,510	1,508	...	...	...	380
Khurja ...	5,308	3,826	9,468	3,774	...	760	757	1,523
Dibai ...	756	756	3,011	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,064	5,329	15,187	5,280	...	760	757	1,903
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>								
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	757	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Meerut District.</i>								
Ghaziabad ...	568	1,512	1,143	1,135	...	...	...	...
Meerut ...	6,851	15,779	8,873	6,410	...	1,187	373	...
Total ...	7,417	17,291	10,016	7,545	...	1,187	373	...
<i>Banda District.</i>								
Badana ...	...	...	390	1,133	751	383	378	...
Banda ...	1,187	5,666	11,376	7,608	...	1,146	380	380
Bargah ...	742	1,507	3,042	1,540	377	373	766	382
Manikpur ...	384	1,129	1,133	1,499	...	...	379	...
Kurwi ...	1,145	6,465	17,032	5,343	...	747	1,508	1,146
Majhgawan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
Total ...	3,458	14,767	32,973	17,038	1,128	2,649	3,411	2,284
<i>Moradabad District.</i>								
Khanth ...	...	374	1,136	375	...	...	...	...
Moradabad ...	...	4,910	4,148	1,889	...	...	...	...
Chundowai ...	782	15,416	4,841	382	...	...	...	...
Total ...	782	20,700	10,125	2,646	...	...	...	...
<i>Asimgarh District.</i>								
Shahganj ...	7,558	7,522	378	3,151	1,135	...	1,376	...
<i>Bareilly District.</i>								
Aonla ...	1,510	3,865	2,252	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	2,711	26,824	12,773	2,303	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,221	30,689	15,025	2,303
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>								
Jaunpur ...	14,496	25,241	5,637	8,268	...	3,000	1,184	758

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>								
Shajehanpur ...	4,180	7,175	6,442	400	371	...	380	...
Tilbar ...	5,061	7,907	3,058	...	...	...	...	...
Anjhi ...	2,684	4,199	3,774	...	...	373	...	...
Rosa Junction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	...
Total ...	11,925	19,281	13,274	400	371	373	753	...
<i>Eta District.</i>								
Jaleswar Road... ..	...	...	386	...	...	...	...	...
Kashganj ...	754	...	2,266	373	...	...	...	...
Total ...	754	...	2,652	373	...	...	...	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>								
Lucknow ...	17,199	27,988	24,956	5,034	2,640	752	3,754	4,175
Alamnagar ...	7,970	9,894	13,975	2,244	...	...	386	375
Kakori ...	1,491	774	755	...	...	...	...	...
Malihabad ...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,420	38,656	39,686	7,278	2,640	752	4,140	4,550
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>								
Pilibhit ...	...	1,516	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>								
Rurki ...	...	...	373	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	...	379	5,253	9,401	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	379	5,626	9,401	...	...	...	...
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>								
Sahwal ...	...	...	783	...	...	...	...	...
Radhauli ...	1,133	7,585	2,265	4,124	...	375	1,511	746
Fyzabad ...	9,146	31,402	6,210	7,563	1,887	1,514	2,622	1,673
Ajodhya ...	762	3,026	...	...	376	1,121	1,147	3,429
Gossinganj ...	...	789	...	1,122	...	...	750	761
Total ...	11,041	42,802	9,258	12,809	2,263	3,010	6,030	6,798
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>								
Akbarpur ...	1,150	3,003	762	745	...	371	1,123	755
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>								
Bahramghat ...	...	...	1,881	1,139	1,904	...	372	373
Duryabad ...	...	378	...	379	766	...	372	...
Bara Banki ...	3,415	3,416	4,557	1,131	...	...	766	751
Safdarganj ...	8,795	17,267	14,034	4,848	814	1,514	1,519	1,879
Total ...	12,210	21,061	20,472	7,497	3,484	1,514	3,029	3,003
<i>Hardai District.</i>								
Balamau ...	...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardai ...	6,104	10,703	2,650	371	371	375	...	...
Baghauli ...	5,493	4,143	4,139	374	...	...	...	...
Sandila ...	1,138	1,123	3,022	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,735	16,724	9,811	745	371	375	...	...
<i>Bijnor District.</i>								
Dhampur ...	...	3,017	5,675	...	...	...	...	...
Nagina ...	...	2,261	4,551	1,128	...	...	383	373
Najibabad ...	...	2,260	6,426	1,882	...	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	...	1,124	...	1,494	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	8,662	16,652	4,504	...	...	383	373

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH— concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jhansi District.</i>								
Jhansi ... ..	..	1,510	1,530	3,385	...	...	...	...
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>								
Lalitpur ... ..	...	755	748	2,255	...	...	...	748
<i>Kheri District.</i>								
Lakshmipur ... ..	...	378	2,257	754	...	..	...	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>								
Mahoba	399	3,034	4,184	4,494	747	...	...	...
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>								
Hardwar ... ..	..	...	378	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Jalaun District.</i>								
Ait ... ..	...	...	...	741	...	...	...	...
Kalpi ... ..	...	...	1,127	...	...	...	368	378
Total ... ..	...	...	1,127	741	...	...	808	378
<i>Garhwal District.</i>								
Haldwani ... ..	...	...	750	750	...	...	...	...
Other places	14,099	10,580	28,912	2,666	100	766	3,028	3,762
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	2,88,137	46,684	57,647	76,168	64,145
PANJAB.								
<i>Amritsar District.</i>								
Amritsar ... ..	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>								
Delhi	39,817	63,298	58,032	39,484	3,486	6,357	1,442	2,256
<i>Jullundur District.</i>								
Jullundur City	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>								
Umballa City	402	5,755	7,189	3,006	757	...	...	...
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>								
Faraknagar ... ..	...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ... ..	...	752	1,138	...	...	...	...	...
Rewari	12,795	18,118	18,154	10,732	375	810	2,320	...
Total	12,795	19,248	19,292	10,732	...	810	2,320	...
Other places	12,187	80,867	26,241	24,457	...	874	...	...
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	77,679	4,618	7,571	3,762	2,256

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	1,129	2,646	748	747	3,765	1,824
Katni ...	...	2,614	6,458	5,692	1,515	4,130	5,415	8,022
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	31,227	21,167	4,890	7,950	11,045	20,790
Peparia ...	...	2,257	8,676	12,088	1,531	1,509	2,308	2,371
Kareli ...	...	3,393	4,142	3,768	743	...	3,814	1,899
Nagpur ...	...	3,057	5,822	9,476	10,653	9,018	9,108	6,883
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	32,567	79,706	40,614	43,771	55,008	32,091
Total ...	1,145	36,629	89,521	1,31,513	60,701	67,119	90,463	73,330
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.								
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	376	383	...	...	...	...	...
Sutna ...	3,096	8,307	16,289	25,560	...	2,192	2,609	10,912
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...	1,543	...	...	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	3,809	...	...	...	372	...
Indore ...	750	756	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	377	1,498	...	...	...	...
Bawal ...	378	377	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harphulpur ...	383	766	1,795	1,196	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	...	3,459	4,431	3,599	...	...	1,512	756
Total ...	5,524	17,838	27,084	35,153	1,543	2,192	4,583	11,668
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR.								
Dhamangaon ...	...	...	600	380	...	756	391	875
Malkapur ...	26	...	...	407	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon ...	66	381	432	104	1,135	...	...	...
Akola ...	53	656	763	...	...	...	378	...
Amraoti ...	66	1,129	3,388	3,841	...	2,287	...	...
Total ...	211	2,166	5,183	5,032	1,135	3,043	769	375
Bombay ...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified places ...	15,320	44,902	24,834	11,142	2,434	5,171	597	792
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,370	10,43,880	11,49,772	11,59,519	3,01,122	3,37,108	3,35,307	3,25,494
ABSTRACT.								
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	41,917	21,817	18,240	10,544	13,783
" " Bihar ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,913	1,55,818	1,72,526	1,47,663	1,58,393
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	876	1,101	6,003	6,372	3,599	758	752
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	2,88,137	46,684	57,647	76,168	64,145
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	77,679	4,618	7,571	3,762	2,256
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,838	27,084	35,153	1,543	2,192	4,583	11,668
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	36,629	89,521	1,34,513	60,701	67,119	90,463	73,330
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Berar ...	211	2,166	5,183	5,032	1,135	3,043	769	375
" " Bombay ...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...	...
" " Unspecified places... Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	15,320 87,800	44,902 ...	24,834 ...	11,142 ...	2,434 ...	5,171 ...	597 ...	792 ...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,43,880	11,49,772	11,59,519	3,01,122	3,37,108	3,35,307	3,25,494

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

No. 1354.—Statistics—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 15th May 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 3,72,725 maunds. The destination of 3,70,948 maunds is specified. A little over three-fourths of this quantity (2,89,521 maunds) was carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 12,998 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, about one-tenth (36,878 maunds) to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little over one-thirteenth (29,226 maunds) to places in Assam and the rest (2,325 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 1st June 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Sealdah and Calcutta (Port Trust Railway, Chitpur and Kidderpore Docks), by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, from 1st January to 15th May 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>24-Parganas.</i>							
Barrackpore ...	...	...	102	102	102	102	51
Shamnagar ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kankinara ...	261	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naihati ...	...	48	40	40	...	...	21
Kanchrapara ...	...	20	14	...	...	...	...
Duttapukur ...	15	28	1	40	...	...	...
Gobardanga ...	91	133	114	217	38	...	81
Akra Junction ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Muslandpur ...	...	...	2	5	2	...	...
Mugra Hat ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Guna ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Total ...	375	238	273	424	142	102	153
<i>Nadia</i>							
Chakdaha ...	3	7	...	6	...	...	...
Kanaghat ...	...	438	10	122	10	...	...
Aranghata ...	8	22	5	10	...	...	...
Bagula ...	30	2	0	2,020	1,003	710	1,000
Kishanganj ...	1,553	142	28	400	58	135	7
Banpur ...	72	521	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnagar ...	267	306	10	8	129	144	101
Jairampur ...	4	480	10	501	...	108	200
Chnadanga ...	1,723	1,099	171	1,027	728	1,157	715
Munshiganj ...	1,290	849	...	738	102	132	303
Alamdanga ...	12,937	2,857	1,929	3,411	15	372	494
Halsu ...	523	832	...	358	...	...	...
Poradaha ...	1,053	12	207	...	...	...	221
Jagati ...	10	...	10	11	...	130	6
Kushtia ...	7,227	2,030	1,783	3,092	2,542	971	4,140
Kumarkhali ...	2,797	290	14	751	721	833	829
Koksa ...	166	200	559	886	1,119	340	...
Mirpur ...	3,682	376	310	3,509	217	761	1,491
Bhairamara ...	10,998	902	...	2,064	1,717	1,414	2,480
Damukdia ...	1	...	1	301	120	579	426
Gangnapur ...	3	...	10	2	2	...	15
Total ...	45,677	11,365	4,166	19,286	8,483	7,786	12,438
<i>Jessore.</i>							
Ohandpara ...	...	68	13	16	20	...	12
Bangaon ...	455	227	162	213	57	42	47
Gopalnagar ...	10	39	12	18	49	21	51
Benapol ...	98	18	12	10	12	...	...
Nabharan ...	196	40	53	113	81	6	59
Jhikargacha ...	2,187	1,111	165	591	13	361	180
Jessore ...	360	224	250	355	229	520	109
Rupdia ...	6	6	11	22	1	6	...
Singia ...	35	54	7	38	214	241	1,308
Narai ...	25	...	12	...	...	...	14
Banodpur ...	25	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other places ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Total ...	3,397	1,787	687	1,183	677	1,197	1,935

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—contd.							
<i>Khulna.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nawapara ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Phultala ...	2	...	...	28	58	8	...
Daulatpur ...	...	...	...	14	...	...	18
Khulna ...	63	42	62	66	...	6	18
Bagir Hat ...	1	1	11	2	...	...	...
Total ...	66	50	73	110	58	9	36
<i>Rajshahi.</i>							
Malanchi ...	...	...	...	...	175	207	300
Gopalpur ...	...	...	4	69	...	...	...
Nator ...	2	425	...	61	...	2	...
Attrai ...	32	...	5	...	...	...	...
Raninagar ...	100	8	...	...	...	...	...
Alipur ...	1,827	2,128	2,885	2,175	...	...	1,068
Rampur Boalia ...	...	...	...	5	61	2	...
Total ...	1,961	2,556	2,894	2,310	236	211	1,368
<i>Dinajpur.</i>							
Charkai ...	12	10	30	20	22	...	8
Phulbari ...	18	...	6	22	...	...	...
Raiganj ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	100	94	57	23	...	...	351
Total ...	130	105	93	65	22	...	359
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>							
Belakoba ...	...	...	...	...	...	195	101
Dam-Dim ...	...	...	...	...	171	...	...
Ohilahati ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haldibari ...	2,207	341	393	2,177	5,956	5,181	2,867
Jalpaiguri ...	2,434	81	855	116	1,924	4,497	4,982
Ramshai Hat ...	...	943	2,341	749	981	2,376	240
Chalsa Road Ghat ...	...	1,220	...	...	...	...	...
Malbasar ...	...	506	500	...	...	576	...
Total ...	4,711	3,091	4,089	3,042	9,032	12,825	8,190
<i>Darjeeling.</i>							
Siliguri ...	708	63	577	1,060	836	641	...
Kurseong ...	2	2	24	10	2,360	501	300
Sonada ...	...	...	306	...	...	...	...
Ghum ...	119	387	...	1,144	1,418	4	200
Darjeeling ...	541	327	140	130	777	206	101
Total ...	1,370	779	1,047	2,344	5,286	1,352	601

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—contd.							
<i>Rangpur.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rangpur ...	264	128	72	119	161	242	201
Kaunia ...	64	...	4	...	...	...	150
Badarganj ...	4	...	...	...	...	20	...
Saidpur ...	134	90	165	254	372	...	380
Nilphamari ...	96	63	10	...	45	...	12
Domar ...	65	12	288	2,448	864	2,470	453
Tista ...	6	...	...	...	386	...	...
Lalmonir Hât ...	...	2	11	...	100	...	...
Magal Hât ...	...	22	...	41	117	...	...
Kuigram ...	301	300	32	79	48	40	20
Jatrapur ...	2	...	20	...	...	40	101
Porabari ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madarganj ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Kamarjani ...	47	...	3	80	...	...	...
Chilmari ...	4	...	...	143	61	...	...
Rowmari ...	6	...	...	2	10	...	...
Total ...	1,009	617	609	3,166	2,164	2,812	1,317
<i>Bogra.</i>							
Jaipur Hât ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Jamerbari ...	35	4	4	107	61	192	769
Sultanpur ...	82	43	16	5	20	1	...
Akkelpur ...	10	370	10	...	...	...	...
Hili ...	48	...	...	...	6	...	...
Jamalganj ...	...	...	4	...	383	...	...
Total ...	175	417	34	112	486	193	769
<i>Pabna.</i>							
Nagarbari ...	4	2	23	...	...	...	...
Banagram ...	8	8	...	8	15	16	...
Belkuchi ...	6	42	7	101	...	419	575
Serajganj ...	605	196	174	280	395	1,092	801
Total ...	623	248	204	389	410	1,527	1,376
<i>Cooch Behar.</i>							
Chaurh Hât ...	41	19	41	84	445	182	354
Torsa ...	1,601	377	1,247	1,526	3,447	7,013	8,760
Other places ...	...	...	7	...	370	340	...
Total ...	1,642	396	1,295	1,610	4,262	7,535	9,114
<i>Dacca.</i>							
Haserkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Elashin ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	20	1	20	...	...
Dacca ...	30	25	40	92	12	20	110
Kadirpur ...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Tarpasa ...	...	1	26	...	...	...	268
Kamalaghat ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Bahar ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Moynal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total ...	30	48	88	106	32	24	389

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—contd.							
<i>Mymensingh.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gafargaon ...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	112	...	4	14	...	1	1
Bhairab Bazar ...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahadurabad ...	126	70	7	...	...	...	...
Hargilachar ...	10	12	...	...	81	20	213
Jagannathganj ...	17	39	5	...	67	...	398
Subarnakhali ...	...	14	...	300	...	172	301
Total ...	306	151	16	314	148	193	913
<i>Faridpur.</i>							
Daulatdia ...	137	174	773	422	141	101	982
Lallgolla ...	314	3	39	690	...	...	4
Pangsa ...	5,940	1,497	64	429	1,546	383	3,800
Belgachi ...	237	129	568	642	139	762	954
Rajbari ...	73	...	458	2,142	259	164	3,472
Pachuria ...	664	2	984	3,753	...	225	4,675
Goalundo ...	2,193	5	1,263	1,503	1	687	5,154
Faridpur ...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,559	1,810	4,155	9,596	2,086	2,322	19,041
<i>Backergunge.</i>							
Jhalakati ...	40	...	100	100	...	...	...
Barisal ...	44	140	24	20	..	...	...
Total ...	84	140	124	120	...	...	...
<i>Tippera.</i>							
Comilla ...	...	...	...	10	...	60	60
Chandpur ...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...
Akhora ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	6	19	...	60	60
<i>Noakhali.</i>							
Noakhali ...	19	11	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chittagong.</i>							
Chittagong ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>							
Rasulpur ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	428	...	3	...	...	...	...
<i>Birbhum.</i>							
Bolpur ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Sinthia ...	371	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	371	5	...	...	2	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL—conold.							
<i>Murshidabad.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Avanganj ...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	312	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal ...	71,611	24,121	19,856	44,202	33,524	38,148	58,059
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
<i>Hasaribagh.</i>							
Giridih ...	20	...	...	...	370	...	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>							
Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	370	567	...
Chandil ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Total ...	10	...	...	16	370	567	...
<i>Singbbum.</i>							
Chakradharpur ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	50	...	...	16	740	567	...
BIHAR.							
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>							
Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...
Pakur ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	6	...	...	...	370	...
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>							
Colgong ...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Monghyr.</i>							
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...
Barowni ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	742	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	10	742	370	...	...
<i>Patna.</i>							
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...
Diga Ghat ...	...	...	370	377	...	...	...
Bakhtiarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	370	747	370	...	...
<i>Purnea.</i>							
Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Darbhanga.</i>							
Samastipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—concl'd.							
<i>Gaya.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>							
Muzaffarpur ...	746	392	1,120	...	...	...	370
<i>Champan.</i>							
Bettiah ...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...
<i>Saran.</i>							
Revelganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	...
Chapra ...	...	427	...	...	...	...	...
Saran ...	...	1,850	...	370	740	...	...
Total ...	...	2 277	...	370	740	1,130	...
Total of Bihar ...	1,130	2,675	1,870	2,230	1,480	1,870	370
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.							
<i>Ghazipur.</i>							
Ghazipur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
<i>Gorakpur.</i>							
Gauri Bazar ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ..	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mirzapur.</i>							
Mirzapur ...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...
<i>Allahabad.</i>							
Naini Junction ...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...
Mija Road ...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	2,204	753	745	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,204	1,138	745	...	...	370	...
<i>Fatehpur.</i>							
Bindki ...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cawnpur.</i>							
Cawnpur ...	4,951	740	2,274	...	...	...	...
<i>Etawah.</i>							
Etawah ...	2,004	379	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri.</i>							
Shakohabad ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—contd.							
<i>Agra.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ferozabad ...	767	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muttra.</i>							
Muttra ...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...
<i>Alighur.</i>							
Hattrass ...	715	388	385	790	...	...	413
Alighur ...	...	...	375	...	...	...	...
Total ...	715	388	760	790	...	...	413
<i>Meerut.</i>							
Meerut ...	758	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moradabad.</i>							
Moradabad ...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...
<i>Bareilly.</i>							
Aonla ...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	...	...	1,143	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1,522	...	...	...	...
<i>Jaunpur.</i>							
Jaunpur ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalalganj ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Shahjehanpur.</i>							
Shahjehanpur ...	374	...	758	...	...	...	...
Tilhar ...	1,134	380	385	...	...	...	...
Aujhee ...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,508	380	1,528	...	...	...	...
<i>Lucknow.</i>							
Lucknow ...	749	...	754	398	...	...	...
Alamnagar ...	3,401	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,150	...	754	398	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—concl.							
<i>Fyzabad.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fyzabad ... ..	...	...	379	442	...	...	...
Gosainganj ... ..	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	385	379	442	...	...	...
<i>Hardai.</i>							
Hardai	373	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghauli	748	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places	1,119	...	1,124	...	8	...	...
Total of the North-Western Provinces.	19,686	4,535	10,236	1,630	8	370	413
Panjab ... ..	...	...	1,121	395	...	...	...
Central Provinces ... ..	...	385	...	...	20	...	20
Rajputana and Central India ... ..	...	384	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.							
<i>Sylhet.</i>							
Fenchugunge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Sylhet ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Badarpur	2,925	678	50	667	75	107	18
Balaganj ... ..	...	...	505	...	...	...	102
Karimganj	750	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohattak ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ... ..	...	1	4	4	...	...	...
Total	3,675	682	559	671	75	107	196
<i>Cachar.</i>							
Silchar	98	1,423	396	927	...	383	261
<i>Goalpara.</i>							
Dhubri ... ..	...	...	...	...	225	...	108
Kamarjoni ... ..	...	14	...	13	281	594	308
Goalpara ... ..	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	14	10	13	506	594	411
<i>Kamrup.</i>							
Gauhati	4	4	...	3	...	10	...
<i>Darrang.</i>							
Tejpur ... ..	...	...	152	...	...	105	...
Mangaldai	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18	...	152	...	...	105	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASSAM—conold.							
<i>Sibsagar.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nigriting ...	505	542	170	308	30	200	50
Disangmukh ...	166	310	219	378	25	128	51
Dekhumukh ...	461	747	921	461	560	...	281
Kokilamukh ...	...	...	122	57	99	37	51
Other places ...	...	60	81	337	...	...	...
Total ...	1,132	1,659	1,513	1,541	714	365	433
<i>Lakhimpur.</i>							
Dibrugarh ...	1,299	2,388	2,273	2,471	848	423	845
Palasbari ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,300	2,388	2,274	2,471	848	423	845
<i>Norgong.</i>							
Silghat ...	1	6	...	1	...	...	...
Other places ...	...	...	...	15	..	...	...
Total of Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,904	5,642	2,143	1,987	2,146
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	247	...	63	146
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	54,262	37,915	43,005	61,154
ABSTRACT.							
Total of Bengal ...	71,611	24,121	19,856	44,202	33,524	38,148	58,059
Ditto Bihar ...	1,130	2,675	1,870	2,230	1,480	1,870	370
Ditto Chota Nagpur ...	50	...	...	16	740	567	...
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	19,686	4,535	10,236	1,630	8	370	413
Ditto Panjab ...	...	...	1,121	395	...	...	...
Ditto Central Provinces ...	...	385	...	...	20	...	20
Ditto Rajputana and Central India.	...	384	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,904	5,642	2,143	1,987	2,146
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	147	...	63	146
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	54,262	37,915	43,005	61,154

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of April and the first fortnight of May 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of April and May 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 31st May 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1897.			1896.		
	15th April.	30th April.	15th May.	15th April.	30th April.	15th May.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—						
Bardwan ...	9 12	8 7	9 0	15 8	16 4	15 8
Birbhum ...	9 0	8 4	8 4	16 8	18 0	16 0
Bankura ...	11 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 8
Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	19 8
Hooghly ...	9 8	8 0	8 0	18 1	18 0	18 0
Howrah ...	9 12	9 8	9 0	15 4	14 8	14 8
24 Pargannas ...	9 0	8 12	8 0	14 8	14 0	14 0
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	12 12	12 12
Nadia ...	8 10	8 8	8 8	14 9	14 8	12 12
Murshidabad ...	8 12	8 8	8 8	14 0	13 0	13 8
Jessore ...	10 0	9 4	8 8	16 0	16 0	12 0
Khulna ...	10 8	9 4	8 0	17 0	14 8	10 8
Rajshahi ...	8 1	8 1	8 4	13 8	13 14	13 8
Dinajpur ...	9 9	9 11	7 14	16 12	15 9	16 0
Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	8 0	7 8	17 0	17 0	16 0
Darjeeling ...	8 4	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Rangpur ...	8 0	7 8	7 8	15 0	14 0	12 0
Bogra ...	8 4	8 4	7 8	15 0	15 0	13 8
Pabna ...	8 4	9 0	8 12	16 0	15 0	13 8
Dacca ...	9 8	9 0	9 0	12 12	12 0	11 8
Mymensingh ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	13 0	12 12	12 0
Backergunge ...	8 12	8 15	8 4	14 0	14 0	11 4
Tippera ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 5	13 1	10 8
Noakhali ...	9 0	8 8	8 0	18 15	12 8	11 0
Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	11 8
Patna ...	9 12	9 0	9 0	18 8	17 8	18 8
Gaya ...	8 0	7 12	7 12	16 0	16 0	14 8
Shahabad ...	9 8	8 4	{ 8 8 } to 9 0	18 0	17 0	17 0
Saran ...	9 12	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Champanan ...	9 8	8 12	8 4	17 8	17 4	17 0
Muzaffarpur ...	9 0	8 0	7 12	15 0	14 8	13 0
Darbhanga ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 12	18 0	18 9
Monghyr ...	8 6	8 1	8 2	14 0	13 12	13 0
Bhagalpur ...	8 12½	8 14	8 14	17 10	16 6	16 6
Purnea ...	8 4	7 8	8 0	19 0	16 0	16 0
Malda ...	9 0	9 0	8 4	16 8	14 0	14 0
Sonthal Pargannas ...	9 4	8 2	7 12	16 8	16 8	16 0
Outtack ...	12 8	11 13	11 8	23 0	21 11	21 0
Balesore ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Puri ...	12 2	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	23 10
Hazaribagh ...	8 12	8 0	7 8	13 8	12 8	13 4
Lohardaga ...	{ 8 8 } to 8 12	8 0	{ 7 8 } to 8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Palamanu ...	7 7	6 14	7 5	14 1	12 6	11 13
Manbhum ...	10 0	8 12	8 8	{ 15 0 } to 16 0	16 0	16 8
Singbhum ...	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

Districts.	1897.			1896.		
	15th April.	30th April.	15th May.	15th April.	30th April.	15th May.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
WHEAT—						
Patna ...	10 8	11 0	10 8	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0
Gaya ...	9 4 9 8	9 4 9 8	9 0 9 8	13 8 13 6	13 4 13 0	13 0 13 0
Shahabad ...	and 10 0	and 10 0	and 10 0	and 14 0	and 13 0	and 14 0
Saran ...	10 0	10 8	10 6	13 8	13 12	14 0
Champanan ...	8 4	9 0	9 0	13 8	15 8	15 0
Muzaffarpur ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	14 0
Darbhanga ...	8 4	8 8	8 4	13 2	14 12	13 8
Monghyr ...	9 7	9 15	9 7	15 4	15 8	15 8
Bhagalpur ...	9 2½	9 8	9 8	15 2	15 2	15 7
Purnea ...	10 0	8 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna ...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	23 0
Gaya ...	...	...	...	23 8	20 8	20 0
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0
Saran ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	24 8	22 0
Champanan ...	8 0	9 4	9 4	23 8	23 0	23 0
Muzaffarpur ...	10 0	10 0	9 12	25 0	24 0	24 0
Darbhanga ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	28 7	26 12	26 2
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	23 0
Bhagalpur ...	12 0	11 6	...	25 11	25 4	25 4
Purnea ...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...
Sonthal Parganas ...	11 8	10 0	9 8	25 0	25 0	24 0
Hazaribagh ...	10 0	10 0	...	18 0	17 0	18 0
Lohardaga ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	16 0	16 0
Palamau ...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	16 14
Manbhum ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	25 0	24 0

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—						
Jaunpur* ...	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	12 0
Gorakpur ...	8 9	7 10	7 3	14 14	14 6	14 6
Mirzapur ...	7 0	7 9	7 4	13 0	13 0	13 0
Banaras ...	7 9	7 9	7 5	12 3	12 1	11 10½
Ghasipur ...	8 12	8 12	8 0	13 0	13 8	13 4
Ballia ...	8 0	7 8	7 8	No report.	12 0	12 8
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur ...	10 0	10 8	10 2	18 8	12 8	12 8
Gorakpur ...	10 13	10 13	9 7	13 1	12 10	12 10
Mirzapur ...	8 15	9 10	9 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Banaras ...	9 8	10 5	10 0	11 8	11 4	11 2
Ghasipur ...	8 12	8 12	9 4	12 12	12 12	12 12
Ballia ...	10 0	10 0	10 6	No report.	13 0	15 0

* Burma rice 8 seers 2 chitaks.

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 13th May 1897:—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	8 0	8 0	12 1
Hailakandi	7 7	8 8	12 12
SYLHET—			
Kasi Bazar	8 8	8 12	11 4
Ohhatak Bazar	8 0	8 0	12 0
Sunamganj	8 0	8 0	12 0
Habiganj	8 8	9 0	12 0
Karimganj	7 10	7 12	10 0
Maulvi	9 8	9 8	11 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 31st May 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·34, Kalna 1·07, Katwa 1·10, Raniganj ·25. Weather seasonable with frequent thunderstorms. Heavy rain at Raniganj on Saturday (29th May). Crop prospects excellent. Jute, *aus* and *aman* seedlings all doing well. Fodder sufficient. Water scarce in a few villages. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	8½	to 11	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	8	to 9	
Katwa	...	...	...	8½	to 9	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·95, Rampur Hât ·49. Weather hot, cloudy. Ploughing continues. Sugarcane being transplanted. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar 7½ seers and Rampur Hât 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·28, Vishnupur ·90, Gangajalghati ·84, Raipur 2·71, Khatra 1·48, Sonamukhi ·33, Kotalpur 1·98, Maliara 1·48, Indas ·60, Onda ·41. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Ploughing in full swing generally, and sowing of rice has begun. Fodder and water sufficient. Necessity for relief works in Simlapal and Chatna outposts probable soon. Famine wages calculated at 8 to 9½ seers per rupee. Price of common rice at Bankura 9 seers 10 chitaks, Vishnupur 10 seers, Sonamukhi 9½ seers, Gangajalghati 9 seers, Mejia and Simlapal 8½ seers, Raipur 8½ seers, Chatna 8½ seers and Saltora 8 seers 1 chitak. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	2,603	2,248	496
Otherwise relieved	...	811	1,770	940
			Total	...
				8,868

Relieved by Relief Committee 582.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·21, Contai ·23, Tamluk 1·26, Ghatal ·94. Weather unsettled. Present rain proved beneficial to the cultivation of paddy. Ploughing and sowing going on. Prospect of *boro* and indigo not good. *Boro* in Dantun and Binpur is ripe and about to be harvested. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Sabang, Dantun, Binpur, and Basudebpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	10	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	9 to 11
Tamluk	...	...	...	9
Ghatal	...	...	...	9 to 10

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·94, Serampore 1·10, Jahanabad 1·62. Rain doing good. Sowing of *aman* progressing. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. Rice sells from 7 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·26, Ulubaria, 2·12. Weather cloudy with occasional rain and high wind. Sowing of jute and *aus* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·11, Barasat ·32, Basirhat ·14, Diamond Harbour 2·15. Weather very hot and cloudy. Prospects favourable, but more rain is wanted in places. Sowing of *aus* and jute still going on. Fodder sufficient. Water insufficient in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	8 to 10	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	8
Basirhat	...	...	...	8½
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	8

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·68, Kushtia ·44, Meherpur ·67, Chuadanga ·04, Ranaghat ·48, Nischindipur ·20, Shikarpur ·70. Prospects of standing crops favourable, but more rain is badly wanted in Chuadanga. Water-supply improved. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells from 7½ to 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	14,390	3,581	2,500
Dependents	...	49	21	10,626
Otherwise relieved	...	5,258	31,723	28,179
			Total	...
				91,327

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·52, Kandi 1·35, Jangipur ·15. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus*, *bhadoi*, and *aman* continues. Indigo, mulberry, sugarcane and jute are doing well. Harvesting of *boro* paddy finished. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

Sadar	Srs. 7½	} per rupee.
Kandi	...	...	...	9
Jangipur	...	...	...	8½

Latest price of common rice, where test and relief works are opened, is 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar and Kandi subdivisions—				
Relief-workers	2,673	Nil	62	2,735
Test-workers	968	75	30	1,073
Otherwise relieved	694	3,744	244	4,732
Total				8,540

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·31, Magura ·62, Narail ·67, Bangaon 1·41. Weather hot and dry; cloudy and stormy in the evening. Sowing of *aus*, *aman* and jute going on, but rain is badly wanted. The standing plants are withering for want of moisture. Harvesting of *til* has commenced. Common rice sells as follows :—

Sadar	Srs. 8 to 9	c. 0	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	8	0
Magura	...	...	...	7½ to 9	0
Narail	...	...	...	8	10
Bangaon	...	...	...	8 to 11	0

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Bagerhat nil, Satkhira ·40. Weather hot and windy. Prospects of *aus* and jute good. *Til* being harvested. Common rice sells as follows :—

Sadar	Srs. 8 to 9	c. 0	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	9	0
Satkhira	...	...	...	8	6

Relief wages calculated at 9 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Scarcity of good water. Cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	4,484	Nil	325	4,809
Relieved in poor-houses	40	64	112	216
Otherwise relieved	437	3,762	1,964	6,163
Total				11,188

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·52, Nator 5·00, Naugaon 1·57. Prospects of standing crops fair. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* continues. Harvesting of *boro* paddy going on. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges between 7½ and 9 seers per rupee. Price of rice at relief-works 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers (in one relief-work)	357	Nil	3	360
No return from Bagha.				

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·69. Weather unsettled. Rain beneficial to standing crops and has facilitated preparation of lands. *Boro* crop in south of district has been reaped and full average crop obtained. Fodder and water sufficient. Some cases of cattle-disease. Price of common rice at Sadar, Thakurgaon, Churamon and Raiganj 8 seers per rupee, and at Balughat 8½ seers.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·11, Alipur Duars 5·55. Weather hot and cloudy. *Betri* paddy getting in ears. Sowing of *bhadoi* and jute finished. Lands are being prepared for *haimanti*. No want of fodder and drinking water. Average price of common rice 7½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar ·25, Kurseong 1·10, Kalimpong ·03, Siliguri 2·11. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Bhutia* and *bhadoi dhan*, *phaphur*, potatoes, *marua*, *kangni* and *shama* coming up. *Terai*—Sowing of *bhadoi* and jute nearly finished; prospects good. Price of coarse rice :—

Hills	Srs. 7	} per rupee.
Terai	8 to 10	

Price of *bhutia* 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·06, district average 3·67. Weeding of *aus* complete and that of jute still continues. Sowing of *aman* progressing. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall ·83. *Aus* and jute doing well. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at head-quarters 8½ seers and in the interior from 6½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·35, Sirajganj 1·16. Weather hot; partially cloudy. *Jok dhan* being cut; outturn 12 to 16 annas. *Aus* crop doing well, but showers wanted. Fodder plentiful. Price of rice 7 to 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	565	47	67	679
Otherwise relieved	Nil	Nil	15	15
Total	...	...	...	694

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·74, Manikganj 3·72, Munshiganj ·92, Narainganj ·81. Weather seasonable. Jute and *aus* plants are thriving. Fodder available. Cattle-disease is prevailing in the Munshiganj subdivision. Price of common rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·69, Kishorganj 3·19, Jamalpur 3·60, Tangail 4·84. Netrokona 2·65. Weather unsettled. Jute and *aus* paddy doing well. Price rising. Common rice 7½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·61, Goalundo ·63. Weather normal. Prospects fair. Rain wanted. Price of rice 7 to 9 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar ·18, Pirojpur ·40, Patuakhali ·08, Bhola ·10. Weather hot. Common rice sells from 7 to 8½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·62, Brahmanbaria 3·04, Chhandpur 1·25. Weather generally hot; kept cool by intermittent showers. Prospects of jute crops excellent, and of *aus* and *aman* too very favourable except in parts of Sadar and Chaudagram thanas, where a kind of caterpillar is reported to injure the *aus*. Prices of rice—

	Srs.
Comilla	8
Brahmanbaria	8½
Chhandpur	8½

per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·36, Feni ·75. *Aus* plants are being damaged by insects in some parts of the district. Prospects fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water still insufficient. Common rice sells at 7 to 9 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·48. Weather very hot. Cultivation for *aus* crop going on. Prospects not good owing to want of rain. Many tanks dry. Rain much wanted. Fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 9 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Rain now badly wanted. Standing crops doing well. Dry fodder for cattle sufficient, but green fodder and water scarce, but no distress reported. Cattle-disease in Patna and part of Bihar subdivision. Prices again rising. Rice in Patna 9 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Sugarcane doing well. Cutting of *china* in progress. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except at Bhabua. Price of common rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice 8 seers and of peas 10½ seers per rupee fixes the relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhabua—				
Relief-workers	3,146	3,353	2,026	9,025
Dependents	Nil	Nil	2,154	2,154
In poor-houses and kitchens	235	116	104	455
Otherwise relieved	3,797	10,152	6,812	20,761
Sasaram—				
Relief-workers	109	144	44	297
Dependents	Nil	Nil	98	98
In poor-houses and kitchens	31	13	8	52
Otherwise relieved	62	204	53	319
Arrah—				
In poor-houses	37	9	5	51
Otherwise relieved	8	8	2	18
Dehri—				
In kitchens	64	61	127	252
Buxar—				
Otherwise relieved	1	5	Nil	6
Total	...	...	...	33,436

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Gopalganj .65, Siwan .07. Weather hot. *China* being harvested. Prices are—common rice 8 seers 1 chitak, wheat 9 seers 13 chitaks, barley 11 seers 11 chitaks, *makai* 9 seers 9 chitaks, gram 10 seers 5 chitaks. Famine wage fixed on barley. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	1,885	3,911	2,623	8,419
Dependents	Nil	Nil	360	360
In poor-houses	51	34	26	111
Otherwise relieved	3,377	13,649	4,519	21,545
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers	986	1,921	1,373	4,280
In poor-houses	10	4	3	17
Otherwise relieved	1,281	4,792	1,850	7,923
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers	3,049	4,473	3,956	11,478
Dependents	Nil	Nil	1,530	1,530
Otherwise relieved	4,034	12,355	11,041	27,430
Total				83,093
Private relief—				
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers	1,178	1,935	1,334	4,447
Dependents	Nil	Nil	1,013	1,013
In poor-houses	78	79	72	229
Otherwise relieved	47	97	71	215
Manjha—				
Relieved in poor-houses	5	7	17	29
Otherwise relieved	170	24	Nil	194
Total				6,127

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari .34, Bettiah .7, Bagaha .96, Ramnagar .50. Ploughing and paddy sowing going on. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle scarce in places. Prices—Bettiah no change since last week; Motihari, general rise. Common rice 8 seers, Burma rice 8 seers, wheat 9 seers, barley 12 seers 5 chitaks, gram 10 seers 13 chitaks, maize 9 seers 13 chitaks, *rahar* 13 seers 5 chitaks. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	21,075	21,033	11,381	53,489
Dependents	42	64	3,886	3,992
In poor-houses	156	165	97	418
Otherwise relieved	7,965	21,038	16,280	45,283
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers	21,032	21,828	8,378	51,238
Dependents	61	82	4,298	4,441
In poor-houses	225	217	234	676
Otherwise relieved	7,309	15,691	10,438	33,438
Total				192,975

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall 1 16. Prospects fair. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* and *dhan*. Prices are—Burma rice 8½ seers, country rice 7½ seers, wheat 9½ seers, *makai* 9½ seers, barley 12 seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 12 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	13,656	4,931	2,743	21,330
Dependents	14	14	227	255
In poor-houses	16	10	5	31
Otherwise relieved	4,923	2,708	10,956	18,587
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	5,520	6,618	1,997	14,135
Dependents	Nil	Nil	5	5
In poor-houses	11	6	3	20
Otherwise relieved	1,569	5,697	1,325	8,591

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	11,201	8,690	3,485	23,376
Dependents ...	421	6	3,061	3,488
In poor-houses ...	72	45	45	162
Otherwise relieved ...	6,143	14,674	10,993	31,810
		Total	...	121,790
Private relief—				
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers ...	1,488	596	Nil	2,084
Gratuitous relief ...	69	242	230	541
		Total	...	2,625

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·04, Madhubani ·97, Samastipur ·32. Standing crops doing well. Prospects of *mung* favourable. Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* sowing. Common rice selling at Sadar 7½ seers per rupee. Price of *makai* 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	39,856	46,107	7,182	93,145
Dependents ...	814	Nil	5,597	6,411
In poor-houses ...	95	123	222	440
In kitchens ...	5	Nil	119	124
Otherwise relieved ...	7,779	21,332	8,886	37,997
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	22,194	18,377	4,290	44,861
Dependents ...	97	Nil	3,206	3,303
In poor-houses ...	109	46	42	197
Otherwise relieved ...	5,472	20,397	10,181	36,050
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	3,857	3,649	1,209	8,715
In poor-houses and kitchen ...	10	8	390	408
Otherwise relieved ...	587	1,670	1,189	3,446
Test-workers ...	210	378	114	702
		Total	...	235,799
Private relief—				
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers ...	7,411	3,569	1,056	12,036
Gratuitous relief ...	3,302	10,056	9,768	23,126
		Total	...	35,162

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Begusarai ·18, Jamui nil. Weather very hot with high winds. Ploughing of lands and *bhadoi* sowings continue. Standing crops doing well. Scarcity of drinking water and cattle-disease reported from the Begusarai subdivision. Plenty of fodder. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.
Monghyr ...	7 to 8 0
Begusarai ...	8 11
Jamui ...	8 0

} per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·72, Madhubani 1·26, Supaul ·79. Strong easterly winds. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of *mung* has commenced. Water and fodder generally sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar and Banksa. Retail prices—

	Common rice	Kurthi.	Barley.	Rahar.	Marua.
	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	Srs. c.
Sadar	8 8	11 6	12 10	...	...
Banksa	8 2	...	...	12 8	...
Madhipura	8 0	13 0	...	...	13 0
Supaul	8 8	13 0	...	...	13 0

} per rupee.

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,763	2,604	368	5,790
Otherwise relieved ...	872	1,050	340	1,762
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	255	611	34	900
Otherwise relieved ...	221	610	157	988
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	56	60	9	125
Banka subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	284	151	37	472
Total ...				10,037

In addition to the above, about 16,000 persons were relieved from private and charitable funds in the whole district, but this figure is approximate.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 18, Kishanganj 93, Araria 153. *Bhadoi* paddy, jute and winter rice are still being sown. Weeding in progress. Agricultural prospects favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice—

	Srs.	Srs.	
Sadar ...	...	8	} per rupee.
Kishanganj ...	...	7 to 7½	
Araria ...	...	8	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 79, Chanchal 142, Gajole 25, Shibganj 24. Crops suffering in greater part of the district for want of rain. Common rice selling from 7½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy with partial storms. Average rainfall 47. Heavy in Pakour and Jamtara and light elsewhere. Where rain fell cultivation goes on; elsewhere rain urgently needed. Sugarcane promising. *Mahua* seed damaged by clouds. District prices—common rice 7 to 9 seers, maize 9 to 12 seers. Jamtara—common rice 7½ to 8 seers. Deoghur—common rice 8 seers. Water-supply still deficient in places. Fodder fair. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

Jamtara—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	655	584	441	1,680
Dependents ...	7	14	28	49
Fed in kitchens ...	8	12	192	212
Otherwise relieved ...	185	352	153	690
Total ...				2,631

Private relief—

Relief-workers ...	952	770	89	1,811
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Cuttack.—Slight rain at Sadar, Jajpur 131. Weather hot. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* in progress. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder and water generally available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c	
Cuttack	11 8	} per rupee.
Jajpur ...	...	13 2
Kendrapara ...	...	11 9
Banki ...	...	14 13

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 128. Weather hot. Ploughing and sowing going on. *Beali* seedlings and sugarcane growing well. Cotton being gathered. Price of rice varies from 10 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 10½ and 11 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather cloudy. High wind blows in the afternoon. Ploughing finished. Rain wanted for sowing. Coarse rice sells at 16 seers per rupee in Angul and 13 seers 10 chitaks in Khondmals. Cattle-disease abating. Fodder sufficient.

Puri.—No rain. Ploughing and sowing of *beali* and *sarad* paddy briskly going on. *Dahua* and *china* being harvested. Famine wages calculated at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	2,492	146	739	3,377
Dependents ..	12	29	153	194
Otherwise relieved ...	19	90	115	224
Test-workers ...	200	10	31	241
Total ...				4,036

Hazaribagh.—Weather hot. Occasional showers. Rainfall at Sadar ·37, Giridih ·96. Sowing of early crops in progress. Prices slightly easier. Rice 6½ to 8 seers, *makai* 8 to 12 seers, *marua* 9 to 14 seers, *mahua* 20 to 40 seers. Rain wanted. Sugarcane a full crop. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 29th May—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
Sadar subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	793	522	397	1,712
Fed in kitchens ...	469	637	2,133	3,239
Otherwise relieved ...	131	864	Nil	995
Giridih subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	694	216	175	1,085
Otherwise relieved ...	103	109	101	313
Total			...	7,344

Private relief—				
Otherwise relieved ...	240	174	131	545

Lohardaga.—Rainfall ·49. Ploughing and sowing continue. Rice sells at Ranchi 7½ seers and in the interior from 6½ to 9 seers per rupee. Fodder and water plentiful. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Rainfall nil. Weather excessively hot. Sugarcane and *teuca dhan* are in good state. Four markets selling rice at over 5 seers, but below 6 seers, against 4 markets in last week; 11 markets against 11 at 6 seers; 44 markets against 37 at over 6, but below 7 seers; 6 markets against 8 at 7 seers; 30 markets against 31 at over 7, but below 8 seers. Wheat sold at 8 seers 7 chitaks, against 8 seers 10 chitaks in last week; barley 11 seers 4 chitaks against 11 seers 7 chitaks; gram 9 seers 10 chitaks against 10 seers 4 chitaks; *mahua* 23 seers 11 chitaks against 25 seers 7 chitaks. Cattle-disease prevalent all round. Fodder and water becoming scarce in places. The famine wage on rice is calculated at 9 seers per rupee. 896 maunds of country rice and 2,419 maunds of Burma rice imported under the bounty system this week.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
Relief-workers ...	1,349	1,179	495	3,023
Otherwise relieved ...	593	1,194	358	2,145
Total			...	5,168

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·53, Gobindpur ·49. Weather hot, but cooler than in the previous week. Stormy occasionally. Sugarcane doing well. Early sowings begun. Cattle-disease reported from Manbazar. Scarcity of water reported from Paru, Ohas and Chandil. Average price of common rice 7½ to 8 seers per rupee. Supply as yet sufficient.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
Gratuitous relief ...	2,103	5,573	4,311	11,987
Test-workers ...	2,268	1,442	267	3,977
Total			...	15,964

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Chaibasa 2·59, Chakradharpur ·14, Ghatsilla 3·89. Rice plentiful. Price 7 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week, except in South Bihar and parts of Orissa. The present agricultural prospects continue favourable. Ploughing and sowing are proceeding everywhere, but more rain is required in parts. Early rice and jute have for the most part been sown and are coming on well. In parts of Tippera and Noakhali insects are said to be doing injury to the young *aus* plants. The sugarcane crop is good all round. The harvesting of *boro* or spring rice is almost over, and that of *china millet* is still going on. The price of rice is reported to be rising still in several districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 7½ seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8½ seers, Khulna (common rice) 9 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 seers, Pabna (rice) 7 to 8½ seers, Shahabad (rice) 8 seers and (pea) 10½ seers, Saran (barley) 11 seers 11 chitaks, Champaran (common rice) 8 seers and (maize) 9 seers 13 chitaks, Muzaffarpur (*makai*) 9½ seers and (*rahar*) 12 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 7½ seers and (*makai*) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8 to 8½ seers and (*marua*) 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 7½ to 8 seers, Puri (common rice) 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 6½ to 8 seers, Palamau (rice) 9 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 7½ to 8 seers.

Numbers on relief:—

	Week under report.	Preceding week.
Bankura	... 8,868	1,242
Nadia	... 91,327	92,987
Murshidsbad	... 8,540	4,574
Khulna	... 11,188	10,373
Rajshahi	... 360	687
Pabna	... 694	820
Patna	... 145	147
Shahabad	... 33,488	32,981
Saran	... 83,093	81,511
Champanan	... 192,975	183,093
Muzaffarpur	... 121,790	127,501
Darbhanga	... 235,799	225,065
Bhagalpur	... 10,037	26,761
Sonthal Parganas	... 2,631	4,069
Puri	... 4,036	3,398
Hazaribagh	... 7,344	7,128
Palamau	... 5,168	5,037
Manbhum	... 15,964	14,085
Total	... 833,447	821,459

The total for the week under report is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 176,967	154,511	55,692	387,170
Dependents	... 1,517	230	35,229	36,976
Relieved in poor-houses	... 1,154	906	1,317	3,377
Otherwise relieved	... 65,795	195,929	129,024	390,748
Test-workers	... 8,658	4,938	1,580	15,176

Private relief—

Relief-works—

Darbhanga Raj (in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur)	8,899	4,165	1,056	14,120
Hatwa	... 1,178	1,935	1,334	4,447
Sonthal Parganas	... 952	770	89	1,811

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj (in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur)	3,371	10,298	9,598	23,667
Saran { Hatwa	... 125	176	1,156	1,457
Manjha	... 175	31	17	223
Hazaribagh (Giridih)	... 240	174	131	545
Total				46,270

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 1st June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 23rd to 29th May 1897.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 55° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
May.	23rd	156.0	7.9	29.698	86.9	95.0	15.0	80.0	81.4	1.000	79.2	79	S S E, S S W, and variable.	245	0.57	Partially cloudy, o, g. p.
"	24th	148.8	10.9	.683	86.8	93.5	20.9	72.6	80.8	0.974	78.4	77	S W and S S W	246	0.07	Chiefly clear, p.
"	25th	152.5	11.1	.700	87.5	95.1	17.7	77.4	81.3	.987	78.8	77	S by E and S S W	174	Nil	Chiefly clear.
"	26th	150.7	9.9	.693	88.7	96.4	14.2	82.2	82.5	P.028	80.1	77	S S W and S ...	281	"	Chiefly clear.
"	27th	151.2	9.7	.709	87.3	95.9	12.7	83.2	81.3	0.991	78.9	77	S and S S W ...	251	1.65	Day chiefly clear, night cloudy, o, g, p, t, < P.
"	28th	147.8	4.8	.704	85.5	91.6	18.4	73.2	80.2	.961	78.0	78	S by E, S S W, and variable.	164	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, u.
"	29th	146.8	9.6	.687	87.5	92.7	12.2	80.5	79.6	.905	76.2	69	S and variable	250	"	Chiefly clear.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.	29.696
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	29.609
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.	63.9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	93.2
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	87.2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	86.7
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	23.8
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	96.4
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles.	20
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	75
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th May 1897	...	...	...	Inches.	2.29
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	1.40
The total fall from 1st January to 29th May 1897	...	...	...	...	7.15
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	9.19
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h and 22h.					
The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.					
The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.					
The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.					
The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.					
The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.					

o, overcast; g, gloomy; t, thunder; < lightning, p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 31st May 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 23rd to 29th May 1897.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, last 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°		°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	23rd	29.713	89.2	96.5	14.7	81.8	89.8	82.5	1.016	79.7	73	0.18
"	24th	29.784	85.0	96.2	22.5	73.7	91.6	83.5	1.040	80.4	70	0.51
"	25th	29.760	87.0	97.2	18.6	78.6	92.5	84.0	1.052	80.8	69	Nil
"	26th	29.753	90.8	99.2	16.8	82.4	93.5	84.5	1.062	81.1	68	"
"	27th	29.750	90.8	98.8	16.0	82.8	93.0	84.4	1.058	81.0	67	"
"	28th	29.744	88.9	98.9	20.1	73.8	88.5	83.5	1.082	81.6	80	1.68
"	29th	29.715	88.2	96.6	14.8	80.8	92.5	82.8	1.068	78.2	63	Nil

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
				29.738
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	°
				88.0
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	°
				25.5
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	°
				99.2
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	%
				70
The total fall of rain from 23rd to 29th May 1897	...	...	...	Inch.
				2.32
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures				

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 31st May 1897.

O. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 29th May 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 29TH MAY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 30TH MAY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	103	26,515	326	207	40,890	598
Jute	17	12,775	179	8	1,775	32
Firewood	23	6,785	103	83	41,600	628
Other articles	455	1,32,425	1,683	650	1,78,772	2,558
Total	597	1,82,450	2,290	948	2,63,037	3,806

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd May 1897 on 1,701.11 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	346,781	Rs. 3,23,089 14 0	Mds. 43,29,783 0	Rs. 8,80,257 2 0	Rs. 21,451 0 0	Rs. 12,23,869 0 0	88,515	180,278	248,793
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	189 5 5	.....	517 7 8	12 10 1	719 7 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year ...	*6,101,674	*62,89,714 14 0	†7,96,00,186 10	1,88,22,390 3 0	‡4,10,945 0 0	‡3,34,23,040 1 0	‡1,732,500½	‡2,966,265	4,710,564½
Total for 20½ weeks ...	6,448,455	67,11,804 12 0	8,39,28,967 10	1,78,03,667 5 0	4,32,426 0 0	3,46,46,396 1 0	1,941,634½	3,126,533	4,908,357½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	314,788½	3,10,008 6 0	35,90,170 30	6,79,220 12 7	18,548 1 0	10,07,777 4 4	65,117	127,813	210,489
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	182 5 5	.....	399 7 11	10 14 7	592 11 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	7,051,303	76,75,734 8 11	7,35,80,021 30	1,40,30,028 3 5	3,95,794 15 1	2,30,01,549 11 6	1,718,555	2,868,781	4,584,376

* Added No. of passengers 7,802 and Rs. 9,654 }
† Deducted Mds. 3,47,020 and " 24,708 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
‡ Ditto " 4,474 } 10th April 1897, including Mds. 10,000 less included in Return for the week ended 6th May 1897.
§ Miles 2,814 deducted from coaching and 4,940 added to merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from the week ended 10th April to 6th May 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd May 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	21,190	Rs. 5,199 7 0	Mds. 18,064 20	Rs. 704 8 0	Rs. 8 0 0	Rs. 5,911 15 0	1,111	77	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	233 14 3	.....	31 11 1	0 5 9	265 15 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year ...	*467,250	*1,25,704 7 0	†3,75,997 30	†13,479 1 0	‡128 0 0	‡1,29,311 8 4	‡1,321	‡1,823	‡3,144
Total for 20½ weeks ...	508,586	†1,30,903 14 0	3,91,062 10	14,183 9 0	136 0 0	1,46,223 7 0	22,433	1,900	24,332
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	21,204½	3,346 1 5	8,473 10	375 9 0	12 0 0	5,733 10 5	1,130	86	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	240 7 10	.....	16 14 4	0 8 7	257 14 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	515,100½	1,30,702 12 4	2,73,781 0	10,071 6 0	258 4 3	1,41,026 6 7	23,382	1,654	25,036

* Added No. of passengers 2,138 and Rs. 461 }
† Deducted Mds. 7,605 and added " 25 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th
‡ Added " 11 } April 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd May 1897 on 160.47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	18,374	Rs. 18,147 6 0	Mds. 61,561 30	Rs. 8,073 2 0	Rs. 77 0 0	Rs. 23,297 8 0	7,069	4,007	11,106
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	94 6 4	.....	50 4 11	0 7 8	145 2 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19½ weeks of half-year ...	*330,636	*2,97,889 5 0	†7,99,980 30	†2,12,733 6 0	‡1,254 0 0	‡3,11,675 11 0	‡129,924	‡72,593	‡202,517
Total for 20½ weeks ...	349,010	3,12,830 11 0	18,60,542 20	2,20,555 9 0	1,331 0 0	3,34,973 4 0	137,023	76,600	213,623
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,201	18,901 6 8	97,103 0	9,950 2 0	67 12 6	26,919 5 11	8,013	4,088	12,071
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	104 11 0	.....	61 10 8	0 6 8	166 12 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 20½ weeks of previous year ...	431,122	3,63,870 10 1	14,98,340 20	1,88,548 5 7	1,298 0 3	3,41,700 18 11	140,676	75,120	215,716

* Deducted No. of passengers 42 and added Rs. 1,334 }
† Ditto Mds. 43,998 and " 87 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th April
‡ Added " 32 } 1897.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ended 15th May 1897 on 348 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,837	10,123 0 0	1,78,525 0	2,561 0 0	235 0 0	19,899 0 0	3,205	7,391	10,596
Or per mile of railway ...	51'60	29'09 0 0	495'90 0	36'50 0 0	'65 0 0	56'24 0 0	9'47	20'33	30'80
For previous 18 weeks of half-year (a) ...	375,392	2,16,334 0 0	31,25,050 0	1,56,429 0 0	8,914 0 0	3,81,075 0 0	70,052	129,372	199,424
Total for 19 weeks ...	393,349	2,26,457 0 0	33,04,175 0	1,63,970 0 0	9,127 0 0	4,01,574 0 0	73,347	126,763	210,110
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	14,090	7,063 0 0	1,70,022 0	3,841 0 0	221 0 0	11,125 0 0	2,054	5,283	7,337
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	69'78	44'09 0 0	1,067'02 0	24'46 0 0	1'41 0 0	70'86 0 0	13'08	33'65	46'73
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	301,068	1,89,496 0 0	42,39,895 0	89,061 0 0	3,334 0 0	2,81,798 0 0	46,805	84,081	137,486

(a) Includes audited figures to week ending 27th March 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH MAY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH MAY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1897 TO 15TH MAY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 16TH MAY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
360	Rs. 19,899	Rs.	177	Rs. 11,125	Rs. 70'36	360	Rs. 1,23,972	Rs.	157	Rs. 81,160	Rs.	Rs. 41,812	.....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 22nd May 1897 on 318 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,193	9,905 0 0	1,74,744 0	2,480 0 0	200 0 0	12,645 0 0	3,298	7,175	10,467
Or per mile of railway ...	55'15	28'46 0 0	485'40 0	23'36 0 0	'73 0 0	52'74 0 0	9'46	19'63	29'39
For previous 19 weeks of half-year (a) ...	393,024	2,25,574 0 0	32,04,646 0	1,66,030 0 0	9,005 0 0	4,00,609 0 0	73,347	1,37,145	210,492
Total for 20 weeks ...	412,217	2,35,479 0 0	34,79,390 0	1,74,510 0 0	9,265 0 0	4,19,254 0 0	76,640	1,44,320	220,960
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	13,126	6,602 0 0	1,08,279 0	4,839 0 0	137 0 0	11,628 0 0	1,970	4,333	6,223
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	53'01	42'43 0 0	696'04 0	30'76 0 0	'88 0 0	74'07 0 0	12'55	27'09	39'64
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	315,094	1,95,158 0 0	43,48,174 0	94,791 0 0	3,471 0 0	2,93,420 0 0	46,775	88,934	137,709

(a) Includes audited figure up to week ending 3rd April 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND MAY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD MAY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1897 TO 22ND MAY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 23RD MAY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
360	Rs. 12,645	Rs. 52'74	187	Rs. 11,628	Rs. 74'07	360	Rs. 1,41,617	Rs. ..	157	Rs. 92,788	Rs. ...	Rs. 48,829	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K. D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd May 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	308,410	1,05,020 0 0	8,42,350 0	1,10,140 0 0	6,130 0 0	2,31,390 0 0	21,800	36,130	67,930
Or per mile of railway	252	129 0 0	780 0	135 0 0	1 0 0	7265 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	5,837,375	20,60,739 0 0	1,52,55,738 0	22,31,304 0 0	2,63,293 0 0	45,44,336 0 0	656,095	638,128	1,294,219
Total for 20 weeks	4,045,785	21,55,750 0 0	1,58,98,138 0	23,41,504 0 0	2,69,423 0 0	47,68,666 0 0	687,585	674,253	1,361,818
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	210,232	98,136 0 0	6,56,533 0	94,894 0 0	6,970 0 0	1,98,000 0 0	30,603	38,043	68,786
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	269	118 0 0	808 0	117 0 0	1 0 0	236 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,322,441	21,38,083 0 0	1,63,64,478 0	24,33,871 0 0	2,88,913 0 0	48,75,806 0 0	643,659	625,323	1,269,981

* Audited up to 27th March 1897.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd May 1897 on 88 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,330	6,610 0 0	13,600 0	1,750 0 0	60 0 0	7,920 0 0	2,943	880	3,832
Or per mile of railway	248	77 0 0	155 0	14 0 0	1 0 0	92 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	407,170	1,24,373 0 0	6,10,261 0	51,861 0 0	3,400 0 0	1,79,633 0 0	51,778	18,016	69,794
Total for 20 weeks	428,500	1,30,982 0 0	6,23,861 0	53,111 0 0	3,460 0 0	1,87,553 0 0	54,721	18,906	73,626
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	21,680	6,466 0 0	19,047 0	1,871 0 0	145 0 0	8,382 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	232	77 0 0	231 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	97 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	404,343	1,45,008 0 0	5,38,064 0	49,600 0 0	4,816 0 0	2,00,184 0 0	50,267	17,036	67,308

* Audited up to 27th March 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 15th May 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	30,636	11,792 0 0	45,073 0	3,627 0 0	637 0 0	16,056 0 0	4,413	3,968	7,470
Or per mile of railway	245	94 0 0	361 0	29 0 0	5 0 0	128 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	607,370	2,34,061 0 0	12,00,088 0	75,236 0 0	6,941 0 0	3,16,228 0 0	74,945	46,924	124,869
Total for 19 weeks	637,996	2,45,853 0 0	12,35,100 0	78,863 0 0	7,578 0 0	3,32,904 0 0	79,357	52,032	135,409
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,567	10,955 0 0	61,803 0	5,143 0 0	86 0 0	16,164 0 0	3,454	3,208	6,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	277	88 0 0	494 0	41 0 0	1 0 0	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	669,477	2,38,325 0 0	12,92,364 0	79,989 0 0	3,254 0 0	3,11,708 0 0	78,510	57,751	111,261

* Audited up to week ending 31st March 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 22nd May 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	51,328	12,144 0 0	53,751 0	4,342 0 0	622 0 0	17,108 0 0	4,419	3,088	7,507
Or per mile of railway ...	361	97 0 0	430 0	35 0 0	5 0 0	137 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year* ...	637,896	2,46,853 0 0	13,35,160 0	78,863 0 0	7,578 0 0	3,32,294 0 0	70,837	55,032	125,869
Total for 20 weeks ...	689,224	2,57,997 0 0	13,88,911 0	83,205 0 0	8,200 0 0	3,46,402 0 0	75,256	60,110	135,366
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	34,844	11,947 0 0	61,374 0	4,748 0 0	49 0 0	16,744 0 0	3,472	2,309	5,781
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	279	96 0 0	493 0	35 0 0	.....	134 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	703,321	2,40,572 0 0	13,45,833 0	84,630 0 0	3,303 0 0	3,28,505 0 0	76,982	59,921	1,36,903

* Audited up to week ending 13th March 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 15th May 1897 on 815 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 815 miles open ...	(a) 186,010	(a) 42,000	(b) 5,86,470	(b) 71,330	(c) 21,720	1,38,550	18,647	(d) 24,830	40,477
Or per mile of railway ...	156.72	55.21	718.00	86.14	26.65	170.00	.....	.....	.....
For previous 19 weeks of half-year (e) ...	1,827,644	7,76,428	84,60,986	10,35,646	2,71,445	20,86,519	269,768	382,600	652,368
Total for 19 weeks ...	1,954,651	8,21,428	90,47,456	11,10,470	2,93,165	22,25,069	286,415	467,330	693,745
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 786 miles open	126,330	40,844	5,50,005	75,596	14,614	1,30,754	14,127	(f) 24,107	38,234
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	167.10	65.53	787.52	190.00	19.33	184.96	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,314,496	9,60,803	96,17,190	13,03,330	2,82,587	25,35,780	276,271	445,912	722,183

(a) Due to shorter journeys.

(b) Increased traffic over shorter leads.

(c) The increase is chiefly due to Mokameh Ghat ferry.

(d) Includes 718 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(e) " audited figures up to week ending 20th March 1897.

(f) " 2,106 miles of ballast trains run on open line.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BENGAL METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1896-97

The following report is published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

RIV. DEPT.,

The 8th June 18 7.

M. FINUCANE,

Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

1. MR. PEDLER having vacated from 28th April 1896, I was appointed Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal from that date and continued to be in charge of the Department till the end of the year.

2. By an arrangement made during the past year, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India has taken direct charge of the following observatories, and my connection with them is limited to the receipt of meteorological information, chiefly by telegram:—

OBSERVATORIES SITUATED IN—

Assam.	Burma.	Madras.	Sikkim.	Tibet
1	2	3	4	5
Dhubri Sibsagar Silchar Tura	Akyab Tavoy	Cooonada Cuddalore Gopalpur Nellore	Gantak	Yatung.

3. The number of observatories which were under my direct control and which submitted reports to the Bengal Meteorological office was 48 on the 31st March 1897. During the year, the troops which were at Gnatong were withdrawn, and the Civil Hospital Assistant, who was in charge of the Gnatong observatory having been ordered by the Political officer, Sikkim, to leave the station, there was no one left who could be entrusted with the duty of taking meteorological observations there. The observatory was closed from 13th November 1896. On the other hand, the Cooch Behar State having expressed a desire to establish a third class meteorological observatory at Cooch Behar, a full set of meteorological instruments was supplied. The observatory was started on the 20th February 1897.

4. The following table will show the names and distribution of the 48 observatories which are under the direct control of the Bengal Reporter:—

Second class observatories.	Third class observatories.		Voluntary observatories.
1	2		3
Berhampore	Arrah	Krishnagar	Cooch Behar.
Burdwan	Balasore	Malda	Daltonganj.
Chittagong	Bankura	Midnapore	Demagiri.
Cuttack	Barisal	Motihari	Lungleh.
Darbhanga	Blagapur	Muzaffarpur	Shortt's Island.
Darjeeling	Bogra	Mymensingh	
False Point	Buxar	Naya Dumka	
Hazaribagh	Chaibassa	Noakhali	
Narayanganj	Chapra	Pamban (in Madras)	
Patna	Comilla	Puri	
Saugor Island	Dehri	Purnea	
	Dinajpur	Rampur Boalia	
	Faridpur	Ranchi	
	Gaya	Raniganj	
	Jalpaiguri	Rangpur	
	Jessore	Sirajganj	

5. In addition to the 48 observatories shown in the foregoing table, observations were also received during the past year from the following observatories by order of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India:—

OBSERVATORIES SITUATED IN—				
Assam.	Bengal.	Ceylon.	Burma.	Madras.
1	2	3	4	5
Dhubri	Alipore	Colombo	Akyab	Coconada.
Sibsagar		Trincomallee	Bassein	Cuddalore.
Silchar			Diamond Island	Gopalpur.
			Moulmein	Masulipatam.
			Rangoon	Nellore.
			Tavoy	Negapatam.
				Madras.
				Vizagapatam.

6. As stated above, the observatories named in this table are not under the control of the Bengal Reporter. But weather telegrams were daily received from the stations named in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5 throughout the year and for a part of the year, viz., 1st May to 31st October, from the Assam stations named in column 1. Reports on post card forms were also received for the remainder of the year from the Assam stations.

7. Meteorological observations were, as usual, recorded at the observatory situated at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, at 10 A.M., daily, and were regularly published in the *Calcutta Gazette* every week throughout the year. Monthly abstracts were also published in the *Gazette*.

8. *Inspection of observatories.*—Twenty-one out of 48 observatories were visited during the past year. Chaibassa and Burdwan were visited twice. Hence altogether 23 visits of inspection were paid to the Bengal observatories as shown below. Generally speaking, the condition of the observatories inspected were satisfactory, with the exception of Arrah, Comilla, Jalpaiguri, and Rangpur, which were found not to be in the same good order as those in other parts of the province. In connection with Comilla it may be noted that the observatory had not been inspected during the past nine years, and the present observer had not the benefit of the advice and instruction which may be gained from a visit of inspection.

9. The following table shows the names of observatories that were visited and other particulars in connection therewith. As the publication of the daily report makes it impossible for me to leave Calcutta even for a day, Babu Jati Lal De was deputed to do the work of inspection. He inspected these observatories under my direct orders:—

Number.	Names of observatories inspected.	Date of inspection.	Condition of observatory at time of inspection.
1	2	3	4
1	Arrah ...	4th, 5th and 6th February ...	Unsatisfactory.
2	Bankipore ...	9th, 10th and 13th July ...	Satisfactory.
3	Bankura ...	11th, 12th and 13th June ..	Ditto.
4	Bhagalpur ...	15th and 16th July ...	Fairly satisfactory.
5	Bogra ...	2nd and 3rd March ...	Satisfactory.
6	Burdwan ...	9th to 12th September and 12th December.	Ditto.
7	Buxar ...	6th and 7th February ...	Ditto.
8	Chaibassa ...	22nd and 23rd June and 30th and 31st October.	Ditto.
9	Chapra ...	11th and 12th July ...	Ditto.
10	Chittagong ...	15th and 16th March ...	Ditto.
11	Comilla ...	18th and 19th March ...	Unsatisfactory.
12	Cooch Behar ...	19th to 22nd February ...	Observatory satisfactorily started.
13	Dinajpur ...	24th February ...	Satisfactory.
14	Gaya ...	5th to 8th July ...	Fairly satisfactory.
15	Hazaribagh ...	27th to 29th June ...	Satisfactory.
16	Jalpaiguri ...	23rd February ...	Fair.
17	Jessore ...	20th to 22nd January ...	Do.
18	Krishnagar ...	5th and 6th March ...	Satisfactory.
19	Rangpur ...	16th and 17th February ...	Fair.
20	Raniganj ...	9th and 10th June ...	Satisfactory.
21	Saugor Island ...	12th and 13th January ...	Most satisfactory.

10. The following is a very brief statement of the facts requiring notice in connection with certain observatories that were inspected:—

Arrah.—In January 1897 the observer at Arrah having taken leave, the meteorological work was left in the hands of the Officiating Sub-Post Master, who was found to be entirely ignorant of the duties with which he was entrusted. He had to be thoroughly trained by the Instructor.

Burdwan.—The chief object of the visit to Burdwan on the first occasion was to arrange for comparative observations being taken in the new and old sheds. This was necessary owing to the site of the old shed having been taken up for the extension of the Magistrate's Court. Everything was satisfactorily arranged, but the action of the District Engineer in urging the necessity of pulling down the old shed compelled me to discontinue the comparative observations after they were taken for only a few days, although it was afterwards reported to me that the old shed remained intact for months. The observatory was again visited by the Instructor on the 12th December 1896 to arrange with the District Engineer for the removal of the lime kilns which he had erected close to the new shed without any reference to me. They were removed some time after the visit.

Bhagalpur.—The shed required urgent repairs. These have since been executed.

Chaitanya.—Owing to want of a better situation, the barometer was allowed to remain in a dimly lighted corner of the Education Committee's office, and in consequence the observer had difficulty in reading the barometer correctly, more especially on cloudy days. On the second occasion of the Instructor's visit in October 1896, it was removed, with the permission of the Head-master of the Zilla School to an adjoining room and placed in the same level as in its previous position. The arrangement of light in this position is much better, and it appears that there has been a decided improvement in the observations submitted since that time.

Chittagong.—The primary object of the visit was to set up a Dine's pressure tube anemometer which was supplied by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for experimental use at that observatory. Owing to there being no support for the wind vane of the instrument on the roof of the telegraph office building, the anemometer could not be brought into immediate use. But the method of its working was explained to the observer and instructions left for its erection, which has since been effected. At the instance of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Arakan Division, anemograph observations at Chittagong were discontinued from 1st January 1897, and the observer's allowance was reduced to Rs. 23 a month.

Comilla.—The observatory was found to be in a very bad condition at the time of the inspection. The wind vane and wet bulb hygrometer were defective, and, from the general condition of the observatory, it could readily be inferred that the observer took very little interest in the work.

Jalpaiguri.—The chief cause of the unsatisfactory condition of this observatory is the frequent change of observers, resulting in the submission, at times, of most inaccurate observations. Such was the case in October last, when, after a change of observers, wrong barometric readings were recorded for some time. Another change took place before the inspection visit in February 1897, when it was found that the new observer required instructions in the correct reading of the barometer. He has since resigned his appointment, and the observatory at present is in charge of a thoroughly trained observer.

Jessore.—During the past winter months, the observations of the dry minimum thermometer were found to be of doubtful value. On an examination of the thermometer during the inspection, it was found to be defective, which explained to some extent the cause of the wrong readings. The observer also seemed not to pay as much attention to his meteorological duties as he used formerly to do.

Rangpur.—It was not in a very good condition at the time of the inspection. The work of the observatory was found to have been divided between two signallers acting as observer in alternate months. The result of this division of work was that neither of the observers looked after the observatory, which was much in want of supervision. Since then, Mr. Bowers, who is an old observer of the department, has been transferred to Rangpur and has taken over charge of the observatory from the signallers.

Saugor Island.—A Dine's pressure tube anemometer, supplied by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for experimental use at Saugor Island, was erected by the Instructor when he visited this observatory. The barometer was not in good condition, and has since been replaced by a new instrument. The assistant observer, Mr. DeSouza, was examined by the instructor and found well up to his duties. He remarks:—

"Saugor Island is one of the most important stations in connection with the Bay of Bengal storm signal service, and it is satisfactory to note that there is at least one observer (Mr. DeSouza) at this station who is well acquainted with the meteorological work."

11. *Second Class observatories.*—Of the second class observatories that were not visited during the past year, *Berhampore, Cuttack, Darbhanga and Narayan-ganj* submitted accurate observations. Some of the thermometric observations reported from the *Darjeeling* observatory were of doubtful value, and the observer at *False Point* seemed to read the instruments with less care than his predecessors. *False Point* being one of the important stations in the Bay of Bengal storm signal service, it is highly desirable that both the Light-house keeper and his assistant should do their utmost to improve the character of the observations in future.

12. *Third Class observatories.*—All the third class observatories that were not visited during the past year submitted satisfactory observations, with the

exception of Barisal, Faridpur and Muzaffarpur, the observers at these three stations remaining as careless as ever.

13. *Voluntary observatories.*—As stated before, the Cooch Behar observatory was started on the 20th February 1897. The instruments were supplied by the Meteorological Department free of cost on condition that observations were supplied to this office. The Civil Surgeon's clerk, the newly appointed observer, was thoroughly trained by Babu Jati Lal De, who remained at Cooch Behar for some days at the time of opening the observatory.

Under the superintendence of the present Civil Medical Officer, Dr. Raj Mohan Banerji, the *Daltonganj* observatory has improved, and the observations submitted seem to be more satisfactory than was the case before.

Both *Demagiri* and *Lungleh* have continued to submit thermometric observations—taken at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. at the former, and at 8 A.M. only at the latter station.

Meteorological work was continued at *Shortt's Island* throughout the year.

14. In connection with the second and third class meteorological observatories, it may be stated that by orders of the Government of India the observatory buildings were transferred to the charge of the Public Works Department from 1st April 1896, from which date the repairs to the sheds, &c., have been carried out by that department.

15. *Awards for storm and special observations.*—The following observers have received awards for storm or other special observations, such as hot wind and thunderstorm observations, which were recorded under the direction of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India at certain observatories during the past year:—

STATION.		Amount.	STATION.		Amount.
1		2	1		2
		Rs.			Rs.
Barisal	...	11	Jessore	...	2
Bhagalpur	...	3	Krishnagar	...	1
Burdwan	...	7	Mymensingh	...	3
Chapra	...	3	Narayanganj	...	6
Chittagong	...	2	Patna	...	18
False Point	...	1	Puri	...	4
Gaya	...	3	Saugor Island	...	11
Hazaribagh	...	28	Shortt's Island	...	60

16. *Work at, and inspection of, rain-gauge stations.*—The number of rain-gauge stations on the 31st March 1897 was 328. Three new stations, viz., Setabganj (in Dinajpur district) and Bhoreh and Darauli (in Saran) were started, and two stations, viz., Karmala (in Puri) and Gnatong, were closed during the past year.

17. The Government of Bengal have repeatedly drawn the attention of District Officers to the necessity of frequent inspection of rain-gauges, their last circular being No. 1 Agri., dated 6th January 1897. From inspection reports received in this office it appears that only 95 stations out of 328 were inspected during the past year, as against 101 out of 327 stations in 1895-96 and 120 out of 325 stations in 1894-95. Some of the stations were visited twice, or even oftener, during the year. In this way 133 visits of inspection were paid to the rain-gauge stations, the largest number being inspected by Dr. Crawford, Civil Surgeon of Monghyr, and Dr. Kelly, Civil Medical Officer of the Sonthal Parganas. The returns from the rainfall stations were submitted with greater accuracy and punctuality during the past year than in previous years. There have of course, been instances where the reverse has been the case, but they were fewer in number.

18. Owing to the weekly meteorological and rainfall table having been discontinued from 1st May, the daily rainfall report on C form was discontinued, and as a check on the weekly report monthly forms on post card were introduced.

19. *Departmental reports*.—The short annual report on the meteorology of Bengal in the year 1895, with two maps illustrating the actual and percentage rainfall, was prepared and submitted to the Government of Bengal on the 22nd July 1896 for incorporation in the Administration Report.

20. The report on the meteorology of Bengal for the monsoon season of 1896 was prepared and submitted to Government with the usual number of illustrative charts prepared by hand. It was submitted to the Government of Bengal on the 14th December 1896 and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th December 1896.

21. In paragraph 36 of the Administration Report of last year, it was said that a scheme was submitted to the Government of Bengal suggesting the discontinuance of the publication of the weekly meteorological and rainfall tables in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Mr. Pedler's proposals received the sanction of Government, and, accordingly, the publication of the weekly report was discontinued from May 1896.

22. The monthly rainfall table of Bengal and the Meteorological table of Bengal and Assam continued to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the 8 A.M. meteorological observations taken at the voluntary observatories at Shortt's Island and Lungleh being included in the table.

23. The charts showing the distribution of actual rainfall, the variation from the normal and the percentage rainfall in Bengal were prepared by hand during the monsoon season, viz., May to October 1896, and submitted to the Government of Bengal and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal.

24. On the 17th March 1896 Mr. Pedler addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject of issuing only one daily weather report during the monsoon period instead of two as has been the case since 1883. The Government of Bengal sanctioned the proposal of amalgamating the two weather reports, and a report dealing with the observations taken at 64 meteorological observatories, including those on the coast of the Bay of Bengal from Tavoy to Pamban, Trincomalee and *Colombo in Ceylon, Dhubri, Sibsagar and Silchar in Assam, and the inland stations of Bengal, was published from May to October 1896. During the remainder of the year, viz., April 1896 and November 1896 to March 1897, the Bay of Bengal weather report dealing only with the observations taken at 28 stations round the coast of the Bay of Bengal was issued. Both the reports were issued to the subscribers in Calcutta between 11 and 1 o'clock in the forenoon. The money collected from the subscribers to the report was paid into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of Government, the lithographic establishment being now paid by Government instead of from the money realized by the sale of the Bay of Bengal weather report, as had previously been the case.

25. The daily flag signal message to Saugor Island and the daily weather telegram to the Port authorities at Madras, Akyab, Rangoon, Negapatam and Coconada were continued throughout the year. This weather telegram was sent to the Port Officer, Chittagong, from 16th May to 15th November as usual.

26. The system of forwarding meteorological information from the pilot brigs at the Sandheads by flag hoists and that of forwarding a telegraphic summary of the weather experienced by commanders of the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company during their voyages from Madras to Rangoon, Calcutta to Rangoon, etc., have been continued.

27. The thanks of the department are due to the tea and indigo planters, to the Moravian missionaries at Pedong, and to Mr. Hobson of Yatung (in Tibet) who have kindly sent rainfall returns during the past year. The thanks of the department are due to the Surveyor-General, Ceylon, for sending meteorological observations taken at Colombo and Trincomalee for the daily weather report and to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Company, the agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, for allowing the Commanders of their vessels to telegraph the summary of the weather experienced during their voyages.

28. The Astronomer, G. V. Juggarow observatory at Vizagapatam, and the Proof Officer, Balasore, were added to the list

Storm signals.

* Colombo was substituted for Galle since May 1896.

of officers who receive warning of storms in the Bay. Telegrams warning officers of expected heavy rainfall were sent to—

Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, Cuttack.

Executive Engineer, Cossye Division, Midnapore.

Ditto, Ditto, Jajepur Division, Akhoyapada.

Ditto, Ditto, Balasore Division, Balasore.

29. There has been no change in the system of working the storm signals.

30. The dates of the principal storms and barometric depressions occurring during the past year are given in the first of the two following tables, and the action taken in the matter of issuing storm warnings and hoisting storm signals is indicated in the second of these tables.

Table giving a brief statement of the storms which affected the Bay of Bengal coasts during the year 1896.

Number of storm.	Period of depression or storm.	Character of storm.	Coast affected.
1	2	3	4
1	June 17th to 19th ...	Cyclonic storm from the extreme south of the Bay advanced almost due northwards, till the centre was near Calcutta on the morning of the 19th, and after remaining stationary there for several hours it moved away to the west. As it led to the establishment of the monsoon current over the Bay heavy rain followed its advance, but it was confined to the south of the province, the high pressure in North Bengal being sufficient to check its influence extending in that direction.	Orissa and Bengal coasts.
2	June 28th to 29th ...	Barometric depression, which began to form in the north-east of the Bay and before changing its position attained to greater depth than is usual during the monsoon season. It moved west-north-west, passing over south-west Bengal and Chota Nagpur. The depression was much deeper than is usual at the end of June, the lowest reading observed being under 29 inches.	Orissa and Bengal coasts.
3	July 13th and 14th ...	Barometric depression formed off the coast of the Circars on the 13th. It was very shallow and of short duration, as on the 14th it had crossed the coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpur, having caused no disturbance, except rather heavy rainfall on that part of the coast.	Circars and Ganjam coasts.
4	July 22nd and 23rd ...	Barometric depression, which became well-defined, with a considerable defect over the Sunderbans and the extreme north of the Bay on the 22nd. Stormy weather prevailed over the sea; but as the area of lowest pressure remained to the south of the province comparatively fine weather prevailed at inland stations, except in the south-west, where rain was falling in moderate amounts. On the 23rd the centre of the depression was near Balasore, and on the 24th it had passed out of the province.	Orissa and Bengal coasts.
5	July 26th and 27th ...	Cyclonic storm formed in the same place as the preceding depression. It immediately began to move towards the west, and at 8 A. M. of the 27th the centre was close to Saugor Island. This disturbance was the most severe experienced during the year, but the rainfall caused by it in Bengal was very slight owing to the low pressure which continued over the north of the Bay.	Orissa and Bengal coasts.
6	August 1st and 2nd ...	Barometric depression formed with its centre a little to the south or south-east of Saugor Island on the 1st. The centre of the disturbance moved rather slowly to the west, and was near Balasore on the 2nd. The stormy weather which the depression caused was confined largely to the west of the Bay. Heavy rain fell in the south of Orissa during the formation and passage of the disturbance, but only light showers were received in Lower Bengal, and very little in the northern districts.	Orissa and Ganjam coasts.
7	August 11th to 14th ...	Very shallow barometric depression formed in the north-west angle of the Bay off the coast of Orissa, where it developed slightly. The centre crossed the coast in a north-westerly direction between False Point and Balasore.	Orissa coast.

Number of storm.	Period of depression or storm.	Character of storm.	Coast affected.
1	2	3	4
8	September 14th to 18th	Shallow barometric depression formed over the north of the Bay and the Sunderbans and moved very slowly and followed an irregular path, first to the west into Chota Nagpur, and then to the north-east into North Bengal. The disturbance gave very nearly the amount of rainfall, normal, for September, to all parts of the province, except the western districts of Bihar.	Orissa and Bengal coasts.
9	November 9th to 14th ...	Barometric depression, which began in the south of the Bay on the 9th and crossed the extreme south of the Peninsula on the 14th. This disturbance appears to have followed a curved path up the Arabian Sea, and crossed the Bombay coast on the 20th or 21st. It then turned eastward and drifted slowly, becoming daily more diffused till it filled up some days later in Bengal.	South India and Coromandel coasts.
10	November 24th to 27th...	Barometric depression formed in the south-west of the Bay and moved slowly westward. The centre crossed the coast on the 27th near Cuddalore, and a burst of monsoon winds followed. This depression had no effect on conditions in the north of the Bay or in Bengal.	Coromandel coast.
11	December 8th to 12th ...	Barometric depression developed suddenly in the south-east of the Bay, causing strong winds as far north as Diamond Island. Though the depression showed signs of moving into the north of the Bay, it filled up quickly, leaving only squally weather over the south of the Bay.	Burma coast.
12	December 16th and 17th	Barometric depression of considerable depth formed in the extreme south of the Bay. Stormy weather prevailed over the south of the Bay, and the depression passed westward, followed by heavy rain.	South India and Coromandel coasts.

Table showing the action taken by the Bengal Meteorological Office in warning the coasts affected by the storms enumerated in the previous table.

Storm number.	HOISTING OF STORM SIGNALS.			WARNING OF PORTS BY CAUTIONARY TELEGRAMS.	
	Ports ordered to hoist signals.	When hoisted.	When lowered.	Ports warned by cautionary telegram.	Time and date of despatch of cautionary telegram.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	.....	.....	.....	False Point ... Chandball ... Balasore ... Puri ...	10-30 A.M. of 17th; 10-35 A.M. of 18th; 10-35 A.M. of 19th June. 10-30 A.M. of 17th; 10-30 A.M. of 18th; 10-35 A.M. of 19th June.
2	Saugor Island ... Mud Point ... Diamond Harbour ... Budge-Budge ...	11-15 A.M. of 26th June ... 11-30 .. of 26th .. 11-15 .. of 26th .. 11-20 .. of 26th ..	11-45 A.M. of 26th June ... 12-5 P.M. of 26th .. 11-50 A.M. of 26th .. 12-10 P.M. of 26th ..	Calcutta† ... Chittagong ... Chandball ... Balasore ...	11 A.M. of 26th June. 10-50 A.M. of 27th; 11-0 A.M. of 28th June. 10-55 A.M. of 27th; 11-5 A.M. of 28th June.
3	Calcutta ... Chandball ... Balasore ... Chittagong ...	11-35 .. of 26th .. 12-5 P.M. of 26th .. 2-0 .. of 26th .. 12-30 .. of 26th ..	12-30 .. of 26th .. 2-5 .. of 26th .. 2-30 .. of 26th .. 2-0 .. of 26th ..	False Point ... Puri ...	10-50 A.M. of 27th June. 10-55 A.M. of 27th June.
4	False Point ... Puri ...	11-50 A.M. of 13th July ... 1-35 P.M. of 13th ..	11-35 A.M. of 14th July ... 5-25 P.M. of 14th ..	False Point ... Gopalpur ... Ranlipatam ... Vizagapatam ...	10-30 A.M. of 13th; 10-35 A.M. of 14th July. 10-25 A.M. of 13th; 10-25 A.M. of 14th July.
5	Saugor Island ... Mud Point ... Diamond Harbour ... Budge-Budge ... Calcutta ...	11-15 A.M. of 22nd July ... 11-30 .. of 22nd .. 11-30 .. of 22nd .. Noon of 22nd .. 11-40 A.M. of 22nd ..	11-44 A.M. of 23rd July ... 11-40 .. of 23rd .. 11-40 .. of 23rd .. 1-0 P.M. of 23rd .. 12-5 .. of 23rd ..	Calcutta† ... Balasore ... Chandball ...	12-10 P.M. of 22nd July. 11-0 A.M. of 22nd July; 10-45 A.M. of 23rd July.
6	Saugor Island ... Mud Point ... Diamond Harbour ... Budge-Budge ... Calcutta ... Chandball ... False Point ...	11-37 A.M. of 26th July ... 11-19 .. of 26th .. 11-20 .. of 26th .. 11-0 .. of 26th .. 12-15 P.M. of 26th .. 7-50 .. of 26th .. Signals could not be hoisted owing to interruption of telegraphic communication; order to hoist signal was sent at 10-45 A.M. on 26th and to lower signal was sent at 10-25 A.M. on 27th July.	3-20 P.M. of 27th July ... 3-43 .. of 27th .. 3-25 .. of 27th .. 3-30 .. of 27th .. 3-40 .. of 27th .. 4-30 .. of 27th ..	Calcutta† ... Chandball ... Balasore ... Puri ...	11-17 A.M. of 26th July. 10-20 A.M. of 27th July.
7	Balasore ... Puri ...	1-0 P.M. of 26th July ... 2-0 .. of 26th ..	5-30 P.M. of 27th July ... 5-45 .. of 27th ..		

Storm number.	HOISTING OF STORM SIGNALS.			WARNING OF PORTS BY CAUTIONARY TELEGRAM.	
	Ports ordered to hoist signals.	When hoisted.	When lowered.	Ports warned by cautionary telegrams.	Time and date of despatch of cautionary telegrams.
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Saugor Island ...	10-48 A.M. of 1st August..	9-59 A.M. of 2nd August	Calcutta†	10-27 A.M. of 1st August.
	Mud Point ...	10-50 " of 1st " "	10-1 " of 2nd " "		
	Diamond Harbour ...	10-50 " of 1st " "	9-52 " of 2nd " "		
	Budge-Budge ...	11-0 " of 1st " "	10-30 " of 2nd " "		
	Calcutta ...	11-15 " of 1st " "	10-31 " of 2nd " "		
	Chandbali ...	1-20 P.M. of 1st " "	4-55 P.M. of 2nd " "		
7	False Point ...	Signals could not be hoisted owing to interruption of telegraphic communication: order to hoist signal was issued at 10-22 A.M. of 1st August and order to lower signal was issued at 8-20 P.M. of 2nd August.		Calcutta†	10-52 A.M. of 13th August.
	Balasore ...	1-20 P.M. of 1st " "	6-30 P.M. of 2nd August		
	Puri ...	8-55 " of 3rd* " "	2-3 " of 5th* " "		
	Saugor Island ...	11-8 A.M. of 13th August..	5-25 A.M. of 14th August		
	Mud Point... ..	11-15 " of 13th " "	4-30 " of 14th " "		
	Diamond Harbour ...	11-8 " of 13th " "	4-10 " of 14th " "		
8	Budge-Budge ...	12-0 " of 13th " "	5-0 " of 14th " "	Calcutta†	11-10 A.M. of 11th, 11-5 A.M. of 12th August.
	Calcutta ...	11-25 " of 13th " "	5-15 " of 14th " "		
	Chandbali ..	12-20 P.M. of 13th " "	1-20 P.M. of 14th " "		
	False Point ...	11-15 A.M. of 13th " "	1-25 " of 14th " "		
	Balasore ...	12-40 P.M. of 13th " "	12-50 " of 14th " "		
	Puri ..	7-8 " of 14th " "	8-35 " of 15th " "		
9	Calcutta†	11-7 A.M. of 11th; 10-58 A.M. of 12th August.
		
		
		
		
		
10	Calcutta†	11-10 A.M. of 11th, 11-5 A.M. of 12th August.
		
		
		
		
		
11	Calcutta†	11-10 A.M. of 11th, 11-5 A.M. of 12th August.
		
		
		
		
		
12	Calcutta†	11-10 A.M. of 11th, 11-5 A.M. of 12th August.
		
		
		
		
		

* There has been some delay in the hoisting and lowering of the storm signals owing to interruption in the telegraphic line between Puri and Cuttack.
† In column 5 of the above table "Calcutta" indicates both the Port Officer Calcutta, and the Deputy Director, Indian Marine Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

The various members of my office establishment have as in previous years worked satisfactorily under what are, no doubt, at times, trying circumstances. The early publication of the daily weather report requires their attendance at 8-30 A.M. on all days, not even excepting Sundays and gazetted holidays—an arrangement which has been somewhat more trying since the two reports have been amalgamated during the monsoon season.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
BENGAL;
The 20th May 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 1418 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during June 1897.

Name of Mart.	Stock in hand as compiled on—				
	1st week of June 1897. Mds.	2nd week of May 1897. Mds.	3rd week of May 1897. Mds.	4th week of May 1897. Mds.	1st week of June 1897. Mds.
Baliaghata	6,27,000	3,89,500	3,82,000	3,70,000	3,10,500
Uttadanga	66,000	23,500	27,900	28,200	27,400
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hatkhola, and Oulpi Ghat...	5,51,400	1,72,500	1,59,900	1,64,100	1,46,700
Pathuriaghata, Posta, and Jorabagan	2,000	1,800	2,000	2,000	1,800
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,38,500	83,100	98,000	94,100	81,500
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,41,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	66,700	72,500	78,000	69,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore†	27,089	10,575	8,021	6,894	6,038 Return not received.
Total	20,01,989	12,37,675	12,40,321	12,33,294	11,37,400
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	8,448 (on 3rd June 1896).	46,078 (on 8th May 1897.)	84,873 (on 15th May 1897.)	1,11,951 (on 22nd May 1897.)	1,42,146 (on 5th June 1897.)
On boats not yet unloaded—By Port Commissioners' returns	25,935 1st to 3rd June 1896).	37,849 (8th to 10th May 1897.)	40,923 (15th to 17th May 1897.)	26,265 (22nd to 24th May 1897.)	46,559 (5th to 7th June 1897.)
By Canal returns	5,817 (1st to 3rd June 1896).	4,288 (8th to 10th May 1897.)	10,030 (15th to 17th May 1897.)	1,638 (22nd to 24th May 1897.)	13,380 (5th to 7th June 1897.)
Grand Total of Stocks	20,42,189	13,25,890	13,76,147	13,73,148	13,29,485

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 8th June 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1419 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 8th June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the 10 days from 22nd to 31st May 1896, and the corresponding period of 1897, is shown in the following statement:—

	22ND TO 31ST MAY			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports ...	.....	.....	3,436	4,677
„ Indian „ ...	16,838	22,918	312,550	4,25,415
Total ...	16,838	22,918	315,986	4,30,092
<i>Exports.</i>				
To Foreign Ports ...	118,322	1,61,049	76,243	1,03,775
„ Indian „ ...	29,950	40,765	13,806	18,791
Total ...	148,272	2,01,814	90,049	1,22,566

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

	22ND TO 31ST MAY			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice ...	11,269	15,338	247,653	3,87,083
Paddy ...	5,164	7,029	63,707	86,712
Wheat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses ...	405	551	4,328	5,891
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c. ....	.....	.....	298	406
Total ...	16,838	22,918	315,986	4,30,092

Imports.—There was an immense increase in the total imports into Calcutta, viz, 315,986 cwts., against 16,838 cwts. in the last 10 days of May 1896. The improvement was, as usual, due to large shipments of rice (221,767 cwts.) and paddy (60,520 cwts.) from Burma, against *nil* in the corresponding period in 1896. While the supplies of rice from Balasore declined by 6,021 cwts., those from Chandbali amounted to 15,282 cwts. against nothing in the last 10 days of May 1896.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the last 10 days of May 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

1	22ND TO 31ST MAY.			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	98,513	1,34,087	61,463	83,658
Paddy	2,500	3,403	.....	.....
Wheat	7,180	9,773	2,942	4,004
Gram and pulses	33,331	45,367	19,904	27,173
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	6,748	9,184	5,680	7,731
Total ...	148,272	2,01,814	90,049	1,22,566

The exports of food-grains from Calcutta declined from 118,322 cwts. in the 10 days ending 31st May 1896 to 76,243 cwts. in the period under review.

Foreign Ports. The chief fluctuations were a decrease of 23,558 cwts. of rice to Ceylon, 22,160 cwts. to Natal, and 9,570 cwts. to the United Kingdom; on the other hand there was a shipment of 28,377 cwts. of rice to States in Arabia other than Muscat against *nil* in the last ten days of May 1896. The United Kingdom took no wheat during the 10 days ending 31st May 1897, against 7,006 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1896; the exports of gram and pulses to that country also fell off by 6,149 cwts.

The decrease of 16,144 cwts. in the exports of food-grains to Indian ports was chiefly due to the consignment of rice to Bombay having been only 499 cwts. against 13,017 cwts. in the last 10 days of May 1896.

Indian Ports. Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below :—

Statement No. I; showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 23rd to 31st May 1896 and 1897 (both days inclusive).

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras	{	Bimlipatam	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	286
	{	Cocanada	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	405	.....	405
			{ 1897 ...	1,491	2,188	.....	1,226	298	5,203
	{	Gopalpur	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
Burma	{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
			{ 1897 ...	156,092	22,059	.....	2,417	.....	180,568
	{	Moulmein	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	3,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,625
	{	Akyab	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	60,266	38,461	.....	.....	.....	98,727
Balasore	{	Bassein	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	1,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,784
	{	Balasore	{ 1896 ...	11,267	5,164	.....	.....	.....	16,431
			{ 1897 ...	5,246	924	.....	.....	.....	6,170
	{	Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			{ 1897 ...	15,282	75	.....	685	.....	16,042
Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 ...				11,269	5,164	.....	405	.....	16,838
				244,217	63,707	.....	4,328	298	312,550
<i>From Foreign ports.</i>									
Straits Settlements ... { 1896 ...				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				3,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,436
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS ... { 1896 ...				11,269	5,164	.....	405	.....	16,838
				247,653	63,707	.....	4,328	298	316,986

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports from 22nd to 31st May 1896 and 1897 (both days inclusive).

Ports.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	↓ Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	17,468 7,898	..... .....	7,006	7,494 1,335	..... .....	31,958 9,233
Germany—Bremen	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	2,002 .....	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,002
Cape Colony	{ Cape Town	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	1,032 808	... .. .....	81 .....	..... 550	1,113 1,358
	{ Port Elizabeth	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	1,071 .....	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,071
	{ East London	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	74 296	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	74 296
	{ Algoa Bay	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	3,123 1,352	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	3,123 1,352
	{ Mossel Bay	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	147 .....	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	147
	{ Other ports	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	499 .....	... .. .....	7 .....	..... .....	506
Abyssinia	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	4,404 .....	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	4,404
Eastern Coast of Africa.	{ Other ports	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	499 .....	... .. .....	7 .....	..... .....	506
Mauritius	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	6,755 13,670	... .. .....	..... .....	7,448 7,092	4,695 5,102	18,998 25,764
Natal	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	22,333 78	... .. .....	..... .....	1,761 88	10	24,004 161
West Indies	{ Jamaica	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	..... 1,782	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 1,782
	{ Trinidad	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	..... .....	... .. .....	..... 183	..... .....	..... 183
Aden	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	..... 481	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 481
Arabia	{ Muscat	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	4,870 .....	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	4,870
	{ Other States	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	..... 28,377	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 28,377
Ceylon	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	24,877 1,319	... .. .....	..... .....	1,815 378	..... .....	26,692 1,697
China—Hongkong	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	..... .....	2,500 .....	..... 29	3 6	..... .....	2,503 35
Straits Settlements	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	45 .....	... .. .....	66 107	808 598	3	921 708
Turkey in Asia—Bussorah	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	440 .....	... .. .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	440
New South Wales	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	..... 280	... .. .....	..... .....	..... 95	..... .....	..... 375
Fiji Islands	... { 1896 { 1897 ...	..... 58	... .. .....	..... .....	..... 52	..... .....	..... 140
Total Foreign Ports		... { 1896 { 1897 ...	84,636 60,628	2,500	7,153 136	19,326 9,827	4,707 5,652
							1,18,332 76,243

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts. ^a	Cwts.	
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 ..	18,017	.....	...	2,378	.....	15,395
			{ 1897 ...	499	.....	...	441	5	948
Madras	...	Madras	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	6,965	814	7,779
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	4,743	.....	4,743
Cocanada	...	Cocanada	{ 1896 ...	...	...	48	.....	.....	48
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Cochin	...	Cochin	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	402	.....	402
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Gopalpur	...	Gopalpur	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	8	8
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Negapatam	...	Negapatam	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	73	.....	73
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	117	.....	117
Vizagapatam	...	Vizagapatam	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	77
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	77	.....	.....	...
Rangoon	...	Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	857	...	2	3,766	1,227	5,852	
			{ 1897 ...	326	...	2,621	4,043	15	7,005	
Akyab	...	Akyab	{ 1896 ...	2	...	...	207	.....	209
			{ 1897 ...	9	...	...	37	.....	46
Kyonkphyoo	...	Kyonkphyoo	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Moulmein	...	Moulmein	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	88	.....	88
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	22	.....	22
Chittagong	...	Chittagong	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	147	.....	147
Balasore	...	Balasore	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	102	.....	102
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	50	.....	50
Chandbali	...	Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	1	...	25	102	.....	128
			{ 1897 ...	1	...	60	118	.....	179
Port Blair	...	Port Blair	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	14	.....	14
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin—Narrakal	...	Cochin—Narrakal	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	208	.....	208
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondichery	...	Pondichery	{ 1896 ...	...	...	...	29	.....	29
			{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Total Indian Ports				{ 1896 ...	13,877	27	14,005	2,041	29,950
				{ 1897 ...	835	2,806	10,187	28	13,806
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.				{ 1896 ...	98,513	2,500	7,180	33,331	6,748	148,272
				{ 1897 ...	61,463	2,942	19,964	5,680	90,049

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1416 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 8th June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 7th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	3,262	3,262	4,440
	{ 1897	...	.....	18,161	18,161	24,719
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	1,469	1,469	1,999
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	207	207	282
	{ 1897	...	.....	335	335	456
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	.....	3,469	3,469	4,722
	{ 1897	...	.....	19,965	19,965	27,174

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	735	735	1,000
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	44	44	60
	{ 1897	...	.....	1,357	1,357	1,846
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	39,028	39,028	53,122
	{ 1897	...	.....	30,797	30,797	41,918
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	12,660	1,190	13,850	18,851
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	11,842	.....	11,842	16,120
Total ...	{ 1896	...	12,660	40,997	53,657	73,033
	{ 1897	...	11,842	32,154	43,996	59,884

The import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 18,161 cwts., showed a rise of 14,899 cwts. chiefly on account of larger receipts of rice and paddy from Burma. The trade of Narayanganj and Balasore also improved by 1,469 cwts. and 128 cwts. respectively.

Owing to the cessation of exports to both Indian and Foreign ports, the export trade of Chittagong and Cuttack declined by 735 cwts. and 13,850 cwts. respectively, while the falling off of 8,231 cwts. under Balasore is attributed to smaller despatches of paddy to Calcutta. The improvement of 1,313 cwts. and 11,842 cwts. under Narayanganj and Puri, respectively, was due to despatches of rice to Chittagong and Mauritius against *nil* in the previous year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.		Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
		1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Burma	Moundsow	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,514	87
	Akyab	1,514	5,164	...	7,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,514	13,113
	Kyaukpkyoo	...	138	...	2,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,981
	Rangoon	40	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,510
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1,761	6,812	...	10,799	...	...	972	894	589	166	3,262	18,161

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

[illegible]

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Narayanganj from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Owts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Cwts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Owts.	Cwts.
All ... ..	.. ..	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	..	... .	.....	.....	.....	/ .....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Chittagong ... ..	... ..	1,469	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,469
Total ... ..	.....	1,469	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,469

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Chittagong	.....	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	37	.....	.....	44	1,357
Total	.....	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	37	.....	.....	44	1,357

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	2	9	.....	1	.....	60	205	127	.....	139	207	335
Total	2	9	.....	1	.....	60	205	127	.....	139	207	335

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	25,685	26,581	11,135	1,241	.....	.....	2,225	2,975	.....	.....	29,028	30,797
Total	25,685	26,581	11,135	1,241	.....	.....	2,225	2,975	.....	.....	29,028	30,797

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	3,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,812	...
Columbo	8,708	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	8,848	...
Total	12,520	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	12,660	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras { Cannanore	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	...
Tuticoria	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	...
Total	1,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	...
GRAND TOTAL	13,704	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	13,844	...

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Port.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius ... ..	...	11,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,842
<i>Indian Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	11,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,842

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 1412 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 29th May 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 57,15,158 maunds. The destination of 55,21,460 maunds is specified. A little over two-fifths of this quantity (23,31,886 maunds) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, about one-third (20,26,193 maunds) to stations in Bengal, about one-ninth (6,35,819 maunds) to the Central Provinces, and the rest (5,27,562 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period, 55,115 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,32,176 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th June 1897.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JUNE 9, 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Dooks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 29th May 1897.

PORT TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 1st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.	Week ending 29th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>	248	...	...	990	247	...	...	...	140
war ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...
nagore ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	...	...	...	...	...	320	248	101
war ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	272	...	...	1,000	247	...	423	248	241
<i>Burdwan.</i>	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ir ...	95	62	104	370	110	853	...	...	...
n ...	1,400	940	1,270	1,428	2,099	858	394	837	367
ij ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pur ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	...	...
unction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,730	1,002	1,374	1,798	2,209	1,211	743	887	367
<i>Birbhum.</i>	...	...	878	...	...	...	...	...	...
i ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a ...	...	...	...	...	158	150	375	...	...
r Hât ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	102	...	...
pur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	...	878	...	158	1,561	477	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>	...	...	880	977	372	...	...	881	370
...	853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nga ...	848	742	...	2,585	400	1,135	386	1,084	...
a ...	...	888	...	914	...	1,401	227	...	...
nga ...	...	...	1,387	1,517	...	372	...	...	654
mara ...	...	...	...	1,147	698	...	...	...	...
dia ...	...	...	...	...	1,054	...	1,385	...	1,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	...	...
khali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	696	1,630	1,767	7,140	2,530	2,908	2,351	1,465	2,404
<i>Jessore.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	871	...	...	...
...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>	157	154	445	2,006	2,279	383	...	...	378
anj ...	...	...	...	374	376	...	...	...	...
i ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	157	154	445	2,380	2,655	883	...	...	378
<i>Rajshahi.</i>	...	...	...	...	376	...	...	1,037	...
chi ...	...	...	...	...	376	...	...	1,037	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dinajpur.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	373	...	...	...
pur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>	...	...	...	...	384	388	...	...	...
ir ...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
ram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nir Hât ...	55	...	...	383	302	...	...	...	...
f ...	...	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	...
ia ...	...	...	...	...	...	383	387	...	...
anj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	55	...	109	383	1,069	766	387	...	...
<i>Behar.</i>	755	377	1,498	9,549	2,999	3,866	1,001	748	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.	Week ending 29th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>									
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	1,046	471	551	834	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	892	...	2,336	5,691	6,752	4,118	912	2,223	750
Raunshai ...	...	781	382	737	...	...	...	2,260	...
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	394	381	370	...	...	1,502	...
Belakoba ...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	892	731	3,288	7,959	7,593	4,609	1,276	5,994	750
<i>Darjeeling.</i>									
Sonada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	...	...
Siliguri ...	...	...	758	2,650	873	...	379	880	...
Ghoom ...	...	...	524	...	492	...	371	381	...
Darjeeling ...	882	346	201	...	...	...	372	379	...
Kurseong ...	...	...	...	3,361	...	371	382	376	...
Rangtang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	...	...
Total ...	882	346	1,483	6,388	865	371	2,259	1,516	...
<i>Palna.</i>									
Sirajganj ...	...	...	172	...	748	2,259	372	718	1,279
Total ...	...	...	172	...	748	2,259	372	718	1,279
<i>Faridpur.</i>									
Pangsa ...	...	...	...	2,900	378	...	...	...	375
Rajbari ...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	...	844	4,791
Goalundo ...	...	...	...	962	...	...	1,165	381	2,080
Pachuria ...	...	...	...	1,021	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	5,920	378	...	1,165	1,225	7,816
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	1,240	10,514	41,917	21,817	18,240	10,544	13,783	13,265
CHOTA NAGPUR.									
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>									
Giridih ...	750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138	1,906	758	374	375
Total ...	750	376	1,101	5,518	4,138	1,906	758	374	375
<i>Manbhum.</i>									
Porulia ...	22	...	...	...	1,851	1,090	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	457	383	...	...	378	...
Katrasgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	457	2,234	1,603	...	378	...
<i>Singbhum.</i>									
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	812	376	1,101	6,003	6,372	3,590	758	752	375
BIHAR.									
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>									
Barharwa ...	...	...	...	754	380	374	...	750	360
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	386	...	371	...	...	...	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	371	746	...	...	380	375
Sahibganj ...	390	1,878	6,829	7,138	3,787	6,795	1,891	2,693	1,282
Baidyanath ...	2	...	2,319	5,015	2,464	750	750	747	473
Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	411	1,251	380	...	...
Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	...	...
Total ...	382	2,256	9,544	11,278	8,082	9,170	3,117	4,570	2,460
<i>Purnea.</i>									
Katihar Junction ...	...	...	...	756	...	1,505	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.	Week ending 29th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR—contd.									
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>									
Mahbunagar ...	...	...	...	1,525	...	381	400	1,149	382
Colgong ...	...	...	381	8,281	7,869	4,099	...	2,264	1,438
Pirpanti ...	...	...	1,502	7,156	746	1,916	...	375	...
Ghoga ...	...	370	1,878	...	3,001	2,272	10,680	7,362	6,482
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	4,958	18,105	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanganj ...	...	...	...	1,885	746	...	...	...	...
Ragbupur ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Portabganj ...	...	...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...
Total ...	764	370	8,719	37,322	12,786	8,467	11,030	11,154	8,252
<i>Monghyr.</i>									
Bariarpur ...	...	...	...	382	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	2,620	1,559	...	1,148	1,137	380
Jamulpur ...	...	...	373	...	397	...	...	...	...
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	2,629	10,956	2,261	1,884	2,267	380	750
Monghyr ...	382	...	1,124	1,524	772	745	380	...	...
Garhara ...	2,268	377	385	12,047	2,299	1,453	1,149	1,923	2,279
Togra ...	746	...	...	2,642	1,117	747	388	378	758
Jamui ...	...	...	...	1,182	...	757	...	378	744
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	...	...	1,516	393	...	...	...	380
Simultola ...	...	...	...	742	...	377	758	...	...
Nawadi ...	...	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,155	377	4,511	33,982	8,788	5,003	6,090	4,196	5,291
<i>Patna.</i>									
Masaurhi ...	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	...
Khushrupur ...	...	...	2,082	4,178	1,906	...	2,042	1,520	2,629
Barh ...	1,548	376	1,532	4,129	2,247	1,504	1,159	1,138	374
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	15,054	47,185	7,631	7,333	17,475	16,809	6,373
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	375	748	...	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	689	4,158	12,462	2,025	4,564	8,921	5,967	1,077
Sadispur ...	375	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihta ...	1,211	126	376	746	379	349	375	...	...
Mokameh ...	...	756	2,340	10,495	377	746	2,265	758	1,164
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	1,516	753	1,119	1,153	384	...
Bukhtiarpur ...	...	...	...	1,868	...	752	380	381	375
Fatua ...	...	...	...	...	750	390	390	...	763
Total ...	19,782	25,937	26,519	82,904	17,791	16,797	34,160	26,951	12,755
<i>Gaya.</i>									
Gaya ...	...	1,475	5,271	16,138	9,764	7,477	1,161	3,401	5,105
Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	1,501	...	...	747	373	...
Bela ...	...	...	...	...	...	373	...	...	...
Mukdumport ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	...	...
Total ...	...	1,475	5,271	17,639	9,764	7,850	2,279	3,774	5,105
<i>Shahabad.</i>									
Bedadi ...	...	...	...	3,489	...	1,140	...	777	1,140
Raghunathpur ...	...	374	3,404	4,896	391	...	...	380	...
Arrah ...	1,129	370	1,896	11,277	1,918	432	1,508	752	765
Buxar ...	1,513	2,664	2,268	8,671	748	1,861	380	2,685	1,881
Damraon ...	378	1,117	376	2,257	772	1,518	...	...	...
Total ...	3,020	4,525	7,944	30,590	3,827	4,951	1,888	4,594	3,786
<i>Darbhanga.</i>									
Sakri ...	...	...	...	374	...	1,594	380	750	...
Tamaria ...	...	...	1,133	371	...	747	...	380	381
Bamastipur ...	...	3,138	7,136	20,705	10,675	10,580	6,094	3,002	1,512
Daleingh Sarai ...	374	378	758	5,803	5,208	8,208	1,554	1,544	2,865
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,791	26,144	54,972	19,131	20,866	15,975	16,202	7,927
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...	383	...	...	...
Waini ...	...	...	385	744	376	756	760	747	...
Total ...	9,647	7,302	35,556	82,769	35,450	42,806	24,753	22,025	12,186

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.	Week ending 29th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR—consolid.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>									
Janakpur Road ...	...	...	...	...	382	...	...	...	...
Sarai ...	...	...	...	750	...	370	378	376	...
Bairagnia ...	...	...	...	1,092	372	...	1,131	...	...
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...	381	...	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	376	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...	374	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,848	9,096	40,791	42,067	23,008	27,865	12,585	17,853	9,419
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	761	3,185	380	...	755	380	...
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	7,556	18,458	4,899	5,709	3,062	1,498	1,505
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	3,771	4,491	1,131	377	1,170	1,578	1,502
Total ...	9,384	12,702	62,879	70,043	30,820	34,695	19,081	21,685	12,426
<i>Champaran.</i>									
Maeni ...	1,018	...	3,768	3,357	1,116	1,915	...	...	370
Begowli ...	1,410	...	3,024	2,248	874	371	...	...	1,142
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	2,984	...	...	7,139	1,110	...	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	59,559	27,927	4,896	...	9,561	17,258	18,161
Bara ...	507	...	2,255	6,349	2,617	5,988	7,627	3,100	1,524
Motihari ...	...	1,137	14,051	32,417	6,311	4,120	4,169	9,822	8,415
Pipra ...	...	...	873	1,526	1,127	378	1,141	1,766	740
Total ...	15,397	15,561	86,014	78,554	16,941	19,911	23,908	31,955	30,352
<i>Saran.</i>									
Dighwara ...	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	378	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	3,376	375	...	1,483	...	375
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	22,672	23,336	1,121	5,973	6,765	17,721	13,034
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	372	376	5,133	13,511	1,502	1,492	2,246	1,116	3,389
Savan ...	16,409	34,235	31,607	46,894	4,113	3,729	7,179	3,527	8,885
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	20,573	30,541	4,499	5,927	3,384	4,147	13,881
Mairwa ...	...	...	...	747	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31,679	57,217	81,855	1,18,776	11,610	20,121	21,057	26,589	39,564
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,913	1,55,818	1,72,526	1,49,663	1,58,393	1,32,176
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,888	3,30,427	6,07,833	1,84,007	1,94,365	1,58,965	1,72,928	1,46,816
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.									
<i>Ghasipur District.</i>									
Dildarnagar ...	1,808	3,440	3,012	6,000	1,132	826	...	2,682	1,140
Guhmer ...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	373	7,172	1,888	19	386	10	2
Total ...	7,585	6,072	3,385	13,172	3,020	845	386	2,692	1,142
<i>Benares District.</i>									
Shinpur ...	...	...	...	381	...	1,139	...	...	...
Zamania ...	1,969	1,875	6,017	10,336	1,505	1,925	1,940	759	1,881
Bakaldiha ...	2,273	761	...	370	...	373	...	...	...
Mogulsarai ...	379	...	378	373	376	...	760	...	...
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	20,394	20,010	3,451	8,540	8,344	4,517	6,790
Total ...	31,332	26,107	27,289	31,476	5,332	11,977	11,044	5,276	...
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>									
Bhagalpur Gogra ...	...	...	...	3,000	...	375	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ...	...	2,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,136	2,262	1,493	...	...	...	795	...
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	1,496	...	...	380	370	...	...
Sahjanwa ...	773	1,523	376	753	375	...	1,152	...	...
Bhatpur ...	...	...	...	8,629	1,866	744	3,010	3,004	3,751
Total ...	4,587	7,177	4,134	13,875	2,241	1,499	4,532	3,859	5,266

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

No. 1413.—Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 22nd May 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 4,23,157 maunds. The destination of 4,21,060 maunds is specified. A little over three-fourths of this quantity (3,33,734 maunds) was carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 18,368 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, about one-twelfth (37,263 maunds) to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little over one-thirteenth (34,370 maunds) to places in Assam, and the rest (2,325 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th June 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Sealdah and Calcutta (Port Trust Railway, Chitpur and Kidderpore Docks), by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, from 1st January to 22nd May 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL.								
<i>24-Parganas.</i>								
Barrackpore	...	...	102	102	102	102	51	158
Shamnagar	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kankinara	261	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Naihati	...	48	40	40	...	...	...	...
Kanchrapara	...	20	14	...	...	...	...	...
Duttapukur	15	28	1	40	...	...	...	...
Gobardanga	94	133	114	217	38	...	81	11
Akra Junction	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslandpur	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	...
Mugra Hat	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Guma	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Total	375	238	273	428	142	102	153	104
<i>Nadia.</i>								
Chakdaha	3	7	...	69	...	...	...	12
Ranaghat	...	438	10	122	10	...	...	...
Aranghata	8	22	5	10	...	...	...	...
Bagula	30	2	9	2,020	1,003	710	1,000	14
Kishanganj	1,953	142	28	406	58	135	7	194
Banpur	72	521	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnagar	267	306	10	8	129	144	101	1,105
Jairampur	4	480	10	501	...	108	200	104
Chudanga	1,723	1,099	171	1,027	728	1,157	715	379
Munshiganj	1,290	849	...	738	102	132	308	200
Alamdanga	12,937	2,857	1,020	3,411	15	372	494	8,640
Halsa	523	832	...	358	...	...	...	...
Poradaha	1,683	12	207	...	...	...	221	...
Jagati	10	...	10	11	...	130	6	298
Kushtia	7,227	2,030	1,783	3,002	2,542	971	4,140	491
Kumarkhali	2,797	290	14	751	721	833	829	819
Koksa	466	200	559	886	1,119	340	...	444
Mirpur	3,032	376	810	3,509	217	761	1,491	1,442
Bhairamara	10,998	902	...	2,004	1,717	1,414	2,480	1,469
Damukdia	1	...	1	301	120	579	426	...
Gangnapur	3	...	10	2	2	...	15	...
Total	45,677	11,365	4,166	19,286	8,488	7,586	12,488	10,611
<i>Jessore.</i>								
Chandpara	...	68	13	10	20	...	12	...
Bangaon	455	227	162	243	57	42	47	16
Gopalnagar	10	39	12	18	49	21	61	...
Benapol	98	18	12	10	12	...	...	26
Nabharan	196	40	53	143	81	6	59	2
Jhikargacha	2,187	1,111	155	394	13	361	180	503
Jessore	360	224	250	305	229	520	109	174
Rupdia	6	6	11	22	1	6	...	...
Singia	35	54	7	38	214	241	1,308	867
Naral	25	...	12	...	...	...	14	5
Binodpur	25	...	...	...	1	...	...	25
Other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...
Total	3,897	1,787	687	1,183	677	1,197	1,985	1,618

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL—contd.								
<i>Khulna.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nawapara ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phultala ...	2	...	...	28	58	3	...	52
Daulatpur ...	...	...	...	14	...	...	18	15
Khulna ...	63	42	62	66	...	6	18	625
Bagir Hât ...	1	1	11	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66	50	73	110	58	9	36	692
<i>Rajshahi.</i>								
Malanohi ...	...	...	...	...	175	207	300	194
Gopalpur ...	...	...	4	69	...	...	...	...
Nator ...	...	425	...	61	...	2	...	...
Attrai ...	32	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Raninagar ...	100	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alipur ...	1,827	2,123	2,886	2,175	...	...	1,068	63
Rampur Boalia ...	...	...	...	5	61	2	...	...
Total ...	1,961	2,550	2,894	2,310	236	211	1,868	257
<i>Dinajpur.</i>								
Kaugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Charkai ...	12	10	30	20	22	...	8	20
Phulbari ...	18	...	6	22	...	...	...	20
Raiganj ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	100	94	57	23	...	...	351	12
Total ...	130	105	93	65	22	...	359	58
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>								
Belakoba ...	...	...	...	...	...	195	101	200
Dam-Dim ...	...	...	...	...	171	...	...	...
Chilahati ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haldibari ...	2,207	341	393	2,177	5,956	5,181	2,867	1,334
Jalpaiguri ...	2,434	81	855	116	1,924	4,497	4,982	2,087
Ramshai Hât ...	...	943	2,311	749	981	2,376	240	800
Chalsa Road Ghat ...	...	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malbazar ...	...	506	500	...	...	576	...	100
Total ...	4,711	3,091	4,089	3,042	9,032	12,825	8,190	4,521
<i>Darjeeling.</i>								
Siliguri ...	708	63	577	1,060	836	641	...	...
Kurseong ...	2	2	24	10	2,260	501	300	1
Sonada ...	...	...	306	...	...	...	...	...
Ghum ...	119	387	...	1,144	1,413	4	200	...
Darjeeling ...	541	327	140	130	777	206	101	200
Total ...	1,370	779	1,047	2,344	5,280	1,352	601	201

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL—contd.								
<i>Rangpur.</i>								
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rangpur ...	264	128	72	119	161	242	201	20
Kaunia ...	64	...	4	...	...	...	150	16
Badarganj ...	4	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Saidpur ...	134	90	165	254	372	...	380	32
Nilphamari ...	96	63	10	...	45	...	12	10
Domar ...	65	12	288	2,418	864	2,470	453	...
Tista ...	6	...	...	...	386	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hât ...	...	2	11	...	100	...	...	340
Magal Hât ...	...	22	...	41	117	...	...	...
Kurigram ...	301	300	32	79	48	40	20	100
Jatrapur ...	2	...	20	...	...	40	101	29
Porabari ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	459
Madarganj ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Kamarjani ...	47	...	3	80	...	...	...	...
Chilmari ...	4	...	...	143	61	...	...	...
Rowmari ...	6	...	...	2	10	...	...	...
Shampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total ...	1,009	617	609	3,166	2,164	2,812	1,317	1,106
<i>Bogra.</i>								
Jaipur Hât ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Jamerbari ...	35	4	4	107	61	192	769	475
Sultanpur ...	82	43	16	5	20	1	...	...
Akkelpur ...	10	370	10	...	...	...	...	...
Hili ...	48	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Jamalganj ...	...	...	4	...	383	...	...	...
Total ...	175	417	34	112	486	193	769	475
<i>Pabna.</i>								
Nagarbari ...	4	2	23	...	...	...	...	...
Banagram ...	8	8	...	8	15	16	...	12
Belkuchi ...	6	42	7	101	...	419	675	686
Seraiganj ...	605	196	174	280	395	1,092	801	1,891
Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	623	248	204	389	410	1,527	1,376	2,043
<i>Cooch Behar.</i>								
Chaurh Hât ...	41	19	41	84	445	182	304	100
Torsa ...	1,601	377	1,247	1,526	3,447	7,013	8,760	3,013
Other places ...	...	...	7	...	370	340	...	200
Total ...	1,642	396	1,295	1,610	4,262	7,535	9,114	3,313
<i>Dacca.</i>								
Haserkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Elashin ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj ...	...	...	20	1	20	...	...	1,013
Dacca ...	30	25	40	92	12	20	110	156
Kadirpur ...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarpasa ...	...	1	26	...	...	...	268	506
Kamalaghat ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Bahar ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Moynal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Postagola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513
Total ...	30	48	88	106	32	24	389	2,188

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL—contd.								
<i>Mymensingh.</i>								
Gafargaon ...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	112	...	4	14	...	1	1	...
Bhairab Bazar ...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahadurabad ...	126	70	7	...	...	...	...	...
Hargilachar ...	10	12	...	...	81	20	213	...
Jagannathganj ...	17	39	5	...	67	...	398	120
Subarnakhali ...	...	14	...	300	...	172	301	...
Total ...	306	151	16	314	148	193	913	120
<i>Faridpur.</i>								
Daulatdia ...	137	174	773	422	141	101	982	5,519
Laligolla ...	314	3	39	690	...	...	4	24
Pangsa ...	5,940	1,497	64	429	1,546	383	3,800	3,370
Belgaachi ...	237	129	568	642	139	762	954	422
Rajbari ...	73	...	458	2,142	259	164	3,472	2,442
Pachuria ...	664	2	984	3,753	...	225	4,675	1,580
Goalundo ...	2,193	5	1,263	1,503	1	687	5,154	2,789
Faridpur ...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...	...
Madaripur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,559	1,810	4,155	9,596	2,086	2,322	19,041	16,146
<i>Backergunge.</i>								
Jhalakati ...	40	...	100	100	...	...	...	680
Barisal ...	44	140	24	20	...	...	...	...
Total ...	84	140	124	120	...	...	...	680
<i>Tippera.</i>								
Haziganj ...	...	...	...	10	...	60	60	20
Oomilla ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ohandpur ...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...
Akhora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	6	19	...	60	60	20
<i>Noakhali.</i>								
Noakhali ...	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chittagong.</i>								
Chittagong ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>								
Rasulpur ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	428	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Birbhum.</i>								
Bolpur ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	371	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	371	5	...	...	2	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENGAL—concl'd.								
<i>Murahidabad.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Azinganj ...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jiaganj ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Bengal ...	71,611	24,121	19,856	44,202	38,524	38,148	58,059	44,218
CHOTA NAGPUR.								
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>								
Giridih ...	20	...	...	...	370	...	...	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>								
Parulia ...	...	...	...	...	370	567	...	...
Ohandil ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katrasgarh ...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	...	...	16	370	567	...	...
<i>Singbhum.</i>								
Chakradharpur ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	50	...	...	16	740	567	...	...
BIHAR.								
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>								
Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...
Pakur ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	6	...	...	...	370	...	...
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>								
Colgong ...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Monghyr.</i>								
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...
Barowni ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	742	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	10	742	370	...	...	...
<i>Patna.</i>								
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...
Diga Ghat ...	...	...	370	370	...	...	...	...
Bakhtiarpur ...	...	...	...	377	...	...	...	...
Mokameh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370
Total ...	...	...	370	747	370	...	...	370
<i>Purnea.</i>								
Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
<i>Darbhanga.</i>								
Samastipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR—conold.								
<i>Gaya.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>								
Muzaffarpur ...	746	392	1,120	...	...	...	370	...
<i>Champaram.</i>								
Bettiah ...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saran.</i>								
Revelganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	...	...
Chapra ...	...	427	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran ...	...	1,850	...	370	740	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2,277	...	370	740	1,130	...	...
Total of Bihar ...	1,130	2,675	1,870	2,230	1,480	1,870	370	370
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.								
<i>Ghasipur.</i>								
Ghasipur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gorakhpur.</i>								
Gauri Bazar ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chauri Chaura ...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mirzapur.</i>								
Mirzapur ...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Allahabad.</i>								
Naini Junction ...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...
Mija Road ...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	2,204	753	745	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,204	1,138	745	...	...	370	...	...
<i>Fatehpur.</i>								
Bindki ...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Cawnpur.</i>								
Cawnpur ...	4,951	740	2,274	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Etawah.</i>								
Etawah ...	2,004	379	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri.</i>								
Shakohabad ...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.			Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—contd.										
<i>Agra.</i>			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ferozabad	...	...	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muttra.</i>										
Muttra	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Alighur.</i>										
Hatirass	...	...	715	388	385	790	...	...	413	385
Alighur	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	715	388	760	790	...	...	413	385
<i>Meerut</i>										
Meerut	...	...	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moradabad.</i>										
Moradabad	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bareilly.</i>										
Aonla	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	...	...	...	...	1,143	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	1,522	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Jaunpur.</i>										
Jaunpur	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalalganj	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Shahjehanpur.</i>										
Shahjehanpur	...	...	374	...	758	...	...	...	...	...
Tilhar	...	...	1,134	380	385	...	...	...	...	...
Anjhee	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	1,508	380	1,528	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lucknow.</i>										
Lucknow	...	...	749	...	754	398	...	...	...	...
Alamnagar	...	...	3,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	4,150	...	754	398	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—concl'd.								
<i>Fyzabad.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fyzabad ...	...	...	379	442	...	...	...	...
Gosainganj ...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	385	379	442	...	...	...	...
<i>Hardai.</i>								
Hardai ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghauli ...	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	1,119	...	1,124	...	8	...	...	...
Total of the North-Western Provinces.	19,686	4,535	10,236	1,630	8	370	413	385
Panjab ...	...	...	1,121	395	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	...	385	...	...	20	...	20	...
Rajputana and Central India ...	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.								
<i>Sylhet.</i>								
Fenchugunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
Sylhet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
Badarpur ...	2,925	678	60	667	75	107	18	435
Balaganj ...	...	...	505	...	...	...	102	1,053
Karimganj ...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Chattak ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,675	682	559	671	75	107	196	1,588
<i>Cachar.</i>								
Silohar ...	98	1,423	396	927	...	383	261	1,489
<i>Goalpara.</i>								
Dhubri ...	...	...	...	...	225	...	108	344
Kamarjoni ...	...	14	...	13	281	594	303	8
Goalpara ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	14	10	13	506	594	411	352
<i>Kamrup.</i>								
Guahati ...	4	4	...	3	...	10	...	...
<i>Darrang.</i>								
Tejpur ...	...	...	152	...	...	105	...	...
Mangaldai ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishunath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Total ...	18	...	152	...	...	105	...	50

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ASSAM—concl'd.								
<i>Sibsagar.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nigriting ...	505	542	170	308	30	200	50	...
Disangmukh ...	166	310	219	378	25	128	51	101
Dekhnumukh ...	461	747	921	461	560	...	281	76
Kokilamukh ...	...	...	122	57	99	37	51	20
Other places ...	...	60	81	337	...	...	...	117
Total ...	1,132	1,659	1,513	1,541	714	365	433	314
<i>Lakhimpur.</i>								
Dibrugarh ...	1,299	2,388	2,273	2,471	848	423	845	951
Palasbari ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,300	2,388	2,274	2,471	848	423	845	951
<i>Nowgong.</i>								
Silghat ...	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	300
Other places ...	...	...	...	15	..	...	...	100
Total of Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,904	5,642	2,143	1,987	2,146	5,144
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	247	...	63	146	320
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	54,262	37,915	43,005	61,154	50,432
ABSTRACT.								
Total of Bengal ...	71,611	24,121	19,856	44,202	33,524	38,148	58,059	44,213
Ditto Bihar ...	1,130	2,675	1,870	2,280	1,480	1,870	370	370
Ditto Chota Nagpur ...	50	...	...	16	740	567	...	...
Ditto North-Western Prov- inces and Oudh.	19,686	4,535	10,236	1,630	8	370	413	385
Ditto Panjab ...	...	...	1,121	395	...	...	...	...
Ditto Central Provinces ...	...	385	...	...	20	...	20	...
Ditto Rajputana and Central India.	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,904	5,642	2,143	1,987	2,146	5,144
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	147	...	63	146	320
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	54,262	37,915	43,005	61,154	50,432

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 7th June 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·38, Kalna ·86, Katwa 1·55, Raniganj 5·33. Frequent thunderstorms. Crop prospects excellent. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	Srs.	
Sadar	... 8½	to 11	} per rupee.
Kalna	... 8	to 9	
Katwa	... 8½	to 9	
Raniganj	... 8½	to 9	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·89. Weather hot, cloudy and stormy in the evening. Sowing of paddy commenced. Sugarcane being transplanted. Price of rice at Sadar 7½ seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·11, Vishnupur 2·86, Onda 3·77, Gangajalghati 1·95, Sonamukhi 2·65, Maliara 1·87, Katra 2·45, Raipur 2·30, Kotalpur 1·54, Indas 5·25. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Ploughing and sowing in full swing. Fodder and water sufficient. Gratuitous relief fund necessary in Chatna outpost. Labourers have left some works to work at cultivation. Famine wages calculated at 8 to 9 seers 2 chitaks per rupee. Price of common rice at Bankura 9 seers 10 chitaks, Gangajalghati and Saltora 8 seers, Vishnupur 10 seers, Sonamukhi 9 seers 2 chitaks, Simlapal and Mejia 8 seers 8 chitaks, Chatna 8 seers 4 chitaks, and Raipur 8 seers 12 chitaks. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar—				
Test-workers	... 185	251	30	469
Otherwise relieved	... 865	1,663	612	3,140
Subdivision—				
Test-workers	... 163	149	169	481
Otherwise relieved	... 243	543	321	1,107
Total	...	...	...	5,197

Relieved by District Relief Committee 1,139.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·90, Contai ·88, Tamluk 1·57, Ghatal 1·75. Weather unsettled. More rain wanted at Tamluk. Prospects of indigo and sugarcane good. *Til* is being harvested in Sabang and Pingla. Ploughing and sowing continue. Seedlings are thriving well. Cattle-disease reported from Dantan, Binpur, Benapura, Sabang, and Ohandrakona. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	... 10	} per rupee.
Contai	... 9 to 11	
Tamluk	... 9½	
Ghatal	... 9 to 10	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·84, Serampore 1·85, Jahanabad 2·08. Rain beneficial to standing crops. Sowing of *aman* progressing. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. Rice sells at 7½ to 9½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·59, Uluberia 1·34. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *aus*, *aman* and jute going on. Prospects favourable so far. More rain is wanted. Fodder sufficient. Want of water felt in places in the Uluberia subdivision. Common rice sells at 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·58, Barasat 1·41, Basirhat 1·29, Diamond Harbour 3·39. Prospects favourable in places, but more rain is wanted. Tillage going on. Weeding of *aus* and jute nearly over. Fodder and water adequate. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	... 7½ to 10	} per rupee.
Barasat	... 8	
Basirhat	... 8½	
Diamond Harbour	... 8	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·55, Kushtia 1·03, Moherpur 2·14, Chuadanga 1·09, Ranaghat 2·84, Nischindipur 1·40, Shikarpur ·35. Prospects of standing crops favourable. More rain wanted in Chuadanga. Water-supply improved. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells from 7½ to 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 5th June 1897—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 13,991	3,768	2,293	20,052
Dependents	... 638	32	9,356	10,026
Otherwise relieved	... 5,537	33,688	22,504	61,729
Total	...	...	...	91,807

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·68, Kandi 2·95, Jargipur ·35. Weather hot. Sowing of *aus*, *bhadoi*, and *aman* continues. Jute, indigo and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	Srs. 8	} per rupee.
Jargipur	...	...	...	8½
Kandi	...	...	...	9

Latest price of common rice, where relief and test works are open, is 8½ seers. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 5th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar and Kandi subdivisions—				
Relief-workers ...	1,629	Nil	21	1,650
Test-workers ...	1,526	22	2	1,550
Otherwise relieved ...	483	2,656	312	3,451
Total				6,651

Jessore.—Weather unsettled, hot and oppressive; at times windy and cool. Rainfall at Sadar ·56, Jhenida ·97, Magura ·50, Narail ·33. Sowing practically stopped for want of rain. The standing paddy is withering for want of moisture. Harvesting of *til* is over. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	Srs. 8 to 8½	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	7½
Magura	...	...	7½ to 8
Narail	...	...	8

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·19, Bagerhat ·39, Satkhira 4·51. Weather hot and cloudy. *Aus* and jute prospects fair. *Til* being harvested. Rain yesterday (6th) did good. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	Srs. 8 to 8½	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	8½
Satkhira	...	...	8

Relief wages calculated at 8½ seers per rupee. Fodder available. Scarcity of good water. Cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	4,461	Nil	402	4,863
In poor-houses ...	46	64	194	304
Otherwise relieved ...	342	3,814	1,994	6,180
Total				11,347

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·00, Nator ·43. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* going on. Harvesting of *boro* paddy nearly over; average outturn expected. Fodder and water available. Price of rice varies from 7½ to 9 seers per rupee. Relief wages calculated at 7½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 5th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers (in one relief-work) ...	275	Nil	Nil	275

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1·63. Weather unsettled. Rain beneficial to standing crops. Preparation for *haimanti* in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	Srs. 8½	} per rupee.
Thakurgaon	...	...	8
Churamon	...	...	7½
Raiganj	...	...	7
Balurghat	...	...	8½

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·11, Alipur Duars 7·72. Weather hot and cloudy. *Betri* paddy in ears. Jute doing well. Rain has done much good to agricultural operations. *Haimanti* being sown. Fodder and water supply good. Average price of common rice 7½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar ·61, Kurseong 2·21, Siliguri 1·50. Weather favourable. *Hills*—*Bhutta*, *bhadoi*, potatoes, *marua*, *shuma* and *kangni* doing well. *Terai*—*bhadoi*, jute and sugarcane progressing. Price of coarse rice:—

Hills	Srs. 6 to 7	} per rupee.
Terai	8 to 9	

Til of *bhutta* 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·46, district average rainfall 5·72. Rainfall of the week retarded weeding of jute in Kurigram. Sowing of *aman* progressing. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 7 to 8 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 2·14. Kauni being reaped. *Aus* and jute doing well. Sowing of *aman* has commenced. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice at head-quarters 8½ seers, and in the interior from 7½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·40, Sirajganj 1·30. Weather partially cloudy and warm. Standing crops doing well. Showers wanted now. Fodder plentiful. Price of rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 5th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test workers ...	256	75	59	390
Otherwise relieved ...	Nil	Nil	54	54
Total ...				444

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·72, Manikganj 2·56, Munshiganj 1·01, Narainganj 2·01. Weather seasonable. Jute and *aus* plants thriving. River gradually rising. Fodder available. Cattle-disease is still prevailing in Munshiganj subdivision. Common rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·52, Tangail 1·15, Kishorganj 4·57, Netrokona 14·82, Jamalpur 3·96. Weather cloudy with frequent storms. *Aman* is being transplanted. Prospects of *aus* and jute continue favourable. Common rice 7½ to 9 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·66, Gosalundo 2·43, Madaripur 7·72. Weather seasonable. Prospects fair. Ordinary rice selling from 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·60. Weather hot. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 7 to 8½ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·22, Brahmanbaria 8·51, Chandpur 4·05. Weather hot and cloudy. State of crops good. No cattle disease. Fodder sufficient. Prices of rice—

	Srs.
Comilla ...	8
Brahmanbaria ...	8½
Chandpur ...	8½
	per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 inches, Feni 2·45. Insects still causing mischief in some parts. Prospects fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water still insufficient. Price of rice 7 to 9 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2·37. Weather hot. Occasional showers. Prospects of crops uncertain. Rain still wanted. Fodder sufficient. Drinking water scarce in places. Rice selling at 9 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Barh 0·5, other stations nil. Rain badly wanted. Standing crops doing well. *Maua* being transplanted by artificial irrigation. Dry fodder for cattle sufficient. Water scarce, but no distress reported. Cattle disease in Patna and parts of Bihar subdivision. Prices rising. Common rice 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday 5th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In poor-houses ...	55	38	19	112
Otherwise relieved ...	12	15	1	28
Total ...				140

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·52, Aurangabad 4·44, Nawada 4·47. Rain has allowed of the preparation of the land for *bhadol* and paddy seedlings, which is being pushed on. Price of Burma rice 8½ seers and country rice 7½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Sugarcane doing well. *Chna* harvesting continues. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except at Bhabua. Common rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice 8 seers and of peas 10½ seers per rupee fixes the relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 5th June—

Bhabua—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	3,122	3,691	1,781	8,594
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	2,061	2,061
In poor-houses and kitchens ...	182	108	128	416
Otherwise relieved ...	13,615	10,106	6,754	20,475

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sasaram—				
Relief-workers	116	159	32	307
Dependents	Nil	Nil	97	97
In poor-houses and kitchens	29	9	6	44
Otherwise relieved	70	202	53	325
Arrah—				
In poor-houses	28	11	6	45
Otherwise relieved	7	6	1	14
Dehri—				
In kitchens	83	80	165	328
Buxar—				
Otherwise relieved	2	2	1	5
Total			...	82,711

Saran.—Rainfall at Gopalganj 58. Weather hot. Prices are—common rice 7 seers 13 chitaks, wheat 9 seers 11 chitaks, barley 11 seers 11 chitaks, *makai* 9 seers 8 chitaks, gram 10 seers 4 chitaks per rupee. Famine wage fixed on barley at 11 seers. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 5th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	1,982	3,754	2,475	8,211
Dependents	Nil	Nil	725	725
In poor-houses	57	38	24	119
Otherwise relieved	3,189	12,986	4,305	20,480
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers	987	2,084	1,245	4,316
In poor-houses	11	6	2	19
Otherwise relieved	1,303	5,002	2,272	8,577
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,404	3,543	2,641	8,588
Dependents	Nil	Nil	1,422	1,422
Otherwise relieved	3,785	11,400	10,067	25,252
Total			...	77,709
Private relief—				
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers	791	1,558	1,032	3,381
Dependents	Nil	Nil	585	585
In poor-houses	88	88	80	216
Otherwise relieved	49	101	66	216
Manjha—				
In poor-houses	7	7	8	22
Otherwise relieved	55	10	Nil	65
Total			...	4,525

Champanan.—Rain in a few places during the week—at Motihari 13, Bettiah 26. Rain much wanted for ploughing and sowing. *China* millet being gathered. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle scarce in places. Prices, except of rice, generally risen, especially at Bettiah. Common and Burma rice 8½ and 8½ seers at Motihari, 7½ and 8 seers at Bettiah. Other Motihari prices—wheat 8½ seers, barley 12 seers, gram and peas 10½ seers, maize 9½ seers, *rahar* 12½ seers. Famine wage based on Burma rice and gram and peas, i.e. on rate of 9½ seers, as hitherto. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	21,251	21,450	11,134	53,835
Dependents	11	28	3,305	3,344
In poor-houses	183	170	116	469
Otherwise relieved	8,082	21,940	16,718	46,090
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers	20,080	19,611	7,636	47,317
Dependents	51	54	3,505	3,610
In poor-houses	267	226	258	741
Otherwise relieved	7,703	16,721	11,014	35,438
Total			...	191,444

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall '08. Prospects fair. Lands are being prepared for *bhadosi* and *dhan*. Prices are—Burma rice 8½ seers, country rice 7 seers, wheat 9½ seers, barley 11½ seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 1½ seers. Barley and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 5th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	13,426	3,553	1,960	18,939
Dependents	Nil	Nil	157	157
In poor-houses	16	11	5	32
Otherwise relieved	5,806	16,293	12,681	34,280
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	6,462	7,776	2,263	16,501
Dependents	Nil	Nil	47	47
In poor-houses	10	5	3	18
Otherwise relieved	1,814	6,673	1,999	10,486
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers	10,460	7,809	2,811	21,110
Dependents	257	8	2,569	2,834
In poor-houses	71	43	44	158
Otherwise relieved	5,833	13,889	9,308	29,030
Total				133,652

Figures for two circles under Civil Agency in Sadar subdivision not received.

Private relief—

Darbhanga Raj—

Relief-workers	2,227	791	259	3,277
Gratuitous relief	69	268	247	584
Total				3,861

Darbhanga.—Price of *makai* 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 5th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	39,283	40,877	6,537	86,697
Dependents	1,557	Nil	6,344	7,901
In poor-houses	112	137	263	512
In kitchens	12	9	223	244
Otherwise relieved	8,957	26,755	10,746	46,458
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers	24,521	22,132	4,638	51,291
Dependents	191	Nil	7,850	8,041
In poor-houses	119	58	62	239
Otherwise relieved	5,728	21,365	10,754	27,847
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	4,243	3,357	749	8,349
Dependents	6	24	38	68
In poor-houses	14	11	966	991
Otherwise relieved	607	1,792	781	3,180
Test-workers	242	409	155	806
Total				252,629
Private relief—				
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers	6,969	3,678	923	11,569
Gratuitous relief	3,625	11,035	10,950	25,610
Total				37,179

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar '33, Begusarai nil, Jamui '75. Weather hot with cloudy evenings. Ploughing of lands and *bhadosi* sowings still continue. Standing crops doing well except where injured in the Begusarai subdivision by hail. Sugarcane flourishing. A storm with rain and hailstones reported from Jamui. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

Monghyr	7 to 8	} per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	...	8½
Jamui	...	...	...	...	8

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 54. Weather getting warmer. Ploughing and sowing going on. *Beak* seedlings and sugarcane growing well. Cotton is being gathered. Price of rice varies from 10½ to 16 seers per rupee in the interior of the district. Rice sells at 10½ and 11 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 2 inches and Khondmals 1 inch. Sugarcane doing well. Sowing of rice commenced. Coarse rice 14 seers per rupee at Khondmals and 16 seers at Angul.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Khurda nil, Pipili 10, Banpur 34, Satpara 140, Parikud 150. Sowing of paddy in progress. Famine wages calculated at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 5th June—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	2,466	143	672	3,281
Dependents	...	22	85	257	364
Test-workers	...	41	Nil	Nil	41
Total					3,686

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 144, Giridih 96. Sowing of paddy and *gundli* in progress. Prospects favourable. Prices—rice 6½ to 9 seers, *mukai* 8 to 10 seers, *murua* 9 to 12 seers, *mahua* 20 to 40 seers. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 5th June—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—					
Test-workers	...	888	500	324	1,712
Fed in kitchens	...	493	733	2,904	4,130
Otherwise relieved	...	152	802	Nil	1,014
Giridih subdivision—					
Test-workers	...	674	261	158	1,093
Otherwise relieved	...	133	165	278	576
Total					8,525

Private relief—
Otherwise relieved ... 271 185 183 639

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 99. Ploughing and sowing are being vigorously carried on. State of standing crops good. Rice sells 7 seers per rupee at Ranchi, and from 6½ to 9 seers in the interior. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamanu.—Slight rainfall every where in the interior, but nil at Sadar. Weather hot. Sowing of *d'an* and *bhadoi* commenced in places. Sugarcane and *makai* doing well, but in places withered for want of rain. *Tawa dhan* being harvested. Prices still rising. Four markets selling rice at over 5 seers, but below 6 seers, against 4 markets in last week; 16 markets against 11 at 6 seers; 38 markets against 44 at over 6, but below 7 seers; 9 markets against 6 at 7 seers; 23 markets against 30 at over 7, but below 8 seers; 1 market at 8 seers. Wheat sold at 8 seers 7 chitaks, gram 9 seers 10 chitaks, barley 10 seers 12 chitaks against 11 seers 4 chitaks; *mahua* 21 seers 12 chitaks against 23 seers 11 chitaks. No failure of fodder yet, but water badly wanted in the eastern thanas. Cattle-disease prevalent all round. Famine wage on rice calculated at 8 seers per rupee. 496 maunds of country rice and 1,124 maunds of Burma rice imported this week under the bounty system.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	1,615	1,326	489	3,430
Otherwise relieved	...	608	1,280	336	2,224
Total					5,654

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 154, Gobindpur 151. Weather hot with occasional storms. Sugarcane prospering. Early sowings going on. Cattle-disease reported from Purulia. Scarcity of water from Jhalda, Paru, and some parts of the Gobindpur subdivision. Average price of common rice 7½ seers per rupee. Supply as yet sufficient.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Gratuitous relief	...	1,623	4,199	2,577	8,404
Test-workers	...	2,479	1,556	231	4,266
Fed in kitchen	...	146	40	187	373
Total					13,043

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 78 at Chaibasa, 123 at Chakradharpur, 140 at Ghatsilla. Rice plentiful. Price 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain in almost all districts during the week. More rain is required in several parts, but generally the present agricultural prospects are favourable. Ploughing and sowing are everywhere proceeding. Early rice and jute are for the most part sown, and the sowing of late rice is going on. Spring rice is almost all gathered in, and all oilseeds and millets are being harvested. Sugarcane and indigo are in good condition. The price of rice is still reported to be rising in places. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura (common rice) 8 to 9½ seers, Nadia (common rice) 7½ seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8½ seers, Khulna (common rice) 8½ seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 7½ seers, Pabna (rice) 7 to 8 seers, Shahabad (rice) 8 seers and (pota) 10½ seers, Saran (barley) 11 seers, Champaran 9½ seers, Muzaffarpur (barley) 11½ seers and (rahar) 11½ seers, Darbhanga (maka) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8 to 9 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice) 7½ to 8 seers, Puri (common rice) 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 6½ to 9 seers, Palamau (rice) 8 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 7½ seers.

Numbers on relief:—

	Week under report.	Preceding week.
Bankura	... 5,197	8,468
Nadia	... 91,807	91,327
Murshidabad	... 6,651	8,540
Khulna	... 11,347	11,188
Rajshahi	... 275	360
Pabna	... 444	694
Patna	... 140	145
Shahabad	... 32,711	33,488
Saran	... 77,709	83,093
Champaran	... 191,444	192,975
Muzaffarpur	... 133,652	121,790
Darbhanga	... 252,629	235,799
Bhagalpur	... 4,384	10,037
Sonthal Parganas	... 6,187	2,631
Puri	... 3,686	4,028
Hazaribagh	... 8,525	7,344
Palamau	... 5,654	5,168
Manbhum	... 13,043	15,964
Total	... 845,485	833,447

The total for the week under report is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 174,467	147,306	51,396	373,169
Dependents	... 2,741	240	37,790	40,771
In poor-houses and kitchens	... 1,938	1,851	5,936	9,725
Otherwise relieved	... 67,113	216,333	127,291	410,737
Test-workers	... 4,729	3,226	1,128	11,083

Private relief:—

Darbhanga Raj (in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur)	9,196	4,469	1,181	14,846
Hatwa	791	1,558	1,032	3,381
Sonthal { Jamtara	927	822	89	1,838
Parganas { Deoghur	531	299	114	944

Gratuitous relief:—

Darbhanga Raj (in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur)	3,694	11,303	11,197	26,194
Saran { Hatwa	137	189	731	1,057
{ Manjha	62	17	8	87
Hazaribagh (Giridih)	271	185	183	639
Total				48,986

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 8th June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS
STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE
FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31st MAY 1897.**

PRICES-CURRENT (retail)

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

BENGAL.

Burdwan Division.	District.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Burdwan	9	2	.	.	12	8	.	...	...	7	8	7	8	12
2	Birbhum	8	4	7	8	12	0	...	...	...	6	12	6	12	12
3	Bankura	9	0	9	0	12	8	.	.	.	7	8	8	0	13
4	Midnapore	8	0	8	0	15	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	8	13
5	Hooghly	9	8	9	8	11	0	...	...	.	7	0	7	0	8
6	Howrah	...	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	7	4	7	14	11

Farrukhabad Division.	District.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	8	7	.	.	.
8	Calcutta	8	0	8	0	12	1	10	0	10	0	16	6	6	2
9	Nadia	9	2	9	0	14	8	10	0	21	5	6	6	6	2
10	Murshidabad	9	4	9	0	15	0	11	8	...	...	7	8	7	8
11	Jessore	8	0	8	8	12	4	9	0	10	0	16	0	7	8
12	Khulna	...	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	8	0	7	0	11

Rajshahi Division.	District.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
13	Rajshahi	9	0	9	0	15	0	.	.	24	0	5	4	6	0
14	Dinajpur	8	0	8	0	12	4	...	.	.	.	7	8	6	14
15	Jalpaiguri	8	0	8	8	12	0	...	.	.	.	7	0	7	0
16	Darjeeling	6	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	4	8	4	8
17	Rangpur	7	0	7	0	.	.	...	...	...	6	0	5	8	8
18	Hogra	7	8	6	9	18	8	.	.	.	6	1	6	6	9
19	Pabna	9	0	9	6	17	8	14	4	14	4	22	8	6	0

Dacca Division.	District.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
20	Dacca	8	4	8	4	10	0	13	4	15	0	7	8	7	4
21	Mymensingh	7	0	7	0	9	8	...	...	...	5	8	6	0	10
22	Faridpur	...	...	.	.	15	0	15	0	.	5	4	5	8	7
23	Backergunge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	8	0	10

KANKON OR KAKON, ITALIAN MILLET. (Setaria Italica.)			GRAM, CHANAR, CHHOLA, KADARAF, OR SUNAGA. (Cicer arietinum.)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	10	8	10	0	18	0	.	.
...	10	0	9	12	16	8	.	.
...	9	12	10	0	16	0	.	.
...	9	0	9	8	13	8	.	.
...	8	0	8	0	18	8	.	.
...	9	14	10	0	16	0	.	.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	9	0	9	0	14	0	.	.
8	0	8	0	10	10	9	2	9	2	16	0
...	10	5	10	5	19	0	.	.
...	11	4	11	8	21	0	.	.
...	9	0	9	0	16	0	.	.
...	8	0	8	0	18	8	.	.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	11	4	10	14	21	0	.	.
...	9	9	10	0	16	0	.	.
...	10	0	10	0	16	0	.	.
...	8	0	8	0	11	8	.	.
...	10	0	10	0	16	0	.	.
...	9	0	9	15	15	0	.	.
...	10	0	10	0	17	4	.	.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	9	0	9	0	15	0	.	.
...	8	0	8	0	12	8	.	.
...	12	0	16	0	20	0	.	.
...	8	8	8	12	13	8	.	.

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga), Raiwanj 10½ seers (panga).
 B. At Lumpur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
 C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
 D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers, Tamluk 9 seers.
 E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers and Jaldighi 10 seers.
 F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
 G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—9 seers, and Baduria 9 seers (panga).
 H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers (panga), Chuadagna 10 seers, (panga), Mohorpur 10 seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
 I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (karkatch) per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jangipur 10½ seers and Kandi 10½ seers.

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st May 1897.

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.				DISTRICTS.	Number.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea mays.)			ARHAR OR TURB, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)			SALT.			SALT.								
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
BENGAL.																	
...	11 4	11 0	17 8	11 0	11 4	11 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Burdwan.	1				
...	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	4 0 0	Birbhum.	2				
...	9 0	10 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Bankura.	3				
...	13 0	...	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Midnapore.	4				
...	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 6	9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 2 0	Hooghly.	5				
...	8 0	8 4	12 12	9 4	9 8	9 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	Howrah.	6				
...	7 8	8 0	11 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 9	24-Parganas.	7				
9 4	9 4	16 6	10 10	10 10	14 3	10 0	10 0	11 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Calcutta.	8				
...	12 13	12 5	19 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Nadia.	9				
...	13 0	13 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Murshidabad.	10				
...	10 0	11 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	9 2	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 3	Jessore.	11				
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 12	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Khulna.	12				
...	12 0	12 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 14 6	Rajshahi.	13				
...	12 0	12 0	...	10 2	10 8	10 0	3 14 6	3 15 0	3 14 0	Dinajpur.	14				
...	8 8	8 8	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 0 0	Jalpaiguri.	15				
11 0	11 0	13 0	5 8	6 8	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16				
10 0	10 0	...	8 0	7 0	10 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	...						
...	10 0	10 0	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Rangpur.	17				
...	8 4	7 14	7 14	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 4	Bogra.	18				
...	13 8	13 8	24 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 4 0	Pabna.	19				
...	8 10	8 10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 4	8 4	15 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20				
...	8 0	8 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21				
...	8 12	8 12	8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	Faridpur.	22				
...	10 0	10 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Backergunge	23				

- J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chitak, Magura 8 seers 11 chitaks, Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks, Bangaon 8 seers 2 chitaks.
- K. At Bagerhat and Satkhira the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Nator 8½ seers and Naugaon 8 seers 11 chitaks.
- M. In Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
- N. Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.
- O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nilphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda 8 seers, Kurigram 8 seers.
- P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 11 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 10 seers 5 chitaks and Mirkadin 10 seers 5 chitaks.
- R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushorganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 8 seers 14 chitaks, Tangail 8 seers and Natokona 8 seers.
- S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 10½ seers (crushed) and Goalundo 9 seers (panga).
- T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare)				
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL—concluded.																		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	7 6	7 6	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 7	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	...	6 4	6 8	11 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	...	...	...
BIHAR.																		
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	...	10 0	10 8	14 0 and 15 0	13 0	13 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 8	9 0	17 8	...	...	18 0
		Gaya	...	8 12	9 0	12 12	11 12	12 4	19 8	6 4	6 0	9 0	7 12	7 12	14 0	9 4	9 4	18 0
	29	Shahabad	...	9 8 and 10 0	9 8 and 10 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	7 8 and 7 12	7 8 and 8 0	8 0	8 0 to 8 12	8 8 to 9 0	17 0	...	...	...
	30	Saran	...	10 0	10 6	14 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
	31	Champaran	...	9 4	9 0	15 8	13 4	13 8	24 0	6 8	6 0	8 8	7 12	8 4	17 0	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	7 8	7 12	13 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga	...	8 12	8 4	13 2	10 0	11 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	7 8	7 8	17 8	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	...	9 11	9 7	14 0	12 9	12 9	22 8	6 5	6 13	9 8	8 7	8 2	13 0	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	...	9 8	9 8	...	12 10	12 10	20 3	6 12	7 9	12 10	8 7	8 14	16 6	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	11 0	9 8	14 0	...	...	25 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	11 0	10 0	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar)	...	9 8	10 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	6 12	7 0	11 0	7 4	8 4	13 8	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	...	7 12	7 12	11 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 8	7 12	7 12	16 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																		
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	7 14	7 11	13 2	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 13	11 8	11 8	19 1	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 10 0	16 0	10 8	11 0	21 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri	...	6 9	6 9	11 13	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	11 13	21 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	...	8 8	8 4	10 8	10 0	9 0	16 0	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	12 8	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	...	5 8 to 7 8	5 8 to 8 0	8 0 to 11 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	6 4 to 6 8	6 8	12 0	7 8	7 8 to 8 0	14 0	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	...	8 12	8 11	11 4	11 13	12 6	18 9	6 12	6 12	9 9	7 5	7 5	11 13	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	...	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	7 4 to 7 8	8 0 to 8 8	16 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	...	...	16 0
	46	Singbhum	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...

C. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers

V. At Foul Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.

W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers, Bihar 9½ seers and Dinapore 10 seers 2 chitaks.

Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.

Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bhabua 9½ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers and Buxar 10½ seers.

a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 7 chitaks, and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 11 chitaks.

b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 8th June 1897.

Legal on the 31st May 1897—(concluded).

SEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

[illegible]

**WHOLESALE PRICES
PER MAUND OF 40
BEERS.**

No.		SALT.										DISTRICTS.		Number.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		DISTRICTS.				
BENGAL—concluded.														
Ch. S.	Ch. R.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tippora.		21	
0	9	8	12	0	4	12	0	4	8	0	Noakhali.		25	
0	10	0	14	4	0	4	8	0	3	12	0	Chittagong.		26
BIHAR.														
8	10	0	8	8	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	Patna.		27
0	10	10	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	14	0	Gaya.		28
0	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Shahabad.		29
0	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Saran.		30
4	10	0	3	10	0	3	14	0	4	0	0	Champaran.		31
0	11	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	Musaffarpur.		32
0	11	8	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	6	0	Darbhanga.		33
15	10	0	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	11	0	Monghyr.		34
0	10	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Bhagalpur.		35
0	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	8	0	Purnea (Kasba).		36
3	...	1	3	6	4	7	0	...	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).		37
0	10	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	3	11	0	Sonthal Parkanas.		38
ORISSA.														
12	10	12	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	5	0	Cuttack.		39
5	10	8	3	14	0	3	14	0	3	11	0	Balasore.		40
0	12	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	Puri.		41
CHOTA NAGPUR.														
0	8	0	1	12	0	4	12	0	4	8	0	Hazaribagh.		42
0	8	8	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	Lohardaga.		43
12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palamau.		44
8	9	2	3	12	0	4	0	0	3	14	0	Manbhum.		45
0	7	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	Singhbhum.		46

per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 10½ seers.
per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamui 9½ seers.
salt per rupee are :—Banka 9 seers. 6 chitaks, Madhipura 8 seers 12

the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 8 seers (panga), Rajmahal 8 seers (panga) and 10 seers (karkatab).
the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
per rupee.

At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	MARTS.												
		RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (note above).			WHEAT (Triticum sativum).			BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	6 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 7 0
2	Burdwan	5 5 0	5 4 0	...	4 7 0	4 6 0	...	4 6 0	.	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	4 10 0	4 8 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Fabna	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	5 0 0	4 9 0	...	4 5 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	6 8 0	7 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 4 9	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	5 5 0	5 7 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	4 7 0	3 10 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	..	3 0 0	2 8 0
7	Chittagong	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...
8	Patna	4 14 0	4 14 0	3 4 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	2 3 6	3 10 0	3 7 0	{ 2 10 0 and 2 13 0 }	3 0 0	2 13 0	1 12 0
9	Musaffarpur	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	5 5 6	5 1 7	...	4 3 3	4 3 6	...	3 5 3	3 5 3	...
10	Bhagalpur	5 14 9	5 4 0	...	4 11 9	4 8 0	...	4 0 6	4 3 6	...	...	3 2 6	...
11	Outtack	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 6 0	3 4 6	3 4 6	2 0 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	3 2 0	...	..	...
12	Ranchi	{ 6 2 0 to 6 6 3 }	6 2 0	...	5 5 0	{ 5 0 0 to 5 5 0 }	...	{ 5 5 0 to 7 4 0 }	{ 5 0 0 to 7 4 0 }	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...

CALCUTTA,
The 8th June 1897.

JWAR OR SHOLUK (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR BADI (<i>Echinochloa serruana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR BUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristicum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
3 8 0	3 8 0	2 1 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 8 0
...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...
...	4 2 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	3 8 0	4 0 0	...
...	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 9 0
...	4 12 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 1 3	2 0 0
...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...
...	3 8 3	3 8 0	...
...	Biri or kalai.		2 3 0
...	3 0 9	3 0 9	...
...	5 0 9	4 11 0	...
...	5 11 0	5 11 0	...

PRICES PER MAUND OF

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea mays).			ARHAR DAL OR TUR— CAJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPSEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	4 0 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 18 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	6 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 8 0	...
...	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	Black mustard. 4 18 0	4 12 0	...
...	White mustard. 5 8 0	5 0 0	...
...	4 10 6	4 7 6	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	Rapeseed. 5 2 0	5 4 0	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	...	11 0 0	11 0 0	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...
...	4 12 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	...
...
...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0
...	...	1 12 0	2 10 6	2 10 6	1 9 6	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	3 18 0	3 12 0	...
4 3 3	4 1 9	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3 0 0	...	...	3 14 0	...	...	4 5 6	...
...	3 0 9	2 14 6	2 4 0	...	...	...	4 3 3	3 13 0	...
...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	5 11 0	6 2 6	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	8 6 6	8 6 6	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TEL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUPE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 14 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 4 0	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 4 4 0 to 4 12 0 }	4 12 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 10 0	4 4 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	...
...	...	...	6 4 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	17 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...
...
...	...	...	4 2 6	...	...	...	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 12 3	3 5 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 5 11 0 to 6 2 0 }	5 11 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).						HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
TOBACCO LEAF.											
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
30 0 0	30 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	{ 200-0-0 per 100 pieces. 200-0-0 per 100 pieces. }		..	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 6 0
26 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	Uncleaned hides, per piece.		...	...	...	...
{ 29 0 0 to 32 0 0 }	{ 28 8 0 to 32 0 0 }	{ ... }	Madhakhali.		{ 4 12 0 to 6 8 0 }	{ 0 12 0 to 2 4 0 }		{ 0 8 0 to 2 2 0 }	{ ... }	{ ... }	{ ... }
			Pulla.			Cleaned hides, per piece.		{ 1 0 0 to 2 8 0 }			
28 0 0	27 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	30 0 0	...	8 8 0	8 8 0	...	...	...	...	6 bundles per rupee.	6 bundles per rupee.	...
33 0 0	33 0 0	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	..	8 8 0	8 8 0	...
40 0 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	..	18 0 0	18 0 0	..	...	...	..
22 0 0	22 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 8 0	...
24 4 9	24 9 9	..	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24 1 6	..	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
30 8 0	30 8 0	...	5 0 0	4 0 0	...	{ 22 0 0 per maund. }		...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
{ 26 10 0 to 32 0 0 }	{ 24 9 9 to 30 7 6 }	{ ... }	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0 }		{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0 }	{ 2 0 0 per piece. }		{ 2 0 0 }	{ 0 4 0 per maund. }		{ ... }

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal on the 31st May 1897.

STRAW.			JUAN STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.									• MARTS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
per kahan.												Panga.			
6 8 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 8 0	3 6 0	...	2. Burdwan.
per kahan.															
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	0 6 0	0 4 0	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3. Midnapore
per kahan.												Panga.			
0 15 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	...	..	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 4 0	4. Pabna.
per maund															
10	10	...	..	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rupee.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6. Dacca.
												Panga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	7. Chittagong.
0 7 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	8. Patna.
per maund.												Panga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	9. Muzaffarpur.
												Panga.			
..	...	...	...	...	...		5 4 0	..	..	..	..	...	4 0 0	...	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	11. Cuttack.
per kahan.															
No fixed rate.		...	...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore-Observatory in the month of May 1897.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.658		
The average pressure of May from 24 years' registers ...	29.658		
The highest pressure in the month	29.866	2nd	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29.507	6th	16
The range of pressure	0.359		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	268.3		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	408.3		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	87.5		
The average temperature of May from 24 years' registers ...	86.1		
The highest temperature in the month	104.6	9th	
The lowest temperature in the month	70.2	30th	
The range of temperature during the month	34.4		
The mean daily range of temperature	16.6		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	21.8	30th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	74		
The average humidity of May from 24 years' registers ...	73		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.957		
The average vapour tension of May from 9 years' registers ...	0.933		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	4.69		
The average cloud proportion of May from 20 years' registers	4.52		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	3.78		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	3.57		
The average fall of May from 48 years' registers	5.40		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1.65	28th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	9		
The average number of rainy days in May from 24 years' registers	13		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	152.1		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	56.5		
The greatest sun temperature	160.2	4th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	65.7	3rd	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	75.7		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	3.4		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	6.4	4th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	203.1		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	360.0	18th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	24.0	18th 1 to 2 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 17, N.E. 21, E. 40, S.E. 99, S. 396, S.W. 146, W. 15, N.W. 9, Calm 1.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.5° higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. CHILLMAN,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 7th June 1897.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of May 1897.

The mean pressure at 10 a.m. during the month	...	...	Inches.	29.709	Date.	
The mean temperature at 10 a.m. during the month	...	...	°	91.8		
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	Inches.	105.4	9th.	
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...		71.5	30th.	
The absolute range of temperature during the month	...	...		33.9		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...		18.4		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...		24.0	4th.	
The mean 10 a.m. humidity during the month	...	...	%	68		
The mean 10 a.m. vapour tension during the month	...	...	Inches.	1.007		
The total rainfall of the month	...	...		4.58		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...		1.68	28th.	
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	Days.	8		

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th June 1897.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 30th May to 5th June 1897.

MONTH	Date.	Pressure at 10 a.m. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 a.m.	Wet bulb at 10 a.m.	Vapour tension at 10 a.m.	Dew point at 10 a.m.	Humidity at 10 a.m.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°		°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	30th	29.746	83.3	95.0	23.5	71.5	92.6	83.5	1.026	80.0	67	0.32
"	31st	29.699	87.1	95.8	17.5	78.3	92.6	83.4	1.021	79.8	67	Nil
June	1st	29.674	90.6	97.5	13.8	83.7	93.6	84.7	1.002	81.1	68	"
"	2nd	29.736	83.6	93.2	19.2	74.0	88.4	82.5	1.032	80.2	77	1.34
"	3rd	29.619	89.2	96.0	13.7	82.3	92.4	81.7	0.989	77.1	62	Nil
"	4th	29.697	88.2	95.5	14.7	80.8	91.6	83.0	1.014	79.7	69	"
"	5th	29.733	85.6	94.5	17.9	76.6	91.4	83.3	1.032	80.2	70	0.08

The mean 10 a.m. pressure of the seven days ... 29.705

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 86.8°

The extreme variation of temperature ... 26.0

The maximum temperature ... 97.5

The mean 10 a.m. relative humidity of the seven days ... 69%

The total fall of rain from 30th May to 5th June 1897 ... 1.74

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th June 1897.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 30th May to 5th June 1897.

Month	Date	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32 Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY				Wind.		Rain	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
May.	30th	116.4	11.2	29.696	81.7	92.0	21.8	70.2	78.3	0.888	75.6	75	S S W, S and S E.	199	0.46	Day chiefly clear, night cloudy, o. S. P. K
"	31st	116.6	8.8	659	86.9	92.9	15.7	77.2	80.8	969	78.8	76	S and W S W ...	191	Nil	Partially cloudy, o.
June	1st	118.5	10.5	631	87.9	94.6	10.9	89.7	82.2	1.030	80.1	78	S S W, S and variable.	280	1.43	Day chiefly clear, night cloudy, o, d, p, t, <
"	2nd	141.9	6.2	664	84.6	91.0	17.5	73.5	80.4	0.986	78.8	83	S and S S W ...	195	0.06	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t. <
"	3rd	146.1	9.8	623	87.9	92.8	10.6	82.2	82.0	1.014	79.7	77	S and S S W	108	Nil	Chiefly clear
"	4th	146.8	10.2	650	87.0	92.7	12.7	80.0	80.0	0.934	77.2	73	S and S S W	201	"	Day chiefly clear, night cloudy, o t. <
"	5th	150.5	4.5	682	85.9	91.9	16.7	75.2	79.2	909	76.3	73	S S W and S W ..	146	0.09	Chiefly clear, o d.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.	29.608
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	29.582
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.	60.7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	93.7
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	86.4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	86.6
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	24.4
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	94.6
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles.	16
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	76
The total fall of rain from 30th May to 5th June 1897	...	...	...	Inches.	2.04
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	1.58
The total fall from 1st January to 5th June 1897	...	...	...	...	9.19
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	10.77
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h and 22h.					
The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.					
The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.					
The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.					
The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.					
The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.					

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers, t, thunder < lightning, K thunderstorm.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 24th April 1897, as compared with the same period of 1896.

STAPLES.	1896.		1897.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	62,94,831	8,47,936	75,48,479	8,92,441	12,53,648	44,505	...	...
Cotton, raw	98,816	60,708	1,25,692	89,023	26,876	28,315	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	5,311	5,976	5,414	6,576	203	600	...	...
2.—Ditto, Indian	23,141	14,485	23,349	13,363	208	...	...	1,063
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,09,478	2,15,633	1,71,345	1,74,344	61,867	...	17,533	41,139
4.—Ditto—Indian	19,711	11,020	21,089	10,659	1,378	...	...	361
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	409	334	308	279	...	...	101	46
2.—Non-intoxicating	7,908	6,506	10,998	8,720	3,190	2,214	...	...
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	578	441	1,080	671	502	230	...	...
2.—Myrabolan	15,711	8,546	11,708	2,903	...	...	4,003	543
3.—Cutch	4,276	2,107	5,613	1,630	...	...	1,337	...
4.—Turmeric	11,079	5,304	11,309	5,304	...	...	230	...
5.—Aniline dyes	23	21	114	40	91	19	...	...
6.—Others	4,033	2,090	2,883	1,360	...	...	1,150	740
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,83,524	1,04,828	3,66,040	91,989	...	...	17,484	12,837
2.—Rice in the husk	23,000	2,707	1,88,994	32,033	1,65,994	29,326	...	...
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,03,622	62,539	14,90,004	4,92,063	10,86,382	4,29,544	...	...
4.—Jowar and bajra	2,701	731	6,066	931	3,365	200	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	3,05,777	79,703	4,76,785	1,13,269	1,70,998	33,507	...	...
6.—Others	64,308	12,572	1,12,094	19,575	47,786	7,003	...	...
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	37,544	22,990	60,304	57,792	22,750	34,802	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	11,709	4,615	14,785	9,915	3,076	530	...	...
Horns	427	240	1,335	867	808	627	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	67,286	13,451	70,350	17,772	3,064	4,321	...	...
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	1,02,069	40,423	72,018	32,065	...	...	30,051	10,468
Leo—								
1.—Stick	34,918	12,271	30,192	4,912	...	...	4,726	6,359
2.—Shell	23,688	19,837	24,385	20,005	2,697	168	...	...
Leather, manufactured	5,429	5,843	4,235	4,751	...	...	1,194	1,092
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	14,843	6,465	13,061	4,125	...	...	1,782	2,340
2.—Spirits	1,460	2,736	1,894	2,350	430	...	...	343
3.—Wines	2,649	4,490	2,582	3,947	...	...	67	499
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	2,074	2,381	614	571	...	...	1,460	1,810
2.—Brass, ditto	3,411	2,180	1,056	522	...	...	2,355	1,657
3.—Copper, wrought	1,646	2,042	1,913	1,457	...	...	...	1,858
4.—Brass, ditto	12,583	6,542	16,865	7,644	4,282	2,002	...	...
5.—Iron	1,12,387	60,740	1,38,510	56,941	26,123	...	...	49
6.—Others	7,081	5,878	18,129	12,920	10,948	7,042	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	3,193	2,713	731	540	...	...	2,462	1,814
Oils—								
1.—Kerosene	96,013	31,817	91,061	30,901	...	5,956	5,856	...
2.—Castor	4,778	1,114	3,365	1,098	...	...	1,413	16
3.—Coconut	2,670	977	6,940	2,460	4,270	1,483	...	...
4.—Others	9,758	6,743	10,767	3,600	1,009	...	...	3,163
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	3,54,443	90,837	2,35,223	61,608	...	...	1,19,220	29,229
2.—Rape and mustard	4,16,053	1,01,288	64,359	1,44,033	2,02,677	42,365	...	...
3.—Til or jujili	30,623	2,709	12,036	1,517	...	...	18,587	1,392
4.—Poppy	1,74,798	45,404	71,070	20,149	...	...	1,03,728	26,345
5.—Kardhu	31	12	...	...	...	...	31	12
6.—Castor	1,22,703	23,003	1,38,488	30,186	15,785	6,883	...	...
7.—Others	3,650	315	161	33	...	...	3,489	282
Opium	20,000	14,240	18,300	10,348	...	...	1,700	3,892
Paper and pasteboard	15,191	7,710	15,774	7,738	583	19	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	31,670	23,883	32,610	15,817	940	...	...	6,030
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	8,479	5,315	5,140	5,459	...	...	330	...
3.—Others	55,960	23,367	62,307	29,053	...	3,719	3,653	...
4.—Potatoes	47,328	17,385	54,194	14,520	6,892	...	...	3,815
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,403	308	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ... ..	...	...	1,47,282	36,147	1,47,282	36,147	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish-plates ... ..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	1,44,846	13,149	3,29,371	13,457	1,84,525	59,304	...	...
5.—Other sorts	5,08,044	1,08,142	4,19,655	89,540	...	...	88,489	22,807
Salt, &c.—								
1.—Salt-petre	92,306	36,680	67,853	1,425	...	...	24,453	11,752
2.—Other saline substances	27,412	10,178	24,386	9,660	...	...	3,026	519
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	983	658	1,383	734	400	76	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	271	170	424	471	153	301	...	...

STAPLES.	1896.		1897.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
<i>Spices—</i>								
1.—Betel-nuts	17,308	15,887	15,612	15,177	1,696	...	...	180
2.—Pepper	2,180	2,309	2,309	2,340	220	140	...	...
3.—Ginger	608	596	1,417	968	1,809	368	...	...
4.—Onions	14,898	9,551	22,200	22,798	17,302	13,247	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	1,155	1,542	739	1,140	...	...	496	416
6.—Others	1,490	943	1,442	872	...	...	58	60
Stone and lime	2,89,187	50,208	4,42,227	60,335	57,000	10,027	...	...
<i>Sugar—</i>								
1.—Refined	80,724	4,100	10,786	4,558	...	458	19,048	...
2.—Unrefined	2,65,610	66,184	2,72,245	65,985	6,635	801	...	...
<i>Tea—</i>								
1.—Foreign	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2.—Indian	2,742	1,686	2,189	1,227	...	127	553	...
Timber	1,35,236	80,242	2,45,780	64,077	1,20,544	22,725	...	...
Tobacco	1,19,262	54,586	1,32,761	62,472	20,299	7,212	...	...
Wool, raw	2,478	1,017	2,649	1,804	1,171	...	...	22
<i>Wool, manufactured—</i>								
1.—Piece goods, European	242	310	322	402	119	162	...	...
2.—" Indian	4,866	2,709	2,987	2,800	581	864	...	...
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>All other articles of merchandise—</i>								
1.—Firewood	22,919	1,895	12,570	1,042	...	...	10,349	653
2.—Indigo seed	14,172	2,258	69,474	20,440	54,302	17,622	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	25,974	4,976	17,189	2,400	...	...	8,785	2,480
4.—Oil-cake	50,452	7,731	77,278	14,521	26,826	6,790	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	11,007	2,847	19,053	2,124	8,046	...	...	1,422
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	54,770	73,649	67,291	20,157	12,121	...	...	11,492
7.—Wooden articles	15,612	7,002	10,283	5,400	5,332	...	...	2,112
8.—Others	5,22,012	2,46,801	7,72,020	2,52,249	1,76,008	6,448	...	...
Total	1,22,07,210	27,57,165	1,57,49,047	34,22,554	23,61,237	6,09,389		
<i>Military stores</i>	12,032	17,728	15,769	21,572	2,007	2,785	...	...
<i>Coal for railway</i>	10,27,179	74,624	6,47,103	22,874	...	...	3,90,070	22,620
<i>Railway materials</i>	10,14,785	75,488	11,25,408	42,892	1,10,623	2,404	...	...
<i>Live-stock</i>	...	10,055	...	11,088	...	1,033	...	...
Total	1,44,31,326	26,25,130	1,75,26,522	35,42,021	21,04,957	6,46,951		

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 7th June 1897.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th May 1897 on 1,701·11 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	311,778	Rs. A. P. 3,03,070 0 0 177 0 2	Mds. s. 43,84,52/ 0	Rs. A. P. 8,97,832 9 0 510 2 6	Rs. A. P. 23,808 0 0 15 11 3	Rs. A. P. 11,98,310 9 0 701 6 11	88,778	187,827	246,605
Or per mile of railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For previous 52½ weeks of half-year ...	*6,460,700	*67,08,948 13 0	*46,80,001 10	1,74,78,565 5 0	14,33,519 0 0	2,46,14,830 1 0	1,841,324	3,123,538	4,968,862
Total for 51 weeks ...	6,772,578	70,08,015 12 0	8,83,54,388 10	1,83,46,397 14 0	4,45,637 9 0	2,56,08,040 10 0	1,930,500	3,264,384	5,214,884
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	308,907	3,14,358 4 1	37,57,080 0	6,95,802 9 11	18,573 9 9	10,36,734 7 9	81,961	184,064	215,025
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	184 14 4	...	409 4 0	10 14 9	605 1 1	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 51½ weeks of previous year ...	7,340,300	78,80,092 13 0	7,78,46,081 30	1,84,85,822 13 4	4,14,308 8 10	2,40,30,284 3 3	1,797,516	3,002,785	4,800,301

* Added No. of passengers 12,304 and deducted Rs. 8,869 }
 † Ditto Mds. 30,884 and .. 24,102 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended
 ‡ Ditto .. 983 } 17th April 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th May 1897 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	30,850	Rs. A. P. 4,858 12 0 518 9 1	Mds. s. 16,064 30	Rs. A. P. 784 8 0 52 9 6	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0 0 7 3	Rs. A. P. 5,583 4 0 251 9 9	1,103	85	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For previous 50½ weeks of half-year ...	*512,196	*1,24,205 14 0	*13,85,088 10	*14,167 9 0	*145 0 0	1,42,578 7 0	22,432	1,900	24,332
Total for 51½ weeks ...	533,446	1,25,124 10 0	4,02,000 30	14,693 1 0	155 0 0	1,43,171 11 0	23,535	1,985	25,520
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	10,727	4,944 1 3	14,913 10	586 15 0	16 12 0	5,497 12 3	1,116	72	1,188
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	222 6 6	...	23 11 3	0 12 1	46 15 10	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 51½ weeks of previous year ...	534,628	1,33,646 13 7	2,33,604 10	10,806 5 0	209 0 3	1,46,514 2 10	24,408	1,730	26,138

* Added No. of passengers 3,643 and deducted Rs. 3,638 }
 † Deducted Mds. 4,836 and .. 16 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th
 ‡ Added .. 9 } April 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th May 1897 on 160·47 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	17,696	Rs. A. P. 13,403 11 0 83 8 8	Mds. s. 64,961 0	Rs. A. P. 10,080 0 0 63 10 1	Rs. A. P. 63 0 0 0 6 3	Rs. A. P. 23,514 11 0 148 9 0	6,748	3,192	9,938
Or per mile of railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For previous 50½ weeks of half-year ...	*348,642	*3,12,780 11 0	*18,27,466 30	*2,30,760 9 0	*1,337 0 0	5,24,684 4 0	187,083	76,000	214,083
Total for 51½ weeks ...	366,338	3,20,192 6 0	18,92,317 30	2,30,810 9 0	1,400 0 0	5,25,408 15 0	147,789	79,798	223,587
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,340	13,296 15 10	1,04,036 0	9,054 11 0	50 9 9	23,401 4 7	6,680	4,404	11,183
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	82 5 2	...	56 1 7	0 5 11	138 12 8	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 51½ weeks of previous year ...	480,488	3,67,157 9 11	15,12,376 30	1,86,537 0 7	1,347 10 0	5,64,103 4 6	147,376	76,633	223,008

* Deducted No. of passengers 308 and .. 50 }
 † Ditto Mds. 28,086 and .. 46 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th April
 ‡ Added .. 6 } 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DAOGA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BREAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th May 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	128,940	99,600 0 0	8,32,840 0	1,11,000 0 0	27,100 0 0	2,37,700 0 0	21,200	24,000	65,200
Or per mile of railway ...	234	122 0 0	1,011 0	126 0 0	23 0 0	230 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	4,042,766	21,80,031 0 0	1,56,98,198 0	23,82,069 0 0	2,71,781 0 0	2,47,74,461 0 0	687,696	674,263	1,361,959
Total for 21 weeks ...	4,231,726	22,49,631 0 0	1,67,30,978 0	24,63,729 0 0	2,98,881 0 0	2,60,12,261 0 0	718,796	708,263	1,427,059
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	103,802	82,143 0 0	8,29,482 0	1,16,447 0 0	24,363 0 0	2,32,973 0 0	30,648	23,311	53,959
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	208	113 0 0	1,020 0	143 0 0	31 0 0	277 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,516,303	22,25,225 0 0	1,71,98,060 0	25,70,318 0 0	3,13,296 0 0	2,61,08,829 0 0	674,702	683,333	1,358,035

* Audited up to 10th April 1897.

† Excluding steamer earnings.

DAOGA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th May 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,270	6,170 0 0	19,480 0	1,880 0 0	190 0 0	8,230 0 0	2,800	965	3,765
Or per mile of railway ...	236	72 0 0	227 0	22 0 0	2 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	428,600	1,31,412 0 0	6,23,801 0	53,028 0 0	2,420 0 0	1,87,855 0 0	54,721	18,906	73,627
Total for 21 weeks ...	448,770	1,37,582 0 0	6,43,341 0	54,943 0 0	2,610 0 0	1,98,075 0 0	57,521	19,870	77,391
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	18,383	5,648 0 0	17,495 0	1,854 0 0	245 0 0	7,747 0 0	2,441	737	3,178
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	214	65 0 0	203 0	22 0 0	3 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	422,724	1,51,557 0 0	5,51,479 0	51,514 0 0	4,868 0 0	2,07,929 0 0	52,708	17,773	70,481

* Audited up to 10th April 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th May 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,590	12,069 0 0	61,015 0	4,247 0	167 0 0	16,483 0 0	4,412	3,068	7,470
Or per mile of railway ...	247	97 0 0	488 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	670,304	2,53,337 0 0	13,83,445 0	83,430 0 0	3,121 0 0	3,49,464 0 0	85,776	54,110	139,886
Total for 21 weeks ...	701,124	2,70,406 0 0	14,49,500 0	87,683 0 0	3,288 0 0	3,65,977 0 0	89,188	57,168	146,356
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,643	10,851 0 0	68,466 0	3,805 0 0	46 0 0	14,703 0 0	3,472	2,300	5,772
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	253	87 0 0	548 0	31 0 0	...	115 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	735,003	2,51,423 0 0	14,12,304 0	86,490 0 0	3,349 0 0	3,43,206 0 0	80,454	42,181	122,635

* Audited up to week ending 20th March 1897.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th May 1897 on 348 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 19 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,994	10,595 0 0	2,61,125 0	11,184 0 0	998 0 0	22,766 0 0	2,235	7,400	10,734
Or per mile of railway ...	57.25	30.43 0 0	689.79 0	31.03 0 0	2.76 0 0	64.26 0 0	9.30	20.89	30.13
For previous 20 weeks of half-year (a) ...	414,000	2,35,738 0 0	34,76,615 0	1,74,315 0 0	9,241 0 0	4,19,294 0 0	76,070	1,44,063	221,033
Total for 51 weeks ...	433,994	2,46,323 0 0	37,10,740 0	1,85,503 0 0	10,234 0 0	4,42,060 0 0	79,305	1,52,463	231,767
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,081	6,335 0 0	1,64,350 0	4,366 0 0	272 0 0	10,973 0 0	2,566	3,522	5,884
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	30.77	40.35 0 0	1,046.18 0	27.81 0 0	1.73 0 0	60.80 0 0	15.07	22.43	37.50
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	387,775	2,01,493 0 0	45,12,424 0	90,157 0 0	3,743 0 0	3,04,303 0 0	51,141	92,430	143,597

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 10th April 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST MAY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1897 TO 29TH MAY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 30TH MAY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
360	Rs. 22,766	Rs. 64.26	157	Rs. 10,973	Rs. 69.89	360	Rs. 1,64,363	...	157	Rs. 1,03,701	...	Rs. 60,622	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 15th May 1897 on 815 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 815 miles open ...	(a) 126,510	(a) 45,000	(b) 5,86,470	(b) 71,430	(c) 21,720	1,38,550	15,647	(d) 24,830	40,477
Or per mile of railway ...	155.72	55.21	719.00	88.14	26.65	170.00	...	...	...
For previous 18 weeks of half-year (a) ...	1,051,359	6,23,323	92,47,061	11,10,623	2,95,426	22,29,374	234,058	400,400	633,567
Total for 19½ weeks ...	2,078,161	8,69,323	98,33,631	11,82,436	3,17,146	23,07,921	269,705	434,329	734,034
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 786 miles open ...	126,380	49,544	5,50,006	75,606	14,614	1,39,764	14,127	(f) 24,107	38,234
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	167.10	63.53	727.62	100.00	19.33	184.96	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,314,490	9,50,803	96,17,190	13,02,390	2,82,597	25,35,780	276,271	445,912	722,183

- (a) Due to shorter journeys.
 (b) Increased traffic over shorter leads.
 (c) The increase is chiefly due to Mokameh Ghat ferry.
 (d) Includes 718 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
 (e) audited figures up to week ending 20th March 1897.
 (f) 2,166 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 22nd May 1897 on 815 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Actual traffic for the week on 815 miles open	121,730	Rs. 46,050	Mds. 6,31,030	Rs. 77,230	Rs. 26,430	(a) 1,48,740	16,110	(b) 26,768	42,878
per mile of railway	153.04	56.47	763.00	94.76	32.80	183.73	.....	.....	.....
or previous 19 th weeks of half-year (c)	2,084,717	8,68,252	1,01,68,556	11,81,437	3,31,341	25,81,030	298,308	436,307	734,615
Total for 20 th weeks	2,206,447	9,14,272	1,07,99,586	12,58,667	3,57,831	26,50,770	314,418	462,615	777,033
COMPARISON.									
Actual for corresponding week of previous year on 786 miles open	108,418	42,487	5,59,404	78,070	15,083	1,30,599	14,098	(d) 23,374	37,472
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	138.41	54.16	710.95	99.34	19.23	171.48	.....	.....	.....
Actual for corresponding date in previous year	2,423,914	9,83,200	1,01,76,504	13,74,409	2,97,680	26,65,379	290,339	460,336	750,675

- (a) Increase is due to brisker traffic.
 (b) Includes 780 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
 (c) Audited figures up to week ending 3rd April 1897.
 (d) 1,270 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 29th May 1897	14,179	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	1,886	7	0
Decrease	2,507	7	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 29th May 1897	278	0	3
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1896	327	8	0
Decrease	49	2	9
Receipts from 1st January to 29th May 1897	2,74,681	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	3,23,424	0	0
Decrease	48,743	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 1487 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 5th June 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 59,72,442 maunds. The destination of 57,76,786 maunds is specified. A little over two-fifths of this quantity (23,85,903 maunds) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, more than one-third (21,33,006 maunds) to stations in Bengal, about one-eighth (7,16,984 maunds) to the Central Provinces, and the rest (5,40,893 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period, 54,017 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 97,362 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th June 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chittpur, Kidderpur Docks, and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 5th June 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Total from 25th April to 29th May 1897.	Week ending 5th June 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL.						
<i>Hooghly.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	990	387	135
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	108	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	10	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Bhadreswar ...	...	...	...	...	664	...
Total	272	...	...	1,000	1,154	135
<i>Burdwan.</i>						
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	104	370	463	...
Baniganj ...	1,460	940	1,270	1,428	4,555	...
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Ghuakara ...	108	...	...	...	...	...
Kanu Junction ...	...	...	...	...	349	...
Total	1,730	1,002	1,374	1,798	5,367	...
<i>Birbhum.</i>						
Murari ...	...	...	378	...	...	...
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rampur Hat ...	...	...	...	...	683	...
Ahmadpur ...	...	...	...	...	302	...
Total	3	...	378	...	985	...
<i>Nadia.</i>						
Mirpur ...	...	...	380	977	1,123	753
Chuadanga ...	853	...	...	...	...	379
Kushtia ...	343	742	...	2,585	3,013	2,634
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...	914	1,628	1,491
Bhairamara ...	...	...	1,287	1,517	1,026	300
Damukdia ...	...	...	...	1,147	698	...
Bagula ...	...	...	...	...	3,819	...
Kumarkhali ...	...	...	...	...	351	385
Total	696	1,630	1,767	7,140	11,658	5,942
<i>Jessore.</i>						
Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	371	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>						
Azinganj ...	157	154	445	2,008	3,040	...
Jiaganj ...	...	...	...	374	376	379
Total	157	154	445	2,380	3,416	379
<i>Rajshahi.</i>						
Malanchi ...	...	...	...	...	1,413	...
Total	...	...	...	...	1,413	...
<i>Dinajpur.</i>						
Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	373	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>						
Saidpur ...	...	...	...	...	767	...
Kurigram ...	...	...	109	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hat ...	55	...	...	...	...	...
Domer ...	...	...	...	383	302	...
Kaunia ...	...	...	...	...	373	...
Kaliganj ...	...	...	...	...	770	...
Total	55	...	109	383	2,212	...
Cooch Behar ...	755	377	1,498	9,549	8,206	379

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Total from 25th April to 29th May 1897.	Week ending 5th June 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL—consolid.						
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	1,046	1,856	459
Jalpaiguri ...	392	...	2,886	5,094	14,785	...
Ramshai ...	...	731	862	787	2,209	874
Mai Bazar ...	...	...	894	881	1,872	...
Belakoba ...	...	...	...	101	...	...
Total	392	731	3,288	7,059	20,282	888
<i>Darjeeling.</i>						
Sonada ...	...	...	...	...	372	...
Siliguri ...	...	...	758	2,050	1,182	...
Ghoom ...	...	...	524	...	1,214	...
Darjeeling ...	382	846	201	874	751	...
Kurseong ...	...	...	...	3,864	1,129	...
Rangtang ...	...	...	...	...	883	...
Total	382	846	1,483	6,888	5,011	...
<i>Pabna.</i>						
Sirajganj ...	...	...	172	...	5,376	747
Total	...	...	172	...	5,376	747
<i>Dacca</i>						
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	880
<i>Faridpur.</i>						
Pangsa ...	...	...	...	2,209	753	...
Rajbari ...	...	...	...	1,125	5,685	370
Goalundo ...	...	...	...	962	4,226	1,120
Pachuria ...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...
Total	...	...	...	5,320	16,614	1,490
TOTAL OF BENGAL	4,442	4,240	10,514	41,917	76,438	10,284
CHOTA NAGPUR.						
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>						
Giridib ...	750	376	1,101	5,518	7,551	...
Total	750	376	1,101	5,518	7,551	...
<i>Manbhum.</i>						
Parulia ...	22	...	...	...	2,950	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	340	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	153	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	485	761	378
Katrasgarh ...	...	...	...	...	101	...
Total	31	...	...	485	4,306	378
<i>Singbhum.</i>						
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR..	812	376	1,101	6,003	11,856	378
BIHAR.						
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>						
Barharwa ...	...	...	...	754	1,804	...
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	386	...	371	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	371	1,501	381
Sahibganj ...	880	1,878	6,839	7,188	10,398	3,453
Baidyanath ...	2	...	2,319	3,015	5,190	...
Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	2,045	...
Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	390	...
Total	382	2,256	9,544	11,278	27,099	3,834
<i>Purnea.</i>						
Katihar Junction ...	...	...	...	756	1,505	...
Manihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Total	...	...	...	756	1,505	61

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Total from 25th April to 29th May 1897.	Week ending 5th June 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR—contd.						
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>						
Nathnagar ...	...	...	...	1,525	2,312	370
Colgong ...	...	...	881	8,281	15,674	...
Pipanti ...	...	...	1,502	7,156	3,087	875
Ghog ...	...	370	1,878	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	4,958	18,105	29,696	1,904
Sultanganj ...	...	...	...	1,885	746	...
Raghupur ...	...	...	...	870	...	...
Pertabganj ...	...	...	...	...	374	...
Total ...	764	370	8,719	37,322	51,839	2,649
<i>Monghyr.</i>						
Bariaurpur ...	...	...	...	382	...	...
Khagaria ...	...	...	...	2,620	4,224	...
Jamalpur ...	...	...	373	...	897	370
Lakhisarai ...	888	...	2,629	10,956	7,542	...
Monghyr ...	382	...	1,121	1,524	1,997	762
Garhara ...	2,268	377	385	12,047	9,103	...
Togra ...	716	...	...	2,642	3,348	875
Jamui ...	...	...	...	1,182	1,879	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...	...
Burhi ...	...	...	...	1,516	763	...
Simultola ...	...	...	...	712	1,135	...
Nawadi ...	...	...	...	371	...	...
Total ...	4,155	377	4,511	33,942	30,324	1,507
<i>Patna.</i>						
Masaurhi ...	...	...	...	...	375	...
Khushrupur ...	...	...	2,682	4,178	6,097	4,402
Barh ...	1,548	376	1,532	4,129	6,422	1,124
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	15,054	47,135	55,615	6,787
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	875	714	755
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	1,889	1,158	12,402	23,151	1,508
Sadisapur ...	875	...	377	...	...	...
Bihta ...	1,211	126	376	714	1,113	...
Mohameh ...	...	756	2,340	10,195	5,310	375
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	1,516	3,109	1,539
Bukharipur ...	...	...	...	1,868	1,888	881
Fatua ...	...	...	...	...	2,293	758
Total ...	19,752	25,957	26,519	82,904	1,08,454	19,089
<i>Gaya.</i>						
Gaya ...	...	1,175	5,271	16,138	26,905	12,776
Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	1,501	1,120	...
Bela ...	...	...	...	...	373	...
Mukdunipore ...	...	...	...	...	371	...
Total ...	...	1,175	5,271	17,639	24,774	12,776
<i>Shahabad.</i>						
Bedadi ...	...	...	...	3,189	3,057	794
Raghunathpur ...	...	374	3,404	4,896	771	...
Arrah ...	1,129	370	1,896	11,277	5,375	371
Buzar ...	1,513	2,664	2,268	8,671	7,553	880
Dumraon ...	878	1,117	376	2,257	2,290	...
Total ...	3,020	4,525	7,044	30,590	19,016	1,545
<i>Darbhanga.</i>						
Sakri ...	...	...	...	874	2,684	372
Tamaria ...	...	...	1,183	371	1,508	...
Samastipur ...	...	3,188	7,186	20,705	31,853	3,037
Dal Singh Sarai ...	374	378	758	5,608	19,294	1,564
Darbhanga ...	8,169	8,791	26,144	54,972	79,601	11,965
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	883	...
Waini ...	...	...	885	744	2,636	...
Total ...	9,647	7,302	35,556	82,769	1,87,900	10,988

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Total from 25th April to 29th May 1897.	Week ending 5th June 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR—conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>						
Janakpur Road ...	...	...	...	750	882	...
Sarai ...	...	...	...	1,092	1,124	...
Bairagnia ...	...	748	...	...	1,403	...
Kanti ...	...	...	...	...	381	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	876	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	374	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,096	40,791	42,067	90,230	3,132
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	761	3,185	1,515	...
Sitamarhi ...	882	...	7,556	18,458	10,673	389
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	3,771	4,491	5,758	375
Total ...	9,384	12,702	52,879	70,043	1,18,716	4,196
<i>Champanan.</i>						
Maesi ...	1,018	...	3,768	3,357	3,401	...
Segowli ...	1,410	...	3,024	2,248	1,887	375
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	2,984	...	8,219	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	59,559	27,927	50,176	8,637
Bara ...	507	...	2,255	6,849	20,865	1,126
Motihari ...	...	1,137	14,051	32,447	33,337	1,137
Pipra ...	...	...	873	1,526	5,152	...
Total ...	15,397	15,561	86,014	73,854	1,23,067	11,275
<i>Saran.</i>						
Dighwara ...	...	...	371	...	378	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	3,376	2,233	1,123
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	22,672	23,336	47,614	14,410
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	371	...	...
Daronda ...	372	376	5,133	13,511	9,745	1,879
Savan ...	16,409	31,235	31,607	46,894	27,433	2,627
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	20,573	30,541	31,838	4,553
Mairwa ...	...	...	...	747	...	...
Total ...	31,679	57,217	81,855	1,18,776	1,19,241	24,532
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,913	7,66,576	97,362
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	3,30,427	6,07,833	8,56,081	1,08,024
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.						
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>						
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,440	3,012	6,000	5,780	...
Guhmer ...	365	...	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,352	2,632	373	7,172	2,305	4
Total ...	7,585	6,072	3,385	13,172	8,095	4
<i>Benares District.</i>						
Shiupur ...	...	...	...	381	1,189	...
Zamania ...	1,869	1,875	6,017	10,336	8,010	1,131
Sakaldiha ...	2,273	761	...	376	873	...
Mogulsarai ...	379	...	378	873	1,136	...
Benares Cantonment	26,811	23,471	20,894	20,010	31,642	7,499
Total ...	31,332	26,107	27,289	31,476	42,800	8,633
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>						
Bhagalpur Gogra ...	...	2,998	...	3,000	375	...
Chauri Chaura ...	...	1,186	2,262	1,493	2,310	880
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,520	1,496	...	750	1,129
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,523	876	753	1,527	...
Sahjanwa ...	773	...	...	8,629	12,435	4,903
Bhatpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,587	7,177	4,134	13,875	17,397	6,412

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Total from 25th April to 29th May 1897.	Week ending 5th June 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Basti District.</i>						
Khalilabad ...	...	378	...	372	...	...
Basti ...	1,938	6,418	782	1,172	...	...
Uska Bazar ...	1,146	1,869	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,660	782	1,544	...	...
<i>Gonda District.</i>						
Gonda ...	1,485	8,035	4,878	...	2,258	...
Other places ...	1,158	6,764	1,127	...	...	...
Total ...	2,638	15,899	6,005	...	2,253	...
<i>Baraich District.</i>						
Naupara ...	...	...	...	1,505	...	...
Baraich ...	...	754	1,507	758	1,880	...
Total ...	...	754	1,507	2,254	1,880	...
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>						
Abraura Road ...	1,505	5,653	4,507	2,990	4,981	379
Chunar ...	828	378	381	377	2,225	...
Mirzapur ...	22,465	17,478	7,234	11,006	12,070	2,322
Gainpura ...	383	384	...	376	758	745
Total ...	25,176	23,888	12,122	14,749	19,979	3,446
<i>Allahabad District.</i>						
Karchana ...	...	...	1,181	375	3,035	744
Naini ...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	378	755	...	375	372	...
Jasra ...	376	2,652	5,287	8,996	9,105	1,158
Mija Road ...	15,747	21,899	15,460	21,085	25,937	8,883
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	378	...	1,880	765
Allahabad ...	48,688	56,477	21,813	17,353	24,212	4,148
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	2,278	1,875	1,911	1,148
Sirathu ...	4,551	5,673	4,517	412	385	...
Shiurajpur ...	763	...	752	1,863	4,540	742
Other places ...	876	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	51,616	52,334	71,386	17,038
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>						
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,515	374	...	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	2,270	...	381	...
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	10,612	8,438	6,407	745
Fatehpur ...	...	...	387	...	886	...
Total ...	14,387	22,780	14,784	3,812	7,174	745
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>						
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	87,057	14,940	12,123	4,156
<i>Etawah District.</i>						
Phaphund ...	2,643	3,024	3,775	436	...	380
Bharthna ...	389	378	...	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,360	8,749	2,254	1,139	...
Jaswantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	4,158	...	...	...
Total ...	25,062	20,041	16,682	2,690	1,139	380
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>						
Farukhabad ...	...	373	380	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>						
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,535	1,126	...	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,137	2,642	373	...	...
Total ...	5,748	2,672	3,768	373	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Febru- ary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Total from 25th April to 29th May 1897.	Week ending 5th June 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Agra District.</i>						
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,288	6,557	1,218	878	...
Agra ...	20,578	18,522	34,662	19,276	12,195	760
Barhan ...	...	...	...	...	280	...
Total ...	32,593	17,760	41,219	20,489	12,828	760
<i>Sitapur District.</i>						
Sitapur ...	379	3,022	2,685	2,632	2,207	...
<i>Muttra District.</i>						
Kosi ...	...	...	1,173	...	391	...
Muttra ...	2,331	1,997	2,628	749	1,786	...
Brindaban ...	...	...	324	372	...	...
Total ...	2,331	1,997	4,125	1,121	2,177	...
<i>Alighur District.</i>						
Harduaganj ...	...	...	755	...	...	...
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...	...
Hatnass ...	21,067	8,797	30,653	4,956	4,625	3,398
Alighur ...	6,414	1,815	4,570	2,640	2,262	1,127
Total ...	28,834	10,612	35,978	7,596	6,887	4,525
<i>Bulandshahr District.</i>						
Chola ...	...	...	1,138	...	...	...
Secundrabad ...	...	747	1,510	1,506	1,140	...
Khurja ...	5,308	3,828	9,468	8,774	4,170	370
Dibai ...	756	756	3,021	...	...	...
Total ...	6,064	5,329	15,137	5,280	5,316	370
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>						
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	757	...	...	...
<i>Meerut District.</i>						
Ghaziabad ...	566	1,512	1,143	1,135	...	...
Meerut ...	6,851	15,779	8,873	6,410	1,890	...
Total ...	7,417	17,291	10,016	7,545	1,890	...
<i>Banda District.</i>						
Badausa ...	...	...	390	1,138	1,886	745
Banda ...	1,187	5,666	11,376	7,608	3,437	2,656
Bargarh ...	742	1,507	3,042	1,500	2,276	379
Manikpur ...	384	1,129	1,133	1,409	1,135	...
Kurwi ...	1,145	6,465	17,032	5,343	8,776	380
Majhgawan ...	...	...	...	...	376	...
Total ...	8,458	14,767	32,978	17,093	12,886	4,160
<i>Moradabad District.</i>						
Khanth ...	...	374	1,136	375	...	...
Moradabad ...	...	4,910	4,148	1,889	...	...
Chundowai ...	782	15,416	4,841	382	...	...
Total ...	782	20,700	10,125	2,646	...	...
<i>Agingarh District.</i>						
Shahganj ...	7,558	7,522	378	8,151	8,762	385
<i>Bareilly District.</i>						
Aonla ...	1,510	3,865	2,252	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	2,711	26,924	12,773	2,303	...	...
Total ...	4,221	30,689	15,025	2,308	...	...
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>						
Jaunpur ...	14,496	25,241	5,687	8,268	5,642	372

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Total from 25th April to 26th May 1897.	Week ending 5th June 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>						
Shajehanpur ...	4,180	7,175	6,442	400	1,122	...
Tilhar ...	5,061	7,907	3,058	...	...	...
Anjhi ...	2,684	4,199	3,774	...	373	...
Rosa Junction ...	...	...	...	...	373	...
Total ...	11,925	19,281	13,274	400	1,868	...
<i>Eta District.</i>						
Jaleswar Road... ..	...	...	386	...	...	...
Kashganj ...	754	...	2,266	373	753	...
Total ...	754	...	2,652	373	753	...
<i>Lucknow District.</i>						
Lucknow ...	17,199	27,988	24,956	5,034	12,083	...
Alamnagar ...	7,976	9,894	13,975	2,244	1,141	...
Kakori ...	1,491	774	755	...	...	...
Malihabad ...	754	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,420	39,656	39,686	7,278	13,224	...
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>						
Pilibhit ...	...	1,516	...	...	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>						
Rurki ...	...	...	373	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	...	379	5,253	9,401	...	...
Total ...	...	379	5,626	9,401	...	...
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>						
Sahwal ...	...	...	783	...	...	...
Radhauli ...	1,133	7,585	2,265	4,124	2,632	...
Fyzabad ...	9,146	31,402	6,210	7,563	9,018	1,122
Ajodhya ...	762	3,026	...	...	6,073	...
Gosainganj ...	...	789	...	1,122	1,501	...
Total ...	11,041	42,802	9,258	12,809	19,224	1,122
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>						
Akbarpur ...	1,150	3,008	762	745	2,027	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>						
Bahramghat ...	...	...	1,881	1,139	2,649	754
Duryabad ...	...	378	...	379	1,138	...
Bara Banki ...	3,415	3,416	4,557	1,131	1,517	...
Safdaraganj ...	8,795	17,267	14,034	4,848	6,096	...
Total ...	12,210	21,061	20,472	7,497	11,400	754
<i>Hardai District.</i>						
Balamau ...	...	755	...	...	...	...
Hardai ...	6,104	10,703	2,650	371	746	...
Baghauli ...	5,493	4,143	4,189	374	...	...
Sandila ...	1,138	1,123	3,022	...	...	...
Total ...	12,735	16,724	9,811	745	746	...
<i>Bijnor District.</i>						
Dhampur ...	...	3,017	5,675	...	...	...
Nagina ...	...	2,261	4,551	1,123	761	...
Najibabad ...	...	2,260	6,426	1,882	...	...
Bijnor ...	...	1,124	...	1,494	...	...
Total ...	...	8,662	10,652	4,504	761	...
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>						
Fatehgarh ...	...	...	...	...	373	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Total from 25th April to 29th May 1897.	Week ending 5th June 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concl'd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Jhansi District.</i>						
Jhansi ...	...	1,510	1,530	8,385	...	...
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>						
Lalitpur ...	...	755	748	2,255	748	...
<i>Kheri District.</i>						
Lakshmipur ...	...	378	2,257	754	...	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>						
Mahoba ...	399	3,034	4,154	4,404	1,880	380
<i>Dohra Dun District.</i>						
Hardwar ...	..	...	878	...	...	...
<i>Jalaun District.</i>						
Ait ...	...	..	...	744	...	...
Kalpi ...	...	...	1,127	...	746	...
Total ...	...	...	1,127	744	746	...
<i>Garhwal District.</i>						
Haldwani ...	...	..	750	750	...	...
Other places ...	14,099	10,580	26,912	2,606	8,038	875
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	6,89,271	6,61,595	2,88,137	2,99,759	54,017
PANJAB.						
<i>Amritsur District.</i>						
Amritsur ...	...	740	..	...	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>						
Delhi ...	89,817	68,298	58,032	39,484	14,699	4,281
<i>Jullundur District.</i>						
Jullundur City ...	3	...	...	..	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>						
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	7,189	3,006	757	...
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>						
Faraknagar ...	...	378	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	752	1,188	...	...	...
Rewari ...	12,795	18,118	18,154	10,782	3,505	376
Total ...	12,795	19,248	19,292	10,782	3,505	376
Other places ...	12,187	80,867	26,241	24,457	745	...
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,808	1,10,754	77,679	19,706	4,607

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Total from 26th Feb- ruary to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Total from 25th April to 29th May 1897.	Week ending 5th June 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	1,129	2,646	6,904	872
Katni ...	...	2,614	6,458	5,092	26,004	9,047
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	31,227	21,167	64,426	22,492
Peparia ...	...	2,257	8,676	12,088	10,296	2,267
Kareli ...	...	3,393	4,142	3,768	9,879	1,868
Nagpur ...	...	3,057	5,322	9,476	37,497	1,913
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	32,567	79,706	2,18,975	43,206
Total ...	1,145	36,629	89,521	1,34,543	3,73,981	81,165
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.						
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	376	883	...	...	...
Sutna ...	3,096	8,307	16,289	28,500	23,580	7,220
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...	1,543	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	3,809	...	372	380
Indore ...	750	756	...	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	377	1,498	...	...
Bawal ...	378	377	...	...	...	...
Harpulpur ...	383	766	1,795	1,496	...	...
Other places ...	...	3,459	4,431	3,599	2,268	754
Total ...	5,524	17,838	27,084	35,153	27,763	8,354
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...
BERAR.						
Dhamangaon ...	...	...	600	380	1,522	...
Malkapur ...	26	...	...	407	...	...
Khamgaon ...	66	881	432	404	1,135	...
Akola ...	53	656	763	...	1,508	...
Amraoti ...	66	1,129	3,388	3,841	2,662	370
Total ...	211	2,166	5,163	5,032	6,827	370
Bombay ...	...	...	374	...	...	...
Unspecified places ...	15,820	44,902	24,834	11,142	10,911	647
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,870	10,43,880	11,49,772	11,59,519	15,93,817	2,57,234
ABSTRACT.						
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	4,240	10,514	41,917	76,438	10,284
" " Bihar ...	94,210	1,27,772	3,18,812	5,59,913	7,66,576	97,362
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	376	1,101	6,003	11,856	378
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,93,124	6,89,271	5,61,595	2,88,137	2,99,759	54,017
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	1,19,908	1,10,754	77,679	19,706	4,607
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,838	27,084	35,153	27,763	8,354
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	36,629	89,521	1,34,543	3,73,981	81,165
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...
" " Berar ...	211	2,166	5,163	5,032	6,827	370
" " Bombay ...	...	...	374	...	...	...
" " Unspecified places...	15,820	44,902	24,834	11,142	10,911	647
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,43,880	11,49,772	11,59,519	15,93,817	2,57,234

**EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE
RAILWAY.**

No. 1438.—Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah and Calcutta during the period from 1st January to 29th May 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 4,76,881 maunds. The destination of 4,74,102 maunds is specified. A little over three-fourths of this quantity (3,79,148 maunds) was carried to stations in Bengal Proper, and 14,018 maunds to Bihar and Chota Nagpur, about one-thirteenth (38,017 maunds) to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, about one-twelfth (40,599 maunds) to places in Assam, and the rest (2,325 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th June 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Total from 28th February to 27th March 1897.	Total from 28th March to 24th April 1897.	Week ending 1st May 1897.	Week ending 8th May 1897.	Week ending 15th May 1897.	Week ending 22nd May 1897.	Week ending 29th May 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM—<i>concd.</i>									
<i>Sibsagar.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Nigriting ...	505	542	170	308	30	200	50	...	21
Disangmukh ...	166	310	219	378	25	128	51	101	45
Dekhumukh ...	461	747	921	461	560	...	281	76	153
Kokilamukh ...	...	...	122	57	99	37	51	20	37
Other places ...	...	60	81	337	...	...	...	117	595
Total ...	1,132	1,659	1,513	1,541	714	365	433	314	851
<i>Lakhimpur.</i>									
Dibrugarh ...	1,299	2,388	2,273	2,471	848	423	845	951	1,037
Falasbari ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,300	2,388	2,274	2,471	848	423	845	951	1,037
<i>Nongong.</i>									
Silghat ...	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	300	...
Other places ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	100	...
Total of Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,904	5,642	2,143	1,987	2,146	5,144	6,229
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	247	...	63	146	320	632
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	54,262	37,915	43,005	61,154	50,432	53,674
ABSTRACT.									
Total of Bengal ...	71,611	24,121	19,856	44,202	23,524	38,148	58,059	44,213	45,409
Ditto Bihar ...	1,130	2,675	1,870	2,230	1,480	1,870	370	370	650
Ditto Chota Nagpur ...	50	...	...	16	740	567	...	...	...
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	19,686	4,535	10,236	1,630	8	370	413	385	754
Ditto Panjab ...	...	...	1,121	395	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Central Provinces ...	...	385	...	...	20	...	20	...	...
Ditto Rajputana and Central India.	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	6,228	6,176	4,904	5,642	2,143	1,987	2,146	5,144	6,229
Unspecified places ...	346	211	864	147	...	63	146	320	632
GRAND TOTAL ...	99,051	38,487	38,851	54,262	37,915	43,005	61,154	50,432	53,674

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1436 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 15th June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 14th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	.....	1,323	1,323	1,801
	...	{ 1897	.....	3,691	3,691	5,024
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	.....	735	735	1,000
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	.....	268	268	365
	...	{ 1897	.....	300	300	408
Cuttack	...	{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	...	{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	{ 1896	.....	2,326	2,326	3,166
	...	{ 1897	.....	3,991	3,991	5,432

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong	...	{ 1896	.....	734	734	999
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj	...	{ 1896	.....	514	514	700
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	...	{ 1896	.....	49,280	49,280	67,075
	...	{ 1897	2,048	29,921	31,969	43,513
Cuttack	...	{ 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	...	{ 1897	50,556	.....	50,556	68,812
Puri	...	{ 1896	10,506	.....	10,506	14,300
	...	{ 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	{ 1896	10,506	50,528	61,034	83,074
	...	{ 1897	52,604	29,921	82,525	1,12,325

The improvement in the import trade of Chittagong was chiefly due to the receipts of 2,213 cwts. of rice from Burma and Madras, and of 423 cwts. of gram and pulse from Narayanganj against nil in the corresponding week of 1896.

Owing to the cessation of exports to both Foreign and Indian ports, the export trade of Chittagong, Narayanganj and Puri declined by 734 cwts., 514 cwts. and 10,506 cwts, respectively. Balasore also showed a falling off of 17,311 cwts., mainly on account of smaller shipments of rice and paddy to Calcutta, while the trade of Cuttack amounted to 50,556 cwts. against nil in the previous year.

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	514	.....	.....	.....	514	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	514	.....	.....	.....	514	.....

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	40	231	104	.....	147	268	300
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	40	231	104	.....	147	268	300

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	.....	2,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,048
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	37,005	20,804	9,901	851	.....	.....	2,374	2,702	.....	.....	40,280	29,321
Total	37,005	20,804	9,901	851	.....	.....	2,374	2,702	.....	.....	40,280	29,321

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of April and May 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of April and May 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 14th June 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1897.				1896.			
	16th April.	30th April.	15th May.	31st May.	15th April.	30th April.	15th May.	31st May.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—								
Burdwan ...	9 12	8 7	9 0	9 0	15 8	16 4	15 8	16 0
Birbhum ...	9 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	16 8	18 0	16 0	16 0
Bankura ...	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 10	18 0	18 0	17 8	17 0
Midnapore ...	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	19 8	16 0
Hooghly ...	9 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	19 1	13 0	13 0	11 9
Howrah ...	9 12	9 8	9 0	8 12	15 4	14 8	14 8	14 8
24-Parganas ...	9 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	13 8
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	12 12	12 12	12 12
Nadia ...	8 10	8 8	8 3	8 4	14 9	14 8	13 13	12 13
Murshidabad ...	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	13 0	13 8	13 8
Jessore ...	10 0	9 4	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	12 0	13 0
Khulna ...	10 8	9 4	8 0	8 12	17 0	14 8	10 8	13 0
Rajshahi ...	8 1	8 1	8 4	8 1	13 8	13 14	13 8	12 12
Dinajpur ...	9 9	9 11	7 14	8 6	16 18	15 9	15 0	14 10
Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0
Darjeeling ...	8 4	7 8	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Rangpur ...	8 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	12 0
Bogra ...	8 4	8 4	7 8	8 4	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 8
Pabna ...	8 4	9 0	8 12	8 0	16 0	15 0	13 8	12 14
Dacca ...	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 12	12 0	11 8	11 0
Mymensingh ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	13 0	12 12	12 0	11 4
Backergunge ...	8 12	8 15	8 4	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	11 4
Tippera ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	12 1	10 8	10 7
Noakhali ...	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	13 15	12 8	11 0	11 8
Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	11 8
Patna ...	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 8	17 8	18 8	17 8
Gaya ...	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 0
Shahabad ...	9 8	8 4	to 9 0	to 8 12	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
Saran ...	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Champaran ...	9 8	8 12	8 4	7 12	17 8	17 4	17 0	17 0
Muzaffarpur ...	9 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	15 0	14 8	13 0	13 0
Darbhanga ...	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 0	13 9	17 8
Monghyr ...	8 6	8 1	8 2	8 7	14 0	13 12	13 0	13 0
Bhagalpur ...	8 12	8 14	8 14	8 7	17 10	16 6	16 6	16 6
Purnea ...	8 4	7 8	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Malda ...	9 0	9 0	8 4	7 4	15 8	14 0	14 0	13 8
Sonthal Parganas ...	9 4	8 2	7 12	7 12	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0
Cuttack ...	12 8	11 13	11 8	11 8	23 0	21 11	21 0	19 1
Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	21 0
Puri ...	13 2	11 13	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	23 10	21 0
Hazaribagh ...	8 12	8 0	7 8	8 0	13 8	12 8	13 4	12 8
Lohardaga ...	to 8 12	8 0	to 8 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Palamanu ...	7 7	6 14	7 5	7 5	14 1	13 6	11 13	11 13
Manbhum ...	10 0	8 12	8 8	to 8 8	15 0	16 0	16 8	16 0
Singbhum ...	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0

DISTRICTS.	1897.				1896.			
	15th April.	30th April.	15th May.	31st May.	15th April.	30th April.	15th May.	31st May.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WHEAT—	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna ...	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0
Gaya ...	9 4 9 8	9 4 9 8	9 0 9 8	8 12 9 8	13 8 13 6	13 4 12 0	13 0 14 0	12 12 14 0
Shahabad ...	10 0 10 0	10 0 10 0	10 0 10 0	10 0 10 0	14 0 13 8	13 0 13 12	14 0 14 0	14 0 15 8
Saran ...	8 4	9 0	9 0	9 4	13 8	15 8	15 0	15 8
Champan ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0
Muzaffarpur ...	8 4	8 8	8 4	8 12	13 2	14 12	13 2	13 2
Darbhanga ...	9 7	9 15	9 7	9 1	15 4	15 8	15 8	14 0
Monghyr ...	9 2½	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 2	15 2	15 7	.....
Bhagalpur ...	10 0	8 0	9 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0
Purnea ...								
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—					25 0	24 0	23 0	22 0
Patna ...	...	...	...	.....	22 8	20 8	20 0	18 8
Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	22 0	20 0
Saran ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	23 0
Champan ...	8 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	21 0
Muzaffarpur ...	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	28 7	26 12	25 2	22 6
Darbhanga ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	.....	24 0	23 8	23 0	21 8
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	10 8	24 0	23 8	23 0	21 8
Bhagalpur ...	12 0	11 6	...	...	25 11	25 4	25 4	25 4
Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	24 0
Sonthal Parganas ...	11 8	10 0	9 8	9 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	22 0
Hazaribagh ...	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	16 0
Lohardaga ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
Palamau ...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 14
Manbhum ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	26 0	24 0	20 0

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 8
Jaunpur*	8 9	7 10	7 3	7 3	14 14	14 6	14 6	14 6
Gorakpur ...	7 0	7 9	7 4	6 6	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Mirzapur ...	7 9	7 9	7 5	7 1	12 3	12 1	11 10½	11 2
Benares ...	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	13 4	13 4
Ghazipur ...	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	No report.	12 0	12 8	14 0
Ballia ...								
WHEAT—	10 0	10 8	10 2	9 4	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 0
Jaunpur ...	10 13	10 13	9 7	9 7	13 1	12 10	12 10	12 10
Gorakpur ...	8 15	9 10	9 8	9 5	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0
Mirzapur ...	9 3	10 5	10 0	9 8	11 8	11 4	11 2	11 15
Benares ...	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 8
Ghazipur ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	No report.	13 0	15 0	13 5
Ballia ...								

* Burma rice, 8 seers.

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 27th May 1897:—

	Week of report	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
CACHAR —			
Janiganj Basār	7 3½	7 9½	10 10½
Hailakandi	7 7	8 0	14 1
SYLHET—			
Kasi Basār	...	8 0	11 4
Chhatak Basār	...	8 0	12 0
Sunamganj ...	8 0	8 0	13 0
Habiganj ...	8 0	8 0	13 0
Karimganj ...	7 2	7 2	...
Maulvi ...	...	6 0	11 0

Metecrological Report of the Province of

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
				AIR PRESSURE.					WIND.		TEMPERATURE.					
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
NORTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.750	29.487	29.614	29.680	-.031	S14°W	147	110.5	70.8	99.7	77.9	89.8	+1.6
		Raniganj	Raniganj	29.515	29.342	29.506	29.646	?	S24°E	187	111.3	68.4	104.0	79.5	91.8	+2.7
		Birbhum	.....												
		Bankura	Bankura	29.531	29.253	29.378	29.634	?	S29°E	172	112.1	70.6	103.2	70.4	91.3	+2.4
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29.707	29.454	29.564	29.689	-.019	S7°E	146	109.4	69.2	100.1	78.6	89.4	+0.6
		Hooghly	.....												
		Howrah	.....												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Sanger Island	29.848	29.596	29.702	29.671	-.015	S9°W	547	95.9	74.0	93.2	82.3	87.7	+1.7
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29.837	29.584	29.705	29.672	-.012	S9°W	203	104.4	70.2	93.8	79.0	87.4	+2.2
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29.701	29.546	29.674	29.689	?	S10°E	202	103.3	69.7	97.4	77.7	87.6	+1.2
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29.780	29.605	29.685	29.670	-.015	S38°E	115	105.0	72.3	97.5	77.2	87.4	+1.6
		Jessore	Jessore	29.811	29.567	29.700	29.688	-.009	S15°E	95	102.0	67.7	97.1	78.9	88.0	+2.7
		Khulna	.....												
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Hoalia	29.791	29.490	29.563	29.671	-.016	S45°E	147	104.0	68.1	96.4	76.5	86.4	+2.0
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29.771	29.479	29.618	29.694	-.008	N81°E	205	101.4	66.8	91.8	73.8	82.8	+0.4
		Jaipalguri	Jaipalguri	29.610	29.343	29.478	29.723	-.017	N84°E	103	93.0	65.1	88.2	72.6	80.4	+1.1
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	29.935	29.859	29.958	—	+0.016	S40°W	200	72.1	45.7	65.4	52.0	58.6	+2.0
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29.720	29.457	29.580	29.683	?	S82°E	122	93.3	67.0	89.5	72.8	79.6	?
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29.794	29.489	29.635	29.713	-.014	N88°E	76	98.2	67.7	87.7	73.3	81.0	+0.5
	Dacca	Bogra	Bogra	29.796	29.539	29.671	29.685	?	S67°E	110	101.8	69.2	91.4	74.2	83.0	-0.2
		Fabna	Sirajganj	29.821	29.517	29.661	29.690	-.017	S31°E	110	96.3	68.2	90.0	74.3	82.1	-0.1
		Dacca	Narayanganj	29.834	29.575	29.734	29.708	-.010	S17°E	211	95.6	71.2	92.3	77.3	84.9	+1.8
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.827	29.548	29.704	29.719	-.013	S72°E	105	94.7	68.1	89.4	72.3	80.4	-0.5
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29.841	29.536	29.717	29.711	-.010	S17°E	74	99.8	71.4	94.6	76.5	85.6	-2.7
		Backergunge	Barisal	29.835	29.624	29.747	29.705	+0.001	S3°W	124	98.3	71.4	93.7	78.0	86.2	+2.3
BAR BENGAL.	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29.823	29.602	29.736	29.719	?	S40°E	187	96.3	66.8	91.9	73.8	83.9	+1.5
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29.620	29.401	29.727	29.710	?	S6°W	169	100.0	64.8	92.2	78.2	85.2	+3.1
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29.777	29.600	29.704	29.739	-.004	S11°E	205	98.2	69.1	92.7	77.0	85.4	+3.8
		South Lushai Hills	Lungleh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
		Patna	Bankipore	29.678	29.372	29.401	29.635	-.034	N75°E	181	111.1	66.3	102.4	78.1	90.3	+1.9
		Gaya	Gaya	29.450	29.171	29.285	29.607	-.035	S75°E	192	113.5	71.4	108.7	82.7	95.7	+4.6
	Patna	Shahabad	Dehri	29.500	29.200	29.313	29.611	-.023	S34°E	227	110.3	71.5	109.6	81.8	95.7	+3.7
		Buxar	Buxar	29.620	29.329	29.420	29.617	-.021	S85°E	163	112.0	70.8	105.8	81.8	93.3	+2.4
		Arrah	Arrah	29.678	29.371	29.489	29.628	?	N88°E	129	112.4	68.5	105.2	79.6	92.6	+2.8
		Karan	Chapra	29.685	29.383	29.495	29.625	?	S75°E	162	112.2	67.1	105.7	78.7	91.2	+2.7
		Champanan	Motihari	29.640	29.341	29.472	29.651	?	N86°E	178	108.0	66.8	99.3	76.5	87.9	+2.7
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29.684	29.415	29.516	29.617	?	N88°E	187	108.7	68.2	98.1	77.2	87.7	?
BENGAL.	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29.710	29.413	29.538	29.657	-.023	S76°E	191	104.5	68.4	95.6	77.0	86.3	+0.7
		Monghyr	.....												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29.697	29.412	29.531	29.613	-.018	S70°E	148	110.8	66.1	101.0	77.4	89.3	+2.1
		Purnea	Purnea	29.757	29.455	29.604	29.683	-.008	N78°E	152	108.3	65.3	95.8	75.0	85.6	+1.6
		Malda	Malda	29.777	29.521	29.648	29.687	?	S67°E	87	108.1	68.0	98.6	76.3	87.5	+1.6
		Southai Parganas	Naya Dumka	29.368	29.079	29.210	29.632	-.019	S47°E	50	109.9	70.8	100.8	78.5	83.7	+1.6
	Orissa	Outback	False Point	29.749	29.535	29.639	29.659	-.017	S30°W	169	108.3	73.2	101.8	83.5	92.2	+1.7
		Outback	.....												
		Balasore	Malabar	29.788	29.479	29.673	29.685	+0.002	S39°W	229	108.3	70.9	97.0	79.5	89.3	+2.5
		Shortt's Island	Shortt's Island	29.652	29.416	29.732	—	?	S24°W	108	95.6	74.2	90.8	80.9	85.3	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Puri	Puri	29.735	29.437	29.733	29.686	?	S51°W	412	92.7	70.1	91.0	81.0	84.0	?
		Gopalgur	Gopalgur	29.632	29.406	29.717	29.677	?	S41°W	560	98.2	73.1	91.9	81.7	86.9	?
		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.810	27.505	27.701	29.614	-.023	S35°W	252	110.6	62.3	103.4	77.7	90.6	+4.3
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	?	?	?	?	?	S41°W	225	110.2	64.9	102.9	77.8	90.4	+4.3
		Palamau	Daltenganj	29.097	28.811	28.951	29.619	—	S27°W	161	116.1	71.0	110.4	88.2	96.3	—
		Manbhum	.....												
		Singhbhum	Chalibansa	29.064	28.845	28.951	29.630	?	S42°W	81	114.7	71.0	108.8	79.4	95.0	+1.9
		Sibesar	Sibesar	29.587	29.306	29.439	29.703	-.011	N68°E	125	98.2	67.0	98.2	79.2	77.1	+1.6
		Galspar	Dhubri	29.794	29.505	29.650	29.727	-.009	N65°E	213	98.2	66.3	94.9	75.3	78.6	-0.9
		Cocher	Silchar	29.828	29.610	29.709	29.766	+0.004	N27°W	77	95.0	65.6	89.3	72.3	80.6	+0.7

Bengal for the month of May 1897.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																DISTRICT.
HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.		Rain-fall.	RAINFALL											
					Of month.					Since 10th MAY 1897.						
Mean, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.			
78	+5	4.9	+1.1	7.47	6.45	5.03	+1.43	8.80	6.30	4.13	2.93	+1.20	5.00	3.27	Burdwan.	
73	—	2.3	—	2.73	4.21	4.16	+0.03	8.00	5.88	3.27	2.74	+0.53	5.75	3.35	Birbhum.	
77	—	2.3	—	3.06	5.03	4.80	—1.77	5.40	5.86	2.75	3.15	—0.40	4.50	3.26	Bankura.	
76	—	2.3	—	6.02	3.28	5.20	—1.41	5.33	6.47	2.57	3.11	—0.54	3.83	3.52	Midnapore.	
					5.81	5.20	+0.52	8.33	7.37	2.60	2.70	—0.10	5.00	3.82	Hooghly.	
					3.18	5.46	—2.28	5.50	7.24	2.31	2.72	—0.41	4.00	3.08	Howrah.	
79	—0	6.4	+0.5	1.80	4.45	5.45	—1.00	7.14	7.46	2.47	2.93	—0.46	4.14	4.04	24 Pargannas.	
77	—1	5.2	+0.4	3.78	3.78	5.43	—1.65	6.00	7.24	3.20	3.02	+0.27	5.00	3.68	Calcutta.	
70	—	4.4	—	5.16	4.86	6.40	—1.63	8.60	8.18	2.77	3.01	—0.24	4.00	4.04	Nadia.	
82	+7	5.7	+0.4	6.87		5.37			7.32		3.38			4.19	Murshidabad.	
79	—5	5.3	—0.8	4.27	4.50	7.06	—2.56	6.80	9.08	1.03	3.66	—1.74	3.00	4.80	Jessore.	
					4.36	6.40	—2.14	5.87	8.32	2.17	3.26	—1.00	2.33	4.12	Khulna.	
80	—	4.6	—	4.02		6.20			7.75		3.84			4.00	Rajahmahi.	
82	—	6.8	—	6.71	3.92	5.04	—2.02	7.20	7.00	1.88	3.78	—1.90	4.00	3.88	Dinajpur.	
83	—	5.2	—	10.05	12.90	12.27	+0.63	16.00	12.45	8.47	7.87	+0.60	10.75	7.14	Jalpaiguri.	
86	—1	5.16	—2.4	5.41		11.38			13.38		7.29			7.55	Darjeeling.	
91	—	7.7	—	23.39	18.30	14.01	+4.35	18.00	14.05	14.77	8.78	+6.01	12.50	8.00	Cooch Behar.	
83	—	6.5	—	9.53	13.18	11.07	+2.11	12.80	11.37	9.23	6.96	+2.27	7.80	6.31	Rangpur.	
84	—	5.7	—	7.84	7.98	7.94	+0.04	11.25	9.50	3.63	4.92	—1.29	5.75	5.32	Bogra.	
86	—	6.1	—	10.57	8.83	7.75	+1.08	9.50	9.02	4.78	4.48	+0.30	5.50	5.06	Pabna.	
84	0	5.7	+0.1	9.75	10.10	9.05	+0.45	8.60	11.18	6.55	5.21	+1.34	5.00	5.47	Dacca.	
85	—	6.4	—	13.92	15.41	11.05	+4.36	12.75	11.59	9.14	6.80	+2.34	7.75	6.42	Mymensingh.	
86	—	4.2	—	4.20	3.03	8.50	—4.88	6.07	10.31	1.05	4.49	—2.54	4.00	4.08	Faridpur.	
89	—	6.1	—	6.15	4.32	8.10	—3.78	4.67	9.63	2.55	4.37	—1.52	2.17	4.88	Backergunge.	
82	—	5.2	—	10.41		10.32			10.69		5.32			5.39	Tippera.	
81	—	4.8	—	5.53	8.82	10.93	—2.41	7.50	10.85	7.09	5.79	+1.20	5.50	5.54	Noakhali.	
77	—6	5.0	—1.3	4.04	5.04	11.54	—6.50	6.00	10.45	4.19	6.80	—2.70	4.00	5.81	Chittagong.	
77	—	—	—	6.25	8.47	11.38	—2.91	7.00	12.15	4.31	5.61	—0.80	4.00	5.92	South Hill.	
68	+7	1.0	—2.3	0.23	0.19	2.00	—1.82	0.82	2.45	0.03	1.38	—1.35	0.02	1.43	Patna.	
44	—12	0.8	—1.3	Nil	0.04	1.45	—1.41	0.11	1.96	Nil	1.05	—1.05	0.00	1.15	Gaya.	
44	—	0.5	—	Nil										1.06	Shahabad.	
55	—	0.8	—	0.12	0.07	1.08	—0.96	0.38	1.74	0.06	0.27	—0.31	0.23	1.45	Saran.	
69	—	0.9	—	0.20	0.35	1.77	—0.92	1.87	2.73	0.24	1.00	—0.76	0.67	2.43	Champaran.	
82	—	1.0	—	0.84	1.20	2.00	—1.46	2.50	4.14	0.65	1.65	—1.00	1.50	2.03	Muzaffarpur.	
71	—	1.5	—	2.34		2.23			3.20		1.47			1.89	Darbhanga.	
69	—2	2.5	—0.3	3.63		2.63			3.40		1.46			1.40	Monghyr.	
					1.10	2.60	—1.50	2.29	2.68	0.39	1.77	—1.38	1.00	2.58	Bhagalpur.	
64	—	8.0	—	1.90	9.78	3.51	—1.23	3.83	4.45	1.31	2.81	—1.00	2.83	3.70	Purnea.	
74	—4	8.1	—4.4	2.22	3.69	5.06	—1.07	6.20	6.52	2.64	3.76	—1.12	4.40	3.47	Malda.	
75	—	3.1	—	2.56	2.23	4.09	—2.46	4.00	5.73	1.02	3.13	—2.11	2.50	2.33	Sonthal Park.	
61	—	4.2	—	1.58	1.12	3.65	—2.53	2.86	5.05	0.87	2.35	—1.78	1.43	2.80	Outback.	
70	+3	4.5	+0.9	0.13	1.31	4.67	—3.26	2.63	4.91	0.06	3.32	—3.66	1.25			
83	—3	6.5	+1.8	2.98					6.65		3.40			3.55	Balasore.	
85	—	3.0	—	2.58		5.12					2.49			2.24	Shree's Island.	
85	—	3.7	—	1.40		3.35			3.54						Puri.	
78	—	1.6	—	0.47										1.98	Hasaribagh.	
46	—2	1.5	—1.3	1.80		2.71			3.82		1.64			1.78	Lohardaga.	
41	—	0.7	—	1.58	1.54	2.81	—1.27	2.07	3.93	0.37	1.60	—0.73	1.67	1.35	Palamau.	
40	—	0.6	—	0.40	0.35	1.24	—0.87	1.25	1.38	Nil	0.96	—0.96	0.00	2.65	Manbhum.	
						3.18			4.41		2.14			3.44	Singhbhum.	
66	—	1.6	—	4.16	2.30	2.89	—0.59	2.25	5.71	2.60	2.61	+0.03	3.75		Sibesar.	
92	+3	8.7	+0.7	14.04											Dhanb.	
	+2	7.5	+2.2	24.58											Cooch.	
85	+1	8.1	+1.2	12.04												

[illegible]

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of April 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.			TOLLAGE, 1896-97.		
	During the month.	To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	
1	2	3		4	5	
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldanda Canal System	3,049 4 4	3,049 4 4		11,139 6 2	11,139 6 2	
Kendrapara ditto	9,207 10 5	9,207 10 5		1,123 15 9	1,123 15 9	
High Level Canal, Range I	2,203 14 0	2,203 14 0		1,480 13 9	1,480 13 9	
Ditto, " II	298 1 6	298 1 6		446 13 9	446 13 9	
Ditto, " III	75 14 6	75 14 6		209 8 3	209 8 3	
Jajpur Canal	26 12 6	26 12 6		32 9 9	32 9 9	
Total Orissa Circle ...	14,861 9 3	14,861 9 3		14,433 3 5	14,433 3 5	
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	8,439 7 6	8,439 7 6		13,654 3 3	13,654 3 3	
Hijili Tidal Canal	9,973 9 0	9,973 9 0		6,023 14 3	6,023 14 3	
Total South-Western Circle ...	18,413 0 6	18,413 0 6		19,678 1 6	19,673 1 6	
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System	2,862 10 0	2,862 10 0		2,828 4 3	2,828 4 3	
Arrah ditto	3,587 8 9	3,587 8 9		2,057 8 6	2,057 8 6	
Buxar ditto	1,256 0 0	1,256 0 0		1,109 6 0	1,109 6 0	
Total Sone Circle ...	7,706 2 9	7,706 2 9		5,995 2 9	5,995 2 9	
GRAND TOTAL ...	40,980 12 6	40,980 12 6		10,103 7 8	40,196 7 8	

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.						TOLLAGE, 1896-97.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	4,209	3,431	3,758 3 8	4,209	3,431	3,758 3 8	2,988	464	2,598 2 10	2,988	464	2,598 2 10
Total Orissa Circle ...	4,209	3,431	3,758 3 8	4,209	3,431	3,758 3 8	2,988	464	2,598 2 10	2,988	464	2,598 2 10

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1897-98.			EARNINGS, 1896-97.		
	During the month.	To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	
1	2	3		4	5	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals	18,620 1 11	18,620 1 11		17,031 6 3	17,031 6 3	
Midnapore Canal	8,439 7 6	8,439 7 6		13,654 3 3	13,654 3 3	
Hijili Tidal Canal	9,973 9 0	9,973 9 0		6,023 14 3	6,023 14 3	
Sone Canals	7,706 2 9	7,706 2 9		5,995 2 9	5,995 2 9	
Total	44,739 5 2	44,739 5 2		42,704 10 6	42,704 10 6	

CALCUTTA,
The 15th June 1897.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of April 1897, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1897-98.		TOLLAGE, 1896-97.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	19,328 11 3	19,328 11 3	19,061 6 0	19,061 6 0
Tolly's Nala ...	4,746 8 3	4,746 8 3	5,164 11 0	5,164 11 0
Total ...	24,075 3 6	24,075 3 6	24,226 1 0	24,226 1 0
Orissa Coast Canal ...	7,215 5 3	7,215 5 3	8,038 7 3	8,038 7 3
Nadia Rivers ...	3,219 11 6	3,219 11 6	2,821 9 6	2,821 9 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	34,510 4 3	34,510 4 3	35,086 1 9	35,086 1 9

CALCUTTA,
The 15th June 1897.

A. S. THOMSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 13th June 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH JUNE 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH JUNE 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	211	75,155	1,223	178	35,225	482
Jute ...	25	14,225	234	16	6,050	120
Firewood ...	92	78,500	1,300	111	59,750	833
Other articles ...	666	2,30,150	3,887	726	1,80,860	2,343
Total ...	994	3,98,030	6,044	1,031	2,81,885	3,828

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of March 1897, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STATES.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	8,675	7,794	8,181	2,409	16,856	10,681	6,038	.....
Cotton, raw	3	607	28	489	610	617	63	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	383	.....	383	.....	383	228	100	.....
Ditto, Indian	148	155	118	383	503	411	.....	108
Piece-goods, European	2,085	71	1,687	1	2,106	1,917	189	.....
Ditto, Indian	41	28	21	13	64	38	31	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	16	28	17	15	41	38	9	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Quinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	308	1	17	2	309	19	300	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Myristolans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	28	2	19	.....	80	19	11	.....
Turneric	70	120	1	107	130	104	23	.....
Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	45	.....	28	.....	45	38	12	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	21	16	14	30	37	38	.....	16
Rice in the husk	2,752	3,018	259	7,025	6,830	7,681	.....	1,054
Rice not in the husk	6,943	205	8,681	3,170	7,209	8,937	.....	1,728
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,117	10,635	1,424	7,121	11,753	5,545	3,207	.....
Others	88	.....	28	2,097	88	2,148	.....	2,067
Hides and skins—								
Skins of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—	19	740	14	427	759	441	318	.....
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Jute—								
Raw	89	20,529	11	15,043	20,618	15,054	4,064	.....
Gunny-bag and cloth	592	1,641	646	1,169	2,233	2,015	218	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	85	.....	99	35	99	.....	64
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	20	2	19	5	31	24	7	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	24	3	38	.....	31	39	.....	7
Spirits	7	.....	3	.....	7	3	4	.....
Wines	74	.....	63	.....	74	63	11	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	7	.....	15	.....	7	15	.....	8
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	3	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	.....
Brass, do.	183	88	131	61	231	197	40	.....
Iron	2,281	110	1,158	718	2,381	1,408	865	.....
Others	334	19	338	43	243	241	2	.....
Oil—								
Kerosine	3,408	113	6,019	8	8,681	6,037	1,654	.....
Castor	41	.....	81	.....	41	11	20	.....
Coconut	91	1	58	.....	92	67	25	.....
Others	234	8	588	.....	237	569	.....	272
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	600	.....	2,964	600	2,084	.....	2,368
Rape and mustard	231	7,815	688	2,414	8,177	3,446	4,711	.....
Til or jundi	.....	202	.....	26	202	20	170	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barthamuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	57	.....	41	57	47	10	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	145	108	148	73	31	210	91	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	23	2	51	4	34	55	.....	21
Dried fruits and nuts	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Others	1,001	746	823	523	1,746	1,475	271	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	232	23	.....	.....	244	.....	211	.....
Other sorts	673	.....	.....	.....	673	.....	673	.....
Salt	6,402	145	3,768	79	6,657	3,815	2,712	.....
Salt-petre, do.—								
Salt-petre	7	.....	4	.....	7	4	3	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	17	1	19	17	20	.....	3

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sh't piece-goods—								
Foreign								
Indian—								
Muga								
Sudi								
Spices—								
Total-ants	359	606	209	606	1,025	907	118	
Pepper	47	4	51		51	51		
Ginger	3	109		191	112	191		79
Chillies	212	14	208	15	223	223	9	
Cardamoms		29		15	29	15	14	
Others	119	148	58	82	262	88	174	
Lime and limestone	208	88	276	122	306	768	208	
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	139	26	219	33	186	202		26
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,702	1,940	2,202	1,878	2,642	4,180		538
Tea—								
Foreign								
Indian		15	9	10	15	19		4
Timber	547	267	428	173	614	611	303	
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	112	2,318	124	2,318	2,431	2,442		11
Manufactured—								
Others		14	12	9	25	31		3
Other sorts	4							
Wool, raw		268		182	268	182	86	
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European								
Ditto, Indian	12		1		12	1	12	
Shawls								
All other articles of merchandise	2,309	2,615	7,451	2,565	11,626	10,616	1,009	
Total	57,423	65,312	65,146	56,651	122,708	101,797	20,910	2,861

CALCUTTA, the 9th June 1897.

F. O. W. DOVER,
For Examiner of Accounts.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of March 1897, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAFFED.	1897.		1898.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coastal and inland carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,642	.....	1,642	.....	1,642	1,642	.....	7
Cotton, raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton, manufactured—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and yarn, European	207	.....	101	.....	207	101	106	.....
Ditto, Indian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	348	.....	236	.....	348	236	122	.....
Ditto, Indian	1	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intoxicating, other than Opium	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Non-intoxicating—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium bark .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Others	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indigo .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4
Myrobolams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turmeric	1	6	.....	5	7	5	2	.....
Aniline Dyes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Rice in the husk	5	41	41	30	14	61	.....	47
Do, not in the husk	20	218	34	120	238	164	74	.....
Jawar and bajra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	14	56	66	1,497	70	1,563	.....	1,493
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides of cattle—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	80	.....	11	80	11	39	.....
Skins of Sheep, &c.—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	117	.....	252	117	252	.....	135
Gunny-bags and cloth	25	30	88	2	55	35	20	.....
Lac—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stick	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Shell	4	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	4	.....	5	.....	4	5	.....	1
Metals—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, unwrought .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	13	6	13	16	19	29	.....	10
Iron	63	1	57	2	64	59	.....	5
Others	12	24	6	7	36	13	23	.....
Oils—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kerosine	328	8	261	.....	331	261	70	.....
Castor .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Cocconut	17	1	13	.....	18	13	5	.....
Others	147	.....	202	.....	147	202	.....	55
Oilseeds—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed	1	36	80	441	37	531	.....	494
Rape and mustard	33	141	134	38	174	173	2	.....
Til or jiuili .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Poppy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others .....	.....	6	.....	38	6	38	.....	32
Opium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	14	.....	17	.....	14	17	.....	3
Provisions—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghee	8	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	.....
Dried fruits and nuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	573	218	359	106	791	466	326	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other parts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	755	7	473	24	703	503	200	.....
Sulphur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minerals—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other minerals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
And .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STAPLES.	1897.		1896.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1897.	1896.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Spices—								
Betel-nuts		774		611	774	611	163	
Pepper								
Ginger								
Onions	3	80	20	50	62	70		8
Cardamoms								
Others	7	15	8		23	8	14	
Lime and lime-stone	21		15		31	13	8	
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	13		2		13	2	11	
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	97	627	83	1,424	724	1,507		783
Tea—								
Foreign								
Indian								
Timber	40	1	23		41	23	18	
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	85	23	62	11	108	73	35	
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts	3				3		3	
Wool, raw								
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European								
Do, Indian								
Shawls								
All other articles of merchandise	1,377	948	1,183	221	2,560	1,403	957	
Total	5,869	2,579	5,182	4,910	9,248	10,103	2,228	3,083

A. Y. KELSON,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA, the 9th June 1897.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K. D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th June 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	201,780	101,000 0 0	6,76,370 0	1,11,120 0 0	5,410 0 0	2,18,130 0 0	82,506	25,530	68,034
Or per mile of railway ...	248	125 0 0	831 0	137 0 0	1 0 0	263 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year* ...	4,231,725	22,49,631 0 0	1,67,80,978 0	24,68,739 0 0	2,98,881 0 0	*50,12,241 0 0	718,795	708,253	1,427,048
Total for 28 weeks ...	4,433,475	23,51,231 0 0	1,73,97,348 0	25,74,849 0 0	3,04,291 0 0	52,80,371 0 0	751,209	743,783	1,495,992
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	304,506	80,410 0 0	6,25,811 0	1,01,708 0 0	7,598 0 0	1,98,808 0 0	31,275	26,577	57,852
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	253	110 0 0	770 0	125 0 0	2 0 0	257 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,730,810	23,14,636 0 0	1,76,19,771 0	26,72,115 0 0	3,30,894 0 0	53,07,645 0 0	705,977	686,410	1,392,387

* Audited up to 10th April 1897.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th June 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,220	6,080 0 0	16,360 0	1,416 0 0	50 0 0	7,540 0 0	2,922	810	3,832
Or per mile of railway ...	247	71 0 0	189 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	88 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year* ...	446,779	1,37,582 0 0	6,42,341 0	54,863 0 0	3,610 0 0	*1,96,075 0 0	57,521	19,870	77,391
Total for 22 weeks ...	467,999	1,43,662 0 0	6,58,681 0	56,283 0 0	3,660 0 0	2,02,615 0 0	60,443	20,780	81,223
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	19,153	5,984 0 0	16,255 0	1,326 0 0	469 0 0	7,739 0 0	2,507	737	3,244
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	223	68 0 0	189 0	16 0 0	6 0 0	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	501,878	1,57,621 0 0	5,67,784 0	52,900 0 0	5,847 0 0	2,15,663 0 0	55,215	18,510	73,725

* Audited up to 10th April 1897.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th June 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,686	12,474 0 0	66,237 0	4,900 0 0	137 0 0	17,571 0 0	4,412	3,936	7,478
Or per mile of railway ...	253	100 0 0	530 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	141 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21 weeks of half-year* ...	702,514	2,70,948 0 0	14,53,011 0	88,155 0 0	12,066 0 0	3,71,159 0 0	88,148	59,108	147,256
Total for 22 weeks ...	734,500	2,83,422 0 0	15,19,248 0	93,115 0 0	12,103 0 0	3,88,730 0 0	92,600	62,220	154,820
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	34,689	10,646 0 0	63,128 0	5,165 0 0	74 0 0	15,885 0 0	3,591	2,081	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	277	85 0 0	505 0	41 0 0	1 0 0	127 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	769,591	2,83,069 0 0	14,75,433 0	93,602 0 0	3,423 0 0	3,69,063 0 0	84,045	44,292	128,307

* Audited up to week ending 27th March 1897.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 29th May 1897 on 815 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 815 miles open	(a) 123,510	46,020	6,45,990	31,060	12,410	(a) 1,45,590	16,377	(b) 23,801	40,178
Or per mile of railway	151'34	56'47	790'16	39'46	23'03	178'25	.....	.....	.....
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year (c)	2,323,518	8,19,810	1,06,01,118	12,51,227	3,61,043	35,22,632	313,709	464,579	778,279
Total for 21½ weeks	2,347,028	8,65,830	1,14,46,093	12,82,287	3,73,453	36,73,303	330,086	490,371	820,457
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	110,435	39,941	5,59,790	74,375	20,497	1,34,813	13,534	(d) 22,905	36,439
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	146'06	52'83	740'48	98'23	27'11	178'32	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,533,339	10,33,301	1,07,30,384	14,48,844	3,12,147	28,00,193	304,193	492,331	796,524

- (a) Increase is due to brisker traffic.
(b) Includes 716 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) .. audited figures up to week ending 10th April 1897.
(d) .. 1,634 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 5th June 1897 on 815 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 815 miles open	130,630	(a) 47,180	7,76,160	(a) 32,680	(b) 36,110	1,67,120	16,182	(c) 24,766	40,948
Or per mile of railway	160'01	57'90	952'34	102'66	44'30	205'06	.....	.....	.....
For previous 21½ weeks of half-year (d)	2,349,365	9,67,810	1,14,89,086	13,31,676	3,63,794	26,63,230	330,455	491,081	821,536
Total for 22½ weeks	2,480,000	10,14,990	1,22,65,196	14,15,666	4,19,904	28,50,490	346,637	515,797	862,434
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	101,342	32,554	5,17,406	69,166	14,150	1,12,879	13,223	(e) 21,621	34,844
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	134'06	51'00	684'52	79'53	18'73	148'31	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,634,621	10,71,765	1,12,53,880	15,09,010	3,32,306	29,12,071	315,016	518,902	833,918

- (a) Increase is due to brisker traffic.
(b) Includes Rs. 17,000 estimated share of link earnings.
(c) .. 740 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) .. audited figures up to week ending 17th April 1897.
(e) .. 1,012 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending Monday, the 14th June 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Raniganj ·15. Severe earthquake on Saturday afternoon; slight shock on Sunday midday; considerable damage done to buildings. Crop prospects excellent. Rain yesterday and today. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

Sadar	Srs.	8½	to	11	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	...	8	to	9
Katwa	...	...	...	8½	to	9
Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	8½

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·25, Rampur Hât ·70. Weather hot; cloudy. Sowing of paddy continues. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice at Sadar 7½ seers and Rampur Hât 8½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Raipur 3·40, Khatra ·80, Maliara ·13, Gangajalghati ·47. Weather seasonable. More rain wanted to facilitate cultivation. Rice coming up in places and prospects at present favourable. Sugarcane growing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Scarcity in Ohhatna outpost proved by test-works. Common rice sells at Bankura 9½ seers and Vishnupur 10 seers per rupee. It is 8 to 9 seers per rupee at places near test-works. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	485	585	257	1,327
Otherwise relieved	1,147	2,334	1,402	4,883
Relieved from charitable funds	513	657	770	1,940
Total	...			8,150

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·05, Tamluk ·37, Ghatal ·31. Rains setting in. Prospects of indigo and sugarcane good. Sowing still continues. An earthquake on the 12th at 5 P.M. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur, Dantun, Maisadal and Panchrole. Common rice selling as follows:—

Sadar	Srs.	9½	} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	...	9
Tamluk	...	...	...	9½
Ghatal	...	...	...	9½

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Jahanabad ·56. Rain beneficial to standing crops. Sowing of *aman* progressing. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. Rice sells at 7½ to 9½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *aus*, *aman* and jute going on. Prospects favourable so far. More rain is wanted. Fodder sufficient. Want of water felt in places in the Uluberia subdivision. Common rice sells at 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·02, Barasat ·03, Basirhat 1·47. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Prospects favourable, but more rain wanted in places. Weeding of *aus* and jute nearly over. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water adequate. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	Srs.	7½ to 10	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	8
Basirhat	...	...	...	8½
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	8

Nadia.—A severe shock of earthquake throughout the district at about 5 P.M. on the 12th. Rainfall at Sadar ·24, Kushtia 1·32, Chuadanga ·15, Ranaghat ·13, Shikarpur 1·65, Nischindpur ·40. Prospects of standing crops fair. Water-supply improved. Fodder sufficient. Isolated cases of cattle-pox in thana Chuadanga. Common rice sells from 7½ to 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 12th June 1897—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	16,624	3,405	1,543	21,572
Dependents	516	23	10,559	11,098
Otherwise relieved	5,696	35,670	25,221	66,587
Total	...			99,257

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·77, Jangipur ·66. Weather hot. Sowing of *aman* continues. *Aus* and *bhadosi* plants doing well. State of indigo, mulberry, jute and sugarcane good. Fodder sufficient. A severe shock of earthquake at 5 p.m. on the 12th. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	8	} per rupee.
Kandi	...	...	...	9	
Jangipur	...	...	...	8½	

The latest price of common rice, where relief works are in progress, is 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 12th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar and Kandi subdivisions—				
Relief-workers ...	988	Nil	Nil	988
Test-workers ...	689	18	Nil	702
Relieved from charitable funds through official agency ...	536	2,992	471	3,999
Total			...	5,689

Jessore.—Weather unsettled; cloudy with drizzling rain. Rainfall at Sadar 1·85, Jhenida ·38, Magura ·41, Narail 1·16, Bangaon ·11. During the last two days the rain has done much good to the standing paddy and for sowing of *aman* paddy. Fodder and water available. A severe shock of earthquake was felt at 5 p.m. on the 12th. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	8	} per rupee.	
Jhenida	...	...	...	7		
Magura	...	...	...	7½ to 8		
Narail	...	...	...	7½ to 8		

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·43, Bagerhat 2·19, Satkhira ·25. Weather first part of the week hot and cloudy, latter part cool. Copious rainfall on the 12th, 13th and 14th has improved all prospects. Fodder available. Condition of water improved. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

					Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	8	} per rupee.	
Bagerhat	...	...	...	8		
Satkhira	...	...	...	8		
Numbers on relief—						
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Relief-workers ...	5,355	Nil	344	5,699		
In poor-houses ...	44	98	278	420		
Otherwise relieved ...	447	3,958	2,230	6,635		
Test-workers ...	179	Nil	Nil	179		
Total			...	12,933		

Rajshahi.—Numbers on relief on Saturday, 12th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	434	Nil	Nil	434

Relief wages calculated on rice at 7½ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·39, Munshiganj ·97. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops appear good. Fodder available. Cattle-disease is prevailing in the Munshiganj subdivision. Price of common rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·97, Netrokona 2·26, Kishorganj ·12, Tangail 1·09, Jamalpur 2·86. The monsoon appears to have commenced from the 12th instant. Prospects of *aus* and jute continue good. Price of common rice 7½ to 8 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·85, Goalundo 2·33, Madaripur 3·79. It would appear that early monsoon weather set in. Prospects fair. Rice still continues very dear, 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar ·69. Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 7 to 9 seers per rupee. Earthquakes on the 12th and 13th.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·59, Brahmanbaria 5·01, Chhandpur 2·59. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice—

Comilla	8 4	} per rupee.
Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	8 10
Chhandpur	...	...	...	8 14

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·88, Feni 3·13. Prospects of *aus* crop good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water almost sufficient except in South Hatia and Sundip. Common rice selling at 7 to 9 seers per rupee. Gratuitous relief is being given in Feni, Bamni and the seaboard tract to destitute poor.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 3·80. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. A severe earthquake on 12th. Prospects of crops uncertain. More rain wanted. Fodder sufficient. Drinking water scarce in places. Rice selling at 8½ seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·47, Bikram 1·84, Bihar 1·40, Dinapore 4·02. Standing crops benefited. Transplantation of *marua* and sowing of paddy and *makai* seeds will be pushed on. Dry fodder for cattle sufficient. Water scarce; supply improved by the rain. Severe earthquake on 12th. Cattle-disease in Patna; in Bihar it has abated. Prices slightly risen. Common rice selling at 8½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 12th June

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In poor-houses	64	41	19	124
Otherwise relieved	7	11	Nil	18
				<hr/>
Total				142

Gaya.—Sugarcane doing well. *Marua* being transplanted in places. Price of Burma rice 8½ seers and country rice 7½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·88. No rain in Bhabua. Earthquake on 12th caused no injury. Sugarcane doing well. Harvesting of *china* continues. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except at Bhabua. Price of common rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice 8 seers and of pea 10½ seers per rupee fixes the relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 12th June—

Bhabua—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	3,033	3,412	1,664	8,109
Dependents	Nil	Nil	1,965	1,965
In poor-houses and kitchens	210	107	123	440
Otherwise relieved	3,421	9,664	6,221	19,306
Sasaram—				
Relief-workers	87	126	21	234
Dependents	Nil	Nil	89	89
In poor-houses and kitchens	31	15	7	53
Otherwise relieved	75	210	68	353
Arrah—				
In poor-houses	42	14	8	64
Otherwise relieved	7	8	2	17
Barabagh—				
In poor-houses	37	43	85	165
Buxar—				
Otherwise relieved	1	4	1	6
				<hr/>
Total				30,801

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar on 11th 3·39, Siwan ·60, Gopalganj ·07. *Bhadai* sowings commenced since the rainfall. Severe earthquake at 4·15 p.m. on the 12th. Prices are —common rice 7½ seers, wheat 9 seers, barley 11½ seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 12 seers. Famine wage fixed on barley at 11 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 12th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,498	4,693	2,796	9,987
Dependents	Nil	Nil	786	786
In poor-houses	57	38	24	119
Otherwise relieved	3,015	11,427	3,778	18,220

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,477	2,894	1,560	5,931
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	146	146
In poor-houses ...	10	7	3	20
Otherwise relieved ...	1,424	5,397	2,606	9,427
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,632	3,748	2,651	9,031
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	1,119	1,119
Otherwise relieved ...	3,877	11,831	10,423	25,631
	Total			80,417
Private relief—				
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers ...	770	1,473	927	3,170
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	485	485
In poor-houses ...	100	110	104	314
Otherwise relieved ...	46	99	64	209
Manjha—				
In poor-houses ...	3	5	18	26
Otherwise relieved ...	33	4	Nil	37
Koeldwa—				
Otherwise relieved ...	36	104	15	155
	Total			4,396

Champaran.—Rain on 11th '17 at Motihari; heavy shower in the south of the district near river. It is urgently wanted elsewhere. Ploughing and sowing going on. *China* being harvested. Fodder sufficient. Water for cattle scarce in many places. Prices (except of common rice) on the whole lower at Motihari, but practically stationary at Bettiah. Common rice at Motihari 7½ seers and at Bettiah 7½ seers per rupee; Burma rice 8½ and 8½ seers, gram 10½ and 10 seers, peas 11½ and 10½ seers, respectively. Famine wages based half on Burma rice and half on gram and peas. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	22,695	19,866	11,627	54,188
Dependents ...	21	36	3,392	3,449
In poor-houses ...	198	178	195	571
Otherwise relieved ...	7,887	20,726	15,284	43,897
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	23,536	20,521	7,756	51,813
Dependents ...	14	Nil	3,251	3,265
In poor-houses ...	309	295	341	945
Otherwise relieved ...	8,429	17,948	11,842	38,219
	Total			196,347

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall 60. Prospects fair. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* and *dhan*. Prices are—Burma rice 8½ seers, country rice 7½ seers, wheat 9½ seers, *makai* 9½ seers, barley 11½ seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 11 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 12th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	8,385	1,612	893	10,890
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	81	81
In poor-houses ...	17	13	9	39
Otherwise relieved ...	3,910	12,833	8,259	25,002
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers (10th June) ...	6,130	7,130	2,103	15,363
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	31	31
In poor-houses ...	12	7	4	23
Otherwise relieved ...	1,704	5,950	1,886	9,540
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers (10th June) ...	9,093	6,784	2,419	18,296
Dependents (ditto) ...	255	4	2,446	2,705
In poor-houses ...	74	40	46	160
Otherwise relieved ...	6,078	14,441	12,083	32,552
	Total			114,682

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 12th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers	42	43	5	90
Otherwise relieved	361	1,023	330	1,714
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers	40	36	9	85
Otherwise relieved	202	595	181	928
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	6	6	2	14
Banka subdivision—				
Relief-workers	134	66	12	212
Total				3,043

In addition to the above, about 18,423 persons were relieved from private and charitable funds in the whole district.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather hot and cloudy with partial showers. Average rainfall 29. More rain wanted everywhere, especially in Rajmahal, where the *bhadoi* prospects are bad. Severe earthquake on 12th, and some slight shocks since reported from Dumka and Pakur. Sowing of *bhadoi* going on. Rice seedlings coming up. Price of rice 7½ to 8 seers per rupee at Deoghur and Jamtara, and of maize 9 to 12 seers at Jamtara and 10 to 12 seers at Deoghur. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 12th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jamtara—				
Relief-workers	843	770	541	2,154
Dependents	6	8	21	35
Fed in kitchens	16	50	325	391
Otherwise relieved	224	455	239	918
Deoghur (10th June)—				
Relief-workers	513	565	294	1,372
Otherwise relieved	481	1,053	1,130	2,664
Total				7,534
Private relief—				
Jamtara—				
Relief-workers	585	591	89	1,265
Deoghur—				
Relief-workers	144	107	20	271
Total				1,536

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 91, Jajpur 132, Kendrapara 36. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* continues. Rain wanted in places. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c
Cuttack	10	13
Jajpur	11	13
Kendrapara	11	13
Banki	14	0

per rupee.

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 504. Ploughing and sowing going on. *Beali* and *sarad* seedlings growing well. Price of rice varies from 10 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior of the district. Rice sells at 10½ and 11 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul 1 inch. Price of rice and condition of crops as reported last week.

Puri.—156 rainfall recorded at Puri on the 13th. Sowing of *sarad* paddy continues. Famine wages calculated at 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 12th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	2,466	195	884	3,545
Dependents	Nil	1	Nil	1
Otherwise relieved	131	152	200	483
Test-workers	22	6	17	45
Total				4,074

Hazaribagh.—Favourable rainfall—at Sadar 1·63, Giridih 1·01. Prices unchanged. sowing in progress. Prospects favourable. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 12th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
Sadar subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	820	451	380	1,651
Fed in kitchens ...	541	870	3,913	5,324
Relieved from charitable fund	107	867	Nil	974
Giridih subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	556	237	132	925
Otherwise relieved ...	122	160	216	498
		Total	...	9,372

Private relief—
Giridih—

Otherwise relieved ...	167	192	88	447
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Lohardaga.—Ploughing and sowing continue. State of standing crops good. Rice sells 7 seers per rupee at Ranchi and 6 to 8 seers in the interior. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Rainfall at Sadar ·38. Weather stormy and cloudy. *Bhadol* and paddy sowings commenced in every thana. *Tewa dhan* being harvested. Sugarcane doing well. Further rise in prices: 11 markets selling rice at over 5 seers but below 6 seers against 4 in last week; 12 markets against 16 at 6 seers; 38 markets against 38 at over 6 seers but below 7 seers; 4 markets against 9 at 7 seers; 26 markets against 23 at over 7 seers but below 8 seers. Wheat sold at 8 seers 7 chitaks; barley 10½ seers against 10½ seers; gram 9½ seers against 9 seers 10 chitaks; *mahua* 19½ seers against 21½ seers. Cattle-disease prevailing. Fodder and water becoming scarce. Famine wage on rice is fixed at 8 seers per rupee. 828½ maunds of rice imported this week under the bounty system.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	704	548	154	1,406
Otherwise relieved ...	632	1,256	351	2,239
		Total	...	3,645

The decrease under "relief-workers" is said to be owing to Saturday (12th) being Muharram day.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·54, Gobindpur ·14. Weather cooler and cloudy. Storm and rain. Sugarcane prospering. Ploughing and sowing going on. Cattle-disease reported from Purulia. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 7½ seers per rupee. Supply as yet sufficient.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Gratuitous relief ...	1,518	3,909	2,284	7,711
Test-workers ...	2,737	1,962	379	5,078
Fed in kitchens ...	111	33	527	671
		Total	...	13,460

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Chaibassa 1·89, Chakradharpur 2·09, Ghatsilla 1·57. Rice plentiful, and price from 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There has been rain all over the province during the week, and the agricultural prospects are generally reported to be favourable. More rain is said to be still required in parts, but the monsoon has apparently since set in. All standing crops are doing well, and the cultivation of the *bhadol* crops and winter rice is going on. The harvesting of *china* millet is still proceeding in Bihar. The fodder-supply continues to be sufficient, and the water-supply is now reported to have generally improved. Prices still show a slight tendency to rise in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura (common rice) 8 to 9 seers, Nadia (common rice) 7½ seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8 seers, Khulna (common rice) 8 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 7½ seers, Shahabad (rice) 8 seers and (pea) 10½ seers, Saran (barley) 11 seers, Champaran (Burma rice) 8½ and 8½ seers and (pea) 11½ and 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (*makai*) 9½ seers and (*rahar*) 11 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 7½ seers and (*makai*) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8½ to 9 seers, Sonthal Parganas (common rice) 7½ to 8 seers, Puri (rice) 9 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 6½ to 9 seers, Palamau (rice) 8 seers, Manbhum (common rice) 7½ seers.

Numbers on relief—

	Week under report.	Preceding week.
Bankura	... 8,150	5,197
Nadia	... 99,257	91,807
Murshidabad	... 5,689	6,651
Khulna	... 12,933	11,347
Rajshahi	... 484	275
Pabna	... No report.	444
Patna	... 142	140
Shahabad	... 30,801	32,711
Saran	... 80,417	77,709
Champanan	... 196,347	191,444
Muzaffarpur	... 114,682	133,652
Darbhanga	... 241,013	252,629
Bhagalpur	... 3,043	4,384
Sonthal Parganas	... 7,534	6,187
Puri	... 4,074	3,686
Hazaribagh	... 9,372	8,525
Palamau	... 3,645	5,654
Manbhum	... 13,460	13,043
Total	... 830,993	845,485

The total for the week under report is distributed as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	... 174,240	142,101	48,924	365,265
Dependents	... 1,737	72	34,630	36,439
In poor-houses and kitchens	... 2,081	2,242	9,563	13,886
Otherwise relieved	... 66,084	211,948	125,994	404,026
Test-workers	... 6,223	3,780	1,374	11,377

Private relief—

Relief works—

Darbhanga Raj—

Darbhanga	... 5,882	3,467	778	10,127
Muzaffarpur	... 490	205	103	798
Hatwa	... 770	1,473	927	3,170
Sonthal } Jamtara	... 585	591	89	1,265
Parganas } Deoghur	... 144	107	20	271

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj—

Darbhanga	... 3,987	11,817	12,410	28,214
Muzaffarpur	... 84	301	272	657
Hatwa	... 146	209	653	1,008
Saran { Manjha	... 36	9	18	63
Koeldwa	... 36	104	15	155
Hazaribagh (Giridih)	... 167	192	88	447

Total 46,175

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 17th June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS FOR THE YEAR 1896.

No. 185J.D.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Date: Darjeeling, the 19th June 1897.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1896.

Read also—

The Reports for the two previous years and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E., held the office of Commissioner of Police during the year, except for a short period of absence on privilege leave, when Mr. H. E. C. Paget, Deputy Commissioner, officiated for him.

2. The following table shows the total number of offences, cognizable by the Police and non-cognizable, reported in the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs during the past ten years:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Town	47,787	51,663	50,287	48,878	48,500	47,765	36,503	41,812	45,201	51,855
Suburbs	7,335	12,000	10,086	13,069	11,871	11,474	11,242	15,014	18,580	15,044
Total	55,022	63,663	60,373	61,947	60,371	59,239	47,745	56,826	63,781	66,899

The total number of cases has gradually risen since 1893, and the figures for 1896 are the highest hitherto recorded. Compared with the totals for 1895, there has been an increase of 6,564 cases in the Town and 1,475 in the Suburbs, or 8,039 cases in all. The largest increase occurred in offences under the Municipal Act (3,547 cases), offences under the Police Act and miscellaneous offences in the streets; while the largest decrease was in offences under the Port Acts (226 cases) and Shipping Acts (201 cases).

The table below contrasts the figures for the past three years under cognizable and non-cognizable crime, and Penal Code and miscellaneous offences:—

1			2	3	4
			1894.	1895.	1896.
Cognizable	Penal Code	...	7,492	6,836	8,116
	Miscellaneous	...	23,316	24,392	26,714
Non-cognizable	Penal Code	...	6,277	6,760	6,608
	Miscellaneous	...	17,441	20,892	25,481
Total			54,526	58,880	66,919

3. The following statement shows separately the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases and their results in the last two years, and also the division of work between the courts of the Town and Suburbs during the past year:—

COURT.	CASES INSTITUTED.			CASES TRIED.				NUMBER OF CASES ENDING IN CONVICTION.			
	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police.	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct.	Non-cognizable cases.	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police.	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct.	Non-cognizable cases.	Total.	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police.	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct.	Non-cognizable cases.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Division Court	12,844	915	3,313	11,831	888	1,251	13,490	11,781	280	983	13,044
Southern Division Court	10,332	402	2,405	9,317	212	1,147	10,476	8,784	151	883	9,738
Sanctuary Court	1,247	311	18,681	1,200	257	11,034	13,130	1,090	47	5,050	6,905
								21,641 by Magistrate 21 by High Court	478 by Magistrate 0 by High Court	7,503 by Magistrate 2 by High Court	29,622 by Magistrate 23 by High Court.
Total for 1896	24,423	1,628	24,474	22,357	897	14,082	37,296	21,666	478	7,506	29,648
Total for 1895	21,580	1,486	20,806	19,896	872	11,009	32,807	19,369	425	5,516	25,310
Northern Division Suburban Court.	3,770	114	4,817	3,750	116	3,420	7,286	3,609	24	1,791	5,424
Southern Division Suburban Court.	2,927	65	2,798	2,960	36	1,253	4,254	2,748	4	997	3,745
								6,404 by Magistrate 13 by Sessions	28 by Magistrate 0 by Sessions	3,788 by Magistrate 0 by Sessions	9,216 by Magistrate 13 by Sessions.
Total for 1896	6,727	183	7,615	6,716	152	4,702	11,770	6,417	28	2,788	9,239
Total for 1895	6,366	100	6,844	6,273	78	3,240	9,637	6,129	11	1,806	8,036

The total number of cases tried in the Town and Suburbs during the year was 48,856, of which 38,877, or 79 per cent., ended in conviction. Of 31,210 cognizable cases sent up by the police, 28,082, or 89·9 per cent., ended in conviction, compared with 90·8 per cent. in 1895, and 93·4 per cent. in 1894; while of 1,811 cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrates direct, only 506, or 28 per cent., resulted in conviction. There was a large increase of 1,280 cognizable cases under the Penal Code, chiefly under thefts, hurt, house-breaking and rash act causing or likely to cause hurt. The total number of persons arrested under all heads in the Town and Suburbs in cognizable cases rose from 37,917 to 41,210. Of these, 37,296, or 90·5 per cent., were convicted, or about the same proportion as in 1895. In non-cognizable cases, 20,788 persons were arrested, against 16,791 in 1895, the percentage of convictions rising from 47 to 53.

4. *False cases.*—The number of false cases brought in the Town and Suburbs was 61 and 40, respectively, as compared with 64 and 27 in the previous year. The complainants were prosecuted under the Penal Code in 57 cases in the Town. In 13 cases they were fined, and in 23 discharged, and 20 cases were struck off in default of appearance. In the Suburbs 37 prosecutions were instituted, 9 cases ending in conviction and 14 in discharge, while 13 were struck off in default. Compensation was awarded to the extent of Rs. 96 in the Town and Rs. 64 in the Suburbs. Out of the 22 cases in which convictions were obtained, a sentence of imprisonment appears to have been inflicted in only one case.

5. *Property stolen and recovered.*—The total value of property stolen in the Town and Suburbs during the year was Rs. 2,97,675, against Rs. 1,75,596 in 1895; and of this, Rs. 1,92,398, or 64·63 per cent., were recovered, as compared with Rs. 1,01,014, or 57·52 per cent., recovered in the preceding year.

6. *Cognizable offences in the Town.*—The number of true cognizable cases reported in the Town rose from 24,476 to 27,363. An increase occurred under all classes, but chiefly under the heading of "Special and local laws," which shows a rise of 2,022 cases. The only marked decrease was in offences under the Port and Shipping Acts.

There were 11 cases of offences relating to coin, against 5 in 1895, all of an unimportant nature. Cases of murder fell from 9 to 2. There was one case of attempt at murder, against two in 1895. Three cases of culpable homicide were reported. None occurred in the previous year. Prosecutions for grievous hurt rose from 35 to 40; and of 37 persons tried, 25 were convicted and 12 acquitted. One case of administering drugs occurred, in which the accused were acquitted. Cases of kidnapping rose from 31 to 38, but only 14 persons were convicted. Three cases of robbery, the same number as in 1895, were reported, in two of which the accused were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment and transportation. There was an increase of 51 cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass, while the percentage of cases detected and convictions obtained remained almost the same as in the previous year. The value of property stolen in these cases rose from Rs. 13,642 to Rs. 1,47,428. This large increase was chiefly due to a skilful burglary committed by a gang of men from Bombay and the Upper Provinces on the premises of a native merchant in Jora Bagan, in which property to the value of Rs. 93,895 was stolen. Thefts also show an increase in number from 1,571 in 1895 to 1,727; while the value of property stolen decreased from Rs. 1,41,654 to Rs. 1,24,357. The Commissioner of Police attributes the increase of burglary and theft cases to the scarcity and high prices especially during the latter half of the year, and the consequent influx of persons from Bihar and the Upper Provinces in search of employment. There were 476 cases of criminal breach of trust, against 453 in 1895 and 324 in 1894. Out of 343 persons brought to trial, 128 were convicted and 207 discharged. The police were particularly successful in prosecuting cases of theft of property by cart-drivers and broaching of cargo by boatmen, 35 out of 39 such cases having terminated in conviction. Of 3,321 prosecuted for street offences, 3,313, or 99 per cent., were convicted. Arrests for cruelty to animals numbered 6,890, of which 94·44 per cent. resulted in conviction, against 97·23 per cent. in 1895. Of the persons brought to trial, 4,848 were sent up by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against 5,185 in the previous year.

7. *Non-cognizable offences in the Town.*—The number of non-cognizable offences reported true under the Penal Code and under special and local laws, respectively, were 4,539 and 19,934, as compared with 4,809 and 15,971 in 1895. The increase occurred chiefly in cases under the Municipal Act, and also in cases of cruelty to animals and under the Hackney Carriage Act. Of prosecutions under the Municipal Act, the increase was most noticeable in those under section 336 (keeping animals without a license), section 307 (keeping offensive matter for more than 24 hours other than in a proper receptacle), section 302 (allowing water from sink, &c., to flow on the street), and section 90 (exercising a trade or profession without a license). Forgery cases rose from 16 to 21, and extortion cases from 8 to 12; while cases of

cheating decreased from 272 to 242. In consequence of the supervision maintained over the fraudulent firms referred to in the Resolution of last year, their number decreased from 120 to 74.

8. *Cognizable offences in the Suburbs.*—The number of true cognizable cases in the Suburbs rose from 6,732 to 7,449, the increase being common to all classes, but largest in cases of minor offences against the person and property and under special and local laws. Ordinary thefts rose from 371 to 607, and cases of criminal breach of trust from 37 to 112. Four offences relating to coin were reported, against 6 in 1895, and 3 cases of murder against 4. In 18 cases of grievous hurt, and in 23 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons, convictions were obtained in 11 and 15 cases, respectively. Kidnapping cases rose from 7 in 1894 and 13 in 1895 to 19 during the past year. Out of 27 persons sent up only 6 were convicted. Two robberies were reported, but neither was of any importance. True cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass reported rose from 106 to 115, and the cases detected from 41 to 69. Of persons arrested 78 per cent. were convicted, against 82 per cent. in the preceding year. Thefts numbered 629, of which 300, or 47 per cent., were detected, as compared with 377 cases and 220, or 58 per cent., detected in 1895. The Commissioner of Police thinks that the increase of theft cases in the Northern Division may have been caused by the stoppage of work at some of the Mills. In the Southern Division it may have been due to a number of dock labourers being thrown out of employment.

9. *Non-cognizable crime in the Suburbs.*—The number of non-cognizable cases returned as true rose from 5,979 in 1894 and 6,842 in 1895 to 7,615 in 1896. There was an increase of 486 cases under the Hackney Carriage Act, of 85 under the Municipal Act, and of 105 assaults.

10. *Suicides and accidental deaths.*—Seventy-three cases of suicide were reported in the Town and Suburbs, as compared with an average of 78 in the five preceding years. Of these cases, 35 were committed by hanging and 23 by opium-poisoning. The number of accidental deaths has steadily decreased from 349 in 1893 to 186 during the past year. Twenty-one persons were run over by vehicles and killed, against 17 in 1895. Prosecutions were instituted against 130 persons for rash and furious driving, of whom 108 were convicted, against 251 prosecuted and 210 convicted in the previous year. Seventeen persons were drowned in the Port of Calcutta, against 37 in 1895 and 53 in 1894.

11. *Working of the Arms Act.*—The number of firearms of all descriptions held in stock by dealers at the commencement of the year was 2,538, and 2,765 pieces were imported and 1,415 pieces purchased in India by dealers, making a total of 6,718. Of this number, 643 were sold under transport licenses and 3,067 disposed of locally, leaving 3,008 pieces in stock at the close of the year. Five prosecutions were instituted under the Act, of which four ended in conviction.

12. *European Vagrancy Act.*—During the year 55 vagrants were admitted into the Government workhouse, of whom 54 were declared vagrants in Calcutta. These, with the 12 who remained in the workhouse at the close of the year, made a total of 67 vagrants, of whom 37 were discharged, 4 released, 5 deported from British India, 2 failed to return from leave, and 9 absconded. Sir John Lambert reports that discipline was well maintained in the workhouse, and that the conduct of the inmates throughout the year was, on the whole, good. The Almshouse gave refuge to 25 seamen during the year, all of whom were shipped through the exertions of Mr. McGuire, the Superintendent.

13. *Fire-Brigade Act.*—The fire-brigade was employed at 47 fires during 1896, as compared with 35 in 1895. At 19 others assistance was rendered by the manual engines. There were, besides, one hundred and sixty petty fires, at which the loss of property was trifling. At five of these the brigade was employed, the remaining 155 being extinguished by the manual engines. The most serious fire of the year occurred at Nalwapara, Garden Reach Road, where 9 lives were lost and 1,227 tiled and thatched huts were burnt, the damage done being estimated at Rs. 85,000. The total loss of property from fires during the year is calculated at Rs. 2,27,231, against Rs. 5,46,647 in 1895, although the actual number of fires was larger.

14. *The Police Force.*—The total sanctioned strength of the force was 2,924 officers and men, against 2,891 in 1895, the increase being chiefly due to the entertainment of 3 additional corporals and 24 constables for the better regulation of traffic in the Town. There were 257 casualties, or 8·88 per cent., as compared with 268, or 9·27 per cent., in 1895. Seven members of the force were punished judicially and 66 dismissed, against 13 and 65, respectively, in the previous year. Five deserted and 29 died. Admissions to hospital numbered 2,121, against 3,039 in the previous year. Departmental punishments increased during the year, the figures being 47 reduced, 70 suspended and 245 punished by extra drill, compared with 9 reduced, 39 suspended, and 229 punished with extra drill in 1895. A sum of Rs. 5,922-8 was disbursed in rewards, against Rs. 3,259-8 in 1895, of which Rs. 3,830 were paid by private individuals. In all, 172 members of the force and 62 informers received rewards.

15. *Old offenders and anthropometry.*—During the year, 728 released offenders were under police surveillance, of whom 371 were Bengalis and 357 up-country men. Six hundred and sixteen men whose antecedents were not known to the police were measured anthropometrically, and previous convictions proved against 69. Since the commencement of 1897, the system of identification by finger impressions has been introduced. Previous convictions were proved against 409 old offenders in the Town and against 111 in the Suburbs.

16. *Judicial work.*—Mr. Pearson held the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate except for one month, during which Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E., acted for him, being replaced by Mr. W. A. Bonnaud as Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division.

17. *Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.*—The total number of cases instituted in this Court was 13,289, against 11,716 in 1895. Of 14,416 persons concerned, 13,003 were convicted and 1,383 acquitted or discharged, 26 remaining under trial at the close of the year. The fines imposed aggregated Rs. 29,069, of which Rs. 22,624 were realised. Appeals were preferred against the order of the Court in 23 cases, but in one case only was the conviction set aside. Eleven cases were instituted under section 364 of Act II (B.C.) of 1888 for adulteration of food, in which nine persons were convicted and sentenced to fines varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100. Of 3,607 persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals, 3,203 were convicted. Adjournments took place in 255 cases, as compared with 215 in 1895.

18. *Northern Division Court.*—The total number of cases instituted during the year was 17,077, against 15,753 in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly in street offences and offences under the Police Act. Of 18,529 persons brought to trial, 17,625 were convicted and 859 acquitted or discharged, and 16 remained under trial at the close of the year. Fifteen persons were committed to the Sessions, of whom 10 were convicted and 5 discharged. Of 3,509 persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals, 3,492, or 99·5 per cent., were convicted. The total amount of fines and forfeitures imposed during the year was Rs. 33,695, of which Rs. 28,601 were realised. In 27 cases 23 persons were tried under section 364 of Act II (B. C.) of 1888 for adulteration of food, all of whom were convicted. Appeals were preferred to the High Court in 60 cases, all being rejected. In 23 cases the High Court was moved, and the order objected to was set aside in 7 cases. Adjournments took place in 186 cases, against 150 in 1895.

19. The following statement compares the number of persons against whom process issued in non-cognizable cases with the number actually appearing during the past two years:—

NAME OF COURT,	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons actually appearing.		Percentage of persons appearing to persons against whom process issued.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chief Presidency Magistrate	2,906	2,088	1,348	1,418	46·15	55·7
Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division	4,234	4,585	1,345	1,707	31·76	37·1
Honorary Presidency Magistrates	10,409	19,383	10,515	12,489	60·20	64·3
Total	22,155	26,056	12,913	15,614	58·31	57·9

There has been a slight improvement in this respect during the year, but still the percentage of persons appearing on persons against whom process issued is small. Mr. Pearson explains that this is principally due to the large number of cases withdrawn, compounded or abandoned by the complainants, but the fact that so many cases were not proceeded with would seem to indicate that process was often too readily issued.

20. *Work of Honorary Magistrates.*—Exclusive of municipal cases, 1,277 cases were transferred to the Bench Magistrates and 1,765 cases to Honorary Magistrates sitting singly; and 2 cases were taken up by the Honorary Magistrates *sun motu*, making a total of 3,044 cases, against 2,691 in 1895. Of these cases, 1,942 were under the Penal Code, 119 under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 983 under local laws. Increased assistance was given by the Honorary Magistrates in the disposal of more important cases, and this should have afforded some relief to the Presidency Magistrates. Of 2,855 cases actually brought to trial, 1,653, or 57.9 per cent., resulted in conviction, and 1,202, or 42.1 per cent., in acquittal or discharge. In these cases 4,291 persons were concerned, of whom 53 per cent. were convicted and 47 per cent. acquitted or discharged, or the same proportion as in the previous year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 8,450-5, against Rs. 7,363-10 in the previous year. Of the amount realised Rs. 977 were awarded to the complainants as compensation; while Rs. 123 were awarded to accused persons as compensation for frivolous or vexatious charges. Eleven appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Honorary Magistrates, and the High Court was moved in five cases, with the result that in two cases only were convictions set aside. The Honorary Magistrates tried 10,225 persons under the Municipal Act, of whom 5,073, or 49.6 per cent., were acquitted or discharged, and 5,152, or 50.4 per cent., convicted. The total amount of fines imposed in municipal cases was Rs. 25,795-12, of which Rs. 21,293-3-3 were realised, against Rs. 18,125-4 imposed and Rs. 14,648-7-6 realised in the previous year.

The large amount of work done by the Honorary Magistrates is clear from the foregoing figures, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the very material assistance which is received from these gentlemen in the administration of criminal justice in Calcutta and its Suburbs. Mr. Pearson, while acknowledging the good service rendered by several gentlemen who, at some inconvenience to themselves, attended at a moment's notice to fill the place of an absentee, is again obliged to draw attention to the fact that some of the Magistrates fail to attend sittings of the bench without giving due notice, and that others attend late, thus causing inconvenience to the parties. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see an improvement in this respect. The convenience of the parties should be consulted by the Honorary Magistrates to the fullest extent possible.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. Pearson and Nawab Syud Amcer Hossein and those Honorary Magistrates who have been specially mentioned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

22. Sir Alexander Mackenzie takes the opportunity of placing on record his appreciation of the long and valuable services rendered by Sir John Lambert, who has unfortunately been compelled by ill-health to retire since the close of the year. Sir John Lambert first joined the service of Government as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in 1863. In July 1872 he was appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and that position he held until March 1882, when he was selected to act as General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti. In March 1884, he was re-appointed as Deputy Commissioner of Police, and from July 1885 officiated as Commissioner of Police and President of the Boiler Commission. When in April 1889 the Office of Commissioner of Police was separated from that of Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, he was confirmed as Commissioner of Police, and he retained the appointment continuously until his retirement last month. During his long connection with the city of Calcutta, extending over a period of some 25 years, Sir John Lambert acquired in a marked degree the confidence of the community as well as of the Government. His services have been repeatedly commended by this Government, and have been acknowledged by the Government of India. In 1882 the distinction of a Companionship of the

Indian Empire was conferred on him, and in 1893 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order.

22. The commendation bestowed on Mr. Paget, the Deputy Commissioner, and the subordinate officers mentioned in paragraph 38 of the Report, has been noted.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information and for communication to the Presidency Magistrates.

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, and the Municipal Department of this Government, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF MR. TILUK DHARI DALL, A ZAMINDAR OF BHAGALPUR.

No. 856T.M., dated Darjeeling, the 14th June 1897.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 812J., dated the 29th May 1897, in which you report that Mr. Tiluk Dhari Lall, a zamindar of Bhagalpur, has established in the southern part of that town a charitable dispensary, which has been named "The Surdhari Lal Jubilee Charitable Dispensary," at a cost of Rs. 6,000, of which Rs. 5,000 has been spent in constructing a building for the dispensary and Rs. 1,000 on its equipments.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his liberality and public spirit. His Honour trusts that the dispensary established by him will be suitably endowed and placed under Government supervision. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

**DONATION OFFERED BY RAJA RAJENDRA NARAIN ROY CHOWDHURI
BAHADUR, OF BHAWAL, IN THE DISTRICT OF DACCA, TO COM-
MEMORATE THE SIXTIETH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER
GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.**

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Darjeeling, the 17th June 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 350T.—M.

READ—

A letter from the Commissioner of Dacca, No. 292G., dated the 28th April 1897.

Letter to the Commissioner of Dacca, No. 210T.—M., dated the 25th May 1897.

Letter from the Commissioner of Dacca, No. 498G., dated the 20th May 1897.

Letter to the Commissioner of Dacca, No. 287T.—M., dated the 4th June 1897.

Letter from the Commissioner of Dacca, No. 686G., dated the 7th June 1897.

In April last the Commissioner of the Dacca Division reported that Raja Rajendra Narain Roy Chowdhuri Bahadur, of Bhawal, in the district of Dacca, had offered to make a donation of Rs. 10,000 to commemorate the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. It was proposed that the money should be devoted either to the erection of (1) a suitable monument on the Buckland Bund in the town of Dacca, or (2) to pulling down the old club building and racquet-court which now stand on Government land in that town, and making an open square with an obelisk in the centre, with Her Majesty's bust embossed on it.

2. While the suggestion was under consideration, the Commissioner reported that Nawab Ahsanulla Bahadur, C.I.E., had also placed in his hands a sum of Rs. 12,000, and he has since explained that the Nawab's gift will be utilized in pulling down the club building and the racquet-court and opening on the site a fine square, enclosed with railings, to be named "Victoria Square," with an obelisk or a similar monument in the centre. The Raja's donation of Rs. 10,000 will be devoted to the erection of a monument to be placed on that part of the Buckland Bund which is to be called the Mackenzie Bund. The monument is to take the form of a granite or marble obelisk with a raised medallion portrait of Her Imperial Majesty.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in accepting the donations of these gentlemen, and thanks them for their loyalty, liberality and public spirit.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Dacca for information and communication to the Nawab Ahsanulla Bahadur, C.I.E., and Raja Rajendra Narain Roy Chowdhuri Bahadur, of Bhawal, and to the Board of Revenue.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 3228 L.S.-G.—The 18th June 1897.—The following report of the progress made in the several districts of the Dacca, Chota Nagpur and Presidency Divisions in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 668G., dated Dacca, the 2nd June 1897.

Memo. by—G. TOYNBEE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

FORWARDED in original with enclosure to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, in continuation of this office No. 477, dated 18th May 1897.

No. 1551, dated Dacca, the 22nd May 1897.

From—L. P. SHIRREKS, Esq., Magistrate of Dacca,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

With reference to the Government Circular No. 58 L.S.-G., of the 12th December 1896, I have the honour to submit the following report on the progress made in this district regarding water-supply for the quarter ending 31st March 1897.

2. The registers I and II prescribed in the Government letter above referred to have been prepared for the Sadar and Manikganj subdivisions and the respective Local Boards have been supplied with them. The Narainganj and Munshiganj registers are in course of preparation. The Narainganj Municipality has prepared those registers for that Municipality. The Dacca Municipality has not reported completion of its registers. The Chairman has been asked to report.

3. As regards the steps taken during the quarter in connection with water-supply, I beg to submit a copy of a letter received from the Vice-Chairman, District Board, on the subject, giving full particulars of the works executed and also those for which funds have been promised by certain gentlemen of the district.

4. In the Dacca Municipality there is no scarcity of water in any quarter of the town. About 16 miles of filtered water pipes have been laid out. Two house connections have been made during the quarter and four are in hand. The houses in the town have generally wells in them, but the well water is unfit for drinking purposes. This Municipality has asked for a loan of one and a-half lakhs of rupees from Government for supply of unfiltered water by a separate line of pipes for watering the streets and flushing drains, replacing the main pipes of the water-works by larger ones and doing other sanitary and conservancy improvements. In the Narainganj Municipality one municipal and four private tanks have been re-excavated during the quarter. The chief source of water-supply in this town, as was reported in the last quarter's report, is the river Lakhya and its khals and certain tanks. The supply is considered sufficient.

No. 126, dated Dacca, the 17th May 1897.

From—KHAJEM MAHOMED YOUSAFF, Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Dacca,
To—The Magistrate of Dacca.

In continuation of this office No. 112 of 7th instant, I have the honour to report that the works executed by the District Board of this district in connection with water-supply during the quarter ending 31st March last are as follows:—

Twenty-one tube wells were purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,064. Arrangements have been made for sinking them in places where there is want of good drinking water. Some of them have been lately put down at Kandail, Gopechar and Baktabali in the Narainganj subdivision. They are working well and supplying good water and have been much appreciated by the local men.

A sum of Rs. 244 was spent in the repairs of the tube wells sunk in the Munshiganj and Manikganj subdivisions and in the purchase of reducing sockets and buckets.

For improving the existing sources of water-supply Nawab Ashanullah Bahadur, C.I.E., has sanctioned Rs. 4,500 to meet the cost of excavating 4 tanks and 14 wells within his own zamindari in this district. These works are in progress and will be shortly completed.

Babu Ambika Prosad Ray Chaudhary, zamindar of Kasimpur, spent a sum of Rs. 1,300 in excavating two tanks at Mudhabpur and Simulia within his zamindari in this district.

Babu Rajendra Kumar Bosu, zamindar of Srinagar, excavated three tanks for the benefit of his tenants.

Rai Abhaya Charan Mitra Bahadur, zamindar and banker of Rajabari, has arranged for re-excavating the tank at Shirajabad near Munshiganj for the benefit of the local people.

Babus Janoki Nath Rai and Sita Nath Rai, of Bhagyakul, promised to pay Rs. 5,000 for the excavation of two tanks—one at Patabhog and the other at Brahmankhola in the

Munshiganj subdivision. They have no lands of their own, and have suggested that the lands required for the tanks may be acquired. Steps have been taken for the acquisition of the lands.

Raja Rajendra Narain Rai promised to spend Rs. 15,000 for improving old tanks and excavating new ones in the Bhowal pargana. During the quarter under review he has re-excavated many tanks within his samindari for the benefit of his tenants.

No. 87R.C., dated Ranchi, the 5th June 1897.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

WITH reference to Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th December 1896, I have the honour to submit the following report of the progress made in each district of this division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps that have been taken by Municipalities and District Road Committees to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones during the quarter ending 31st March 1897.

2. In Hazaribagh the Registers Nos. I and II have been opened and tested in almost all villages, and steps are being taken to improve the sources of water-supply as reported in the last quarterly return. During the quarter under review a sum of Rs. 2,384 has been spent by the Road Cess Committee in constructing three new wells and 47 new *daris* and Rs. 6 by the Chatra Municipality in cleansing an old well. Besides these 20 more *dari* wells have been taken in hand but not completed during the quarter. The Deputy Commissioner further reports that 46 more *dari* wells are urgently required in different thanas; but as all the available balance has been transferred to Provincial Revenue for relief works, they cannot be constructed this year from the District Road Fund. Raja Rameswar Nath Singh, of Kunda, has also signified his intention of spending Rs. 4,000 in constructing 9 wells, 29 *dari* wells and 6 tanks and in cleansing and deepening one well and a tank within his zamindari.

3. In Lohardaga a sum of Rs. 2,300 has been advanced to the zamindars for digging wells and tanks in the interior of the district under the Land Improvements Loans Act. A sum of Rs. 55 has been spent by the Road Cess Committee during the quarter for the improvement of a well at Jharia in the interior of the district. All the wells of the Ranchi Municipality that required cleansing have been cleansed and silt water drains around two wells have been constructed. The construction of a new well has also been taken in hand by the Municipal Commissioners during the quarter under review. In the Lohardaga Municipality a new tank near the Friday market is being excavated by the mahajans of the town and is near completion. The Registers Nos. I and II were tested by the Civil Surgeon and also by the Deputy Commissioner during his cold-weather tour. They were found defective and are now being revised. There is, the Deputy Commissioner reports, no fear whatever of any failure of drinking water in this district. Every village has one or more *daris* or natural springs which are perennial and afford a wholesome supply of water. In isolated cases *daris* run very low in the hot weather, and some delay and inconvenience is caused to the people in obtaining a sufficient supply, but this is not generally the case. There are also wells in nearly all large villages, but they cannot always be depended upon for a supply of water during the whole of the hot weather, as owing to the rocky nature of the soil it is difficult to make them of any very great depth. The people of this district prefer *dari* water, and do not usually use tank water for drinking purposes.

4. In Palamau during the quarter under review 40 out of 50 villages containing 100 or more houses (there are only 50 such villages in this district) have been visited and the chief facts regarding their water-supply recorded in Registers Nos. I and II. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the inspecting officers do not speak of any deficiency of water-supply in the villages visited by them, except in Bhandar, a village of Pattan thana, and in Nagorentteri, where they recommend repairs to a tank and the construction of a pucca well respectively. Owing to the prevailing scarcity relief works are in progress in nearly all parts of the district, and every advantage has been taken of this opportunity to improve existing tanks and to make new ones as also to repair old and construct new reservoirs both for purposes of irrigation and for increasing the

supply of water for both human being and cattle. A sum of Rs. 140 has been spent by the Daltonganj Municipality in deepening the bazar well, and the school well of the town has also been cleansed from the school fund.

5. In Manbhum the completion of the Registers Nos. I and II for the extra municipal portion of the district has nearly been completed. In the Raghunathpur Municipality a scheme for the extension of an existing tank has been proposed by the Municipal Commissioners, and is now under consideration. In Jhalda Register No. II has been completed. The present sources of water-supply of the Municipality being sufficient, no special steps are necessary. Nothing was done by the Purulia Municipality towards improving existing sources of water-supply or opening new ones during the quarter. Explanation will be called for.

6. In Singhbhum out of the Kolhan Improvement Fund of Rs. 4,000, Rs. 2,202 have been expended in constructing new *bundhs* and repairing old ones and Rs. 120 in repairing wells. The water from these works is used for drinking as well as for irrigation. The Road Cess Committee and Municipality have done nothing to improve the existing sources of water-supply or to open out new ones during the quarter under review. Explanation is being called for.

No. 33L.S.-G.—G., dated Calcutta, the 1st June 1897.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

IN continuation of my letters Nos. 133L.S.-G., dated the 21st January 1897, and 163L.S.-G., dated the 26th March 1897, submitting the first quarterly report of the progress made in each district of this division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply and the steps that have been taken by local bodies to improve existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, I have the honour to submit my second quarterly report as follows.

2. The Magistrate and Chairman of the District Board of Nadia reports that a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been paid through the local police for distribution for the construction of pot-wells.

3. The Chairman of the District Board of Jessore reports that the registers in the prescribed form have all been completed for the several subdivisions of the district and the sources of water-supply for every village containing one hundred houses or more have been recorded; that several wells have been sunk in villages where want of good water was felt on the reports received from the Subdivisional Officers and on the petition of villagers concerned; that the deepening of the tanks named in the margin* has been taken in hand; and that the excavation or re-excavation of several tanks, as noted on the margin†, is also in contemplation. He adds that in these projects efforts are made to obtain contributions from villagers and free gifts of land where possible. He further reports that the excavation of the Bhawanipur khal in the Jhenidah subdivision is in rapid progress and is being carried out by the subscriptions of zamindars and merchants with the help of funds from the District Board.

* (1) Aurippur tank in the Sadar subdivision.

(2) Mamansia tank in the Jhenidah subdivision.

(3) Paohasia tank in the Narail subdivision.

† Sadar subdivision.

(1) Basundia tank.

(2) Radhanagar "

(3) Monohorpur "

(4) Jhondia "

(5) Baliadanga "

(6) Daulatpur "

Narail Subdivision.

(1) Nowapara tank.

(2) Bidyadhor "

(3) Jungligram "

(4) Sarale "

Jhenidah Subdivision.

(1) Matsanga tank.

Magura Subdivision.

(1) Jespur tank.

4. The Chairman of the District Board of Khulna reports that he has not been able to complete his registers on account of not having received the necessary information from thana Mallahat and other places. He adds, however, that about Rs. 21,538 have been provided from the district funds for the improvement of water-supply during the current year, of which Rs. 9,654 is for excavating or re-excavating tanks, Rs. 3,000 for sinking wells, and the remainder has been provided under the head "Famine relief works" for making tanks with a view to give employment to labourers. It is also reported that more than 25 tanks are being excavated in the distressed tracts, and that the

sum of Rs. 3,000 provided for sinking wells been placed at the credit of the Local Boards.

5. The Chairmen of the District Boards of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad have not yet submitted their second quarterly reports which on receipt will be forwarded.

6. As regards the steps taken by Municipalities, I enclose copies of the letters noted on the margin containing detailed particulars of each Municipality in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad. The Magistrates of Jessore and Khulna have not yet submitted their second quarterly reports, which will be submitted to Government when received.

(1) Letter No. 214M., dated 30th April 1897, from the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas.

(2) Letter No. 324J.M., dated 10th April 1897, from the Magistrate of Nadia.

(3) Letter No. 64M., dated 29th April 1897, from the Magistrate of Murshidabad.

No. 214M., dated Alipore, the 30th April 1897.

From—E. H. C. WALSH, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of the 24-Parganas,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the second quarterly report as to the progress made in each of the Municipalities in this district in collecting and placing on record the chief facts concerning water-supply and the steps taken to extend or improve them.

2. As already reported, filtered water-pipes have been laid on in all the wards of the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality and the supply of water is adequate.

Maniktolla.—Registers I and II have been revised; arrangements have been made for cleansing of those tanks in the wards where the system of filtered water-supply has not been extended and reserving them for drinking purposes.

Baranagore.—It appears that the Commissioners are arranging for re-excavation of a *dighi* and two tanks as a first step, and they have just submitted an application for a loan of Rs. 8,000 for the purpose. Several private tanks in the Municipality have been re-excavated or otherwise cleansed. Arrangements are also being made to carry water from the condensers of the Baranagore Jute Factories into private tanks in ward No. II. It is reported that respectable and well-to-do people are getting filtered water from Cossipur-Chitpur on payment of fees. Registers I and II have been completed.

Titagarh.—Registers I and II have been prepared and checked by the Commissioners. As stated in the last report the supply of drinking water is efficient and adequate.

Gurulia.—Registers I and II have been checked by the Ward Commissioners. The chief source of supply in Ward No. I is from the river Hooghly, which is not considered good. The attention of the Commissioners has been drawn to the necessity of providing and reserving a tank in these quarters.

South Barrackpore.—Registers I and II have been completed and checked by the Vice-Chairman and the Chairman. The supply of drinking water as already reported is from river Hooghly and private tanks and is considered sufficient. The Chairman has been requested to make suitable provision for good drinking water in the riparian wards which at present obtain a supply from the river Hooghly.

Goverdanga.—Registers I and II have been completed. The Commissioners have applied for a loan of Rs. 2,500 for excavation of tanks. A circular has been issued from this office to the jute cultivators warning them to prepare places for treatment of jute as they will not be allowed to steep jute in the river.

Baduria.—The Chairman reports that he does not apprehend any scarcity of water as he considers that the supply from the river Ichamati and a large number of tanks is adequate. Several of the latter have been cleansed during the quarter, and the Chairman is trying to induce the owners of some of them to reserve them for drinking purposes. The attention of the Chairman has been drawn to the desirability of acquiring some of the existing tanks and reserving them for drinking purposes. Registers I and II, as already reported, have been opened, but it is not stated whether they have been checked. It is reported that there are 35 wholesome tanks, of which 4 are in the two non-riparian wards and the rest are in the six wards which receive their chief supply from the river Ichamati.

South Dum-Dum.—In wards Nos. II and III the supply of drinking water is insufficient. In the former a tank has been acquired by the Municipality and is under re-excavation. The Commissioners promise to provide good drinking water for the residents of ward No. III during the present year. A joint-committee was formed between the representatives of the Municipality and Cantonment authorities, and they drew up a scheme for the supply of filtered water to the residents of the Municipality by means of hydrants placed on the cantonment main pipe which runs through the Municipality. The scheme has been submitted to Government through Commissioner for consideration.

North Dum-Dum.—Provision has been made in the budget of this Municipality for a loan of Rs. 2,000 for the re-excavation of five tanks in five wards of the Municipality. The application for the loan which was received in this office has been returned to the Chairman for revision.

Basirhat.—Registers I and II have been completed and checked by the Chairman. Notices have been issued by the Chairman under section 200 for cleansing of private tanks, and they are being complied with.

Barasat.—Four ring wells and two municipal tanks have been thoroughly cleansed; one additional tube well has been driven during the last quarter and four more are in course of being driven. Land has been acquired in the Kazipara ward of the Municipality, and a tank will shortly be re-excavated on this site. The Commissioners have submitted an application for a loan of Rs. 5,000 for further improvement of water-supply.

Rajpore.—Registers I and II have been prepared and checked by the Ward Commissioners. There are neither any reserved tanks nor any municipal tanks and wells. The entire supply is from private tanks. The Chairman has issued notices under section 200 for cleansing of tanks, and they are being complied with. The Commissioners submitted an application for a loan of Rs. 8,000 for excavation of five larger tanks in five wards of the Municipality. Estimates have been prepared for the work, and it is found that not more than Rs. 7,500 will be likely to be required for the purpose. The application for the loan has accordingly been returned to the Chairman for revision. The scheme for opening the Moragunga channel is still in the hands of the District Engineer, and it is probable that it will fall through in view of the difficulties that will have to be overcome before the work can be taken in hand. There are a large number of obstructions and encroachments the removal of which cannot be easily effected.

Baruipur.—The two useless municipal tanks have been sold, and the Commissioners propose to devote the sale-proceeds in re-excavation of a large private tank of the Chowdhury families, upon whom a notice under section 200 has been served and has not been complied with. A second notice has also been served under section 200 in respect of another tank the water of which is largely used for drinking purposes. The Commissioners have formed a sub-committee for taking lease of a tank which would be re-excavated and reserved or for selecting a site for acquisition and for excavation of a tank thereon. Provision has also been made in the budget for sinking two wells and cleansing the municipal tank No. I.

Naihatly.—The Commissioners are still undecided as regards the loan. The riparian wards as in the case of South Barrackpore Municipality require good tanks, and the Commissioners are being pressed to provide them by taking a loan, if necessary.

Joynagar.—A provision of Rs. 350 has been made in the budget for the acquisition and re-excavation of a tank which will be reserved. The present supply does not appear to be inadequate.

South Suburbs.—Registers I and II have been prepared. The principal sources of water-supply are from river and private tanks of which there are a good many. The Commissioners are arranging to supply filtered water in carts to the residents of the Municipality.

Garden Reach.—This Municipality has just been formed out of the South Suburban Municipality. Registers I and II have not yet been prepared, but it is understood that a large portion of this Municipality draws water from the hydrants of the Calcutta Municipality which adjoins it. The rest gets its supply from the river Hooghly and private tanks.

North Barrackpore.—Registers I and II are nearly completed. The river water is largely used for drinking purposes. The Commissioners have applied for a loan of Rs. 2,000 for excavation of tanks.

Taki.—Registers I and II have been prepared and checked by the Commissioner. Notices have been issued for cleansing of tanks. The Commissioners have settled as a first step to acquire and re-excavate a tank in the Saidpur village in which the supply of water is inadequate.

No. 324J.M., dated Krishnagar, the 10th April 1897.

From—J. H. E. GARRETT, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Nadia,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

IN continuation of this office No. 9J.M., dated the 6th January last, I have the honour to submit the following report showing the progress made in improving the existing sources of water-supply of each of the municipalities in this district for the quarter ending March 1897:—

1. **Santipur.**—The Chairman reports that no progress was made in improving the existing sources of water-supply.

2. **Kushtea.**—No fresh improvement has been made except that a tank is being re-excavated.

3. **Nadia.**—No new work has been undertaken since the date of the last quarterly statement.

4. **Meherpur.**—The municipal tank is under re-excavation. Four of the masonry wells have also been deepened.

5. **Ohakdah.**—Some pucks and kutcha wells were cleansed. Three ring wells are going to be sunk, and steps are being taken to cleanse the private tanks.

6. **Birnagar.**—The District Engineer has been requested to sink two masonry wells.

7. **Ranaghat.**—One tube well has been sunk in the office compound and some masonry wells have been disinfected.

8. **Kumarkhali.**—Nothing has been done during the quarter under report for the improvement of the existing sources of water-supply.

9. **Krishnagar.**—The Chairman reports that the re-excavation of one tank and construction of two masonry wells taken in hand during the quarter are in progress.

No. 64M., dated Berhampore, the 29th April 1897.

From—E. V. LEVINGE, Esq., Magistrate of Murshidabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 4L.S.-G.—G., dated the 13th instant, drawing attention to Government Circular Nos. 7T.M. and 8T.M., each dated the 15th May 1896, regarding the improvement of the existing sources of water-supply in the Municipalities and the District Board, I have the honour to state that, with the exception of Kandi, the four other municipalities in the district are favourably situated as regards the supply of drinking water, being on the sides of the river Bhagirathi. The people of the Kandi Municipality use occasionally the water of the river Mourakhi, but they are chiefly dependant on wells and tanks, especially during the dry season, for the supply of drinking water.

2. All the municipalities have prepared registers in the prescribed Forms I and II. The following progress reports have been submitted by the different Municipalities for the quarter ending the 31st March 1897:—

Berhampore.—The Chairman reports that the river Bhagirathi being the main source of water-supply to the town, it is quite adequate for the purpose. Messrs. Martin and Company's tender has been accepted for the construction of the Berhampore water-works, and it is hoped that the work will be completed early next year.

Kandi.—The Chairman reports that 48 notices were served on the owners under section 200 of the Municipal Act, ordering them to clean their tanks. In 45 cases the requisitions were complied with, and in three cases there were prosecutions, in which the defaulters were fined Rs. 10 each. With the exception of two or three large tanks in each ward, almost all the other tanks are dried up. The tanks still containing water and used for drinking purposes are said to be in good order. Three new wells have been sunk in places where water is specially required. Negotiations were going on with the owners of a few tanks with a view to reserve the tanks solely for drinking purposes, but nothing has been settled yet. A site for the excavation of a new tank has been selected by the Municipality. The Chairman says that if the owners of the land do not come to terms measures will be taken for acquiring it.

Azimganje.—The Chairman says that notices for the re-excavation of unwholesome tanks have been issued on the owners, and three of these have been allowed an extension of time to enable them to comply with the requisition. One pucca well belonging to the estate of the late Chandra Narain Sinha of Gosainbazar has been cleaned and repaired. At the cost of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad the Municipality has cleansed and repaired a pucca well at Saidaganj Bazar belonging to the Nizamut and has also undertaken the construction of a pucca well in the same locality. Another pucca well has nearly been completed by the Municipal Commissioner Rai Setab Chand Nahar Bahadur. Besides these Babu Nanda Lal Roy, a coal merchant of Azimganj, is re-excavating a tank at Manullabazar at his own cost with a view to making it over to the Municipality for public use after its completion.

Jangipur.—This Municipality like Azimganj is situated on both sides of the river Bhagirathi, the water of which the people generally use for drinking purposes. The Chairman reports that no new tanks and wells were dug during the quarter under review.

Murshidabad.—The Chairman reports that the river Bhagirathi being the principal source of water-supply of this Municipality, four peons have been deputed to guard the several ghâts and see that the river water is not polluted by the washing of objectionable articles, &c. Water of tanks is seldom used for drinking purposes, and there is very little water in the tanks this year on account of the unusual drought.

A few tanks and wells have been repaired by the Municipality during the quarter. The water of the river is considered sufficient for drinking purposes.

3. A separate report will be submitted for the District Board as regards the steps taken to improve the existing sources of water-supply during the quarter.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1445 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 22nd June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending 7th June 1896, and the corresponding period of 1897, is shown in the following statement:—

		1st to 7th JUNE			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>		Owts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports	...	.....	.....	2,674	3,639
„ Indian „	...	66,946	91,121	273,970	3,72,904
Total	...	66,946	91,121	276,644	3,76,543
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	135,091	1,83,874	24,767	33,711
„ Indian „	...	42,123	57,834	15,455	21,036
Total	...	177,214	2,41,208	40,222	54,747

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding week of last year:—

		1st to 7th JUNE			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		Owts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.
Rice	...	42,066	57,257	253,049	3,44,428
Paddy	...	22,116	30,102	22,291	30,340
Wheat	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulses	...	2,764	3,762	1,303	1,774
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	.....	.....	1	1
Total	...	66,946	91,121	276,644	3,76,543

Imports.—The total imports into Calcutta amounted to 276,644 cwts. against 66,946 cwts. in the first week of June 1896, the increase being due to large consignments of rice (226,997 cwts.) and paddy (20,081 cwts.) from Burma. The receipts of these two cereals from the Balasore ports, however, declined by 18,687 cwts. and 20,345 cwts. respectively.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the week ending 7th June 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896 :—

	1st TO 7th JUNE.			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Owts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	109,191	1,48,621	30,244	41,165
Paddy	1,682	2,289	.....	.....
Wheat	10,049	13,678	669	911
Gram and pulses	46,565	63,380	9,254	12,596
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	9,727	13,240	55	75
Total ...	177,214	2,41,208	40,222	54,747

The decrease of 110,324 cwts. in the total exports of food-grains to Foreign ports was chiefly in rice, gram and pulse, and wheat, which showed a falling off of 72,560 cwts., 20,939 cwts. and 10,013 cwts., respectively. The shipments of rice to Ceylon, Réunion, and Aden were nil against 31,799 cwts., 20,123 cwts. and 6,171 cwts., respectively in the week ending 7th June 1896, while Mauritius took 18,581 cwts. less, and Muscat 8,601 cwts. more than in the 1st week of June 1896. The largest decline in the trade in gram and pulse occurred in the despatches to Mauritius (8,906 cwts.) and the United Kingdom (8,422 cwts.). The exports of wheat to the United Kingdom were nil against 10,010 cwts. in the 1st week of June 1896.

The exports of rice to Indian ports were half those of the week ending 7th June 1896, the decrease (6,387 cwts.) being almost entirely due to the supplies to Bombay having fallen from 12,385 cwts. to 6,270 cwts. The despatches of gram and pulse fell from 23,875 cwts. to 7,503 cwts. in the week under report, owing chiefly to there being no shipments to the Madras ports, which received 11,768 cwts. in the week ending 7th June 1896; the consignments to the Burma ports all declined by 2,936 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below :—

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th June 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
From Indian Ports.				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras	{	Madras	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	695	.....	595
		Cocanada	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		...	{ 1897 ...	.....	439	.....	.....	.....	439
Burma	{	Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		...	{ 1897 ...	176,280	13,644	.....	418	.....	190,372
		Moulmein	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		...	{ 1897 ...	27,701	3,918	.....	.....	.....	31,619
Balasore	{	Akyab	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		...	{ 1897 ...	7,936	2,519	.....	.....	.....	10,455
		Bassein	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		...	{ 1897 ...	15,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,080
Balasore	{	Balasore	{ 1896 ...	9,046	3,970	.....	.....	.....	13,016
		...	{ 1897 ...	7,237	920	.....	.....	.....	8,157
		Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	33,020	18,146	.....	2,764	.....	53,930
		...	{ 1897 ...	16,142	851	.....	260	.....	17,253
Total Indian Ports ... { 1896 ...				42,066	22,116	.....	2,764	.....	66,946
...				250,376	22,291	.....	1,303	.....	273,970
From Foreign ports.									
China—Hong-Kong	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	{ 1897 ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	{ 1897 ...	2,671	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2,672
Total Foreign Ports ... { 1896 ...				...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...				2,673	.....	.....	.....	1	2,674
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS ... { 1896 ...				42,066	22,116	.....	2,764	.....	66,946
...				253,049	22,291	.....	1,303	1	276,644

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th June 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	12,028 8,008	..... .....	10,010	9,449 1,027	..... .....	31,485 9,030
Germany—Bremen	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	1,996 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1,996
Eastern Coast of Africa.	{ Zanzibar Other Ports	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... 169	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 169
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	968 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	968
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	18,728 147	..... .....	..... .....	8,928 22	5,108	32,764 169
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	20,123 .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,989 .....	..... .....	23,112
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	6,171 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	6,171
Arabia—Muscat	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	3,116 11,717	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3,116 11,717
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	31,799 .....	..... .....	3	802 .....	..... .....	32,604
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... .....	1,682 .....	..... .....	23 10	..... .....	1,705 10
Java	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	7 .....	..... .....	..... 7
Persia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... 2,290	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 2,290
Siam	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... 1	..... .....	..... .....	..... 2	..... .....	..... 3
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	9 .....	..... .....	..... .....	169 253	22	200 253
Turkey in Asia—Bussorah	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... 609	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 609
New South Wales	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	340 .....	..... .....	..... .....	130 400	..... .....	470 400
Queensland	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	40 .....	..... .....	40
South Australia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	60 .....	..... .....	60
Victoria	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	100 .....	..... .....	100
Fiji Islands	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	300 80	..... .....	..... .....	..... 30	..... .....	300 110
Total Foreign Ports				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
				95,576 23,016	1,682	10,013	22,690 1,761	5,130	1,35,091 24,767

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay		{ 1896 ...	12,385	.....	.....	7,482	.....	19,867
		{ 1897 ...	6,270	.....	.....	5,226	.....	11,496
			8	.....	36	10,944	2,543	13,531
Madras	Madras	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	499	.....	499
	Calicut	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Cuddalore	{ 1896 ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Negapatam	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	293	.....	293
Burma		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vizagapatam	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rangoon	{ 1896 ...	1,181	.....	.....	4,347	2,054	7,582
		{ 1897 ...	848	.....	593	1,492	55	3,088
	Akyab	{ 1896 ...	8	.....	.....	139	.....	142
		{ 1897 ...	10	.....	.....	91	.....	101
Chittagong	Kyaukphyoo	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
	Moulmein	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	96
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	58
Balasore		{ 1896 ...	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	3	94	.....	97
Cochin—Narrakal		{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	140
		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chandbali	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32
Grand Total of Foreign and Indian Ports.		{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	93
		{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	73	293	.....	366
Total Indian Ports			13,615	.....	86	23,875	4,597	42,123
			7,228	.....	669	7,503	55	15,455
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.			1,09,191	1,682	10,049	46,565	9,727	1,77,214
			30,244	.....	689	9,254	55	40,222

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 1452 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 22nd June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 21st May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	210	210	286
	{ 1897	...	.....	33,682	33,682	45,845
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	4,702	4,702	6,400
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	315	315	429
	{ 1897	...	.....	277	277	377
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	.....	525	525	715
	{ 1897	...	.....	38,661	38,661	52,622

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896	...	.....	735	735	1,000
	{ 1897	...	.....	1,199	1,199	1,632
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896	...	.....	360	360	490
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896	...	.....	37,967	37,967	51,677
	{ 1897	...	4,950	25,179	30,129	41,009
Cuttack ...	{ 1896	...	78,700	.....	78,700	1,07,120
	{ 1897	...	3,360	.....	3,360	4,573
Puri ...	{ 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896	...	78,700	39,062	117,762	1,60,287
	{ 1897	...	8,310	26,378	34,688	47,214

The import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 33,682 cwts., showed a rise of 33,472 cwts., chiefly on account of the receipts of rice from Burma. Narayanganj also received 4,702 cwts. of rice and paddy from Chittagong against nil in the corresponding week of 1896.

Owing to larger despatches of rice to Narayanganj the trade of Chittagong improved by 464 cwts., while the falling off of 7,838 cwts. in the case of Balasore is attributed to smaller shipments of rice, paddy and gram and pulse to Calcutta, although Mauritius received 4,950 cwts. of rice against nil in the previous year. Consequent on smaller despatches of rice to Foreign ports, the trade of Cuttack, too, declined by 75,340 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma { Maungdaw...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Burma { Akyab...	...	2,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,485
Burma { Rangoon...	...	20,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,551
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	123	...	166	210	249
Narayanganj...	...	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320
Total	...	23,356	...	37	...	...	210	123	...	166	210	23,683

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil .....	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Narayana... ..	735	1,108	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	.....	735	1,108
Burma - Moumein... ..	.....	..	.....	1	..	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	1
Total ...	735	1,108	..	1	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	735	1,109

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Narayanganj from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

[illegible]

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>													
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	360	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	360	.....

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	315	110	.....	123	315	277
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	315	110	.....	123	315	277

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 31st May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius ... ... ... ...	...	4,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,950
<i>Indian Port.</i>													
Calcutta 	26,773	25,305											
													</

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Falee Point in the Outtaek District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st May 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

with the trade of the

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	78,700	3,300										78,700	3,300
Columbo													
<i>Indian Ports.</i>													
Nil													
Total	78,700	3,300										78,700	3,300

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 1453 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 12th June 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 62,54,767 maunds. The destination of 60,57,960 maunds is specified. A little over two-fifths of this quantity (24,62,401 maunds) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, more than one-third (22,51,907 maunds) to stations in Bengal, about one-eighth (7,89,992 maunds) to the Central Provinces, and the rest (5,53,660 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period, 76,498 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,14,097 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 22nd June 1897.

